Fundamental Principles of the 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 continue 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

**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 one 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.

The Fundamental Principles were adopted by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, in 1965. In 1986, the XXVth Conference decided to include them in the Preamble of the Statutes of the Movement. The latter not only recalls that every component of the Movement is bound by the Fundamental Principles, but also establishes that States have to respect at all times the adherence of those components to the Fundamental Principles.
Message

The devastating earthquake that hit Nepal in 25 April 2015 had brought hardship and suffering in human wellbeing in different affected areas causing 8,790 casualties and more than 22,000 injured. Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), as an auxiliary to government instigated its response to affected people immediate aftermath of the earthquake with support of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and non-Movement partners. From the relief phase of earthquake to recovery phase, the NRCS has been able to reach more than 4 million people affected by the earthquake with different sorts of relief items, facilities and community based activities.

While implementing the integrated recovery programme in multi-sectorial arena, technical and financial support made by Partner National Societies and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies are exceptional. The NRCS and Movement partners have come together and delivered a coordinated response in this integrated recovery programme. Hence, we acknowledge the solidarity and cohesive support of Movement partners that enabled us to reach people affected by the earthquake in a momentous way.

In addition, we would like to remember government of Nepal along with National Reconstruction Authority, Department of Urban Development and Building construction, Central Level of Programme Implementation unit, District Level of Programme Implementation Unit and other government and non-government agencies at all levels for their uninterrupted support during programme execution. Likewise, we would like to acknowledge to the community for their kind cooperation and whole recovery team for their dedication on efficaciously undertaking each responsibility and accountability of the programme.

Dev Ratna Dhakhwa
Secretary General

Sanjeev Thapa
Chairman
Foreword

First of all, I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation for publication of this progress report on integrated recovery programme. The report documents our collective efforts and achievement extended to people affected by the earthquake 2015.

NRCS with financial and technical support of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners has implemented earthquake recovery programme under FOUR plus ONE components; they are shelter, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, livelihood and institutional capacity building. The programme was designed in an integrated approach where every component holds both hardware and software activities in a balanced way.

Consequently, the programme has been successful to deliver more than 6,500 owner driven houses and also enhanced capacity and knowledge of people in community on the earthquake resistant construction techniques. Hundreds of water supply schemes have been reconstructed which has ultimately fulfilled the water need and supported in speedy shelter recovery as well as maintenance of sanitation and hygiene practices that were challenged due to water scarcity after the earthquake. The focus on raising awareness in disease prevention and psychosocial support along with construction of health posts in different affected areas have also made significant improvement in people’s health. Moreover, being sensitive about the accountability parameters, the programme team have assured the base with cross-cutting areas such as; community engagement and accountability, gender equality and social inclusion, planning, monitoring, evaluation, reporting and information management.

I would like to acknowledge all the helping hands extended to support the NRCS for making this recovery programme successful. This achievement could not have been made without support of NRCS governance, Movement partners and government agencies at all levels. Hence, looking back on our own milestones, it can be observed that the coordination has been well ensured through strategic and regular operational meetings and active working group of each sector. In this regard, I would like to congratulate whole recovery team for the commitments and resulting prominent attainment in such a huge operation in Nepal for the first time in history of NRCS. Also, I would like to thank our targeted group of people at community for their compassionate support and cooperation to make the programme success.

Umesh Prasad Dhakal
Executive Director/
Former Head of Earthquake Response Operation
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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AEPC</td>
<td>Alternative Energy Promotion Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BBB/BBS</td>
<td>Build Back Better/ Build Back Safer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBDRR</td>
<td>Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBH</td>
<td>Community Based Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBHFA</td>
<td>Community Based Health and First Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCG</td>
<td>Conditional Cash Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDMC</td>
<td>Community Disaster Management Committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEA</td>
<td>Community, Engagement and Accountability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFS</td>
<td>Child Friendly Space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGD</td>
<td>Child, Gender and Disable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLPIU</td>
<td>Central Level of Programme Implementation Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAO</td>
<td>District Administration Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAPS</td>
<td>Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDRT</td>
<td>District Disaster Response Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLPIU</td>
<td>District Level of Programme Implementation Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUDBC</td>
<td>Department of Urban Development and Building Construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>DWSS</td>
<td>Drinking Water Supply Schemes</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECV</td>
<td>Epidemic Control for Volunteers</td>
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<tr>
<td>EOC</td>
<td>Emergency Operation Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERO</td>
<td>Earthquake Response Operation</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERC</td>
<td>Emergency Response Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>FA</td>
<td>First Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCHV</td>
<td>Female Community Health Volunteers</td>
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<tr>
<td>GESI</td>
<td>Gender Equality and Social Inclusion</td>
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<tr>
<td>GMALI</td>
<td>Grant Management and Local Infrastructure</td>
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<tr>
<td>GoN</td>
<td>Government of Nepal</td>
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<tr>
<td>HRRP</td>
<td>Housing Reconstruction and Recovery Platform</td>
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<td>HQs</td>
<td>Headquarters</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICB</td>
<td>Institutional Capacity Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICRC</td>
<td>International Committee of the Red Cross</td>
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<tr>
<td>IEC</td>
<td>Information Education and Communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRC</td>
<td>International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies</td>
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<tr>
<td>IRA</td>
<td>Initial Rapid Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>LLIN</td>
<td>Long Lasting Insecticide Mosquito Nets</td>
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<td>MIS</td>
<td>Management Information System</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoHP</td>
<td>Ministry of Health and Population</td>
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<td>MoU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
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<tr>
<td>NDRT</td>
<td>National Disaster Response Team</td>
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<td>NRA</td>
<td>National Reconstruction Authority</td>
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<td>NRCS</td>
<td>Nepal Red Cross Society</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODF</td>
<td>Open Defecation Free</td>
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<tr>
<td>OJT</td>
<td>On-the-Job Training</td>
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<tr>
<td>PASSA</td>
<td>Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness</td>
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<tr>
<td>PDM</td>
<td>Post Distribution Monitoring</td>
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<tr>
<td>PGI</td>
<td>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMER-IM</td>
<td>Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Information Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNS</td>
<td>Partner National Societies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSS</td>
<td>Psychosocial Support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCRC</td>
<td>Red Cross Red Crescent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFL</td>
<td>Restoring Family Link</td>
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<tr>
<td>SGBV</td>
<td>Sexual and Gender based Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VP</td>
<td>Violence Prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
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<td>WUC</td>
<td>Water User Committee</td>
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Executive Summary

Earthquake that hit Nepal in April 2015 was one of the largest disaster ever experienced by people of Nepal in recent history with massive impact on their lives and livelihoods. In response to the devastating impacts of 2015 earthquakes, Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) mobilized more than 8,000 volunteers and staff who delivered first aid and distributed relief items immediately after the earthquake. The support of international Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners enabled the NRCS to reach more than 3.5 million people with emergency relief and humanitarian assistance. Following the relief phase, the NRCS responded to the winter needs of the earthquake affected people by providing cash grant of NPR. 10,000/- to 49,996 families to protect them from cold weather.

Subsequently, the NRCS implemented an integrated recovery programme across 14 worst affected districts through Six Ones model which comprises of one set of principles, one plan, one team, one programme, one tracking system and one reporting mechanism. The whole integrated recovery programme focused on FOUR plus ONE components, they are; shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH), health and livelihood plus institutional capacity building (ICB) of NRCS. Additionally, gender equality and social inclusion (GESI), community engagement and accountability (CEA), planning, monitoring, evaluation, reporting and information management (PMER-IM) were major cross-cutting issues embraced in all components. Besides, sectoral inventions were carried out in additional three districts; they are Udayapur, Tanahun and Lamjung.

As of the reporting date, the NRCS has delivered substantial recovery assistance in-line with overall recovery strategy of the Government of Nepal (GoN) and its commitments to National Reconstruction Authority (NRA). Yet, witnessed many bottlenecks in different forms at various levels that affected programme implementation to some extent. However, the challenges were tackled in close coordination and series of discussions with the Movement partners, GoN National Reconstruction Authority and other concerned authorities at different levels. Community participation and involvement of local authorities have been affirmed together with the programme implementation, which facilitated to deal with challenges and come up with practical solutions to deliver significant achievements in this reporting time. Consequently, the integrated approach of recovery programme has contributed to build earthquake resilient communities across 14 most affected districts through different interventions. Some key achievements of the NRCS during the reporting period are highlighted below:

Shelter

Shelter programme under integrated recovery programme of the NRCS aimed to support affected families with cash grants, awareness on build back safer, as well as with necessary socio-technical assistance. A total of 7,260 households have received first tranche of shelter cash grant, out of which 90% of households have already shifted newly constructed earthquake resistant house as per government guidelines. More than 5,600 skilled/semi-skilled masons and carpenters trained by NRCS have been supporting the construction of owner driven houses and engaged in various reconstruction works. Likewise, more than 82,000 people oriented on build back better techniques have contributed to enhance socio-technical aspect of building earthquake resistant houses.
In addition, NRCS supported construction of eight schools in Dhading and three in Udayapur district, while one school is under construction in Sindhupalchowk district.

WASH
The NRCS adopted a participatory approach to deliver its recovery under WASH commitments. A total of 318 Drinking Water Supply Schemes (DWSS) including 36 rain water harvesting schemes have been reconstructed/rehabilitated and established with community participation benefiting more than 90,000 people of targeted districts. As part of its contribution to the national open defecation free (ODF) campaign, NRCS supported in construction of 9,652 household toilets and 91 school toilets. All the constructed school toilets have ensured child, gender and disable (CGD) friendly structure.

Health
Under recovery programme, the NRCS implemented health interventions as per its recovery commitments to the government and supplemented overall recovery strategy of the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP). As of the reporting date, 1 district hospital and 27 prefabricated temporary health posts with staff quarters have been reconstructed. Similarly, rehabilitation of 12 health posts have been completed in different programme districts. Furthermore, as part of building capacity of staff, volunteers and community members, more than 9,500 volunteers, staff and community members have received trainings on community based health (CBH), first aid, epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) and psychosocial support (PSS). As a result, nearly one lakh people have been reached with community-based health and first aid service. Similarly, the NRCS has supported on declaration of 34 villages and municipalities as complete immunization zone through conduction of coordination meetings and door-to-door visits with immunization messages.

Livelihoods
Livelihood intervention played an important role in terms of restoring income, food security of affected communities and strengthened local economy. Under livelihood component, more than 33,000 families have received cash grants support with technical training for livelihood options and approximately 26,000 animals have been insured with support of the NRCS. Similarly, more than 43 foot trails, 4,461 animal improved sheds, and 85 irrigation canals have been constructed under livelihoods intervention.

ICB
Construction for 6 district chapter buildings, 26 sub-chapter buildings and 12 community buildings along with support of development of long-term plan for the district chapters and relevant trainings to the NRCS staff and volunteers have helped to strengthen institutional capacity of the NRCS and deliver sustainable programme and quality services. Besides, with support of Alternative Energy Promotion Center (AEPC), NRCS distributed 21,254 improved cooking stove and 140,147 solar home system in 14 programme districts.

Cross cutting issues
GESI, CEA and PMER-IM remained on the top priorities for NRCS. As part of recovery intervention, NRCS has supported construction of one hostel for visually impaired school children and distributed 308 assistive devices to the people with different forms of disabilities. Likewise, 14 child friendly spaces were established in 12 health posts in Kavre palpanchowk, NRCS district chapter and national headquarter premises. More than 3,400 volunteers were trained on GESI and disability inclusion and 3,300 staff and volunteers took an oath on Child Protection and Anti-Harassment Code of...
Conduct. During the programme implementation, the NRCS ensured a two-way communication mechanism with the target beneficiaries through kiosks, suggestion box, information board and hotline services. Furthermore, web-based management information system (MIS) has been put in place and implemented across the programme districts for managing programme data for overall integrated recovery programme.

**Milestones**

- **2015**
  - IFRC launched emergency appeal
  - NRCS activated EoC
  - Concept of ERO put in place
  - Integrated recovery framework was developed and presented
  - Operational guideline was developed
  - Concept of Movement-wide plan and report was developed
  - MoU with DUDBC was done

- **2016**
  - Core staff for integrated recovery programme were recruited
  - Agreement with NRA was done
  - Integrated baseline survey was conducted
  - Institutional capacity building assessment was carried out
  - NRA SW reporting system was practiced

- **2017**
  - Web-based MIS was implemented
  - Movement-wide mid-term review was carried out
  - Way forward meeting was conducted
  - Discussion on transition planning was started

- **2018**
  - Transition consultative body was formed
  - Transition plan drafted for recovery programme
  - Transition plan was implemented

- **2019**
  - Linked transition plan to NRCS strategic priorities
  - Lesson learnt workshop was conducted
  - Programme handed over to respective local authorities in districts
Introduction

Nepal suffered a massive loss of lives and property on Saturday 25 April 2015, when the devastating magnitude 7.6 earthquake struck Nepal. Subsequent aftershocks, including one of magnitude 7.3 on 12 May, produced additional losses of life and property. Post Disaster Needs Assessment report published by Government of Nepal showed that 8,790 people died and more than 22,300 people were injured due to the earthquake. In addition to loss of life and human suffering, the earthquake has caused an extensive destruction and damages to housing and infrastructures leading to a drastic reduction in living condition, income and access to basic services such as shelter, health, water, sanitation and education.

The NRCS and its staff as well as volunteers were also heavily affected by the earthquake. Yet, Emergency Response Committee (ERC) of NRCS immediately activated the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) and initiated its response to the affected population. National disaster response team (NDRT) and district disaster response team (DDRT) were promptly deployed in the earthquake affected districts for initial rapid assessment (IRA) and distribution of emergency relief items. During the emergency phase, approx. 3.5 million people were reached with relief assistance such as emergency shelter, non-food relief items, ready to eat food, staple food, emergency Wash, emergency health care, first aid and community health activities. Also, more than 2,461 people were supported by restoring family link (RFL) after the earthquake. Following the emergency phase, the NRCS responded to winter needs of families affected by the earthquake providing cash grant of NPR. 10,000/- as seasonal support. This support was provided to 49,996 families in order to protect themselves from cold weather. In early 2016, a post distribution monitoring of seasonal support was carried out, which reflected that 95% of respondents consumed the money for buying clothes and winter blankets.

Furthermore, recovery phase of the operation started with the slogan of Build Back Better (BBB) and Build Back Safer (BBS). This included scoping assessments to determine the needs, review of past assessment and implementation of the integrated recovery programme under earthquake response operation (ERO) unit, which was formed as temporary unit for effective implementation of integrated recovery programme.
Earthquake Response Operation: An Integrated Recovery Programme

The NRCS with support of IFRC, ICRC and other RCRC Movement partners has implemented integrated recovery programme in 14 earthquake affected districts. Thematic areas of the integrated recovery programme were shelter, WASH, health, livelihood and ICB; which was technically understood as **FOUR plus ONE** components. Every component of the recovery programme was designed with integration of both hardware and software parts; under software part, it consisted community mobilization and community awareness related interventions. Whereas, hardware part consisted basic infrastructure and livelihood to the affected community leading to increase in access to basic service such as safer shelter, health facilities, DWSS, foot trail, school buildings and sanitation facilities. In addition, GESI, CEA and PMER-IM were essential cross-cutting approaches embraced in all thematic areas with highest priority. Moreover, the programme was implemented through **Six Ones Model** which comprised of one set of principles, one plan, one team, one programme, one tracking system and one reporting mechanism.

1. Severely affected and categorized in ‘A’ by GoN. They are Bhaktapur, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Kavrepalanchok, Sindhupalchok, Dolakha, Ramechap, Sindhuli, O’kaldhunga, Dhading, Gorkha, Nuwakot, Rasuwa and Makwanpur

Trained masons involved in demo house construction in Dolakha district to raise awareness on build back safer techniques.
Progress towards outcome

Shelter

Outcome: The target population has attained durable shelter solution

Shelter has been identified as a top priority by the GoN under recovery programme and so as in integrated recovery programme of NRCS which focused on two scopes; i) support to hardware components through provision of the shelter cash grants and ii) support to software components through mason/carpenter trainings, socio-technical assistance, community mobilization and awareness raising sessions on safer construction techniques. Besides, shelter intervention is based on the national recovery package of the GoN for owner driven house construction. Consequently, about 91% of targeted families have constructed earthquake resistant houses with financial and technical support provided by the NRCS and also shifted to their newly constructed houses.

Key achievements under shelter against movement wide indicators are reflected in table no. 1.

Table No.1: Shelter key achievements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icons</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>% of achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of families received cash grants as a shelter solution</td>
<td>7,464</td>
<td>7,260(^2)</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of semi-skilled people trained and certified in masonry and/or carpentry</td>
<td>5,197</td>
<td>5,683</td>
<td>108%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of community member oriented on build back safer (BBS)</td>
<td>72,045</td>
<td>82,705</td>
<td>115%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of schools constructed</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of Demo house/model house/community building constructed</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. This is the total number of families who have received first tranche of shelter construction.
Cash grant for shelter construction

The NRCS had signed agreement with National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) and Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) to provide shelter cash grant of worth NPR. 300,000/- as per the government procedure and guidelines to 7,464 families across seven districts. Hence, Red Cross provided shelter cash grant to earthquake affected families in four different installments to support on construction of earthquake resistant owner driven houses. As presented in graph I, total 97% of targeted families have received first tranche, 96% of families who received first tranche have received second tranche. Similarly, approx. 93% of families who received second tranche have received both third and fourth tranches. However, 97% of total families who received all tranches have constructed their new houses. The shelter survey conducted by NRCS shows that about 90% families have already shifted and settling down to their newly constructed house.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total target for shelter construction</th>
<th>Received 1st tranche</th>
<th>Received 2nd tranche</th>
<th>Received 3rd tranche</th>
<th>Received 4th tranche</th>
<th>Total house constructed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7464</td>
<td>7260</td>
<td>6977</td>
<td>6693</td>
<td>6693</td>
<td>6539</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Graph No. I: Number of household receiving shelter cash support

3. The seven districts are; Sindhuli, Ramechap, Okhaldhunga, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Makwanpur, and Sindhupalchok
4. 1st installment is 50,000/-, 2nd installment is 150,000/-, 3rd installment is 75,000/- and 4th installment is 25,000/-

Shankar Prasain, age 32 living in his newly constructed earthquake resistant house.
Earthquake resistant houses constructed with financial and technical support of Red Cross in Sindhuli (upper picture) and Rasuwa (lower picture).
Socio-technical assistance

Socio-technical assistance under shelter component has been provided in all 14 programme districts as one of the vital steps to promote and raise awareness on earthquake resistant construction technique with timely and appropriate messages on BBS and BBB through different activities. For instance, NRCS shelter technical team was mobilized in all 14 districts to aware people on construction of earthquake resistant houses through door to door visit in community and do dissemination of 10 key messages of safer shelter construction techniques. They have been raising awareness among people on NRA guidelines, policies and provide them technical support for safe construction.

Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) was one of the strong initiatives for reconstruction. NRCS provided training to social mobilizers and volunteers on PASSA and also technical inspection trainings to field engineers including newly enrolled DUDBC engineers. Likewise, different innovations and creativities5 of spreading awareness on BBS and government criteria for reconstruction and other government announcements have been widely exercised in community, so that maximum number of community people will be reached with BBS messages and socio-technical assistance. Consequently, more than 82,000 individuals have been reached with BBS techniques and messages to construct earthquake resistant houses in community.

5. E.g.; Street dramas about safe shelter awareness conducted in community. Similarly, different Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials about shelter have been developed, published and disseminated in community with coordination of government and local bodies.
Training and orientation

The swiftness of construction progress was at different phases among different districts. The main reason for not starting construction, as explored in shelter survey findings were non-availability of sufficient trained masons as well as laborers, scarcity of water and raw materials like stones. Thus, NRCS provided DUDBC certified mason and/or carpentry training to 5,683 skilled and semi-skilled masons and/or carpenters. In addition, NRCS provided six events of 50 days On-the-Job-Training (OJT) reaching out to total of 108 semi-skilled masons including 61 female participants from different communities of Sindhupalchok district.

Breaking Job stereotype

There is a mind-set in our society that construction is normally men’s job. But women’s participation in mason training conducted by the Red Cross gave women like me has changed this stereotype.

Huma Satthighare

6. NRCS did shelter survey in seven districts about detail reason behind not starting construction even after receiving cash grant from NRCS.
Other constructions

Additionally, total 34 demo houses have been constructed in different programme areas to disseminate safe shelter techniques and awareness messages. Now, these houses have been used and taken care of by NRCS respective sub-chapters for conducting meetings in community. On the other hand, the NRCS has made significant contribution to education sector as well by constructing school buildings along with sanitation facilities. A total of 11 school buildings (eight in Dhading district and three in Udayapur district) have been constructed. Many of the schools building constructed were also supported with child gender disable (CGD) friendly latrines and rain water harvesting system. Additional one school building in Sindhupalchok district is on progress.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Outcome: sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related disease in targeted communities

The earthquake had disrupted water supply, sanitation facilities affecting people’s hygiene practices and exposed the community to significant risks related to water borne diseases. Many of the water points were destroyed and damaged due to the earthquakes with the risk of contamination of water and drying of water sources. Similarly, the scarcity of water in many of the targeted areas had resulted in poor hygiene practice in community. Thus, WASH was one of the major components of NRCS integrated recovery programme which focused on improved access to safe drinking water fulfilling the daily needs and sanitation facilities of community people. Additionally, NRCS supported GoN to achieve open defecation free (ODF) community with full-subsidy and partial subsidy for toilet construction as well as through various hygiene promotional initiatives.

Key achievements under WASH, against Movement wide indicators are reflected in table no. 2.

Table No. 2: WASH key achievements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icons</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>% of achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🚪</td>
<td># of rehabilitated/ newly constructed/ reconstructed water schemes and/or water point</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🏊‍♂️</td>
<td># of people provided with rehabilitated/ newly constructed/ reconstructed water supply schemes</td>
<td>N A</td>
<td>90,177</td>
<td>N A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🚵‍♂️</td>
<td># of newly constructed household level sanitation facilities</td>
<td>10,110</td>
<td>9,652</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚽️ 🏏</td>
<td># of newly constructed institutional sanitation facilities</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📈</td>
<td># of people reached by hygiene promotion activities</td>
<td>176,327</td>
<td>164,929</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. This number of water facilities includes 282 DWSSs reconstructed/rehabilitated and 36 rain water harvesting established
Reconstruction/ rehabilitation of drinking water supply schemes

At the time of writing this report, 100% of the targeted water supply schemes have been reconstructed/rehabilitated, directly benefitting more than 80,000 people from earthquake affected communities. Most of the tap stands constructed by NRCS is child friendly. According to the voice of water user committee member and community people recorded during usage monitoring of reconstructed DWSS, it has been explored that the accessibility of water in community has been easier and safer than before. Additionally, 36 rain-water harvesting systems have been established in community where water scarcity is a major problem. A total of 3,037 washing platforms, 1,082 hand washing stations and 1,162 utensil dryers have been also constructed in different programme area.
Training and orientation

As part of capacity building through training and orientations using community participatory approach, a total of 2,357 community people from the Water Users Committee (WUC) members of reconstructed DWSS were oriented/trained on preconstruction, post-construction maintenance and water quality testing. Likewise, more than 900 social mobilizers and volunteers were trained on hand washing and hygiene promotion skills. The trained social mobilizers and volunteers conducted series of hygiene promotion sessions at community level as well as at school levels reaching out to more than hundred thousand people.

![Red Cross volunteer demonstrating proper hand washing technique.](image)

Construction of Sanitation facilities

NRCS has huge investment in improving sanitation facilities in earthquake affected communities both at household and school levels. A total of 9,652 household toilets and 91 CGD friendly school latrines have been constructed across 14 districts.

![CGD friendly latrine constructed in Shree Janata Higher Secondary School of Ramechhap district. The toilet has urinal, separate toilet for girls and incineration system to dispose sanitary pad during menstruation.](image)
Health

Outcome: Reduce medium-term risks to the health of earthquake affected population

Earthquake 2015 had severely affected the health infrastructures, resulting in the disruption of health services, including medical and surgical consultation and treatment. Hence, NRCS prioritized rehabilitation of the health infrastructure, as one of the key intervention areas through integrated recovery programme, as per commitment to MoHP. Whereas the software approach focused on building NRCS core strengths in training, orientation, community mobilization and promote community awareness in disease prevention, nutrition and psychosocial support.

Key achievements under health against movement wide indicators are reflected in table no. 3

Table No. 3: Health key achievements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icons</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>% of achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="icon1.png" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td># of health facilities reconstructed/rehabilitated with equipment support</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="icon2.png" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td># of people received health service from reconstructed/rehabilitated health facilities</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>82,542</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="icon3.png" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td># NRCS staff and volunteers trained on CBHFA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="icon4.png" alt="Icon" /></td>
<td># of people reached from CBHFA interventions</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>95,656</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Out of this, 27 are temporary prefab health post, 1 district hospital reconstructed and 12 are rehabilitation of health post.
9. Out of 27 reconstructed prefab health post, 14 are in Sindhupalchok district, 12 are in Kavre district, and 1 in Dhading district.
10. 12 rehabilitated health posts are 3 from Makwanpur, 2 from Nuwakot, 1 from Okhaldhunga, 1 from Ramechap and 5 from Sindhuli district.
Reconstruction/rehabilitation of health facilities

The NRCS has reconstructed 27 prefabricated health posts and one district hospital with facility of 25 bedded staff quarter in Rasuwa district. Similarly, rehabilitation of 12 targeted health posts have been also completed in different programme areas. On the other hand, five immunization center and health units have also been constructed. All the reconstructed/ rehabilitated health posts have been additionally supported with basic medical equipment and supplies. However, there are 3 permanent health posts under construction in three Kathmandu valley districts.

According to the findings of usage monitoring conducted by NRCS to assess the use and impact of reconstructed/rehabilitated health post; the effectiveness of health service delivery has been reported to be improved significantly in the catchment communities. As of reporting date, more than 80,000 people have been recorded for receiving different types of health care services from the reconstructed/ rehabilitated health posts and hospital.
Training and orientation

A total of 1,080 NRCS staff and volunteers have received training and orientations on community based health and 2,340 NRCS staff and volunteers received basic first aid trainings. In the same way, NRCS provided training on psycosocial support (PSS) and training on epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) to 590 and 143 NRCS staff and volunteers respectively. At the same time, NRCS health intervention was focused on strengthening community level capacities to respond to future health emergencies. The trained staff and volunteers provided PSS to more than 7,000 people. Whilst, about 5,400 population have received orientation on first aid service and total 95,656 community people have been reached with different awareness sessions on community based health.

On the other side, to ensure care for pregnant and lactating mothers a total of 3,341 long lasting insecticide mosquito nets (LLINs) were distributed. Likewise, total 17,878 mothers with less than one year old baby received winter baby kits called „Nano Jhola“ to prevent the new born babies from pneumonia infection which is very common in Nepal during winter season. This was done in order to supplement the initiative of MoHP, as per of the winter response. Additionally, NRCS volunteers together with the Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) conducted door-to-door visits and disseminated immunization messages. Household visits were also complemented by mass awareness activities such as street dramas and radio programmes. Consequently, NRCS supported declaration of 34 villages and municipalities as complete immunization zone.
Livelihood

Outcome: Earthquake affected vulnerable communities have restored strengthened and/or improved their food security and income generation

After earthquake 2015, the NRCS implemented livelihood activities to restore and create livelihood opportunities in affected communities. Hence, the priority was to ensure food security and strengthen income generation of most vulnerable communities. In coordination of local authorities and ward citizen forum, the NRCS selected primary beneficiaries of livelihood from most vulnerable people, socially excluded families, female headed households, child headed households and people with disabilities.

Key achievements under livelihood against movement wide indicators are reflected in table no. 4.

**Table No. 4: Livelihood key achievements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icons</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>% of achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Icon]</td>
<td># of household reached with cash grant for livelihood activities</td>
<td>33,325</td>
<td>33,498&lt;sup&gt;11&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>101%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Icon]</td>
<td># of household trained in livelihood technical skills</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>24,721</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Icon]</td>
<td># of individual engaged in temporary employment (cash for work)</td>
<td>6,683</td>
<td>6,517</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Icon]</td>
<td># of community based infrastructure constructed</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Icon]</td>
<td># of individual trained in vocational training</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>698</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>11</sup> Out of this, 5,811 families had received cash for seed and tool support, 3,105 families for vegetable seeds and grass sapling and 24,582 families had received conditional cash grant for livelihood.
Conditional cash grant support for livelihoods

In the response of earthquake 2015, NRCS has huge effort on restoring livelihood of affected community people through cash support. The NRCS initially distributed cash amount of NPR. 5,000 to 5,811 families of Kathmandu valley districts as seed and tool support. The amount was distributed directly in the hand of beneficiaries and was intended to use for purchasing seed and tool. Similarly, NRCS provided conditional cash grant to 24,112 families for livelihoods support in two installments. Whilst 470 the most vulnerable families received unconditional cash support. The role of local government and community leaders was vital for the beneficiary selection procedure. The selected beneficiaries were also supported with technical training/orientation on preparing their business plan and effective use of cash amount; on the basis of their business plan they were provided first installment of conditional cash grant. After that, NRCS technical team frequently monitored the progress of use of money in field and supported on receiving second installment of cash grant. After few months of receiving both installment of conditional cash grant, post distribution monitoring was conducted for conditional cash grant beneficiaries; which shows that the livelihood cash grants were used by community in various income generation activities such as seasonal and off-seasonal vegetable farming, livestock rearing (pigs, goats and bee keeping, etc.), improved animal shed construction and small-scale business.

Kedar Karki, resident of Lalitpur District received conditional cash grant support for livelihood and technical training from NRCS. With that cash, he bought two cows. He also started tea shop business and kitchen gardening nearby. Now he has four cows and makes income by selling milk in that shop.
Reconstruction/rehabilitation of community based infrastructures

In an active involvement of community people, total 128 community-based infrastructure (85 irrigation canals and 43 foot trails) have been constructed in different programme areas. Most of the infrastructures were constructed through cash-for-work model reaching out to more than 6,000 individuals.

Training and orientation

In order to strengthen the agricultural production, people have been provided with kitchen garden training and also motivated for construction of improved animal shed. The assessment done by the Ministry of Agriculture presented that the animals that survived from earthquakes were vulnerable to different diseases. Hence, NRCS supported 4,461 families to construct improved animal sheds. Likewise, in order to improve the livestock in community, around 100 livestock health camps were organized and more than 100,000 animals received free treatment service. Besides, the NRCS has also supported in doing insurance of 26,675 animals.
Institutional Capacity Building

Institutional capacity building has intended to strengthen NRCS preparedness for response capacity and deliver sustainable programming in future. To generate the efficient human resource and to develop effective infrastructures for organizational development, the NRCS has provided trainings and required skills to the NRCS volunteers and staffs. On other hand, construction of total 6 district chapter buildings in Dhading, Gorkh, Rasuwa, Ramechhap, Okhaldhunga, Sindhuli and retrofitting of old building of Sindhupalchok district chapter has been completed. The office in the mentioned district chapters are operating in newly constructed buildings. Similarly, 26 sub-chapter buildings (8 in Gorkha, 8 in Sindhuli, 6 in Nuwakot, 1 in Sindhupalchok, 1 in Okhaldhunga and 2 in Dhading) have been completed.

Similarly, construction of two regional/sub-regional warehouses is also completed. At national Headquarters, construction of temporary building of blood bank, emergency operation center and retrofitting of national training center and renovation of training hall have been also completed. Whilst, permanent building of blood bank in kathmandu district is under construction. Similarly, retrofitting of blood bank at Bhaktapur and new construction of blood bank at Nuwakot and Makawanpur are also completed. Besides toilet construction in Kathmandu District Chapter, flooring of Lalitpur District Chapter along with toilet construction and wall be training in Ramechhap District Chapter have been completed and all 14 programme districts have been supported with vehicles and office equipment.

Besides, total 40 subchapter and 36 Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMC) of Kavre district were supported with necessary office equipment.
On the other side, a total of 180 governance volunteers received organizational training and 122 NRCS staff and volunteers were trained on district disaster response team (DDRT) who will be deployed for future local disasters. Eventually, 1,325 community people and NRCS staff have been reached with community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) trainings. Additionally, with support of AEPC and in coordination of local bodies, total 140,401 solar light and 21,371 improved cooking stoves were distributed in different districts.

Gender equality and social inclusion

The recovery programme has deliberated fundamental issues of gender equality and social inclusion from its planning phase to implementation and monitoring procedures in community. During the implementation period of recovery programme, around 3,300 NRCS staff and volunteers including partners have signed on child protection and anti-harassment code of conduct of NRCS. Similarly, above 300 resource person have received trainings on the IFRC standard tool to ensure the minimum standard commitment to gender and diversity in every component.
A global tool has been established and launched for advocacy and initiation to develop future law and policy on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in disasters through a case study in Nepal core areas. In the same way, to aware people on GESI concerns, NRCS has published and distributed around 60,000 information education communication (IEC) materials in all programme districts. Similarly, total 100 resource persons in Kavrepalanchok district are prepared to carry forward the violence prevention (VP) themes at community level for raising awareness on SGBV issues.

Additionally, NRCS has produced visual/audio PSA on child welfare and social inclusion and disseminated widely through different media. Similarly, NRCS has supported people with different impairments. Such as; 308 people from different programme areas have been supported with assistive devices, one hostel in Sindhuli district has been constructed for students with visual impairment. And also, in order to ensure the principle of child protection behaviour, the NRCS has established 14 child friendly spaces (CFS) in NRCS headquarters, 12 health posts of Kavrepalanchok district and Lalitpur district chapter.
Community engagement and accountability

Many communities were unaware of what NRCS and other organizations were doing and how they could ask their queries about reconstruction and others concerns. Thus, community engagement and accountability was retained in the recovery programme as an essential factor to ensure the high quality of service delivery in community. Across the earthquake affected areas, people were both in need of information as aid and also as accountability measure. Consequently, the NRCS has worked closely at field level on providing extensive training to NRCS staff and volunteers to raise awareness and support accountability and communication activities in community.

The production of earthquake safety documentary (Moving Mountain II)\textsuperscript{13} was successfully done and screened about 50 times in different communities. Several IEC materials on different themes have been produced and disseminated for raising awareness. In addition, 49 events of street dramas carrying social awareness messages have been performed in different programme districts reaching out to 23,857 people including 13,407 female. In the same way, 42 events of participatory mural events conducted in different communities reached 4,261 people including 2,502 female. Similarly, NRCS has produced 7 audio/video PSA and completed 5 kiosks under different themes.

\textsuperscript{13} The documentary had won the best TV feature on disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction (DRR) at the Asia Pacific Broadcasting union climate change and DRR film competition held in Dhaka, Bangladesh.
Likewise, a comprehensive system was developed to respond all complaints through notice board, household visits and community meetings. Total 105 suggestion boxes and 28 notice boards have been placed in different communities of 14 districts, through which some needful information for the community were displayed. Besides, NRCS established its hotline service called Red Cross hotline – 1130 through which more than 2,000 feedback/comments/questions were collected and also resolved.

Furthermore, an especial audio was produced informing communities that they have to meet government reconstruction criteria to be eligible for shelter reconstruction grant and they can access technical assistance for free from the Red Cross. The audio was played in loudspeaker and mike in different districts. Total 30 events on awareness raising through mike have been done in the communities. NRCS radio team has been producing twice-weekly radio programme “Together for Humanity” for 30 minutes which is being broadcasted nationally on community radio stations focused on the 14 earthquake affected districts. Whilst, 2 rounds of Radio Listener Group Facilitation training and 2 rounds of Radio Production training following with 1 refresher Radio Listener Group and 1 refresher Radio Production have been conducted. Feedback from line agencies shows that they are generally happy with the complaint mechanisms put in place by the NRCS; according to findings of Mid-term review report.
Planning, monitoring, evaluation, reporting and information management

The integrated nature of the recovery programming has adopted One Plan-One Reporting approach to ensure transparency and easiness of information flow and information sharing mechanism among partners and different stakeholders at different levels. Hence, Management Information System (MIS) of NRCS is executed for maintaining proper data base and manage adequate flow of information in recovery programme. This also helped to strengthen the remote monitoring system and real time data collection. Yet, the NRCS has been regularly updating the progress and status of recovery programme to National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) on a monthly basis and also as per the need basis. In addition, the capacity of PMER officers has been enhanced through different training. Such as; PMER training, qualitative research writing and case/success stories writing, MIS training, GIS training, participatory video monitoring training etc. thousands of reports and two books on collection of success stories of recovery programme have been developed and published. Additionally, process documentation and photo album of ERO are under publication.

Besides, the usage monitoring of community-based infrastructures, post training monitoring of mason training, post distribution monitoring of livelihood CCG support have been conducted which has ultimately helped to trace the impact of the intervention in community. In the same way, joint monitoring visits with partners and other stakeholders have been carried out frequently supporting to ensure the quality of programme and increase its credibility in community. Likewise, baseline survey, mid-term evaluation and endline survey /final evaluation were carried out in the programme districts.

14. Reports here includes the Movement-wide update, monthly report, quarterly report, annual report, final report, preliminary final report, key highlights, infographics etc.
15. Other stakeholders refer to government, non-government line agencies both of district level and national level
Challenging contexts

Mounting such a huge operation anywhere would be difficult. In the situation of a lack of sufficiently warm homes/shelters/houses in aftermath of the earthquake, it became challenging for working to come up with a strategy to alleviate poor living conditions for earthquake survivors living in temporary shelters. According to Post Disaster Recovery Framework (PDRF) report of GoN, the organizational structure of NRA and implementation modality was finalized in late 2015. However, the NRA requested to hold the housing reconstruction and associated plans until guidelines for recovery and reconstruction was developed. These guidelines were developed by the NRA and circulated to all humanitarian organizations involved in recovery programme in April 2016. The guidelines mentioned the need to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the NRA as well as submit a proposal. The agreement between the NRCS and the NRA was signed in early of June 2016 paving the way for the recovery stage of operations. However, all humanitarian agencies including NRCS were unable to implement the scheduled recovery activities between mid-June to end of July 2016 due to delay of the government policies and procedures for reconstruction. Again, the implementation was halted, of which the latest being the need for the Government of Nepal’s final policy, procedure and guidelines on continuing the cash grant for owner-driven shelter that only resolved in January 2017.

The year 2016 was characterized by the continuation of political instability and uncertainty, even the blockage at the Indian border which started in September 2015 was finally lifted in March 2016. This had caused fuel prices to soar and choked not only the imports of petroleum but also medicines and earthquake relief items as well as construction materials. Similarly, the new government which came in before the promulgation of the new constitution was again changed by mid-2016. On 4 August, the 39th Prime Minister of Nepal was sworn in. Whilst, the year 2017 was characterised by continuation of election activities. Long-time planned local elections was held in May 2017 and legislative election was held in November 2017. The code of conduct issued during election had affected programme implementation almost around a month because district administration office had circulated notice to all working organization at district for holding the activities considering situation at target areas very volatile with the risk that political parties might take advantages. For instance; the activities that required mass gathering, orientation, community participation or mobilization, material distribution in programme districts were stopped during the election period.

At the same time, restructuring of country administration at different levels had shown its impact on programme implementation as it consumed some extra time for NRCS staff and volunteers to understand the newly established administrative structures and its procedures. Nevertheless, regular meetings and close coordination with the newly formed local bodies at all level facilitated to overcome this situation. Similarly, an environmental disaster is an event which has potential to affect people’s health and living; such as storms, landslide, floods and earthquakes. During the execution of integrated recovery programme, there has not been occurred any major disaster in the programme districts resulting casualties and huge damage. However, every monsoon worsened physical access of programme districts and made it difficult for affected population to attain recovery.

Besides, on-time and quality staff recruitment was a major challenge in the operation. Hence, revising the recruitment system is recommended. Also, staff turnover was another challenge, which could be tackled through giving longer contracts to key staff members and investing on quality staff development.
Coordination and collaboration

RCRC Movement coordination

The Movement Coordination Meeting (MCM) that was established prior to the earthquake, continues to be in place in order to facilitate the coordination and decision making process. The NRCS, IFRC, Partner National Societies (PNS) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) were keeping close contact to coordinate the Movement response through workshops and meetings as part of its obligation to promote interconnection and consistency across the recovery operation. Besides, bi-weekly coordination meetings were held with all in-country partners to discuss strategic and operational issues related to the earthquake operations. Such meetings and workshops have ultimately facilitated the NRCS and all partners to align in shared responsibility and accountability in decision making process at both operation and management level.

Non-RCRC Movement coordination

The NRCS coordinated closely with Government of Nepal through the NRA, the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) as well as the Housing Recovery and Reconstruction Platform (HRRP) and other in-country humanitarian stakeholders to ensure complementarity of response and minimize the potential of overlap. NRCS continued its participation in the meeting called by NRA, HRRP on regular basis and updated the progress of recovery. At district level, the WASH team coordinates with the agency of drinking water supply and sanitation under Department of Water Supply and Sewerage during installation or repair of water systems. At national level, NRCS conducted WASH assessments together with Department of Water Supply and Sewerage to identify needs of the communities affected by the earthquake. Similarly, health sector has closely coordinated with the Ministry of Health and Population both at national and district level especially during monitoring of reconstructed health post and in process of handover of rehabilitated/reconstructed health posts. And consultations with key informants from agriculture extension offices, Department of Livestock and Chamber of Commerce were done to identify livelihood options that can be implemented during the recovery phase. In this way, the NRCS has maintained a harmonized organizational relation with all movement partners as well as non-movement partners including government line agencies at all levels by participating in regular meetings or workshops, doing consultation with authorities and providing regular updates of recovery programme. This has maximized the collective strength of NRCS capacities to deliver relevant, effective, sustainable and high quality service to the targeted communities.
Good practices/ Innovations

- The Integrated approach is overwhelmingly considered by all partners as a good practice that should be replicated in other similar contexts. The Four plus One approach is also reflected as relevant and practical integrated solution to community needs, based on existing implementation capacities of the NRCS, and results of the needs assessments at the time.

- Cash transfer for shelter construction through banking system in owner driven approach of shelter construction was considered helpful for maintaining accountability. However it should consider issues such as remoteness and literacy, allowing for other options (mobile banking, cash in envelope, etc.) where and when relevant in conjunction with government’s decisions and also taking into consideration of specific local contexts. Similarly, beyond the cash transfer and the shelter construction itself, the key added value of the Red Cross was the socio-technical support and software activities provided to communities, in particular marginalized groups, for example masons trainings, PASSA rollout, 10 Key build back safer message dissemination, government guideline and policies dissemination, participation of social mobilization and volunteering.

- Management Information System is considered a key success of this operation, which should be institutionalized throughout the organization. In future, systematic data collection processes (including disaggregated data) with a focus on analysis and use of data should be further strengthened.

- Joint monitoring and close coordination with government and non-government stakeholder including NRA, HRRP, GMALI and other organization has been a crucial factor for quality assurance of programme. Similarly, involvement of local authorities from implementation stage of programme to its transition phase has been an effective way to develop their ownership and share accountability of programme for its sustainability.

- Participatory approach was followed since the inception of the recovery operation including planning, decision making and implementation of sectorial work. Likewise, different feedback mechanisms (hotline, suggestion box, face-to-face communication, radio programme) established under CEA helped to resolve the community issues and involved government authority.

- Application of twin track approach (stand-alone and mainstreaming) has proven to be more effective and success oriented in addressing the special needs of the most vulnerable group by age, sex, ability, cultural-social appropriateness etc.

- Dignity: Continuous advocacy at all levels to overcome the socio-cultural barriers following relevant policy and norms has proven to be an effective tool when combined with long term program intervention. Likewise, establishment of Protection Gender Inclusion (PGI) fund and its mobilization for specific PGI intervention at different level has been proved to be an effective initiative to address unmet PGI needs. Finally, cash for work intervention established message of equal wages for same work at community level.
Access: Establishment of Children Gender and Disable (CGD) friendly services across all sectors is not only sufficient to ensure utilization of these services, however access to these services also needs to be addressed. This is why there is a need to empower communities to advocate to public authorities for the actual access to CGD friendly services.

Participation: Increased female participation contributed towards better community engagement and their access to services and programme ensuring inclusiveness at all level.

Safety: In operationalizing the complaint mechanism for SGBV and child protection issues, privacy and confidentiality was well ensured. In this regard, involving dedicated senior management representative in addressing complaint / allegation has proven to be effective.

Financial Overview

Total committed budget amount for overall integrated recovery programme was 76 million US$. Whilst, total budget received from partners is 68 million US$. Therefore, as of June 2019, total 67 million US$ has been spent which is 98% of total received budget amount.
Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Partners

American Red Cross
Australian Red Cross
Austrian Red Cross
Belgian Red Cross
British 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
Italian Red Cross
Japanese Red Cross Society
Luxemburg Red Cross
Red Cross of Monaco
Liechtenstein Red Cross
Malaysian Red Crescent Societies
The Netherlands Red Cross
New Zealand Red Cross
Norwegian Red Cross
Philippines Red Cross
Qatar Red Crescent Society
Singapore Red Cross Society
Spanish Red Cross
Swedish Red Cross
Swiss Red Cross
The Canadian Red Cross Society
Thai Red Cross Society
Turkish Red Crescent Society
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross
Taiwan Red Cross Organization
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
International Committee of the Red Cross

The Nepal Red Cross Society would also like to express its appreciation to all its partners, national and international organizations, UN agencies, private sectors and corporate houses, communities and individuals who extended their support and cooperation in implementing Earthquake Response Operation successfully. Besides, our special thanks to Ministry of Home Affairs, National Reconstruction Authority, Department of Urban Development and Building Construction, Ministry of Health and Population and other relevant ministries and concerned government authorities of Nepal both at central and local levels.
Fundamental Principles of the 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 continue 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 one 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.

The Fundamental Principles were adopted by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, in 1965. In 1986, the XXVth Conference decided to include them in the Preamble of the Statutes of the Movement. The latter not only recalls that every component of the Movement is bound by the Fundamental Principles, but also establishes that States have to respect at all times the adherence of those components to the Fundamental Principles.
Earthquake Response Operation
INTEGRATED RECOVERY PROGRAMME
Report - 2019

Nepal Red Cross Society
National Headquarters, Kalimati, Kathmandu, Nepal
Post Box No. 237, Phone: (+977) (1) 4270065, 4288088
Fax: (+977) (1) 427315
E-mail: nrcs@nrcs.org, info@nrcs.org
Website: www.nrcs.org