

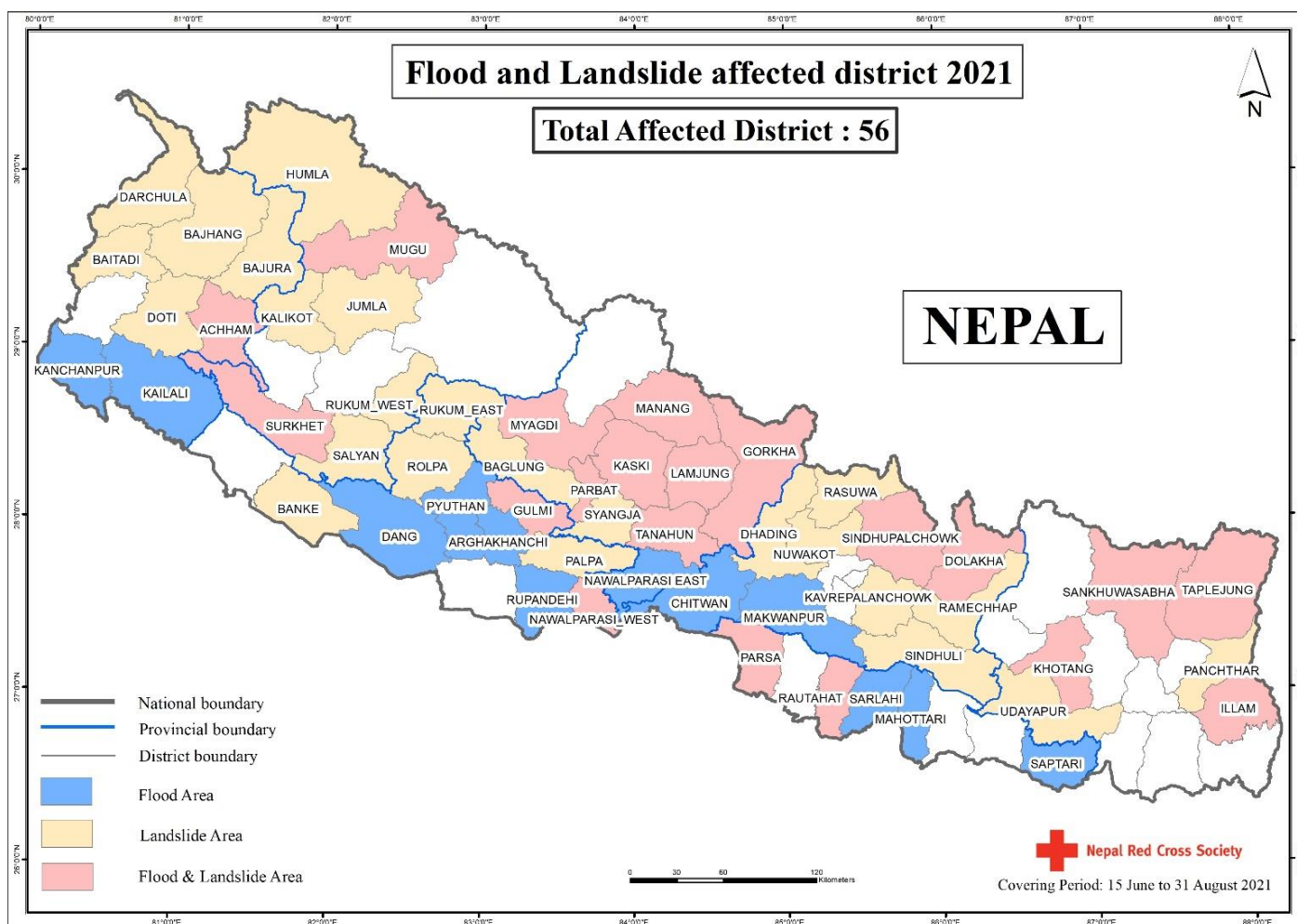
DREF Operation n°	MDRNP011	Glide n°:	FL-2021-000134-NPL
Date of issue:	4 September 2021	Expected timeframe:	6 months
		Expected end date:	31 March 2022
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 321,103			
Total number of people affected:	24,495 people	Number of people to be assisted:	7,500 people
Districts affected:	11 (56 since the beginning of month season)	Districts targeted:	10
Operating National Society (ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, and branches): Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) was established on 4 September 1963. Over the years, NRCS has grown to be the largest humanitarian organization in the field of disaster response in Nepal, with its network of seven Provincial Chapters as well as District Chapters extended in each of the 77 districts of the country. District Chapters receive organizational support from more than 1,508 Sub-Chapters, 5,410 Junior and 865 Youth Red Cross Circles and Co-operation Committees under them.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Japanese Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross are present in-country, actively monitoring the situation and participating in the meetings organized by NRCS and IFRC.			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: UN agencies, in particular UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP. START Fund is also being activated among international organizations.			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

The monsoon rains that began in the last week of June have triggered flooding and landslides in many parts of the country, affecting around 10,000 families in 56 out of the country's 77 districts in various ways. Since the monsoon season began, NRCS has responded at the local level with technical and financial support from the IFRC and in-country Partners. The monsoon season typically starts in July and lasts until mid-September, resulting in floods and landslides across many districts of the country due to heavy rainfall. Each year, floods and landslides affect an average of 10,000 families, leaving many people homeless who face various challenges in coping with the situation and meeting immediate humanitarian needs on their own (Source: Nepal Disaster Report 2019).

On 26 August, rainfall intensified for at least four consecutive days, with many rivers crossing warning levels, causing widespread inundation in many parts of the southern plains and reported incidents of landslides in the hilly region. As a result of this incessant rainfall, 11 districts (Myagdi, Rupandehi, Dang, Darchula, Sindhuli, Nawalparasi East, Nawalparasi West, Kanchanpur, Kailali, Udayapur and Mahottari) and 4,899 families were affected, including 2,129 who were temporarily displaced. In addition, government authorities have reported seven deaths and one missing person in recent days (as of 31 August 2021), while further assessment processes are underway.



According to the weather forecast issued by the Government of Nepal's [Department of Hydrology and Meteorology](#), there is still a looming chance of rainfall in the coming 24 hours, which could affect the water levels of the country's major rivers, such as Koshi and Narayani. In addition, flash floods are possible in the small rivers that run through Province 1, Gandaki Province, and the southern plains. According to the department, Nepal has witnessed 96.7 per cent of total monsoon rain as of 31 August, which is 14 per cent higher than in previous years. Several of the affected districts have received the equivalent of half of their usual annual rainfall in recent days. By this time of the year, the country should have received approximately 80 per cent of the monsoon rains, with the monsoon expected to begin to recede in the first week of September. Even after the water recedes, humanitarian needs will continue to exist for the affected families.

A preliminary assessment is being conducted; crucial needs exist in terms of shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), livelihoods, and protection, while health concerns are critical due to the risk of waterborne and vector-borne disease outbreaks. According to the initial survey and communication with chapters, the capacity of the affected area's existing health facilities appears to be uncompromised; this will be confirmed during the assessment stage. This also applies to the COVID-19 pandemic context, where displacements may increase the risk of transmission.



A house damaged due to the intense rainfall in Rupandehi district.
(Photo: NRCs)

Many houses have been destroyed by the landslides and floods in specific pocket areas of several districts, and many displaced families are staying with relatives, while others have sought refuge in nearby schools and other temporary shelters. In addition, the floods and landslides damaged infrastructures such as roads connecting district headquarters to affected municipalities and local markets, as well as livestock, agricultural land and crops, and daily consumables.

Families who have been displaced from their homes are taking up temporary shelters in schools, army camps, and host families. As a result, shelter items remain one of the top priority needs in affected areas. Similarly, displaced families have lost access to water points and sanitation facilities, increasing the risk of health problems, water-borne diseases, and the spread of COVID-19 infection in the community. For this reason, the WASH sector's immediate needs include temporary latrines, mosquito nets, and health and hygiene promotional activities.

Similarly, there is a need for quick response in the health sector, including awareness or prevention activities with behaviour change on diarrheal, vector and rodent-borne diseases, awareness on respiratory, skin and eye infections, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to the families of missing and deceased individuals.

There is also a need to incorporate Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) considerations to protect those most vulnerable facing difficult situations, including children, elderly, pregnant women, people with chronic illness, people with disabilities (PWD) and LGBTQIA+ there is a need to prevent further escalating COVID-19 risks by managing safety protocols (including providing PPE and sanitation facilities) and promoting healthy behaviours.

Finally, across all sectors, there is the need to reduce the risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) (based on global evidence that SGBV is increasing in disaster contexts) while also tackling mental health issues through targeted PSS interventions.

Since June 2021, the NRCS monsoon preparedness and response plan has been implemented effectively and NRCS's Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) has been operational and actively collecting information, preparing daily situation reports and coordinating with NRCS district chapters as well as provincial committees. Currently, the NRCS team is coordinating all relief efforts for floods and monsoon response in the EOC. Meanwhile, NRCS is regularly participating in emergency meetings of the Ministry of Home Affairs in the National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) as well as in the Shelter Cluster.

COVID-19 Situation

Nepal is currently experiencing the second wave of COVID-19, with far greater effects and deaths than last year. As of 31 August 2021, 762,647 people have tested positive. However, the positivity rate is roughly 20 per cent, indicating the current testing rate is insufficient. For further information and data please visit the [MoHP](#). According to a recent national seroprevalence survey done in July-August, up to 68 per cent of the population may have been exposed. With 10,750 deaths reported, making Nepal among the highest fatality rate in the Asia Pacific when compared to the country's population. In May 2021, WHO has categorized the level of transmission as 'community transmission'. The vaccination campaign against COVID-19 was initiated on 27 January 2021 followed by an interrupted inflow of vaccines. As of August 2021, about 15 per cent of the total population are fully immunized whereas about 17 per cent have received the first dose only. With 35,591 active cases in the country¹, there is a high chance of transmission of COVID-19 infection among the people affected by the flood and landslide (daily infection rate is still around 20 per cent) either among those staying in home isolation or – most importantly – among those staying in evacuation centres.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Operating National Society Response Action

Since June 2021, the NRCS monsoon preparedness and response plan has been followed and NRCS's EOC has been functional, actively working in collecting information, preparing regular situation reports and coordinating with NRCS district chapters as well as provincial committees. Currently, the NRCS team is also working collectively in the EOC for coordinating all relief efforts for floods and monsoon response. In the meantime, NRCS is regularly participating in emergency meetings of the Ministry of Home Affairs in the National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) as well as in the Shelter Cluster.

Following the intense rainfall from 26 August, NRCS district chapters have been coordinating the response operation. The NRCS provincial and district chapters called emergency meetings and sub-chapters were informed and mobilized 22 volunteers including District Disaster Response Teams (DDRT), Community Action for Disaster Response in Emergency (CADRE) and first aid teams for evacuations, rapid assessments, relief distributions and logistics management in the affected districts. An Emergency Response Team has been formed in all 77 districts comprising of 15 to 20 trained members depending on the availability of the trained volunteers in the districts. The Emergency Response Team has been oriented in all districts. NRCS headquarters (NHQs) has sent alert information to National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) and they are in a ready position for deployment. NRCS NHQs team is regularly monitoring the weather forecast portal of the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, analysing the situation and disseminating it to their field-level volunteers. Field level volunteers are making community people aware of changing weather conditions and precaution measures to be taken. NRCS district chapters in Banke, Bardiya, Dang have

¹ NRCS COVID-19 Preparedness and Response 2021, Situation Report#32, 31 August 2021

seconded their staff in the District Emergency Operation Centre led by the Government, and they are regularly analysing changes in water level in rivers and supporting to disseminate early-warning messages to communities.

NRCS has a standby agreement with UNFPA focusing on reproductive health in emergency and an MoU with the Ministry of Health and Population for deploying doctors at the time of emergency as part of the Red Cross Emergency Clinic. There is also a standby agreement with UNICEF covering emergency WASH, and with the World Food Program (WFP) for food and cash support. NRCS is an active member of the Cash Working Group under the humanitarian country team (HCT). Under IFRC's mandate as global Shelter cluster lead, NRCS has been supporting shelter preparedness efforts in Nepal over the last months. In coordination with the Ministry of Urban Development (MOUD) and the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC), NRCS has identified cluster focal agencies and established strong sub-regional coordination structures in all seven provinces. This new structure will maintain regular coordination and communication across all seven provinces.



NRCS volunteers conducting IRA in a flood affected of Darchula District. (Photo: NRCS Dharchula District Chapter)

Following the floods and landslides, the NRCS district chapter's volunteers are assisting the local authorities to conduct rapid assessments and provide relief services to the affected people. Altogether, 21 initial rapid assessment (IRA) reports have been compiled since the beginning of the monsoon season, including five since 26 August. The IRA is conducted through a three-member team including NRCS, local Government and Nepal Police. NRCS volunteers have also supported the government efforts led by security personnel (Nepali Army, Armed Police Force and Nepal Police) to evacuate affected families from high-risk areas to shelters in the schools and public places in case of need. In addition, NRCS sub-chapters volunteers are actively involved in disseminating the flood and landslide alert, which also support the communities to evacuate on time in affected districts.

Since 26 August, NRCS has distributed 133 household items (HHIs), 136 additional tarpaulins, 49 blankets, 49 utensil sets based on identified needs of affected districts following the preliminary reports received from 11 most affected districts in recent days. More stocks are being dispatched from NRCS regional warehouse while UNICEF has also provided relief items to district chapters as per the existing in-country partnership. Danish Red Cross also supported NRCS in early warning and early action initiatives in targeted communities where forecast-based projects are being implemented. The project in the districts is closely monitoring the weather system and disseminates early warning messages based on the forecast based on the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) and Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre and working together with local authorities to protect embankment from the possible risk of flooding. Assessments are continuing and a clearer picture of the situation and needs will be available in the coming days.



133

families received household item sets



136

tarpaulins distributed to affected families for emergency shelter



7

NRCS trained volunteers mobilized

Similarly, NRCS has dispatched relief items (see Table 1) from its central and regional warehouse to district chapters.

The NRCS district chapters and sub-chapters are working closely with the concerned local government and other humanitarian agencies. NRCS provincial committees coordinated with the affected districts and participated in the meeting called by the provincial disaster management committee (PDMC) and liaison to NRCS EOC and district chapters. Local Disaster Management Committee (LDMC) and Community Disaster Management Committee (CDMC) members. NRCS sub-chapters volunteers are actively involved to disseminate the flood and landslide alert messages, which helped the communities to evacuate on time (throughout the affected districts). Security forces rescued the affected by using the life jackets and rope, those response kits were provided by the NRCS in different areas of the country. NRCS is regularly coordinating with local stakeholders and participating in the emergency meeting called by District Disaster Management Committee in affected districts.

Table 1: List of items dispatched from NRCS warehouses to affected District Chapters since the beginning of the monsoon period

Items	Unit	Quantity
HHI set	set	2,200
Tarpaulin	piece	4,128
Blanket	piece	1,650
Mattress	piece	1,650
Hygiene kits	piece	105
Mosquito net	piece	500
Dignity kit	piece	50

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

The NRCS has kept all partners updated on the situation, current needs and response plans through coordination meetings (latest held on 1 September 2021), floods operation meetings and through sharing of progress reports. The IFRC Country Delegation (CD) in Nepal is providing daily technical support to NRCS in preparing for and responding to disasters and crises in Nepal, including the current ongoing COVID-19 operation. The IFRC Country Delegation coordinates further with the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur for additional surge capacity, including financial contribution to the efforts through the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocation.

The IFRC CD, in close coordination with NRCS, in-country partners and IFRC APRO, is monitoring the situation regularly. Meanwhile, the IFRC CD, together with NRCS, is actively participating in the HCT meetings and mechanisms. On 27 August, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) convened a coordination meeting with all cluster leads (line ministries) and co-leads (humanitarian partners) where all humanitarian partners were requested to actively coordinate with authorities in provided timely response to the emerging needs. Provincial focal agencies in Karnali and Lumbini Provinces have been organizing cluster coordination meetings as needed.

NRCS with the technical support from IFRC CD has developed a pro-forma emergency plan of action (EPoA) and budget in preparation for the DREF activation which was technically reviewed by the regional team in early July and is now being adapted to the recent context.

IFRC CD is supporting NRCS in the preparation of situation reports and technical support in conducting the relief operation. IFRC CD has a supporting role in the emergency shelter cluster and coordinating with emergency shelter members. IFRC CD is participating in different meetings of the NEOC and the HCT along with NRCS. NRCS, IFRC CD and the American Red Cross country team worked together to prepare a brief proposal and based on that the American Red Cross has allocated USD 50,000 from their Quick Action Fund (QAF) on 19 June 2021 to support NRCS to render relief services for people affected by floods and landslides in Manang, Lamjung and Sindhupalchowk.

Likewise, in-country Participating National Societies (PNS) including the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross are monitoring the situation and participating in the meetings organized by NRCS and IFRC. In particular, the Danish Red Cross is providing technical support to the IRA process and information management in the NEOC. Technical Advisor for Asia from Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre and Danish Red Cross are closely monitoring the weather and producing regular weather situation updates. ICRC has been supporting NRCS in carrying out RFL services.

Overview of other actors' actions in country

The Government of Nepal launched its nationwide Monsoon Preparedness and Response Plan in early June and immediately activated its NEOC to coordinate relief activities in the flood-affected areas. The MoHA and its NDRRMA are taking the lead role in coordinating the response operation with all levels of government, conducting rescue, evacuation, rapid assessment and relief distribution. The Government has mobilized security forces for search, rescue and evacuation of the people stranded from floods and landslides areas. The MoHA and NDRRMA in coordination with the provincial government have been operating the airlifting services for rescuing and transporting relief goods in inaccessible and remote areas of the country. District Disaster Management Committee and affected Municipal offices are actively engaged in responding to the situation. The ground level government involvement and relief actions have been taking from the Ward level offices. Emergency meetings are held in MoHA where NRCS and IFRC are participating on regular basis. Likewise, NRCS is a member of the Disaster Management Committees at all levels (provincial, district and municipalities) and works closely with respective authorities in responding to the needs of affected people.

The Department of Hydrology and Meteorology² established toll-free numbers for the flood early warning system and circulated SMS from time to time. The Department of Hydrology and Meteorology also regularly updates information on their website, with flood forecast every 24 hours, which NRCS supports to disseminate at the community level.

The HCT mechanism is active in the country, with all clusters being led by line Ministries and ongoing coordination at strategic and operational levels. The Emergency Response Plan for the monsoon was finalized. The Association of International NGOs is representing the interests of all INGOs in the HCT mechanism and information is being shared through related clusters. The START Fund network was also triggered on 31 August to support response actions by NGOs active in the country.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

From 26 August until to date, NRCS, together with the local government and Nepal Police carried out five IRAs in the 11 affected districts mentioned earlier. Based on the IRA report, there is a need for shelter, food and essential household items, protection, basic health services, RFL and psychosocial support (PSS) services, provision of safe drinking water as well as improved hygiene and sanitation in the affected areas. In general, the DREF operation has targeted to provide immediate humanitarian needs in ten districts, except Udayapur. Nevertheless, landslide incidents continued to occur in additional districts (e.g. Kaski and Parbat) in Nepal from the first week of September. Therefore, more districts might be added in case of needs. This operation will continue to focus on meeting the immediate humanitarian needs of the affected population accordingly.

Shelter

Floods and landslides have damaged 1,704 houses fully and 2,556 houses partially in 11 districts, out of which, 10 will be targeted for shelter support. Due to impact on houses, 2,129 families (10,645 people) are displaced and among them, 710 families are staying in school/public buildings/ with host families, while 500 families are staying in open spaces and remaining families are staying with their relatives. Since rainfall is continuing, displaced families who are living in open spaces are in urgent need of emergency shelter items and humanitarian actors need to take into consideration to provide emergency shelter items such as family tents or tarpaulins or other kinds of relief items along with essential household items like blankets, mattresses, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, etc.

NRCS volunteers visited the place where displaced families are taking shelter in schools. However, the area does not have a place to prepare food for these families and essential household items as mentioned earlier are required to manage minimum services for the recipients. NRCS need to mobilize volunteers trained in shelter kit training to support establishing emergency shelters. Quick orientation on shelter set up and safer shelter orientation and field-based demonstration are required for these volunteers before deploying them in the field. After the immediate emergency response phase, special consideration to be given to provide recovery shelter items (CGI sheet, tools/equipment, cash or voucher or rental assistance etc.) to support displaced families to sustain their living conditions based on community needs that are identified through ongoing assessments

Livelihood and basic needs

The majority of displaced families are making their income from farming, animal husbandry, local grocery shops. However, floods and landslides have affected their source of income. Their farmland is covered by debris, livestock killed, and grocery shops are damaged. The landslide incidents along with floods have swept away agricultural land, crops and irrigation canals, thus a significant impact on the livelihood of the affected families is anticipated. The majority of the affected people work on agricultural land as tenant farmers. Approximately 1,000 families are forcefully left behind to continue their normal business and unable to generate income for their families. Food and daily household items are immediately needed to support these families that can be addressed through cash and voucher assistance. A pre-crisis market assessment conducted in May 2021 (ahead of the monsoon season) indicated that the market remained largely functional in the targeted districts, and since this operation is starting towards the end of the monsoon season, the response team anticipates that cash modality will be the most appropriate, to be reconfirmed by a rapid market survey for basic essential items in coming days. Based on the assessment report, cash modalities and packages (i.e. cash for work or voucher or multi-purpose cash) will be discussed with Municipal offices. Considering the high risk of child labour/exploitation, child/adolescent trafficking during and post-disaster, additional top-up cash support will be provided to address the specific need of targeted groups.

Health

There are COVID-19 isolation wards in different hospitals at the district and national levels. Likewise, there is a possibility of an increase in COVID-19 cases as well as the outbreak of water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea. Mosquito breeding

² <http://dhm.gov.np/contents/about-us>

in this season is the most common which is increasing further the risk of vector-borne diseases and cases of dengue have been observed in some areas. While no cases are reported yet, in presence of Zika virus transmitting vectors throughout the country, mainly expectant women in the disaster-affected area are in a vulnerable state. The debris accumulated by floods and landslides as well as contamination of drinking water sources is aggravating further the risk of water-borne diseases. Similarly, snakebite along with vector-borne diseases (e.g. Malaria, Dengue) can cause severe consequences among the displaced population; especially children, senior citizens and pregnant women are at high risk of infections. In disasters, the distress level of survivors and community members who have lost their loved ones, livestock and livelihood remain high. They need mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) including psychological first aid service and blood services. Considering the current situation, there is a need to conduct health and hygiene awareness events including of focus on health protocols in times of COVID-19 to prevent possible risk of further COVID-19 transmission and well other epidemic outbreaks. There is also a need to further extend the surveillance, identify the existing diseases' condition of the community and increase the referral and enhance access to health facilities. The Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) is a major issue to be highlighted during any disaster. Thus, focus on vulnerable groups like pregnant, lactating mothers and below five children should be done to bridge the gap of health services like regular (Ante Natal) ANC check-ups, nutrition and immunization. Finally, NRCS needs to take necessary steps to ensure the safety and security of staff and volunteers (first responders) and there is a need for personal protective equipment (PPE) such as masks, gloves and sanitizers for the responders. For this purpose, all the response activities will be guided by the IFRC COVID-safe programming guideline and checklist, keeping in line with the GoN health protocols.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Water sources are affected by floods and landslides, leaving 2,129 families without access to safe drinking water in 11 districts. More than 1,704 houses along with latrines are damaged by floods and landslides. Around 710 displaced families (3,550 people) are staying in school buildings or temporary shelters. However, the number of latrines available in the schools are not sufficient. Likewise, 500 displaced families who are staying in open spaces do not have access to latrines, thereby increasing practices of open defecation which poses a further risk of epidemics. Female members in displaced families also lack proper menstrual hygiene facilities and materials.

Since the existing water sources may be contaminated in the affected areas, there is a need to support 1,704 families with clean drinking water and water purification tablets/solutions to purify water as well as buckets to safely keep drinking water in their houses. Likewise, there is a need to support the establishment of emergency latrines as well as support household latrines applying Child, Gender and Disability (CGD) friendly approaches while providing latrines support. Finally, considering the probability of an outbreak of water-borne diseases in some affected areas, hygiene promotion and waste management activities should be promoted. Basic community sanitation, cleaning of stagnant water, distribution of hygiene kits, awareness-raising on proper hygiene practice are essential to be conducted in the areas.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

People displaced from their residence are propelled to stay in public buildings/school buildings and host families. In general, the disaster amplifies the vulnerability of vulnerable groups staying in the community. In such public areas, as people will be bound to stay in proximity to each other, there is an immediate need of creating gender-friendly spaces as well as child-friendly spaces, psychosocial support and awareness-raising messages on SGBV and referral pathways among children and women. Similarly, as a large number of households have been displaced and affected by floods, special care and attention towards children, vulnerable women and the elderly is required by looking at their vulnerability, such as nutritional food to children and pregnant/lactating women, dignity kit support looking medication support to elderly and people suffering from chronic illness. Also, WASH facilities' construction must incorporate a Menstrual Hygiene Management friendly approach. Likewise, there is global evidence of an increase of SGBV incidents within communities affected by disasters, while children separated from their guardians during the mishap can be prone to exploitation and further neglect. Regarding this, the need for the integration of support to SGBV survivors through cash has been identified.

PMER-IM³

Since this monsoon operation is amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, there is an increased need for an efficient PMER-IM system/ mechanism. Unlike prior operations where there was a profound opportunity of field visits, meeting people and recipients, knowing the real scenarios, the COVID-19 has limited movement of staff and volunteers to reach to the recipients for knowing their needs, monitoring and report collection. Therefore, there is a need for efficient, innovative and user-friendly tools and remote mechanisms for assessment, monitoring, report collection, maximizing the use of information technology. As diverse groups are affected by the disaster in different geographical locations and have different needs which require disaggregated data for planning response, hence a system to gather this desegregated data, analyse it for planning and dissemination to wider stakeholders. Local-level units are involved in various activities and are faced with various challenges, learning from resolving these challenges and good practices which is a challenge

³ Planning, Monitoring, Evaluating and Reporting- Information Management

to capture this information and replicate it, hence a robust system is required. All the organisation units are not equipped equally with the knowledge of the use of new technologies and access to electricity to use the technology.

Targeting

NRCS will ensure the relief efforts are associated with the established standards of the government and cluster system and will apply a gender and diversity sensitive analysis in recipient selection, including by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, single women, PWD, senior citizens, people facing caste-based exclusion, child in labour, SGBV survivor, migrant and COVID-19 affected people. The **recipient selection criteria** used by NRCS include:

- People displaced by floods and landslides.
- Households headed by children below 18 years or elderly above 65 years of age.
- Households headed by women and single women.
- Households involved in agriculture and livestock activities before floods who have not been able to restore their livelihood activities after the floods.
- Households having home quarantines or COVID-19 affected people (positive cases and having high potential)
- Death of an earning member of the family due to floods and landslides and COVID-19 or multiple causes.
- Households comprising of PWD, mental disability and person with chronic illness.
- SGBV survivors and community people from low income/displaced families.

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted

NRCS has been producing regular sitreps based upon the IRA being conducted in close coordination with the government authorities at the local level since the beginning of the monsoon period. As per NRCS sitrep between 26 to 31 August 2021, when the rainfall was intense affecting 2,129 families (10,645 people from 11 districts. Based upon the assessment, NRCS will be providing support to the most affected 1,500 families (7,500 people) from 10 districts). Other humanitarian agencies, as well as municipal authorities, are providing relief services to the remaining affected families not targeted by the DREF response and NRCS intends to avoid the duplication. The details of the people targeted are provided in Table 3 below. The sex, age and disability disaggregated Data (SADDD) will be calculated based upon the assessment and will be provided before launching the DREF. The operation will target people affected as per the below table:

Table 2: Sector-wise target

Areas of intervention	Total targeted (HH)	Total targeted (individuals)	Male	Female
Shelter	1,500	7,500	3,675	3,825
Livelihoods	800	4,000	1,960	2,040
WASH	1,000	5,000	2,450	2,550
Health	1,000	5,000	2,450	2,550
PGI	500	2,500	1,225	1,275

Note: following household assessment, more precise data will be collected, disaggregating the targeted population by sex and age as well as identifying those with disabilities.

Scenario planning

The scenario planning will be updated very regularly in line with the progress of the operation, emerging needs and further forecast and analysis provided by the authorities, the [Department of Hydrology and Meteorology](#) (DHM), advice received daily from the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, as well as the information received from the field. While this operation starts at the end of the monsoon season, further incidents of floods and landslides cannot be ruled out in the coming weeks so that the number of targeted districts will also be adjusted based on needs.

In short, the NRCS will implement a comprehensive response operation (across five sectors) with three levels of intervention based on needs:

1- The most at risk are those in evacuation centres. Although this might only last for a few days or weeks, still for these populations, it is critical to ensure their dignity and safety, also preventing further health risks and protecting those most vulnerable. In cooperation with local authorities, the operation will provide necessary relief items to the centers (mattress, mosquito nets, hygiene kits, etc.), conduct information sessions on health (including mental health), hygiene, SGBV prevention, as well as create child-friendly spaces where relevant, also providing information on referral systems.

2- In addition, a significant number of those affected will be staying with host families in the coming weeks, adding further burden on fragile livelihoods. For these families, livelihood support (through cash modality) will be prioritized while also providing them with shelter support so that they can move back home, also helping them to restore their access to water and sanitation where applicable.

3- Finally, there are also affected families who are still able to shelter in place, however, they have lost their livelihoods and/or access to safe water and sanitation. A further household assessment will identify priority groups (in complementarity with local authorities and other humanitarian actors) to provide livelihood and/or WASH and protection support. In addition, the operation will also conduct community-wide awareness sessions on health and hygiene to prevent further risks.

Overall risks and mitigation measures	
Anticipated risks	Mitigation measures
Problems for responders to have access in affected areas and transport relief items due to inundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with security forces and private sectors to utilize airlifting services • Mobilize local volunteers and community members to open the road blockages through cash for work programme.
Impact of COVID-19 pandemic can affect overall monsoon response cycle including the potential risk to the NRCS staff and volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate risk mitigation communication messages through media and digital means with appropriate Covid-19 messages to affected people in camps and community including support of masks • Use of appropriate response strategy in line with the government/WHO guideline • Prioritize safety security of staff volunteers and targeted people (PPE, insurance, orientation) • Make provision of situation decision at the local level as per the situation of the target area and as per the decision of the local government • Use of BCP of NRCS and IFRC CO to ensure the safety and security of its staff and volunteers.
No clear directives from the Government on cash and voucher assistance in the country can pose challenges in cash-based intervention to address the needs of the most vulnerable people affected by the floods and landslides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other modalities such as cash for work, cash package for rental or basic needs assistance or voucher will be further explored with the cash coordination group and local government to support the most vulnerable population.
Potential impact on procurement and supply chain, especially from abroad due to COVID-related restrictions (land border control, limitation in flights, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of international procurement system (such as IFRC procurement system) • Extensive leverage of coordination with Government at all levels and relevant agencies/stakeholders for smoothening supply chain process. • Make provision of required transportation cost
Delay in response due to geophysical complexity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactive involvement of district chapter and sub-chapter in close coordination with local government

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective:

The operation objective is to address the immediate relief needs of an estimated 7,500 people affected by floods and landslides. The needs of 1,500 targeted families in floods and landslides affected districts are to be addressed through the provision of goods and services to meet their basic needs, such as shelter, WASH, protection and health for an initial period of three months, followed by another three months dedicated to replenishment of NRCS stocks as well as final monitoring and learning.

The six months timeframe takes into consideration factors such as anticipated operational challenges with the upcoming festival season in October, a foreseen transition in NRCS governance mid-October, procurement timelines, a looming 3rd wave of COVID-19 in late October and November as well as the restrictions that may impact the supply chain.

Strategies for implementation

The National Society developed its monsoon response plan in June 2021 which drives all tiers of NRCS to coordinate and operationalise response operations effectively and efficiently which is a part of NRCS overall strategic plan. The EOC was activated on 15 June 2021 to coordinate overall response operation including mobilisation of volunteers in the field, ensuring timely assessment of destruction caused by the disaster (within 24-48 hours), prepare operational plans and provide immediate relief to the people affected by the disaster.

In general, the operation will consider the following implementation strategies:

Coordination and operation implementation through EOC

NRCS has a mechanism of activating EOC for smooth coordination and implementation of response operation. The EOC comprise of mobilization guidelines, sector team who are representatives from different departments and response coordinator. The majority of the day-to-day actions and decisions at the national level are made from the EOC while district chapters are leading the response at the field level in coordination with municipalities and as a member of the District Disaster Management Committee.

Coordination and partnership

NRCS, according to its auxiliary role to the Nepal Government in humanitarian assistance during disasters and conflict, has been closely working together with the government to respond to any type of disaster since its inception. NRCS has been working in close coordination with the Government of Nepal at central, provincial, district and municipal levels in disaster preparedness and response. Assessment and relief activities are carried out in coordination with NEOC, NDRRMA and District emergency operation centre. The IRA is conducted in close coordination with district and municipality authorities. NRCS also supports or collaborates with the local government to conduct a detailed household assessment. Likewise, response activities are coordinated with relevant local authorities as well as clusters at provincial and national levels. Finally, the existing standby agreements with different agencies are triggered as per needs in a large-scale disaster.

Risk Communication and Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

It is always important that the information is not just broadcast in the communities, but take time to listen to them, particularly those who are most marginalised and least likely to have a public voice. In providing mechanisms to listen and respond to those voices, a process is needed to be put in place so that information from communities is not just listened to but acted on. NRCS commits to working with communities to recover from any kind of disasters and to support any kind of identified developmental activities. It focuses on a participatory response mechanism during a disaster, supporting the community to recognize needs, identify recipients and plan implementation.

A variety of communication channels and methods will be used during the response including face to face communication and available media channels. As per need the required information will be adapted and developed. The key messages will be shared depending on context such as communication channel, timing, location, likely audience reached etc. Communities (both recipients and non-recipients) will have the opportunity to ask questions, make complaints and appeal for their inclusion in distributions and other activities throughout the process. Communities, where the Red Cross chose to work, are based on several criteria, including the extent of community needs and vulnerabilities, the presence or otherwise of alternative service providers, the strength of any existing Red Cross presence in the community, and how well the needs of the community tally with the strength of the Red Cross to deliver the required support.

The NRCS Hotline-1130 a free to call service will be promoted to the communities together with a relief distribution and orientation programme. Along with this face-to-face communication will be given priority and community volunteers will be encouraged to listen and respond to the people. During the establishment of feedback mechanisms in the community, the existing communication channels in the community will be identified and new interventions will be as per the preference of community people. In the process, community voices are heard and feedbacks are incorporated to enhance service to the community. Apart from this the district chapters, sub-chapters are readily available to hear out and address issues of the community. NRCS will maintain a register at the district chapters and NHQ level to ensure the proper documentation of the feedback and response. All activities conducted are carried out with the knowledge of the local government and willingness of the community, ensuring their engagement as per relevant guidelines of the national society to ensure transparency and accountability towards the community, government, partners and stakeholders.

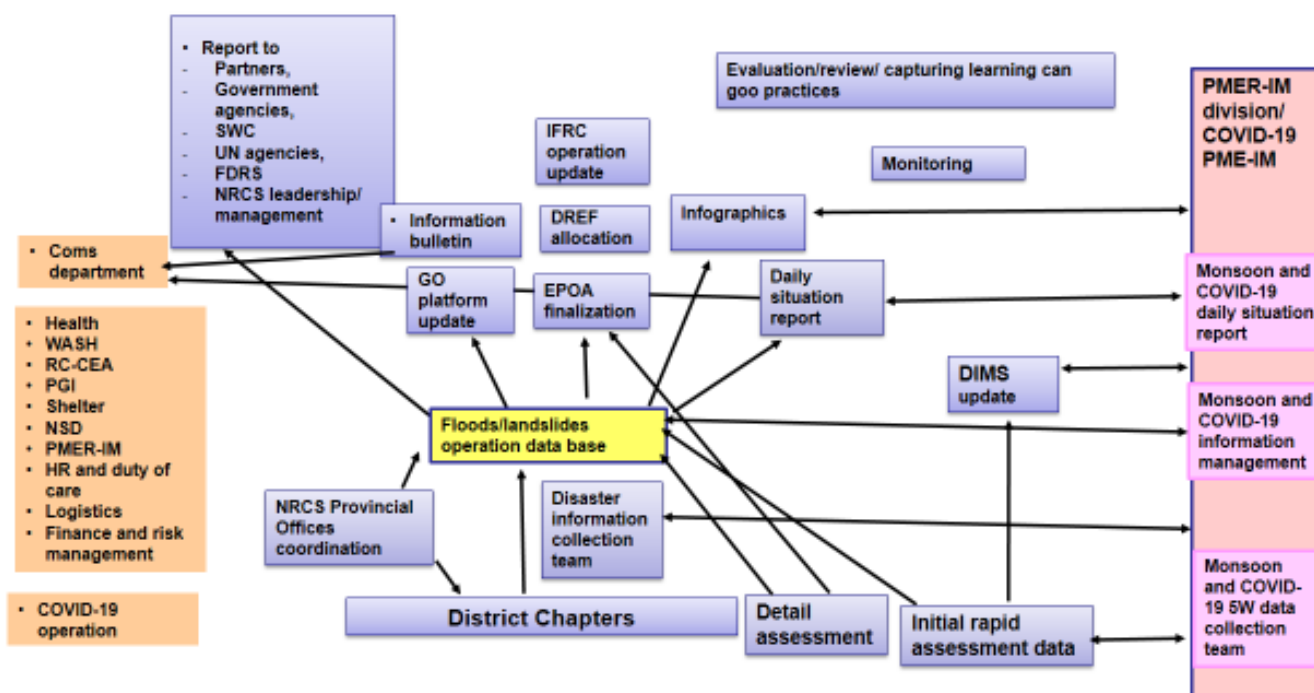
Inclusive response, leave no one behind

NRCS will ensure social protection and the inclusive response of all affected populations. Reaching the most vulnerable through timely information, relief aid and services will be key strategies for the monsoon response. Women, girls, children, elderly, PWD, sexual minorities, excluded and marginalized communities will be given special focus as per their needs and requirement to safeguard their rights to make sure that no one is left behind.

Timely response

NRCS will ensure a timely response through the deployment of its trained staff and volunteers. The district chapters have been sent alert letters, and DDRTs are ready for deployment. The district chapters have trained CADRE teams and first aid volunteers who come into action at the time of a disaster. The district chapters have prepared Emergency Response Team who were oriented and prepared for the response. Early warning systems have been set up to provide advanced information so that people can move to safety. Regional warehouses have a stockpile of HHIs to be distributed as per need.

Monsoon response & COVID-19 PMER-IM Coordination mechanism



Rigorous planning, monitoring, evaluation, reporting and information management practice

Stronger planning, monitoring, evaluation reporting and information management (PMER-IM) system will be practised in the operation. The PMER-IM major strategies and activities have been linked with NRCS existing PMER-IM division from the beginning of the operation. Participatory and bottom-up planning approaches have been practised during the development of the EPoA and this plan has been developed based on the gaps identified from the IRA of the affected communities and field reports. Likewise, a detailed assessment is being carried out to find out the specific needs of the affected communities.

A disaster information management system will be used to manage information about the operation. Furthermore, NRCS is introducing 5W (what, where, when, how many, whom) for collecting and analysing data of the monsoon response. 5W database and reporting system is part of the Disaster information management system.

Local-level monitoring such as monitoring of the operation activities through sub-chapters and district chapters will be emphasized, while NRCS headquarters will provide orientation and tools to local units for monitoring. The provincial offices will coordinate monitoring as well as response activities. The operation will practice regular capturing of challenges, exploring the potential solutions for resolving the challenges, learnings and good practices, exit surveys, Post Distribution Monitoring. Likewise, regular situation updates, information bulletins and infographics will be developed for documentation and sharing of the operation updates. Cooperation and collaboration mechanisms will be established between PMER-IM of COVID-19 preparedness and response operation. In addition, lessons learning of the previous [Monsoon Flood and Landslide DREF 2020](#) implemented by NRCS will be taken into consideration while implementing the current DREF. The key lessons from the past DREF operation are as follows:

- Review non-food items (NFI)/HHIs package composition, which could not be done yet. However, NRCS is not always giving full package and IFRC will replenish only those items distributed.
- Partner with financial institutions on cash delivery.
- Invest earlier on data tracking for easier reconciliation of the distributions at the end of the operation
- Further strengthening the NRCS's feedback and complaint mechanisms.

Optimum mobilization of local resources

NRCS has been working towards proper utilisation of internal as well as external resources. NRCS provincial offices and district chapters have been coordinating with government authorities to utilize the local resources allocated for monsoon response. NRCS emphasizes optimum mobilization of local volunteers including youths. Considering the COVID-19 context, emphasis will be on the use of virtual means for orientations and training to local volunteers including youths.

Compliance with NRCS safeguarding policy (zero tolerance)

NRCS will comply with the zero-tolerance policy on SGBV, workplace harassment, any kind of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), fraud, corruption and other types of misconduct. There will be strict monitoring in this regard and any type of misconduct found will be reported and dealt with according to the policies of the NRCS and the Government.

Civil-military relations

NRCS in its auxiliary role will ensure core humanitarian values and its principles of humanity, impartiality, independence and neutrality (NIIHA) during its response operation will never be compromised. In Nepal, Nepali Army, the Armed Police force and Nepal police are always in the front line tasked as first responders by the authority, especially in search and rescue, and providing indirect assistance by transporting relief materials to remote parts of the country, including airlift services. Therefore, the NRCS district chapter and subchapters have to work in close coordination with security forces, but it will be done following the standards of the 'last resort' principle and ensuring the proper use of the Red Cross emblem is compiled.

Sustainable, build back better and safer

NRCS integrates sustainability throughout its disaster risk management. This approach ensures the sustainability of the community and engages them regularly in each part of the disaster management cycle for building back better and safer. Also, emphasis will be given to the promotion of green solutions and the protection of the environment by reducing additional risks such as solid waste management, reduced use of plastic products and community sensitisation will be integrated into community-level awareness activities.

Cash and voucher assistance

Cash and voucher assistance will be integrated with shelter, health, protection and WASH-related activities and cash support will be provided to the recipients depending on the functionality of local markets. Based on the learning from the previous DREF operation, additional cash support for framing materials and tools will be provided to the recipients for basic needs fulfilment, prioritizing the use of financial institutions and avoiding "cash in envelope" as much as feasible.

Human resource and duty of care

NRCS provides insurance, orientation and personal protective items to all the frontline staff and volunteers involved in the floods and landslides operation. Both IFRC and NRCS have developed a Business Continuity Plan and have security protocols in place to monitor threats as well as ensure timely and effective safety of all involved in the operation. Some possible risks for staff and volunteers are the transmission of COVID-19 infection and road blockage due to flood and landslide, blocking access to the target area.

Security

Enabling safe and secure programme delivery is a priority for IFRC and a standard IFRC security framework, as well as a country security plan, is in place which applies to all IFRC-deployed personnel. The National Society enjoys a good level of community acceptance countrywide, with established networks of community-based volunteers. The National Society's security framework will be applicable for the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers. There is recognition of and respect for the Red Cross Red Crescent emblem and understanding of the activities carried out by the Movement. As well as coordinating with other Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, regular contact is maintained with local security networks. IFRC CD also participates in a range of stakeholder meetings in which safety and security matters are considered and discussed, including HCT meetings convened by OCHA.

An IFRC country security team is in place and the general safety and security situation in the country is constantly monitored. The security officer disseminates Security Advisories, including any necessary temporary restrictions when appropriate. Safety and Security alerts are also sent via SMS messages. All new and visiting international personnel are provided with a security welcome pack and must attend a security briefing within 24 hours of arrival in-country.

The identified safety and security threats are not likely to significantly affect the ability of Red Cross personnel to implement program activities. Difficult terrain, geographical remoteness, harsh weather conditions and damaged infrastructure (roads and bridges) are current realities in the field that contribute to the risks. The key potential risks to Red Cross Personnel are road safety incidents, flash floods, mudslides, petty crime and health risks. There is always a latent threat of incidents occurring due to recipient dissatisfaction. Proactive security measures are in place and team leaders are aware of the mitigating measures to be taken to avoid such risks. Ongoing risk mitigation measures such

as safety and protection equipment, field movement tracking and communication tools will be updated as required to reduce potential incidents.

Field movement monitoring is in place, with field travel monitored closely through radio contact and phone communications. All teams should have lifejackets, first aid kits, a hard copy road map with alternative routes, contingency supplies of water, food and funds to enable them to be self-sufficient in the event they become stranded.

Volunteers and staff engaged in the operation will be required to adhere to the appropriate security measures. The wearing of life jackets by all staff and volunteers travelling by water transport will be mandatory. Staff and volunteers to be aware of the security situation and briefed on reactions in an emergency before deployment in the operational area

Logistics and supply chain

At the onset of the operation, NRCS has sufficient stockpiles in the country to implement all activities across the 5 sectors. Towards the end of the third month of operation, based on distribution lists received from district chapters, NRCS and IFRC will finalize the list of items to be replenished and further agree on the modalities of the procurement, either from NRCS or IFRC CD side. The team will also seek support and advice from the Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management unit in Asia Pacific (GHS&SCM-AP) in Kuala Lumpur⁴ as required. In addition, for other required materials, district chapters will manage local-level procurement as per existing NRCS rules. Transportation will have to take into consideration the complexities and restrictions due to COVID-19 context, benefitting from the advice of WFP as well as IFRC and government where needed. NRCS will coordinate with the government and private companies at the local level to ensure goods and personnel can reach remote affected areas as per needs. NRCS has warehouses in 12 strategic locations throughout the country and pre-positioning relief items in these warehouses. Besides this, all district chapters have been prepositioning a minimum of 50 sets of relief items. NRCS has clear supply chain from NHQ to its warehouses and up to the district chapters from these warehouses.

Communications

NRCS and IFRC communications teams will work together to promote the work of the volunteers on the frontline of the response, helping those affected by the landslides and floods. Communications will highlight the humanitarian needs of people affected, with a view to further position the NRCS as a partner of choice in humanitarian action while also relaying the voices of people at risk via national and international Red Cross social media and other digital channels as well as news media.

The communications will generate visibility and support for the humanitarian needs and the Red Cross Red Crescent response. Close collaboration will be maintained between the Asia Pacific IFRC regional communications unit, IFRC Nepal Country Delegation and NRCS to ensure a coherent and coordinated communications approach. Written and audio-visual content will be produced, along with relevant social media and digital products, as appropriate. Communications content will be promoted on regional and global IFRC channels and shared with National Societies in the IFRC network. Media and social media scanning will aim to increase effectiveness and contribute to assessing and managing risks.

Sector specific strategies

Shelter

NRCS volunteers will be used to identify displaced families who are in need for emergency shelter assistance and those who need a full set of HHIs. NRCS will render shelter support by providing emergency shelter items (Tarpaulin, rope and tool kits) to the families who have lost their houses and living in open spaces, supporting them to establish temporary shelters. Likewise, NRCS will distribute HHIs (Tarpaulin, Blanket, sleeping mats, Clothing materials, kitchen utensils, bucket) to the families who have lost their homes along with household items which will enable them to establish temporary shelter and fulfil the immediate need of items that they need every day. Households with partially damaged houses will be supported with shelter tool kits for repairing their houses. NRCS will prioritize cash and voucher support to those families who need to purchase basic tools (fixing tools like bamboo, nails, etc.) to establish temporary shelters.

Livelihood and basic needs

NRCS will mobilize its staff and volunteers at district chapter and sub-chapter levels to identify and target families requiring immediate food support and other essential basic needs. Upon assessing the functionality of local markets, NRCS will best utilize its available resources (including through this EPoA) to provide multi-purpose cash assistance for fulfilling the basic needs. Cash for work for clearing debris and maintaining community infrastructures will be assessed for engaging affected populations with COVID19 safety protocols, it will be applied where possible while also considering unconditional cash support for people with specific needs.

⁴ Operational Logistics, Procurement & Supply Chain Management

Health

NRCS volunteers and staff mobilised in this operation will have an orientation on COVID-19 safe practices during disaster response. NRCS will mobilize its trained volunteers on first aid and PSS immediately after the floods. In addition, NRCS has established a mechanism to coordinate with Health Service Department, hospitals, and local health service centres. NRCS volunteers will be mobilised for health promotional activities in affected communities, where it will be critical to ensure physical distancing due to ongoing COVID-19 threats. Volunteers will be engaged to disseminate messages on infection prevention and control, hygiene behaviour, self-care and wellbeing practices, vaccination, antenatal care (ANC) check-up, breastfeeding, child health, etc. Similarly, messages will be delivered on protection from mosquito and snake bites, use of bed nets as well as prevention from water-borne diseases and sanitation. Also, NRCS volunteers and ambulances will be engaged in first aid services as well as the transportation of injured people to the concerned health centres. NRCS will ensure the safeguarding of volunteers by providing them with necessary PPEs during volunteer mobilisation. Blood service, life-threatening health issues and preventive strategies will be inbuilt in the operation.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

NRCS will mobilize volunteers and staff to provide clean drinking water to affected families. Volunteers will also support in the cleaning of water points, distributing water purification tablets and orientating families on how to keep water safe and clean. In addition, NRCS will provide families who lost their latrines with emergency latrines (in-kind or cash). In cases where displaced families are kept in a temporary shelter in evacuation centres, NRCS will establish emergency latrines in the centres.

NRCS will also mobilise volunteers for the distribution of WASH items to affected families (e.g., hygiene kit, bucket, soap, and Aquatabs), including items to address menstrual hygiene management needs. Trained volunteers will conduct hygiene promotion activities related to flood, landslide and COVID-19 situations and their implications. Information education and communication (IEC) materials related to the emergency and COVID-19 will be disseminated in the community. All the above activities will be conducted in close coordination with the provincial, district and municipal authorities.

Protection, Gender, Inclusion (PGI)

PGI related issues will follow the twin-track approach (mainstreaming and stand-alone). PGI will be mainstreamed in all sectors, from assessment to implementation, monitoring and reporting. PGI will be considered while conducting assessments, through gathering sex and age disaggregated data, analysis of who is being reached and who is missing out, and constant reporting on protection issues for children, risks of gender-based violence and sector-specific safety concerns to the EOC by all team members and volunteers. The Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) department of NRCS will provide technical support to the respective sectoral leads as well as district chapters in ensuring that the Minimum standard commitments to Protection Gender and Inclusion gender and in emergency programming (published by IFRC and endorsed by NRCS) are applied throughout planning and implementation of response activities. All volunteers and staff will receive a pocket card with the Red Cross Hotline number and updated community-based GBV assistance information, as well as orientation on child protection reporting lines and practices. NRCS can work closely with the mothers' group and women's group to promote community-based initiatives on SGBV and protection issues. In addition, staff and volunteers will have to sign the anti-harassment and child protection Code of Conduct before their deployment.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 7,500

Male: 3,675

Female: 3,825

Requirements (CHF): 73,911

Needs analysis: According to the NRCS situation report of 31 August 2021, floods and landslides after heavy rainfall affected 4,899 families, out of which 2,129 families are displaced. Most of the displaced people are living in public places, open spaces and some of them with their relatives. According to IRA report, urgent need of the affected families includes temporary shelter and essential HHIs. Hence, this plan target 1,500 families with emergency shelter support.

Population to be assisted: 7,500 people (1,500 families) affected by the floods and landslides will be assisted through emergency shelter and essential HHIs.

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions							% of displaced population's shelter needs covered by NRCS shelter assistance (Target: 30%)						
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.							# households supported with emergency shelter and settlement assistance (Target: 1,500)						
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP005	Conduct participatory assessment of shelter needs, capacities and gaps		x											
AP005	Coordination meetings with government, shelter cluster, District Authorities, Municipality and other stakeholders		x	x	x									
AP005	Conduct Rapid Market Assessment/FSP		x	x										
AP005	Distribute 1,500 emergency shelter and HHIs set		x	x	x									
AP005	Cash top-up for 500 most vulnerable households along with HHIs or shelter assistance		x	x	x									
AP005	Replenishment of 1,500 HHIs set				x	x	x	x						
P&B Output Code	Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households							# of people reached on safe shelter awareness (Target: 7,500)						
		Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AP006	safe shelter awareness, demonstration model shelters in camp, communities and affected areas (mobilisation cost) while maintaining physical protocols		x	x	x									

AP006	Conduct orientation to volunteers on safer shelter solutions and COVID-19 safety protocols in public building/school buildings and host families as well as potential displacement camps	x	x										
AP006	Distribute shelter IEC materials, including COVID-19 safety messages	x	x	x									



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 4,000

Male: 1,960

Female: 2,040

Requirements (CHF): 92,953

Needs analysis: Water-logging due to floods as well as landslides affected agricultural production and livelihoods of thousands of people in the most affected districts. Households also lost livestock and do not have enough income to replace them. NRCS will follow Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) which is standardized by humanitarian agencies as the minimum basket. Each family will receive NPR. 13,500 (CHF 108) and NRCS will work together with the financial institution to provide cash for affected families. NRCS will conduct a quick survey and financial service providers (FSP) mapping in targeted districts.

Population to be assisted: 800 families who have lost their food and livelihood due to floods

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and restart their livelihoods	% of targeted families whose livelihoods are restored to/or improved from pre-disaster level (Target: 20%)												
		# of families reached with unconditional cash grant to cover minimum survival commodities (Target: 800)												
	Activities planned	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP007	Consultative meeting with community, local government authorities and local stakeholders.		x	x	x									
AP007	Conduct rapid market assessment for essentials food commodities including identification of financial service providers		x	x										
AP010	Provide guidance and orientation to volunteers/staffs on cash transfer		x	x	x									
AP007	Inter-sector coordination meeting with clusters, cash coordination group and stakeholders		x	x	x	x								
AP009	Provide unconditional multipurpose cash transfer/cash for work support to the most 800 vulnerable families to meet their basic needs			x	x	x								



Health

People targeted: 5,000

Male: 2,450

Female: 2,550

Requirements (CHF): 36,977

Needs analysis: Based on the previous year experience there might be a need to conduct health promotion activities related to the prevention of health hazards (diarrhoea, cholera, seasonal flu, dengue, malaria and snake bites). The ongoing vigilance of data obtained from IRA gives an idea of immediate health needs. Similarly, a detailed assessment will be carried out that will be the basis of health intervention. If the current scenario of COVID-19 continues, this EPoA will need to be reviewed to respond to COVID-19. There might be a second scenario of COVID-19, where some of the districts remain to have an increased number of active cases. In addition, special attention to ensure staff and volunteer safety and security is required. Finally, the operation will include PSS activities targeting affected populations.

Population to be assisted: For the relief phase, the health sector will reach a total of 5,000 people with health promotional activities, community-based health activities (including PSS) in close coordination with local health service centres.

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced								% of the affected population received immediate health information and services by mobilizing trained volunteers (Target: 30%)					
	Health Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines								# of assessment conducted (Target: 1)					
	Activities planned	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP022	In coordination with health authorities, undertake detailed assessments to identify health needs (including psychosocial needs Assessment of MHPSS needs and resources), number/type/location of damaged health facilities and/or medical service gaps in target communities		x	x										
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment								% of affected population has access to immediate health services by mobilizing trained volunteers (Target:30%)					
	Health Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.								# of affected people provided with Health kit (Target: 2000 people (400 affected households))					
	Activities planned	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP022	First aid team and mobilization at incident areas coordinating with NRCS district chapter and sub-chapters		x	x										
AP022	Provide Health kit for 400 families		x	x	x									

AP022	Based on assessment, procure ORS and handover to local health posts as contingency stock	x	x	x										
AP022	Referral service provided to injured/sick people	x	x	x										
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced	% of targeted population correctly recalling the key messages on epidemic control (Target: 30%)												
	Health Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population	# of people reached with community based epidemic prevention and control activities (Target: 5,000)												
	Activities planned	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP021	Coordination meeting with line ministries and local health offices for immunization campaign, including COVID-19 vaccination and testing	x	x	x										
AP021	Mobilize ECV/CBHFA / PHiE /DDRT-Health volunteers to conduct awareness sessions on epidemic prevention among affected community members, including those living in temporary shelters	x	x	x										
AP021	Orientation to local level Red Cross volunteers for creating awareness campaigning on epidemic control	x	x	x										
AP021	Distribute and re-print 200 updated ECV tool kit	x	x	x	x									
AP021	Distribute protective items (mask, gloves, sanitizer) for volunteers and staff	x	x	x										
P&B Output Code	Health Output 4.2: Vector-borne diseases are prevented	# of families by the flood and landslide provided with mosquito nets (Target: 1,000)												
	Activities planned	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	AP021	Distribute 2,000 mosquito net (LLIN) to affected families, focusing on families with pregnant and lactating women as well as displaced families, incorporating guideline (IEC material) on its effective usage.	x	x	x									
AP021	Conduct vector control awareness sessions in affected areas	x	x	x										
AP021	Replenish 2,000 mosquito nets				x	x	x							
P&B Output Code	Health Output 4.4: Transmission is limited through early identification and referral of suspected cases using community-based surveillance, active case finding, and/or contact tracing	# of affected people supported with contact tracing and follow-up												
	Activities planned	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

AP021	Mobilization of trained volunteers on community-based surveillance (Event-based reporting) in coordination with the ongoing COVID-19 operation	x	x	x									
AP021	Conduct COVID-19 contact tracing and follow-up activities among affected families as per cases arising, in coordination with local authorities	x	x	x									
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened	30 % of affected population with knowledge on mental well-being after receiving PSS session from trained volunteers.											
	Health Output 6.1: Mental Health and Psychosocial support (MHPSS) provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff	# of people reached with MHPSS service/MHPSS first aid services in the floods and landslides affected area (as needed (target: 5,000))											
	Activities planned	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AP023	Provide orientation to MHPSS volunteers in affected districts remotely	x	x	x									
AP023	Provide psychological first aid service remotely to affected community members	x	x	x									
AP023	Deploy MHPSS volunteers in targeted areas for psychosocial support	x	x	x									
AP023	Provide MHPSS and care to staff and volunteers	x	x	x									
AP023	PSS materials support to children (linked with the PGI sector intervention on CGD-friendly spaces)	x	x	x									

*NRCS Health kit content: Medical mask (50), HW soap (2), Laundry soap (1), Hand sanitizer (1), Digital thermometer (1), Disinfectant solution (1), IEC materials



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 5,000

Male: 2,450

Female: 2,550

Requirements (CHF): 55,279

Needs analysis: The floods and landslide contaminated water sources. Displaced and affected population lack sufficient sanitation facilities. Poor hygiene behavior has been observed among the displaced population. With contaminated water, insufficient sanitation facilities and poor hygiene, flood affected people are exposed to high risk of water borne and water related diseases. In this flood, due to COVID-19 risk situation, response works need to be in line with COVID-19 preparedness and response integrating the risk communication interventions.

Population to be assisted: A total of 5,000 people (1,000 families) most affected by the flood/landslide and COVID-19 will be targeted for WASH intervention. Single women headed families, ultra-poor families, socially marginalized people, people with special needs and Covid-19 affected people will be given priority to meet their WASH needs.

Programme standards/benchmarks: *Sphere standards, Nepal Covid-19 guidelines, WHO guidelines, [IFRC WASH guidelines for hygiene promotion in emergency operations](#) and [IFRC menstrual hygiene management guideline and tools](#)*

P&B Output Code	Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities								% of targeted families provided with WASH supplies and services through NRCS distribution points (meets Sphere and WHO standard)(Target: at least 20%)					
	Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP026	Conduct assessment of water sources and resume/manage water supply in affected areas.		x											
AP026	Monitoring of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities		x	x	x	x								
P&B Output Code	Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population								# of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards) (Target: 5,000)					
	Activities planned	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP026	Clean and disinfect contaminated tube wells/water sources		x	x	x									
AP026	Monitor use of water through household surveys and household water quality tests.		x	x	x									
AP026	Orientation on safe use of water treatment products and information on safe storage (50 sessions in camps and displaced families)		x	x	x	x								
AP026	Distribution of 40,000 Aquatabs to the affected communities in 10 districts (pre-stock)		x	x	x	x								
AP026	Distribution of 1,000 copies of household level water treatment manual		x	x	x									
P&B Output Code	Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population								# of people provided with excreta disposal facilities (Target: 750)					
	Activities planned	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP028	Support 150 latrines (in-kind or cash) at the household level/in camps (considering local practice and design as well as specific needs of the targeted households)			x	x	x								
P&B Output Code	Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population								# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities (Target: 5,000)					
	Activities planned	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP030	Dissemination of 1,000 sets of WASH IEC materials (including COVID-19) in the affected communities		x	x	x	x								
P&B Output	WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (HHIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population								# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items (target: 1,000)					

Code	Activities planned	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP030	Distribution of 1,000 hygiene kits to the affected families, including people in isolation centres (pre-stock)			x	x	x								
AP030	Distribution of 1,000 buckets (10-20 L) to affected families (pre-stock)		x	x	x									
AP030	Replenishment of 1,000 hygiene kits					x	x	x						
AP030	Replenishment of 1,000 buckets (10-20 L)					x	x	x						



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 2,500

Male: 1,225

Female: 1,275

Requirements (CHF): 13,206

Needs analysis: People displaced from their residence are propelled to stay public building/ school building and host families. In general, the disaster amplifies vulnerability of vulnerable groups staying in the community. In such public areas, as people will be bound to stay in proximity to each other, there is an immediate need of creating gender-friendly space as well as child-friendly spaces, psychosocial support and awareness raising messages on SGBV and referral pathways among children and women. Similarly, as the number of households has been displaced and affected with floods, special care and attention towards children, vulnerable women and elderly is required looking at their vulnerability such as nutrition food to children and pregnant/lactating women, dignity kit support looking medication support to elderly and people suffering from chronic illness. Also, WASH facilities' construction has to incorporate Menstrual Hygiene Management friendly approach. Likewise, there is global evidence of increase of SGBV incidents within communities affected by disasters, while children separated from their guardians during the mishap can be prone to exploitation and further neglect. In regard to this, the need of integration of support to SGBV survivor through cash has been identified.

Risk analysis: Monsoon in between COVID-19 pandemic can be considered as complex emergency. The risk of contraction of COVID-19 to NRCS staff and volunteers will remain high.

Population to be assisted: Through this operation, the NRCS will provide assistance to 2,500 most vulnerable people including children, women, and PWD, senior citizens, pregnant and lactating mothers, single women, unaccompanied and separated children and people with chronic diseases. The recipients will be selected from flood and landslide affected districts.

Programme standards/benchmarks: IFRC Minimum Standard Commitments on PGI and Nepal National Protection Cluster Strategy

P&B Output Code	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs of the most vulnerable.	% of target population with increase knowledge and awareness about Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI) (Target:20%)
	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.	# of NRCS staff and volunteers are trained on Minimum Standards of PGI in emergencies (Target: 50)

	Activities planned	Months							% of district chapters involved in the operation are able to collect SADD data (Target: 100 %)					
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP031	Hold basic half day online training with NS staff and volunteers on the Minimum Standards Commitments (or integrate a session on Minimum Standards in standard/sectorial trainings).		x	x	x	x								
AP031	Minimum standard to PGI checklist to be ensured at overall DRR process (response, monitoring, evaluation and reporting) including response team composition.		x	x	x	x								
AP031	Ensure NS staff and volunteers have signed the Code of Conduct (Anti-harassment and child protection) and have received a briefing in this regard		x	x	x	x								
AP031	Coordinate with local and district authorities and advocate for access to services by the affected families who have lost their identification / legal documents in the disaster		x	x	x	x								
P&B Output Code	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.2: Programmes and operations prevent, mitigate and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and other forms of violence especially against children and SGBV survivor (technical guideline)							# of people reached with SGBV and child protection messages in affected communities (Target: 2,500) # of dignity kits/ distributed (Target: 500) # CGD friendly spaces established (Target: TBC)						
	Activities planned	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP033	Map and make accessible information on local referral systems for any kind of SGBV issues and in case of unaccompanied children		x	x	x	x								
AP033	Conduct awareness sessions and orientations together with other community groups (mother's group, child club, youth club, users' committee, etc.) towards affected families focusing on safe and unsafe touch to children, SGBV prevention and dissemination of local referral systems.		x	x	x	x								
AP033	Provision of restoring family links, re-unification services, and Dead body management		x	x	x									
AP033	Support the establishment of CGD-friendly spaces in emergency/temporary shelters within NRCS response and support CFS materials as per need		x	x	x									
AP033	Distribute 500 dignity kits to affected households		x	x	x									
AP033	Replenish 500 dignity kits					x	x	x						

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 48,777

Needs analysis:

A key focus under this section is the protection (through insurance, PPEs, training, etc.) of all staff and volunteers involved in the action, given the current and forecasted COVID risks in communities this operation intends to reach. At the same time, due to limited access to field and ongoing COVID restrictions, the operation needs to put in place specific PMER-IM mechanisms, maximizing the use of digital tools to capture operation data with adequate disaggregation and distance planning as well as monitoring. For this, NRCS can benefit from the current COVID operation learning while more online orientations and trainings will need to be provided to participating district chapters. There will be also great learning from this operation which should be captured towards the end of the timeframe, also gathering the feedback from community members supported through the Post Distribution Monitoring survey. In addition, throughout the operation, there will be a need to consult and engage communities as well as include COVID-safe messaging throughout the activities and sectors of intervention, linking with the ongoing COVID operation of the NRCS as appropriate. Finally, the NRCS and IFRC will need to ensure increased visibility of the NRCS actions and actively participate in coordination with authorities and partners at all levels.

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform								NRCS has adequate capacity at all levels to carry out the operation in a timely and quality manner (Target: Yes)					
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected								# of NRCS volunteers including youths mobilized in relief and response activities (Target: TBC) # of volunteers insured (Target: TBC)					
	Activities planned	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP040	Mobilize volunteers including youths for detailed assessment of common sectors in selected communities and delivery service		x											
AP040	Ensure provision of volunteer insurance as well as required PPEs to all those involved in the activities		x	x	x	x								
AP040	Conduct orientation to volunteers including youths on COVID-19 safe practices		x											
P&B Output Code	Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place								# of information bulletin/updates and infographics developed and shared with concerned stakeholders (Target: 3)					
		v	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP058	Support sectors to prepare detail plans based on assessment and analysis			x										
AP058	Prepare reports, infographics, and updates of emergency operation for different level of stakeholders		x	x	x									
AP055	Support sectors to monitor emergency response by providing monitoring checklists/ tools		x	x	x									
AP058	Conduct reporting training/orientation (e.g. 5W reporting) to district team (5W database management, analysis, server management)			x										

AP058	Conduct exit survey (for cash distribution)		x	x										
AP055	Conduct post-distribution monitoring			x	x	x								
AP055	Transporation of relief goods	x	x	x	x									
AP055	Volunteer mobilisation for distribution	x	x	x	x	x								
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved	<i>% of district chapters involved in the operation have feedback mechanism in place(Target:100%)</i>												
	Activities planned	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP084	Support sectorial teams (shelter, WASH, health, livelihoods) to integrate RC/CEA in their planning and implementation	x	x	x										
AP084	Set up multi-sectoral feedback mechanism channels including information and feedback booths and perception surveys	x	x	x										
AP084	Support sectors to develop, translate into local languages and disseminate key messages in the communities, using multiple channels such as radio programmes, social media platforms, door to door campaigns, miking, etc.)	x	x	x										
AP084	Analyse (with PMER/IM) community feedback, rumours and complaints and work with sector leads to use the feedback to inform the further planning and implementation	x	x	x										
AP084	Collect /capture success stories/interventions for evidence-based advocacy and dissemination (Capturing, documentation, videography, publication of stories, learning, good practices)	x	x	x	x	x								
P&B Output Code	Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.	<i>IFRC and NRCS maintain coordination with relevant authorities and partners at all levels during the operation (Target:Yes)</i>												
	Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues	<i># of HCT meeting participated on regular basis NRCS remained actively engaged with NDRRMA, MOHA, clusters as well as DDMCs in targeted districts (Target: TBC)</i>												
	Activities planned	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP053	Regular communication with government, HCT and other humanitarian actors, sharing of updates in regular basis	x	x	x										
AP053	Promote the work of NRCS in the frontline through relevant communication channels	x	x											
P&B Output Code	Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.	<i># of lessons learned workshop conducted (Target: 1)</i>												
	Activities planned	Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP055	Conduct DREF review/lessons learnt workshop						x	x						

Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

*all amounts in Swiss
Francs (CHF)*

DREF OPERATION

MDRNP011 Nepal Flood

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	0
Construction - Facilities	14,000
Clothing & Textiles	9,600
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	16,000
Medical & First Aid	0
Teaching Materials	800
Utensils & Tools	2,400
Cash Disbursement	94,400
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	207,760
Distribution & Monitoring	5,600
Logistics, Transport & Storage	7,200
National Society Staff	25,280
Volunteers	11,280
Personnel	36,560
Workshops & Training	22,080
Workshops & Training	22,080
Information & Public Relations	6,400
Office Costs	8,000
Communications	4,800
General Expenditure	27,905
DIRECT COSTS	301,505
INDIRECT COSTS	19,598
TOTAL BUDGET	321,103

Reference documents

Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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How we work

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



Nepal: Monsoon Floods and Landslides Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

3 September 2021



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of territory or its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, OSM Contributors, ICRC, IFRC

