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## Operation Update Report Nepal: Monsoon floods and landslides

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation n°</b> MDRNP011	<b>GLIDE n°:</b> <a href="#">FL-2021-000134-NPL</a>
<b>Operation update n° 1;</b> <b>Date of issue:</b> 5 November 2021	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 4 September 2021 – 22 October 2021
<b>Operation start date:</b> 4 September 2021	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 6 months; <b>end date:</b> 31 March 2022
<b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b> 395,609 (revised from CHF 321,103)	
<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 10,870 people (2,174 families) (revised from 7,500 people/1,500 families)	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) is leading the operation with the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and other in-country Partner National Societies (PNSs), including Danish Red Cross, American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and the Canadian Red Cross.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> UN agencies, in particular UNICEF and WFP.	

### **Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action (EPoA):**

This operation update formalizes the revision of the DREF considering the current situation of the unseasonal rainfall and its impact on the lives and livelihoods of the affected population. 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. However, this year there has been intensified rainfall for at least five consecutive days starting from 17 October 2021 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, 17 districts (Baitadi, Bajhang, Dhankuta, Kalikot, Doti, Dadeldhura, Bajhang, Kailali, Ilam, Udaypur, Humla, Mugu, Darchula, Pachthar, Sunsari, Bhojpur and Kanchanpur) and 5,415 families were affected, 3,385 families were displaced and 2,237 houses were fully damaged according to initial assessments by NRCS. Authorities reported 101 fatalities, 41 missing and 40 injured in the last three days (Source: Ministry of Home Affairs). The main impact for affected households is on their livelihoods since this unforeseen rainfall happened during the end of the festival time and as the harvesting of crops was about to start (in some areas, between 60 to 80 per cent of the harvest was lost as per government preliminary data). Meanwhile, rainfall caused damage in different road sections and bridges, affecting the pace of relief responses. Also, electricity, telephones and internet connection were interrupted in different districts, so many affected districts were unable to report and update the situation (until to date in some few cases).

Considering the evolving situation, the NRCS and IFRC teams have revised the plan and prepared this operational update to extend the support in the following ways:

- **Geographic extension:** Additional four districts will be supported under the DREF (Jhapa, Kalikot, Ilam and Paanchthar), while Danish Red Cross and American Red Cross are providing support to five other districts bilaterally (Danish Red Cross: Bardiya and Kailali; American Red Cross: Doti, Baitadi and Bajhang) under a coordinated approach led by NRCS.
- **Increase in outreach:** 2,174 households will now be reached with shelter interventions (as opposed to 1,500 initially). Furthermore, 1,200 households will be supported with livelihoods initiatives (as opposed to 800 initially). Other targets remain unchanged.

- **Budget increase:** Additional funding of CHF 74,506 is required, with a new budget of 395,609 to support the geographic extension and increase in outreach.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

Floods and landslides during the monsoon affected 72 districts across the country especially in Terai and hilly regions and rainfall throughout June, July, August and September. The roads blocked due to floods and landslides are being repaired and rehabilitated. The majority of flood and landslide displaced families are returning to their homes. In addition, there was an unexpected outpour of rainfall in late October badly affecting the lives of the people with huge loss of agricultural products, lives and physical properties. According to the data of the [Ministry of Home Affairs](#), between June to 27 October 2021, 673 people have lost their lives, 69 people are missing and 181 people are injured due to the water-induced disaster.

In the last week of August 2021, 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.

Additionally, unseasonal rainfall spread throughout the country in the second week of October and intensified for at least five days before receding. As a result, many parts of the country were inundated with episodes of reported landslides in the hilly districts. As a result, 17 districts (Baitadi, Bajhang, Dhankuta, Kalikot, Doti, Dadeldhura, Bajhang, Kailali, Ilam, Udaypur, Humla, Mugu, Darchula, Pachthar, Sunsari, Bhojpur and Kanchanpur) and 5,415 families were affected, 3,385 families were displaced, and 2,237 houses were fully damaged according to initial assessments by NRCS

### *Disaster impacts - latest rainfall in October<sup>1</sup>*

The displaced population is residing in temporary shelters, relatives' homes and schools. There is an immediate need for lifesaving supports such as tarpaulins for emergency shelter, safe drinking water and ready to eat food. In addition, the Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA) shows that affected people need shelter support, drinking water, sanitation facilities, hygiene kits and psychosocial support immediately to fulfil their immediate humanitarian needs. It also shows the special needs for pregnant and lactating women, children, elderly people, people with chronic diseases and disabilities. Electricity and communication were disrupted and slowly coming back to normal (lack of access still prevalent in some hilly districts such as Bajhang and Baitadi), and roads were blocked due to the floods and landslides in some places.

Beyond the shelter and displacement related needs, the main impact for affected householders is on their livelihoods since this unforeseen recent rainfall happened during the end of the festival time and as the harvesting of crops was about to start. In some areas, between 60 to 80 per cent of the harvest was lost as per government preliminary data. According to a WFP 72h assessment report released on 28 October, it is estimated that the food security status of 77,635 people is significantly affected as a result of the flooding, of which 63,897 people, or 11,716 households, need immediate assistance.

### *COVID-19 Situation*

Nepal is currently experiencing the second wave of COVID-19, with far greater effects and deaths than last year. As of 26 October 2021, 904,513 people have tested positive. According to a national seroprevalence survey done in July-August 2021, up to 68 per cent of the population may have been exposed. With 11,337 deaths reported, making Nepal among the highest fatality rate in the Asia Pacific when compared to the country's population. In May 2021, WHO 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 October 2021, about 29.7 per cent of the total population have received the first dose and only 23.1 per cent are fully immunized. With the festivals in October and November 2021, there is a chance for a potential new wave as people will travel back to their hometowns either from abroad or from bigger cities of Nepal. Also, there is a high chance of transmission of COVID-19 infection among the people affected by the flood and landslide either among those staying in home isolation or – most importantly – among those staying in evacuation centres.

<sup>1</sup> For description of previous needs and impacts, please refer to initial [EPoA](#) for the operation.

## Summary of current response

### Overview of host National Society

NRCS is an independent, volunteer-based and non-profit-humanitarian organization that delivers humanitarian service and support to vulnerable people based on the seven Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. NRCS was established on 4 September 1963. NRCS was officially registered in Nepal after Nepal Government acceded to the Geneva Conventions (12 August 1949). Having been recognized by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and affiliated to IFRC on 1 October 1964. NRCS has, over the years, 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 (DC) 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 Cooperation Committees under them.

### *NRCS preparedness and early actions*

NRCS has been playing a key role in the floods and landslides response in affected districts. NRCS prepared its monsoon preparedness and response plan in line with the government's plan. Immediately after the onset of floods, NRCS activated its Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) at headquarters and affected District Chapters and has been coordinating the response operation. The NRCS provincial and District Chapters called emergency meetings and sub-chapters were informed and mobilized staff/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. NRCS headquarters has also sent alert information to the 22 national disaster response teams (NDRT) for potential deployment.

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 (RCEC). There is also a standby agreement with UNICEF covering emergency WASH, and with the World Food Program (WFP) for food and cash support. Finally, the NRCS is an active member of the Cash Working Group under the humanitarian country team (HCT).

The NRCS district chapters and sub-chapters are working closely with the concerned local government and other humanitarian agencies. The NRCS provincial committee coordinated with the affected districts and participated in the meeting called by 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 volunteers from sub-chapters were actively involved in disseminating the flood and landslide alert messages, which helped the communities to evacuate on time (throughout the affected districts). The search and rescue team of NRCS district chapters closely worked together with security forces to conduct search and rescue of affected people. NRCS is regularly coordinating with local stakeholders and participating in the emergency meeting called by DDMC in affected districts.

### *Ongoing response in initial ten districts affected by floods and landslides starting from 26 August 2021*

As per reports received from the ten district chapters involved in the operation as of 27 October 2021, NRCS distributed 642 full sets<sup>2</sup> of household items package (including essential household items) as well as 1,132 sheets of tarpaulins for immediate shelter. Likewise, NRCS distributed additional items according to the needs of the families which includes 964 blankets, 140 mattresses, 156 sets of kitchen utensil sets, 54 hygiene kits, 639 units of mosquito nets, 546 buckets, and 46 dignity kits. In addition, 54 families received unconditional cash grants. Hygiene promotion, health promotion, PSS as well as other protection-related activities are under implementation, for which more details are available under respective outputs in section C.

NRCS has deployed at least 163 trained volunteers on the ground to provide various immediate responses like search and rescue, first aid, evacuation and immediate relief as needed. The volunteers were also mobilized to conduct initial rapid assessment in the affected districts and further conducted a detailed assessment in ten districts<sup>3</sup>. The affected NRCS District Chapters worked together with local authorities to conduct assessment and relief distribution as well as support communities through the provision of shelter items, hygiene items, cash grants and health-related activities.

<sup>2</sup> NRCS full set of household items package consists of one sheet of tarpaulin, two pairs of blankets, one pair of female saree, one pair of male dhoti, 3.5 meters of suiting cloth, seven meters of printed cloth, two meters of plain cloth, four meters of terri-cotton cloth, one set of kitchen utensils, one unit of water bucket, 10 meters of nylon rope and one unit of plastic packaging bag.

<sup>3</sup>Please refer to the [EPOA](#) for the name of the Districts.

NRCS is also working together with the government, Movement partners and other organizations in COVID-19 preparedness and response operation. The monsoon floods and landslides have also increased the risks of COVID-19 spread in the community, especially those who are displaced by the landslides and staying in temporary shelters.

#### *Additional response actions following floods and landslides triggered by rains starting from 17 October*

Following the rainfall, the nine NRCS affected district chapters immediately took action to support communities, including through the distribution of relief materials from their local stockpiles focusing on immediate shelter needs. Due to limited access and connectivity, the distribution reports are yet to be compiled at the national level.

In addition, NRCS volunteers were mobilized to conduct IRA together with police and local authorities. Eight IRA reports from seven districts were completed and widely disseminated with relevant authorities, partners and donors.

In support of the early response efforts, the NRCS National Head Quarter (NHQ) dispatched approximately 1,000 household item kits to affected districts from its pre-positioned stocks in warehouses located across the country.

In Bardiya and Kailali districts, NRCS worked with local authorities on anticipatory actions (with the technical and financial support of the Danish RC), which included mobilizing volunteers to alert communities at risk, preparing evacuation centres, providing ready to eat food to those evacuated and distributing initial shelter support to those in need. In addition, there are initial plans to provide cash support to targeted populations using the social protection mechanisms of the government. This is also being supported in conjunction with a shock-responsive social protection pilot project funded by ECHO through the Danish RC.

In Jhapa District, NRCS received funding of around CHF 200,000 from the World Food Programme (WFP) to provide unconditional cash to affected populations (target of 1,600 HHs) and distributions started already.

#### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

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 DREF and COVID-19 operations. The IFRC CD coordinates further with the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) for additional surge capacity, including financial contribution to the efforts through the DREF allocation (monthly meetings are being held with NRCS, IFRC CD and IFRC APRO, the latest being held on 22 October). IFRC is co-leading the emergency shelter cluster in Nepal and coordinating with emergency shelter members. IFRC is participating in different meetings of the National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) and the HCT along with NRCS.

The NRCS has kept all partners updated on the situation, current needs and response plans through coordination meetings, floods operation meetings and sharing of progress reports. A partner's meeting on the new impacts was held on 22 October and a subsequent technical meeting involving IFRC, American Red Cross and Danish Red Cross was held on 26 October. Danish Red Cross has secured an estimated CHF 100,000 in support of its response actions in Bardiya and Kailali, while the American Red Cross is in discussion with NRCS to trigger its Quick Action Fund (QAF) to provide up to USD 50,000 to the response operation in Doti, Baitadi and Bajhang.

#### **Overview of other actors in country**

The Government of Nepal launched its nationwide Monsoon Preparedness and Response Plan in early July and immediately activated its NEOC to coordinate relief activities in the flood-affected areas. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and its National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (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. They have been mobilizing helicopters for search and rescue. District Disaster Management Committee and MoHA are actively engaged in responding to the situation. 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 Meteorology (DHM) established toll-free numbers for flood early warning systems and circulated SMS (short message services) from time to time. The DHM also regularly updates information on their website, with a flood forecast every 24 hours, which NRCS supports to disseminate at the community level.

The HCT mechanism is very active in the country, with all clusters being led by line Ministries and ongoing coordination at strategic and operation levels. The Emergency Response Plan for the monsoon was finalized in June 2020 and the

Government of Nepal requested its activation on 16 July 2020. The Association of International NGOs (AIN) is representing the interests of all INGOs in the HCT mechanism and information is being shared through related clusters. Following the latest impacts, the HCT operational team had its meeting on 21 October and issued an initial situation report on 22 October.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Shelter

The landslides caused by massive rain swept away or damaged houses in hilly districts. Similarly, floods (water-logged) have affected mud and brick houses, with mud mortar houses being severely affected in plain areas of the eastern and western part of Nepal, whereas the concrete houses seemed less affected by inundation and breaching of earthen embankment in some rivers. The NFRI full set is in high demand from the hilly districts whereas tarpaulins and basic shelter NFRI are assessed as needed shelter items to be supported in Terai areas. The families with completely damaged houses are still staying out in the temporary shelters, schools and relatives' houses. So, there is a need for tarpaulins, ropes and shelter tool kits and trained volunteers to help build temporary shelters and pass on relevant technical messaging. While responding to the COVID-19 situation, most of the existing infrastructures such as school buildings, evacuation centres and public buildings are occupied as quarantine centres and there is less possibility to use those infrastructures for temporary evacuation centres for the people affected by floods and landslides. Therefore, there is an additional need for tents or tarpaulins with technical support to set up camps/temporary shelters.

### Livelihood and basic needs

The landslide incidents along with floods have swept away agricultural land, crops, livestock and irrigation canals. Hence, a significant effect on the livelihood of the affected families is anticipated. Households lost livestock and do not have enough food and income for food. The majority of the affected people work on agricultural land as tenant farmers. Food and daily household items are immediately needed to support these families that can be addressed through cash and voucher assistance.

### Health

There are COVID-19 isolation wards in different hospitals at district and national levels. Likewise, there is a possibility of an increase in COVID-19 cases as well as an outbreak of water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea. Mosquito breeding is observed in August and September and cases of dengue have been observed in some areas. People living in the southern belt of the country need additional mosquito nets especially during and immediately after the monsoon season. Similarly, snakebite along with vector-borne disease (i.e. Malaria and 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 which be higher. They need mental health and psychosocial supports (PSS) including psychological first aid service. Mobilization of trained volunteers for disseminating health and hygiene awareness messages including the importance of physical distancing is important to prevent possible risk of COVID-19 transmission and other epidemic outbreaks. Finally, there is a need to ensure the safety and security of staff and volunteers (first responders) and there is a need for protective items such as masks, gloves and sanitizers for the responders.

### Water, sanitation and hygiene

Since the existing water sources are contaminated in the affected areas, there is a need to support the affected population with clean drinking water by distributing WASH kits such as water purification tablets and buckets to purify water, to keep drinking water safe. Likewise, the flood and landslide have affected household latrines which could increase the practice of open defecation. There is a need to support affected families with emergency toilets and household latrines. Families displaced by the landslides have lost their household items and hygiene items (such as bathing soap, laundry soap, bucket, etc.) to ensure they maintain safe hygiene practices. Hygiene promotion activities should be promoted to encourage proper hygiene practices. Basic community sanitation, cleaning of stagnant water, distribution of hygiene kits, and awareness-raising on proper hygiene practice are essential to be conducted in the areas.

### Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

The Initial Rapid Assessment conducted by NRCS has shown promotion of SGBV initiatives and protection related activities for adolescent girls and women are needed. In addition, there is a need for dignity kits required for the women in affected areas. There have been few cases of sexual exploitation in COVID-19 affected areas and still, there is some sort of possibilities of such cases in landslide affected areas. Thus, NRCS has planned to conduct SGBV orientations with the involvement of local communities and support dignity kits for the targeted vulnerable groups.

### Targeting

NRCS ensured the relief efforts were in line with the established standards of Government of Nepal (GoN) and cluster system and applied a gender and diversity sensitive analysis in the beneficiary selection, including by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, single women, people with a disability, old-aged people, people facing caste-based exclusion and COVID-19 affected people. The beneficiary selection criteria used by NRCS include:

- People affected by floods and landslides and,
- 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 people with disability (PWD), mental disability and person with chronic illness.

As far as **new targets** are concerned, the below table highlights initial numbers, which are being updated as new information becomes available:

Districts	House fully damaged	Target to be covered by		
		American Red Cross through QAF	Danish Red Cross bilateral support	DREF operation
Bajhang	40	40	-	-
Doti	406	406	-	-
Baitadi	35	35	-	-
Kailali	125	-	500	-
Bardiya	819	-	200	-
Jhapa	0	-	-	-
Kalikot	15	-	-	15
Kanchanpur	200	-	-	200
Ilam	16	-	-	15
Panchthar	581	-	-	170
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,237</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>400</b>

More information on targeting in each of the response sectors is provided in below section C.

### Operation Risk Assessment

The flood and landslide events, as well as the impacts, were updated regularly in line with the forecast and analysis provided by the authorities, in particular the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM), as well as advice received on daily basis from the Red Cross Climate Centre (RCCC) during the response operations. In the case of increased transmission of COVID-19 infection as well geophysical complexity, few risk factors were anticipated while planning for response operations. The anticipated risks and mitigation measures are presented below:

Overall risks and mitigation measures	
Anticipated risks as per EPOA	Update on the risks and any mitigation measure taken
Problems for responders to have access in affected areas and transport relief items due to inundation	Access issues happened in few hilly districts which delayed the assessment processes. District chapters mobilized volunteers from neighbouring sub-chapters and used secondary information from government sources.
Impact of COVID-19 pandemic can affect overall monsoon response cycle including the potential risk to the NRCS staff and volunteers	The COVID related risks have declined since August 2021 so that the operation could run smoothly in this regard. However, there is a need to remain vigilant following the increased social interactions during the festival season in the country which could lead to an increase in infections in coming weeks.

Overall risks and mitigation measures	
Anticipated risks as per EPOA	Update on the risks and any mitigation measure taken
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	This risk did not materialize as GoN is also providing cash for its response to the floods and landslides.
Potential impact on procurement and supply chain, especially from abroad due to COVID-related restrictions (land border control, limitation in flights, etc.)	This has not materialized so far as the operation is utilizing pre-positioned stocks of the NRCS. At this stage, replenishment processes are due to start mid-November for which IFRC CD is already I touch with IFRC APRO.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Overall Operational objective

The operation objective is to address the immediate relief needs of an estimated 10,870 people affected by floods and landslides. The needs of 2,174 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-November, an ongoing transition in NRCS governance in October-December, procurement timelines, a potential third wave of COVID-19 following the festival season 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, ensure timely assessment of devastation 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 is considering 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):** A variety of communication channels and methods is being used during the response including face to face communication and available media channels. As per community context and need, the required information are being adapted and developed. The key messages are being shared depending on context such as communication channel, timing, location, likely audience reached etc. Communities (both recipients and non-recipients) 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 is being promoted to the communities together with a relief distribution and orientation programme. Along with this face-to-face communication is given priority and community volunteers are encouraged to listen and respond to the people. Apart from this the district chapters, sub-chapters are readily available to hear out and address issues of the community. All activities 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 is ensuring social protection and the inclusive response of all affected populations. Reaching the most vulnerable through timely information, relief aid and services are the key strategies for the response. Women, girls, children, elderly, PWD, sexual minorities, excluded and marginalized communities are 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 is ensuring a timely response through deployment of its trained staff and volunteers. The District Chapters have been deploying 163 first aid/DDRT volunteer in the affected area. The District Chapters have trained CADRE teams and first aid volunteers who come into action at the time of a disaster. Regional warehouses have used their stockpiles of NFRIs to support the required distributions. Such stockpiles had been depleted as part of COVID-19 response; however, replenishment was initiated in May 2020 to address some of the gaps.

***Rigorous planning, monitoring, evaluation, reporting and information management practice:*** Stronger planning, monitoring, evaluation reporting and information management (PMER-IM) system is being 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. The operation is regularly capturing challenges, exploring potential solutions for resolving the challenges, learnings and good practices, exit surveys, Post Distribution Monitoring. Likewise, regular situation updates, information bulletins are being developed for documentation and sharing of the operation updates. In addition, lessons learning of the previous *Monsoon Flood and Landslide DREF 2020* implemented by NRCS is being 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.

***Compliance with NRCS safeguarding policy (zero tolerance):*** NRCS is complying with the zero-tolerance policy on SGBV, workplace harassment, any kind of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), fraud, corruption and other types of misconduct. The GESI Department of NRCS is strictly 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.

***Cash and voucher assistance (CVA):*** CVA has been integrated with shelter, health, protection and WASH related activities and has started providing cash assistance to the beneficiaries on the basis of access to the local market and availability of cash flow institutions. NRCS coordinates with banks and financial institutions in the districts, supports beneficiaries to open account and transfer the cash. Banks and financial institutions are not available in few affected areas of some districts which are in remote areas so NRCS generally coordinates with local municipalities and distributes direct cash. More information will be provided in the next update.

***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 is being applied 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 five 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. Most of the replenishment items can be procured locally while LLIN, blankets and tarpaulins may be procured internationally. The decision will be taken based on the actual distribution figures at the beginning of December. For cash transfers, NRCS uses mainly its own banks, transferring directly to beneficiary accounts. If other FSP is required, procurement will be carried out. 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 Lumpur as required.

**Communications:** NRCS and IFRC communications teams have worked together to promote the work of the volunteers on the frontline of the response, helping those affected by the landslides and floods. Some of the national, international, and social media coverage of Nepal monsoon flood and landslide are as follows:

- [Press Release: Red Cross rushes relief as severe floods and landslides hit Nepal, India](#)
- [Over 180 people killed after heavy rains in Nepal and India](#)
- [The Washington Post](#)
- [Flooding triggers landslides in Nepal and India, killing at least 150 people and washing away homes](#)
- [RFI - Radio France International](#)
- [Nearly 200 perish in India, Nepal rains](#)
- [Bloomberg News](#)
- [Toronto Star](#)
- [CBS Digital](#)
- [Death toll due to rains, landslides reach 88 in Nepal](#)
- [The Guardian](#)
- [Death toll climbs to 207 as India, Nepal face more floods, landslides](#)
- [The Kathmandu Post](#)
- [The Himalayan Times](#)

## Sector-specific strategies

**Shelter:** NRCS mobilized volunteers to identify affected families who are in need of emergency shelter and those who need a full set of NFRI. NRCS rendered 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 distributed NFRI items (Tarpaulin, Blanket, Clothing materials, kitchen utensils, and bucket) to the families who have lost their homes along with household items which have enabled them to establish temporary shelter and fulfil the immediate need of items that they need every day. Households with partially damaged houses were supported with shelter tool kits for repairing their houses. NRCS prioritized cash 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 is mobilizing 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 has best utilized its available resources (including through this EPoA) to provide multi-purpose cash assistance for fulfilling the basic needs.

**Health:** NRCS volunteers and staff mobilized in this operation have been oriented on COVID-19 safe practices during disaster response. NRCS has mobilized 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. In case of further needs, NRCS, in close coordination with health service providers, was ready to deploy the RCEC with trained human resources to the affected areas where service is needed. Also, NRCS volunteers were engaged in first aid services and ambulances were kept on standby in case of transportation of snakebite victims to concerned health centres were required.

**WASH:** NRCS mobilizes volunteers and staff for providing clean drinking water to affected families. Volunteers supported to clean water points, distributing water purification and orienting families on how to keep water safe and clean. In addition, NRCS has provided families with emergency toilets.

NRCS mobilized volunteers and staff for the distribution of WASH items (hygiene kits, buckets, soap and Aquatabs) to affected families. The safety and security of mobilized volunteers is being taken care of considering COVID-19 and flood situation. Trained NRCS volunteers are conducting hygiene promotion activities taking care of COVID-19 response in the affected communities. Both types of information education and communication (IEC) materials (focusing on key hygiene messages critical during an emergency and in COVID-19 times) are being disseminated in the community. All of the above activities are being conducted in close coordination with provincial, district and municipal authorities.

**PGI:** PGI related issues are being mainstreamed in all sectors, from assessment to implementation, monitoring and reporting. PGI component were 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 provided technical support to the respective sectoral leads as well as District Chapters in ensuring that the Minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming (published by IFRC and endorsed by NRCS) were applied throughout planning and implementation of response activities.

NHQs has provided a pocket card with the Red Cross Hotline-1130 to volunteers and staff who are being mobilized in targeted districts to conduct SGBV related orientations. These volunteers are using these cards and conducting orientation sessions for the beneficiaries in all targeted districts. Meanwhile, NHQ is collecting reports related to the SGBV activities from all targeted districts.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Shelter

People reached: 10,870

Male: 5,326

Female: 5,544

#### Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being through emergency shelter settlement solutions

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of families affected by floods restore and strengthen their safety (emergency shelter from NRCS contribution)	30%	Ongoing <sup>4</sup>

#### Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households supported with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	2,174	725

#### Progress towards Outputs

Coordination meetings with the government, shelter cluster, District Authorities, Municipalities and other stakeholders are completed in the first week of September 2021. The meetings were focused on detailed participatory assessment, targeting, and collaboration while supporting the affected population. The detailed assessment of shelter needs in the affected districts is ongoing in a few districts and is expected to be completed by November 2021. Those District Chapters completing the detailed assessment are providing shelter and settlement assistance to the 725 fully damaged households in close coordination with the local government.

In addition, NRCS has started to provide cash top-up support to the most vulnerable household affected by the flood and landslides. A total of 200 households from Darchula, Nawalpur and Rupandehi Districts have received the top-up support of approximately CHF 16 in October 2021. Cash is provided by bank transfer and issuing cheque, depending on availability of bank and access to the bank. The vulnerable families receiving cash top-up support are selected through the below criteria developed by NRCS in consultation with the local government and other key stakeholders in the communities:

- People who are affected 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 people with physical disability and/or mental disability and persons with chronic illness.

#### 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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached on safe shelter awareness	10,870	3,755

#### Progress towards Outputs

<sup>4</sup> This data will be calculated based on emergency shelter distribution database and post distribution monitoring data.

A total of 3,755 people (2,567-male and 1,188-female) people have been reached through safe shelter awareness sessions conducted in the affected districts. A total of 48 volunteers were oriented on safe shelter solutions in the last week of September 2021 followed by which, they have been mobilized to conduct the safe shelter awareness messaging in the communities along with distributing the information education and communication (IEC) materials.



## Livelihoods and basic needs

**People reached: 6,000**

Male: 2,940

Female: 3,060

### Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and restart their livelihood

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Targeted families whose livelihoods are restored to/or improved from pre-disaster level</i>	20%	Ongoing <sup>5</sup>

### Output 1.5: Household are provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of families reached with unconditional cash grant to cover minimum survival commodities</i>	1,200	118

#### Progress towards outputs

NRCS district chapters conducted/participated in consultative meetings with local government and related stakeholders at the district level as well as at the community level. Consultative meetings with local government and beneficiaries' groups have been conducted in 10 target districts with the participation of 118 people (51-male and 67-female). Rapid market assessments were not conducted systematically.



Beneficiaries after receiving Unconditional cash support in Nawalpur District. (Photo: NRCS)

However, field observation showed that the market remains functioning in all targeted districts. Beneficiary identification in coordination with the local government is now completed and unconditional cash support is being accelerated since the end of the festival break in mid-October. As of October, 118 families of Darchula and Nawalpur District have received cash support in September 2021. Cash is provided by bank transfer and issuing cheque, depending on the availability of bank and access to the bank. It is expected that the cash support activity will be completed in the targeted districts by the end of this year.



## Health

**People reached: 5,000 people**

Male: 2,450

Female: 2,550

### Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

<sup>5</sup> Will be reported once PDM is completed.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% of the affected population received immediate health services by mobilizing trained volunteers</i>	20%	Ongoing <sup>6</sup>
<b>Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of assessment conducted</i>	1	1
Progress towards outputs		
As of October 2021, the detailed assessment is completed in eight districts in coordination with the health authorities to identify the health needs. It is expected that the detailed need assessment in the remaining districts will be completed in November. In the eight districts where the detailed assessment is completed, NRCS has already started implementing health activities including some software activities, health kit distribution, mosquito nets distribution, PSS services etc.		
<b>Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of affected population has access to immediate health services by mobilizing trained volunteers</i>	30%	Ongoing <sup>7</sup>
<b>Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of affected people provided with Health kit</i>	2,000	270
Progress towards outputs		
NRCS Nawalpur District Chapter has provided health kits to 54 households affected by the flood and landslide reaching out to 270 people (men-132 and women- 138).		
<b>Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% of targeted population correctly recalling the key messages on epidemic control</i>	30%	Ongoing <sup>7</sup>
<b>Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached with community based epidemic prevention and control activities</i>	5,000	590
Progress towards outputs		
A total of 590 people (253-male and 337-female) have been reached with the community-based epidemic prevention and control activities in October 2021. For the ECV activities, 28 ECV trained volunteers are being mobilized in the targeted districts. The volunteers have been oriented in October before being mobilized in the district by the health focal for the DREF Operation. The volunteers are being mobilized as per the impact of the disaster; areas covered by the disasters. Most of the disaster cases, especially landslides, occurred in certain specific areas. So a small team of volunteers were able to conduct the assessment in most of the affected areas.		
<b>Output 4.2: Vector-borne diseases are prevented</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of families by the flood and landslide provided with mosquito nets</i>	1,000	243
Progress towards outputs		

<sup>6</sup> Will be reported once the PDM is completed.

<sup>7</sup> Will be reported once the PDM is completed.

A total of 243 families have received the mosquito nets distributed in September and October 2021. The mosquito nets are being distributed to families with pregnant and lactating women as well as displaced families, incorporating guidelines (IEC material) on its effective usage. The process is ongoing and is expected to be completed by December 2021.

**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**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of affected people supported with contact tracing and follow-up	n/a	n/a

Most of the District Chapters have been implementing COVID-19 Response Operation and this activity is conducted under the operation so it has been removed from the DREF Operation.

**Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of affected population with knowledge on mental well-being after receiving PSS session from trained volunteers.	30%	Ongoing <sup>7</sup>

**Output 6.1: Mental Health and Psychosocial support (MHPSS) provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with MHPSS service/MHPSS first aid services in the floods and landslides affected area	5,000	2,300

Progress towards outputs

A total of 2,300 (1,127-male and 1,173-female) people has been reached with the MHPSS orientation in September and October 2021 while mobilizing 63 MHPSS trained volunteers in the affected district. The trained volunteers have been oriented distantly by the MHPSS trained staff in the NRCS NHQ in September 2021. District chapters have been mobilizing these volunteers in affected areas to support beneficiaries to understand whether they are facing any stress and provide psycho-social counselling, especially to those families who lost their loved ones or their houses and properties. This activity is ongoing and is expected to be completed by December which will be reported in the next update. Contact tracing is being carried out by the health team under the Covid-19 operation and is not calculated here separately to avoid duplications.



**Water, sanitation and hygiene**

People reached: 5,000

Male: 2,450

Female: 2,550

**Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of water borne and water related diseases in targeted communities**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted families provided with WASH supplies and services through NRCS distribution points (meets Sphere and WHO standards)	20%	Ongoing

**Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene situation is carried in targeted communities**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessment/monitoring visits undertaken and shared in the targeted communities	1	1

Progress towards outputs

An assessment was carried out in September, where the WASH situation of the affected districts was assessed. It was found out the affected families needed WASH support, especially those staying in the camps.

### 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

Indicators	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water	5,000	1,270

Progress towards outputs

A total of 1,270 people (552-male, 718-female) have been reached with safe water. In addition, 16,000 Aquatabs (a type of water purification tablet) have been distributed to the affected population in the targeted districts. NRCS district chapters have distributed aqua tabs and buckets to the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries have been using these items to clean water and used for drinking purposes whereas NRCS volunteers are monitoring the use of aqua tabs and providing necessary guidance.



Affected population going through the water treatment manual in Nawalpur District in October 2021. (Photo: NRCS)

A total of five orientation sessions have been conducted by ten WASH trained volunteers on the safe use of water treatment products and information on safe storage in camps, reaching 120 people (69-male, 51-female) in October 2021. District chapter level volunteers are continuing orientation sessions for individual households in affected areas and additional progress will be covered in the next report.

Some 54 copies of household-level water treatment manuals have been provided to the affected families of the Nwalapur District, which provide guidance on water treatment and safe water storage. The activity is ongoing and is expected to be completed by December 2021. Further details will be reported in the next operation update.

### Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators	Target	Actual
# of people provided with excreta disposal facilities	750	30

Progress towards outputs

A total of 30 people from 6 families in Nawalparasi West District have received in-kind support for toilet construction in September 2021. NRCS provided squatting plates to the beneficiaries who are staying in a camp/temporary shelter. NRCS district chapter mobilized volunteers who have conducted orientations to beneficiaries on how to construct the emergency toilet. In addition, the volunteers are engaged to construct emergency toilets in the community. Besides emergency toilet support in camp setting/evacuation centre, NRCS district chapters have started to support individual families to establish household latrine and the progress related to household latrine will be covered in next report. As this is an ongoing activity, updates will be provided in the next operations update.

### Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Indicators	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	5,000	590

Progress towards outputs

A total of 590 people (283-male and 307-female) have been reached with hygiene promotion activities conducted by trained volunteers in Nawalpur and Rupandehi districts in October 2021. District level volunteers are conducting session on hygiene promotion, demonstration of hand-washing practices, water treatment, prevention from water-borne diseases, menstrual hygiene management related awareness events, disseminating safe practices for COVID transmission etc. WASH IEC materials were also distributed to the affected population. The IEC materials developed by NRCS WASH division and WASH cluster includes booklet/pamphlets on hand washing, water treatment, COVID safe behaviour, diarrheal diseases, solid-waste management etc. As this is an ongoing activity, updates will be provided in the next operations update.

<b>Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population</b>		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	1,000	118
Progress towards outcomes		
A total of 118 hygiene kits and buckets have been distributed to the same households in Nawalpur and Rupandehi districts, who had also been reached with hygiene promotion. NRCS has standardized hygiene kits which consists of four PCs of cotton towel, bathing soap- ten PCs, washing soap- five pcs, a soap case, two adult toothbrushes , four children's toothbrushes, three toothpastes, three combs (adult and child), 24 sanitary pads, two pieces of ladies underwear, two nail cutters, a nylon rope, 12 safety pins. The activity will continue to be carried out to reach the rest of the targeted households.		

 <b>Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)</b> People reached: 2,500 people Male: 1,225 Female: 1,275		
<b>Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting and needs and rights of the most vulnerable</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted population with increased knowledge and awareness about Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI)	20%	Ongoing <sup>8</sup>
<b>Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NRCS staff and volunteers trained on Minimum Standards of PGI in emergencies	50	28
# of District Chapters able to collect SADD data	14	10
Progress towards outcomes		
A basic half-day online training on the Minimum Standards of PGI in emergencies have been conducted for 28 NRCS staff and volunteers (men-19 and women-9) in September 2021. In addition, 28 staff and volunteers have signed the Code of Conduct (Anti-harassment and child protection) and have received a briefing in this regard. The District Chapter is mobilising the staff and volunteers in the targeted community as required.		
<b>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)</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with SGBV and child protection messages in affected communities	2,500	532
# of dignity kits/ distributed	500	118
# of CGD friendly spaces established	As per need	3
Progress towards outcomes		
A total of 532 people (261-male and 271-female) people have been reached with the SGBV and child protection messages in the affected communities which includes safe and unsafe touch to children, SGBV prevention and dissemination of local referral systems in October. In addition, 118 dignity kits have been distributed to the affected families of the Nawalpur and Rupandehi Districts in October 2021. NRCS technical team provided orientation to all		

<sup>8</sup> Will be reported once the PDM is completed.

targeted District Chapter staff and volunteers to identify the need to establish CGD friendly spaces and support local community to establish such facilities. So far, three sessions have been completed in the affected districts. District Chapters are coordinating with local communities and authorities to establish the spaces as needed.

## Strategies for Implementation

**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**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>NRCS has adequate capacity at all levels to carry out the operation in timely and quality manner</i>	Yes	Yes

**Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected**

Indicators	Target	Actual
<i># of NRCS volunteers including youths mobilized in relief and response activities</i>	340	163
<i># of volunteers insured</i>	85	0

Progress towards outcomes

A total of 163 volunteers (85-male and 78-female) are being mobilized in affected districts for conducting disaster assessment, supporting in search and rescue, setting up temporary shelter, providing first aid services, helping families relocate to safe places, spreading awareness and for relief/cash distribution. Apart from that, NRCS has started the process for volunteers' insurance.

**Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place**

Indicators	Target	Actual
<i># of information bulletin/updates and infographics developed and shared with concerned stakeholders</i>	3	4

Progress towards outcomes

NRCS has developed and shared 25 daily situation reports (SitRep) and four weekly situation bulletins with District Chapters, movement partners and concerned stakeholders. The daily situation reports, and weekly situation bulletins are useful for updating the data and info on a routine basis.

**Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved**

Indicators	Target	Actual
<i># of district chapters involved in the operation have feedback mechanism in place</i>	14	14

Progress towards outcomes

All 17 affected districts have a feedback mechanism. Some districts have established feedback boxes at the office, people also use social media (NRCS Facebook, twitters) and telephones for any complaints. In addition to that, people from the community can choose to call on the NRCS hotline service-1130 a free to call service active for 12 hours a day for any queries, concerns, questions or complain related to NRCS.

**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.**

Indicators	Target	Actual
<i>IFRC and NRCS maintain coordination with relevant authorities and partners at all levels during the operation</i>	Yes	Yes

<b>Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</b>		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i># of HCT meeting participated on regular basis NRCS remained actively engaged with NDRRMA, MOHA, clusters as well as DDMCs in targeted districts</i>	14	10
Progress towards outcomes		
NRCS is actively participating in different sectoral levels (WASH cluster, Shelter cluster, Protection cluster, logistic cluster, Cash coordination group meeting) cluster meetings at the central level as well as provincial level. At the centre level, WASH Cluster meeting is led by UNICEF Nepal. The protection cluster meeting is led by the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen and co-led by UNFPA. UNRCO has been conducting inter-cluster operational meetings in weekly basis and IFRC and NRCS has been attending these meeting in regular basis. Likewise, IFRC/NRCS has been coordinating shelter cluster meeting		
<b>Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.</b>		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i># of lessons learned workshop conducted</i>	1	0
Progress towards outcomes		
A lesson learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the operation.		

## D. Financial Report

A project agreement was signed on 4 September 2021 with NRCS amounting to CHF 321,130 to support the implementation of all activities in targeted districts, followed by the initial transfer of CHF 120,000 to NRCS bank account (working advance). As of end of September 2021, IFRC records an expenditure of CHF 127,800 in its accounting system.

Following the new floods and landslides triggered by the rainfall starting on 17 October, the operational budget was revised by NRCS and IFRC CD based on available data in NRCS, taking into consideration levels of expenditures to date, commitments as well as keeping aside required resources to replenish distributed stocks in the second half of the implementation timeframe (from late November onwards). The revised total funding required for the operation amounts to CHF 395,609, as shown next page.

**DREF OPERATION**

MDRNP011 Nepal Monsoon Floods and Landslides

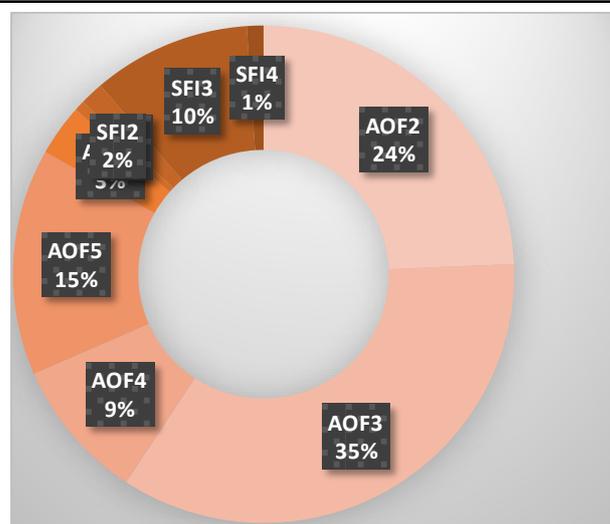
3/11/2021

**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	0
Utensils & Tools	2,400
Cash Disbursement	137,600
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>272,953</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	5,600
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>7,520</b>
National Society Staff	29,760
Volunteers	12,600
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>42,360</b>
Workshops & Training	20,760
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>20,760</b>
Information & Public Relations	4,800
Office Costs	8,320
Communications	4,000
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>27,871</b>
DIRECT COSTS	371,464
INDIRECT COSTS	24,145
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>395,609</b>

**Budget by Area of Intervention**

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	96,354
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	138,024
AOF4	Health	36,466
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	58,224
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	13,206
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	2,684
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	6,007
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	40,385
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	4,260
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>395,609</b>



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.