



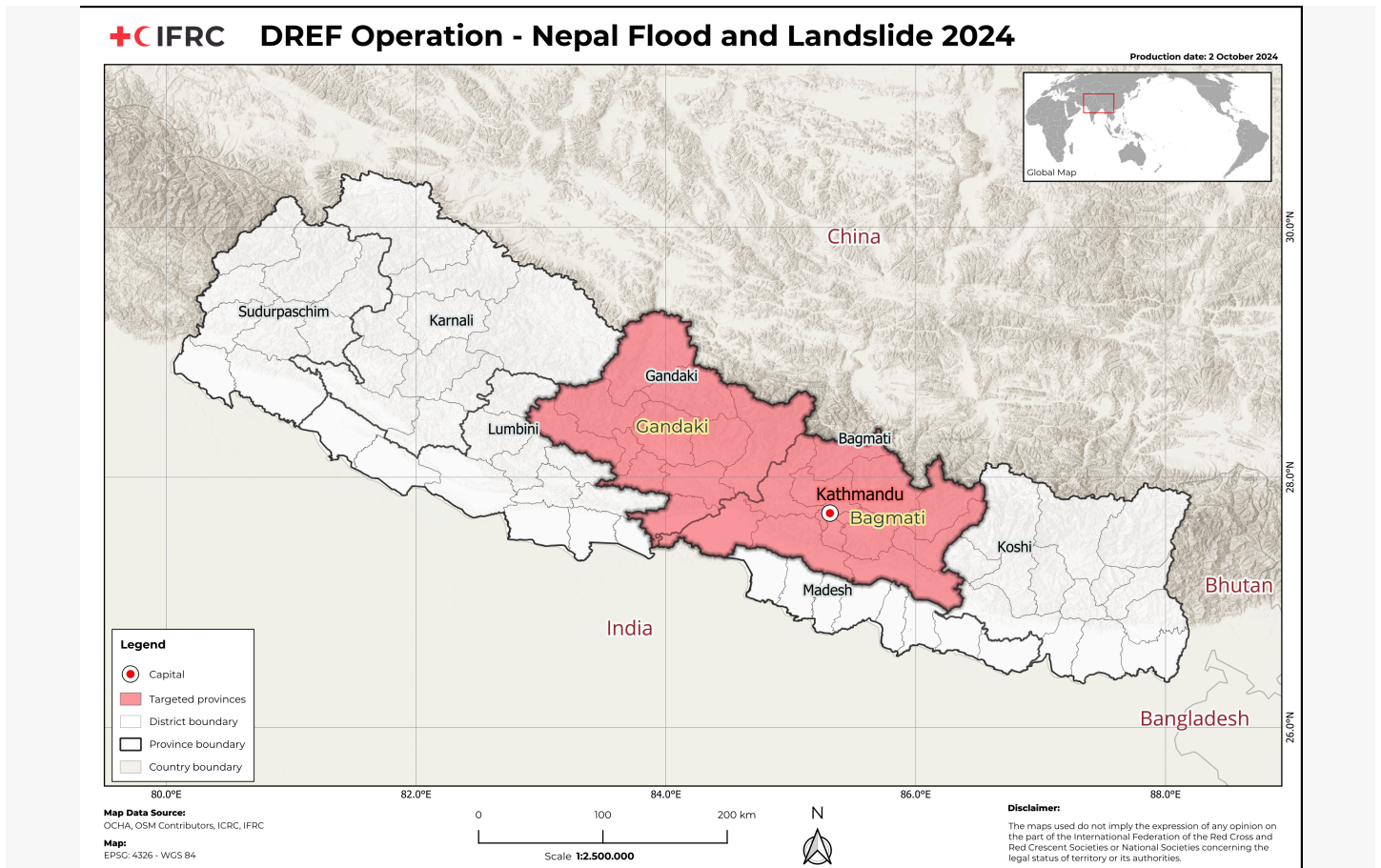
Volunteers from the Nepal Red Cross Society setting up shelter to support communities in need during the floods (Photo: NRCS)

Appeal: MDRNP018	Country: Nepal	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Orange	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 520,718	
Glide Number: FL-2024-000177-NPL	People Affected: 58,304 people	People Targeted: 20,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 02-10-2024	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 30-04-2025	DREF Published: 03-10-2024
Targeted Areas: Bagmati, Gandaki			

Description of the Event

Date of event

27-09-2024



What happened, where and when?

From 26 September 2024, continuous rainfall lasting three days resulted in widespread flooding and landslides across the country. The heavy rains caused multiple rivers to exceed danger levels, leading to devastating floods that claimed 224 lives and caused extensive damage to infrastructure, including roads, bridges, public buildings, and health facilities. The floods also severely affected private homes in at least 50 districts, with the hardest-hit areas reported in Kavrepalanchok, Sindhuli, and Lalitpur. Additionally, many travelers were stranded on the roads for more than 36 hours due to the flooding. In a tragic incident in Dhading District, a landslide buried at least three vehicles, resulting in the loss of 35 lives. Search and rescue teams are actively working in the affected areas. The rainfall recorded on 26 and 27 September has been identified as the heaviest ever recorded in Nepal's history. [1][2]

In response, the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) activated its Simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) following a decision made during the advisory committee meeting (comprising NRCS and IFRC representatives) on 26 September. The sEAP was triggered to support communities living in the Babai and West Rapti river basins in the western part of the country. As part of early actions, NRCS volunteers informed local communities about the potential flooding and helped prepare them for evacuation. Volunteers also arranged shelters at pre-identified evacuation sites, with relief items and transport vehicles kept on standby. However, unexpected heavy rainfall was also recorded in the Kathmandu Valley and nearby southern areas.

Nepal's monsoon season typically begins in mid-June and lasts until late September. This year, the monsoon arrived three days earlier than usual, starting on 10 June, and is forecasted to extend beyond September. Above-normal rainfall was experienced across most of the country, driven by La Niña conditions, which generally bring wetter weather. The southwest monsoon, which accounts for around 80 per cent of Nepal's annual rainfall, delivered significant precipitation during this period.

Links:

[1] <http://drrportal.gov.np/>

[2] <https://www.climatecentre.org/14546/nepal-floods-follow-most-intense-rainfall-for-more-than-half-a-century/>



Volunteers conducting assessment in Kavre District. (Photo: NRCS)



Volunteer establishing emergency shelter in Lalitpur District. (Photo: NRCS)

Scope and Scale

Due to the severe impact of the floods and landslides, many affected communities have lost communication, which has significantly limited the availability of data. As a result, understanding the full extent of the damage is occurring gradually. As of 30 September 2024, the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) teams on the ground have reported that a total of 11,661 households (approximately 58,205 people) across 16 districts have been affected.

Government authorities are reporting fewer numbers at this point, but there is a recognition that not all data has been compiled yet which is due to inaccessible conditions because of damaged roads and bridges, inundation and disruption in electricity and telecommunication. According to volunteers on the ground, the majority of impacted households live in open areas due to the damage to their houses. With the approaching winter season, the NRCS is increasing its distribution of non-food items/household items while also planning for some transitional shelter solutions for the most vulnerable households.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population group?	-
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:

Reviews and lessons learned from the country's previous four IFRC-DREF operations have highlighted several key successes, including: (1) the increased use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) across multiple sectors, (2) the distribution of specific relief items instead of kits, and (3) improved coordination with municipalities, aligning with the country's Federal system. However, three main challenges were identified: (1) delays in NRCS staff recruitment, (2) delays in reporting and timely tracking of people reached, and (3) insufficient use of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches and tools, particularly in ensuring that feedback mechanisms are available for affected communities.

The proposed plan takes these lessons into account by primarily adopting the CVA modality, focusing on three shelter items that community members value most—tarpaulins, blankets, and mattresses—as well as dignity kits, which have been well-received according to previous post-distribution monitoring (PDM) reports. To address past challenges, all NRCS technical positions will be



based in the field rather than at headquarters, which is expected to improve data tracking, reporting, and CEA. Additionally, the operation will request surge personnel with strong expertise in both Cash and CEA to be field-based. The IFRC Country Delegation will also mobilize its CEA Officer to support the operation.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

27-09-2024

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	As of 30 September, NRCS distributed 800 tarpaulins, 430 mattresses, 800 blankets, 350 mosquito nets distributed in the affected areas by mobilizing their internal prepositioned stocks.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Data is yet to be received from affected districts however volunteers are on the ground.
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	NRCS distributed 102 dignity kits from prepositioned stocks.
Community Engagement And Accountability	NRCS volunteers are working closely with communities for assessment.
Coordination	NRCS is coordinating with NDRRMA (National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority), local government, District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC), national clusters International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and its in-country members for immediate response and further assistance.
National Society Readiness	The Emergency Response Plan (multi-hazards) was followed. The NRCS Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) activated and regularly collecting information through regular coordination with district chapters. NRCS is also attending different meetings with the Government, co-leading the Shelter cluster and attending other clusters such as WASH and protection. NRCS volunteers and staff have also been mobilized for prompt response. NRCS manages a network of national and regional warehouses across the country with prepositioned relief items that have been dispatched to the affected areas. Most district chapters in the country maintains adequate stock for 50 families.
Assessment	NRCS district chapters are assisting the local authorities to conduct initial rapid assessment (IRA). The IRA has been compiled and a team has been mobilized for detailed assessment. NRCS HQs deployed two staff for assisting Kavrepalanchok district chapter for information collection. There is a planning for detail assessment in the affected districts. The government has assigned Nepal Police, Municipalities and NRCS to conduct detail assessment in Kavre district
National Society EOC	EOC is functional at the National headquarters.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>The IFRC Country Delegation has been actively supporting the NRCS in launching this IFRC-DREF, including coordinating with IFRC members, formulating the overall response strategy, and preparing the IFRC-DREF application. Additionally, the IFRC Country Delegation has assisted the NRCS in producing situation reports and finalizing two field reports on the GO Platform. The IFRC Secretariat is also supporting the NRCS in coordinating with other stakeholders, such as the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) clusters and the Government, as required.</p> <p>While the sEAP was triggered, it will not impact this operation, as it was activated for different areas.</p>
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Participating National Societies	The American Red Cross in Nepal has approved activating its quick action fund, a dedicated bilateral tool to provide immediate relief support. Furthermore, the Danish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross teams in Nepal have committed to contribute for additional funding support. The Danish Red Cross has been engaged in crisis modifier, supported by ECHO and which may be activated in later stage. The PNSs will be contributing to the one plan of the operations focusing on sectors such as shelter, MPC, health, WASH and cross-cutting. The Finnish Red Cross has activated its Crisis Modifier for anticipatory action and early response in Panchthar and Morang, Eastern Nepal. The British Red Cross is also coordinating with its headquarters for possible support.
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ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The ICRC has been providing long-standing support to the NRCS for Restoring Family Links (RFL) services. NRCS has designated RFL focal persons in all district chapters, and as the situation evolves, an increasing number of reports are being received.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	The Government of Nepal has mobilized its security forces (Nepal Police, Nepal Army and the Armed Police Force) to conduct immediate search and rescue. The overall response is being led by the Ministry of Home Affairs. On 29 September, the Government organized a meeting of the Council of Ministers and decided to expedite the search and rescue as well as relief distribution support in the affected areas. On 30 September, the National Disaster Risk Reduction Authorities (NDRRMA) organized an executive committee meeting with all the concerned stakeholders including the NRCS to discuss further amplifying key support to the affected population. In the same meeting, the Government decided to support cash for families who lost their family members and also cash support for transitional shelter.
UN or other actors	The cluster meetings (shelter, protection and WASH) was conducted on 29 September. Cluster co-leads and members are rendering relief services in their respective sectors. UNRCO is sending out situation updates regularly.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The coordination with the Shelter cluster is activated. As per the cluster system in place in the country, it is chaired by the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) under the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) while IFRC is co-chair in coordination with NRCS. IFRC Country Delegation also liaised with the UN Resident Coordinator office and two situation reports were shared with the wider humanitarian community in the country. In addition, NRCS together with the IFRC is coordinating with the various line agencies of the Ministry of Home Affairs including the NEOC and National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA). Also, NRCS is coordinating with the Government Agencies at provincial and local levels to provide relief support in the affected areas.

Shelter cluster organized cluster meeting on 29 September which has requested cluster members to continue relief services to the affected areas. Likewise, NDRRMA has organized cluster meeting on same day. The meeting has requested MoUD/DUDBC to coordinate for conducting assessment to identify shelter needs, ensure support mechanism for transitional shelter.

Likewise, WASH and PGI cluster meeting was held on same day. Health cluster organized meeting on 30 September 2024.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

According to NRCS data, at least 10,700 families (53,500 people) have been displaced by the flooding and landslides. Many affected families are living outside their homes due to the extensive damage to their houses. With winter approaching, particularly in hilly and mountainous districts starting in mid-October, these displaced families will face even greater challenges. There is an urgent need for tarpaulins, blankets, and mattresses, as well as household items and clothing, especially for families whose homes are uninhabitable or were completely swept away by the flood. Transitional shelter is also essential for families whose houses have been fully destroyed, as it will provide safety, dignity, and protection, particularly for vulnerable family members, including children, pregnant and lactating women, people with disabilities, the elderly, and those with chronic illnesses.

While there are actors, including the government, providing shelter support, response in remote areas may be delayed due to washed-away infrastructure and intermittent communication. The NRCS can help fill this gap by rapidly mobilizing its volunteers in both urban and rural areas, ensuring that families in hard-to-reach regions receive timely assistance.



Multi purpose cash grants

The flood has affected more than 10,000 families. Many houses were submerged, leaving residents without food, clothes, and other essential daily items. Therefore, there is an urgent need to support these households by providing multi-purpose cash assistance. Volunteers on the ground have reported functioning markets in the affected areas.

Additionally, the flood-affected population will face another challenge with the onset of winter, starting in mid-October, as they may be unable to continue their income-generating activities while repairing their shelters. Considering the situation, there is an urgent need for support to help them meet their basic monthly needs, allowing them to focus more on winter preparations, particularly in securing their shelters.



Health

With the rains and flooding leading to limited WASH facilities, there is an increased risk of communicable diseases, the majority of which are waterborne. In addition, based on historical data, dengue cases are likely to rise dramatically in September and October, as the lack of proper sanitation measures may create an optimal breeding ground for mosquitoes. Hence, there is an urgent need to provide preventive information against water- and vector-borne diseases through volunteer mobilization, including door-to-door visits. The health needs of displaced families remain the same, regardless of whether their houses are partially or fully damaged; the gap in access to health services for people with chronic diseases, children under the age of five, and pregnant and lactating mothers is consistent across all types of households.

At a time when communities are dealing with various issues, it is essential to ensure that they continue to prioritize their health, including mental health. Mental health and psychosocial well-being may not be prioritized immediately during a disaster like this, but neglecting them can lead to long-term negative effects if not addressed. In addition to psychosocial support, people need health promotion activities addressing a wide range of health risks, including raising awareness to continue regular basic health services, such as child immunizations, antenatal care (ANC) visits, institutional delivery, and referral services, which are required for immediate operation.

Winter needs also need to be considered in the operation, as many childhood illnesses, such as seasonal flu and pneumonia, are more prevalent during winter. As a result, people suffering from hypertension, heart disease, and other similar non-communicable diseases will require additional healthcare during this season. NRCS community volunteers are needed for community-based surveillance (CBS) of diseases to monitor and promptly report any possible outbreaks and track diseases like seasonal flu.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Currently, there is very little assessment data on WASH-specific damage caused by the recent floods and landslides nationwide. However, the widespread flooding and inundation have impacted sources of drinking water. There is a high possibility that households residing near rivers have lost their water source and are compelled to drink from unsafe sources. Additionally, many families may be left without



proper sanitation or toilet facilities, making them prone to various preventable diseases.

The recent flooding in the Kathmandu Valley has affected populations residing near rivers, particularly in slum areas, making them susceptible to waterborne diseases. To address the minimum WASH needs in this emergency, it is necessary to provide immediate support in distributing water purification reagents and creating awareness about hygiene promotion and menstrual hygiene through volunteer mobilization throughout the affected areas. Furthermore, the extensive reach of NRCS volunteers on the ground allows for quick mobilization in both rural and urban areas, ensuring that families in remote, hard-to-reach regions receive timely assistance.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

People displaced from their residences are compelled to remain in open spaces. In general, the disaster amplifies the vulnerability of already at-risk groups within the community. In these public areas, where people are bound to stay in close proximity, there is an immediate need to create gender-friendly spaces as well as child-friendly spaces. This includes providing psychosocial support (PSS) and raising awareness about the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), as well as promoting referral pathways among the population, particularly for children and women.

Furthermore, as a large number of households have been displaced and affected, special care and attention must be given to children, vulnerable women (pregnant and lactating), people with disabilities, those with chronic illnesses, and the elderly, considering their heightened vulnerability. There is an urgent need to ensure menstrual hygiene and dignity for women and children through the distribution of dignity hygiene kits.



Community Engagement And Accountability

When engaging with communities, it is critical to ensure that information is not only broadcast within the communities, but that response teams also set aside time to listen to the needs and interests of affected populations, especially those who are most marginalized and least likely to have a public voice. A process must be established to ensure that information from communities is not only heard but also acted upon by providing various mechanisms to listen to and respond to those voices.

During a disaster, this approach emphasizes a participatory response mechanism, supporting the community in recognizing needs, identifying recipients, and planning implementation. Regular consultations with stakeholders and communities are necessary to identify their needs, establish the beneficiary selection process, and coordinate the distribution of relief materials. Key messages and beneficiary selection criteria will be developed and widely shared in the community based on these consultations. Additionally, sector-specific key messages will be contextualized so that communities can understand and act upon them through existing feedback mechanisms.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The objective of the operation is to address the immediate needs of an estimated 30 percent of the families (estimated 20,000 people) affected by the floods and landslides. The needs of the targeted families in the affected districts will be addressed through relief and transitional shelter support, as well as health, WASH, protection, and cash and voucher assistance (CVA) for an initial period of six months

Operation strategy rationale

OVERALL APPROACH

1. All actions under this response operation will focus on the flood and landslide-affected districts.
2. Three hundred vulnerable households are targeted for transitional shelter support, with two distinct packages based on the severity of the damage to their houses (totally destroyed vs. partially destroyed—see more details below).
3. Since affected communities are located in rural hilly areas, the settlements are mostly spread out, causing specific challenges in terms of access and remoteness.



4. Two packages of support will be provided: (i) NRCS will target 800 fully destroyed households with multipurpose cash, 1,500 households with emergency shelter, and 300 households with transitional shelter integrating WASH facilities and a water tank. (ii) In addition, NRCS will provide emergency shelter, health, and hygiene promotion services to 4,000 households whose houses have been impacted either partially or fully.

5. The operational team will closely monitor the evolving situation and adapt the strategy to remain relevant in the coming weeks. Likewise, changing weather may bring new needs and require various community engagement and/or health (including WASH) and protection interventions.

6. Optimum mobilization of local capacity and response: NRCS will promote localized action for this response operation. District chapters and sub-chapters are responsible for implementing the activities in the operation, while NRCS HQ will coordinate the response operation vertically within the organizational structure and horizontally with the IFRC network, national authorities, and other partners. The NRCS province office will be involved in coordinating with the provincial-level public authority as well as district chapters and NRCS headquarters.

7. The local government will be at the forefront, and NRCS will extend coordination and collaboration with other organizations working in the affected area for greater impact on the operation, avoiding duplication and amplifying efforts.

8. Other considerations: The following factors have been considered while developing the response strategy:

- Difficult geographical topography and remoteness of the areas affected by floods and landslides.
- Cumulative negative impact on the people in the affected area due to floods and landslides.
- The approaching winter season in relatively high-altitude settlements.

SECTOR-WISE RATIONALE

1. Shelter, Housing, and Settlements:

The emergency shelter and non-food item (NFI) distribution strategy are planned based on the level of destruction of houses. According to NRCS standards, each household with a fully destroyed house will be provided with two blankets, two tarpaulins, and two mattresses. Each household with a partially destroyed house will be provided with blankets and tarpaulins based on their actual needs. Beyond the emergency shelter support, the 300 most vulnerable households among those with fully destroyed houses will be supported to build transitional shelters. The transitional shelter support will be provided through CVA of NPR 50,000 (approximately CHF 357) in two installments according to the Transitional Shelter Construction guidelines of the Government. The design of such transitional shelters is being developed in coordination with the government, taking into consideration previous practices among the shelter cluster member agencies, as well as accessibility and inclusion issues. A one-bedroom shelter with kitchen space, along with proper lighting facilities, seems most appropriate to ensure a consistent approach among all supported families. The optimum utilization of local resources and human capacity to build all the transitional shelters is one of the foremost considerations in the process.

The frame material for shelters will be bamboo or wood, promoting local materials either salvaged or procured from the local market. The roofing of the shelters is planned using CGI sheets with required fixing materials. Throughout the implementation process, NRCS district chapters will coordinate with the District Disaster Management Committee, local government (Municipality/Rural Municipality), and other stakeholders. NRCS will also seek co-funding and collaboration from local authorities and other interested stakeholders for transitional shelter.

2. Health:

Health sector activities primarily aim to limit and prevent possible diseases following flood and landslide situations. The response approach includes capacity building of local NRCS volunteers for health promotion, as well as disease prevention and control. The mobilized ECV volunteers will conduct health promotion activities and ensure access to basic healthcare services, especially those related to maternal and child health (MCH) and waterborne and vector disease prevention and control. Additionally, the volunteers will work closely with the Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) to provide home-based health promotional activities, including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), which will be supported by the IFRC in-country members. The health actions will primarily target the affected vulnerable population—pregnant mothers and individuals with underlying health conditions requiring emergency referral and pre-hospital care services—to enhance access to health facilities.

3. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Promotion (WASH):

Considering the nature of dwelling, damage, and intensity of tremors, WASH is one of the key components that must be addressed promptly in the emergency context. This helps to avoid disasters caused by a lack of safe water, user-friendly latrines, and proper hygiene practices. To address the immediate WASH needs of the affected communities, NRCS District Chapters will mobilize WASH-trained volunteers. The volunteers will work with the community to carry out hygiene and sanitation promotion activities, covering the



widespread population in the targeted operational area. Based on the needs of the affected households, NRCS District Chapters will distribute dignified hygiene kits to fulfill both the dignity and hygiene needs of females. NRCS District Chapters, in coordination and collaboration with local municipalities, will identify damaged water sources and contribute to the maintenance/renovation of damaged schemes. As an integrated approach with shelter, NRCS will provide conditional cash for toilet construction and purchasing water storage tanks through bank transfers.

4. Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC):

Based on the targeting criteria, NRCS district chapters will coordinate with local authorities to identify and select 800 of the most vulnerable affected families. The IFRC will transfer the cash directly to their bank accounts. The one-time cash support will be worth NPR 15,000 (approximately CHF 107) as per the agreed-upon Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for Nepal by the Cash Working Group.

5. Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI):

The first objective of the PGI sector will be to ensure that shelter, CVA, and WASH interventions target the most vulnerable among affected households, particularly people with disabilities, pregnant/lactating women, infants, and the elderly. PGI considerations will be included while conducting assessments through gathering sex and age-disaggregated data (SADD), analyzing who is being reached and who is missing out, and providing constant reporting on protection issues for children, risks of gender-based violence, and sector-specific safety concerns to the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) by all team members and volunteers.

For the stand-alone approaches, 2,000 women (compelled to stay in open spaces for long periods) and adolescent girls from fully and partially destroyed houses are targeted for "dignified hygiene kit" support. NRCS has recently standardized a dignified hygiene kit that consists of items useful for both hygiene and dignity perspectives. The Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) department of NRCS will provide technical support to the respective sector leads, as well as district chapters, to ensure that the minimum standard commitments to PGI in emergency programming (published by IFRC and endorsed by NRCS) are applied throughout the 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 gender-based violence (GBV) assistance information, as well as orientation on child protection reporting lines and practices. NRCS will work closely with mothers' and women's groups to promote community-based initiatives on SGBV and protection. In addition, staff and volunteers must sign the anti-harassment and child protection Code of Conduct before their deployment. Furthermore, child- and gender-friendly spaces will be ensured in case of camp settings, if needed.

6. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):

According to the response strategy, coordination will be established with different sectors to integrate sectoral activities. The CEA technical team will support the sectoral team in developing sector-specific CEA approaches while formulating their implementation strategies. A variety of communication channels and methods will be used during the response, including face-to-face communication and available media channels. As needed, information will be adapted into local languages. Key messages will be shared depending on the context, such as communication channels, timing, location, and likely audience reach. Communities (both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries) will have the opportunity to ask questions, make complaints, and appeal for their inclusion in distributions and other activities throughout the process.

Furthermore, the district chapters and sub-chapters will be readily available to hear and address community issues. NRCS will maintain a register at the District Chapter and headquarters level to ensure proper documentation of feedback and responses at a minimum. All activities conducted will be carried out with the knowledge of the local government and the willingness of the community, ensuring their engagement according to relevant guidelines of the national society to ensure transparency and accountability toward the community, government, partners, and stakeholders.

To identify the exact needs of the communities, detailed assessments will be conducted with the participation of community members. Community feedback mechanisms are set up by NRCS and will be enhanced through this DREF operation with support and coordination from IFRC. The Humanitarian Values and Communication Department of NRCS is responsible for the outcomes of the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) feedback/queries/complaints received through the feedback mechanisms (Kobo feedback collection form, via hotline 1130, and social media access) integrated with PMER-IM. The CEA approach will help prevent and address misinformation and rumors, especially regarding the distribution of relief items and cash assistance, through the development of appropriate feedback systems.

Major approaches and activities are as given below:

- Community consultation for identifying the information need.
- Strengthening multi-sectoral feedback mechanism channels including information and feedback booths (Feedback collection, recording, responding, and Reporting using Kobo feedback form).
- Support sectors to develop and disseminate key messages in the communities, social media platforms, and door-to-door campaigns.
- Door-to-door visit for software activities.



- Media mobilisation to disseminate sectorial messages (jingle, radio program, etc). At least one local FM at districts.
- Collect/capture success stories/interventions for evidence-based advocacy and dissemination (capturing, documentation, videography, publication of stories, learning, good practices).
- Qualitative survey (in relation to the distribution of relief items, cash assistance, information sharing and feedback collection).

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

As of 2 October 2024, the NRCS is considering covering 20,000 of the most affected individuals, which aligns with its overall capacity in the country and the anticipated support from other stakeholders, including municipalities and humanitarian actors who are still planning their interventions. Regarding transitional shelter interventions, the operation plans to support 300 vulnerable households (approximately 1,500 people) from the estimated affected population, considering the associated costs and budget limitations. This initiative will specifically target families at the greatest risk of complications related to the winter season.

To ensure effective targeting, strong criteria will be developed and implemented in a participatory manner with local public authorities. NRCS will ensure that relief efforts adhere to government standards and address the actual needs of the affected population. Additionally, NRCS will apply gender- and diversity-sensitive analyses in the selection of recipients, prioritizing women-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, single women, individuals with disabilities, elderly individuals, children, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and displaced persons.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria for targeted population are:

1. Families whose houses are fully and partially damaged by flood and landslides..
2. Households headed by children below 18 years and elderly above 65 years of age.
3. Households headed by women and single women.
4. Death of an earning member of the family due to flood and landslides.
5. Households comprising of pregnant and lactating women, people with disability and Chronic illness
6. SGBV survivors and community people from low income/displaced families.
7. Migrant/stateless people who are not able to access other support due to legal or social issues

Total Targeted Population

Women	6,120	Rural	78%
Girls (under 18)	4,080	Urban	22%
Men	5,880	People with disabilities (estimated)	2%
Boys (under 18)	3,920		
Total targeted population	20,000		

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Possible rainfall resulting in flooding and landslide	NRCS will keep its local trained volunteers on standby and mobilize locally to provide immediate response. Continuous monitoring of the rainfall status and implement anticipatory



	actions where applicable. Mobilize relief items at local level.
Market price fluctuation for purchase of construction materials	Cash and voucher assistance implementation and joint work with local government to monitor market conditions
Remoteness for transportation	Coordinate with security forces and private sectors for transporting and mobilizing local volunteers or community members.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The National Society’s security framework will be applicable for the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers. For personnel under IFRC security’s responsibility existing IFRC country security plans will be applicable. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses.

Enabling safe and secure programme delivery is a priority for IFRC and a standard 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. There is recognition of and respect for the RC emblem and understanding of the activities carried out by the Movement. Regular contact is maintained with local security networks. IFRC country office also participates in a range of stakeholder meetings in which safety and security matters are considered and discussed, including Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings convened by the UNRC office.

An IFRC country security team is in place and the general safety and security situation in 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.

Field movement monitoring is in place, with field travel monitored closely through radio contact and phone communications. The security team has local networks in the areas of operation and is ready to put in place security contingency plans if necessary. All teams have access to first aid kits, 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.

Finally, it is noted that when military and/or other security actors are present in the same humanitarian space, the guidance in the Principles and Rules for Red Cross and Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance 2013 Section 6 – Relations with Public Authorities: Civil-Military Coordination and the IFRC Stay Safe – Guide to a Safer Mission will be applied. Operations and programme managers/coordinators will adhere to the IFRC Stay Safe – Guide to Managers in Chapter 5 – Working with the military to ensure principled humanitarian action.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?
No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 244,777
Targeted Persons: 7,500

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people (and households) provided with conditional cash support for transitional shelter that is safe and adequately enables essential household and	300



livelihoods activities to be undertaken with dignity	
# of people (and households) provided with emergency shelter, who subsequently occupy shelter that is safe and adequately enables essential household and livelihoods activities to be undertaken with dignity	1,500

Priority Actions

1. Distribution of emergency shelter items (blankets, tarpaulins and mattresses) to affected populations.
2. Construction of transitional shelters through cash support (NPR 50,000/CHF. 357) per family as per bill of quotes of the planned shelter, currently being finalized in discussion with shelter cluster members).



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 81,184

Targeted Persons: 4,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households who successfully received cash for basic needs after being identified and processed for transfer	800

Priority Actions

1. Provide multi-purpose cash support for immediate needs to 800 families whose houses were fully damaged (NPR 15,000/CHF 107 as per MEB for one month as agreed among all humanitarian actors).
2. Conduct monitoring and surveys such as PDM survey, as part of the MPC distribution process.



Health

Budget: CHF 31,121

Targeted Persons: 15,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers mobilized to conduct health promotion and ECV activities	100
# of people reached with health promotion and ECV activities	15,000

Priority Actions

1. Volunteer mobilization for health promotion including ECV activities to ensure continued access and coverage of essential health services and prevention of various health risks.
2. Conduct awareness messaging through various media.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 93,598

Targeted Persons: 15,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people (and households) reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period	15,000
# of people (and households) reached with effective water treatment materials and promotion in the response period	4,000
# of people reached with dignified hygiene kits	2,000

Priority Actions

1. Volunteers mobilized to conduct water treatment at household level, sources and through demonstration as part of hygiene promotion activities.
2. Hygiene promotion/sensitization; media partnership, IEC materials developed, disseminated through door-to-door visit, promotional activities, etc.
3. Distribution of dignified hygiene kits to the affected families



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 4,736

Targeted Persons: 20,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached with PGI orientation	20,000
# of people receiving referral service support and transportation	50
# of child safeguarding risk analysis conducted	1

Priority Actions

1. Conduct child safeguarding risk analysis for the operation.
2. Conduct orientation on PGI, SGBV, PSEA in the communities.
3. Development and distribution of IEC on sexual and gender-based violence.
4. Provide referral services in coordination with local level One Stop Crisis Management Centre (OCMC)



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 5,412

Targeted Persons: 20,000

Indicators

Title	Target
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# of methods established to communicate with communities about what is happening in the organisation/programme/operation, including selection criteria if these are being used	4
# of radio programme/jingle produced and aired through local FM	6
% of feedback collected that has been addressed	85

Priority Actions

1. Use multi-sectoral feedback mechanism channels including information and feedback booths in affected districts and NRCS HQs.
2. Support sectors to develop and disseminate key messages in the communities as well as make the best use of social media platforms, door to-door campaigns, etc.
3. Conduct media mobilization to disseminate sectorial messages (jingle, radio program, etc).
4. Collect/capture success stories/interventions for evidence-based advocacy and dissemination (capturing, documentation, videography, publication of stories, learning, good practices).
5. Conduct periodic surveys (in relation to the distribution of relief items, cash assistance, information sharing, and feedback collection) as part of the PDM.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 50,064

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
% of financial reporting compliance to IFRC procedures	100
# of Post Distribution Monitoring Survey Conducted	1

Priority Actions

1. Technical support, monitoring and compliances by the IFRC Country Delegation (minimum staff support), including developing a workplan, tracking tools (i.e. ITT), etc
2. Carry out Communication and visibility activities.
3. Provide overall support to NRCS.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 8,473

Targeted Persons: 100

Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers insured	100
# of lessons learnt workshop conducted	1

Priority Actions

1. Mobilization of volunteers.
2. Provision of volunteer insurance.
3. Emergency response team (ERT) deployment.
4. Conduct lessons learned workshop.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

At least 100 volunteers will be mobilized for a minimum of three months as the operation implementation period. The volunteers will support in implementing activities at household levels such as health and hygiene orientation, hand washing demonstration, door-to-door visit for sharing information on MPC, and other CVA activities as well as collecting feedback at household level. The volunteers will play vital role in connecting the gap between the field, and District Chapter and the NHQ as required.

This IFRC-DREF includes a relatively high number of staff (13 full and 7 partial staff) which is due to the large spread of the affected target areas and the modality of IFRC working directly with district chapters. Some roles will be fully or partly supported at NHQ, but mostly the intention is to have a team in each of the district chapters being targeted due to their direct reporting lines to IFRC.

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

Field Coordinator surge position is being planned for and based on detailed assessment data, a contextualised ToR is being developed.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

All procurement that cannot be managed by NRCS district chapters (as per NRCS policy) will be managed by the IFRC Country Delegation in close cooperation with NRCS HQ colleagues. IFRC will use existing framework agreements where relevant, in particular for blankets and tarpaulins.

How will this operation be monitored?

Strong PMER-IM will be practiced in the operation. The participatory and bottom-up planning approaches will be carried out from the planning phase. A detailed assessment will be conducted in the targeted districts to find out the specific needs of target families. Regular and systematic monitoring visits will be carried out by IFRC, NRCS HQ, as well as at the local level. After the implementation of the operation, PDM and an exit survey will be conducted. The operation will regularly capture the challenges, learnings, and good practices. Similarly, timely situation report dissemination along with monthly reports and a final report will be done.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The communications strategy for the operation will mainly focus on the followings:

Visibility:

- Maintain visibility of both IFRC and NRCS while working on the ground by wearing visibility jackets, caps, aprons, or t-shirts for volunteers and staffs during the fieldwork.

Documentation:

- Capture in-action photos or film short clips of the volunteers working on the site. The pictures and footages will highlight the hard work, moments, and expressions of people and volunteers on the ground. The collected materials will be further used as content for social media and reporting purposes.

- Collection of testimonials/stories from the field by volunteers or IFRC staffs from the site. IFRC and NRCS communications focal will support staff and volunteers for the coverage and use the materials for internal and external communications.

Partnership:



- IFRC with NRCS communications will strengthen its partnership with local media channels (both online and print) to cover and disseminate the humanitarian need and response of NRCS and IFRC in Nepal.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

- Nepal Red Cross Society
Flood Response Operation 2024

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	460,828
Shelter and Basic Household Items	244,777
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	81,184
Health	31,121
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	93,598
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	4,736
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	5,412
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	59,890
Coordination and Partnerships	1,353
Secretariat Services	50,064
National Society Strengthening	8,473
TOTAL BUDGET	520,718

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Internal

#V2022.01

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



Contact Information

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