



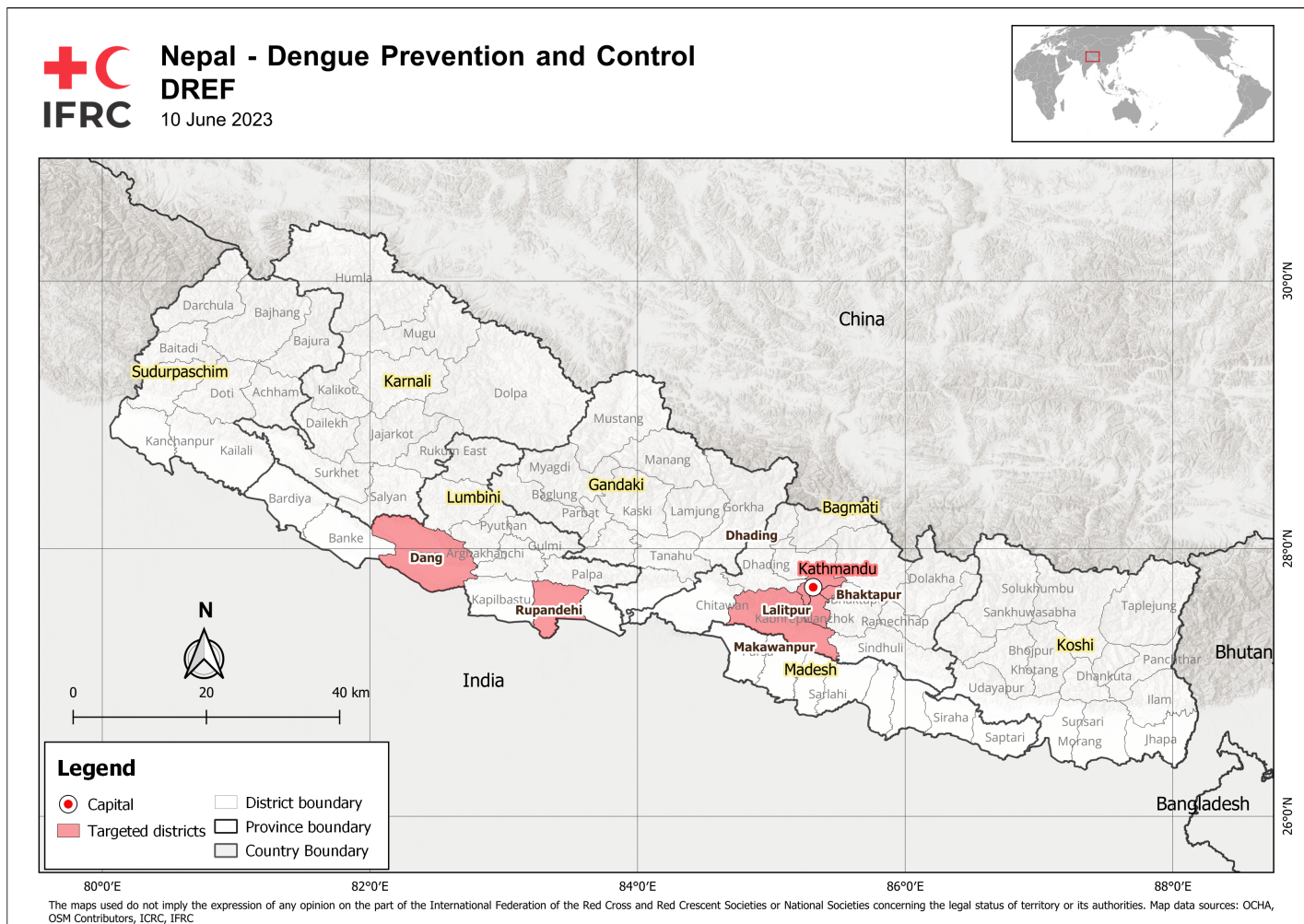
Awareness activities in the targeted communities are vital in controlling Dengue and promoting safe practices among the people to prevent mosquito breeding. (Photo: NRCS)

Appeal: MDRNP014	Country: Nepal	Hazard: Epidemic	Type of DREF Imminent
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Slow	DREF Allocation: CHF 98,056	
Glide Number: EP-2023-000092-NPL	People at risk: 1,031,259 people	People Targeted: 450,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 2023-06-13	Operation Timeframe: 4 months	Operation End Date: 2023-10-31	DREF Published: 2023-06-14
Targeted Areas:	Bagmati, Lumbini		

Description of the Event

Approximate date of impact

In Nepal, dengue cases usually increase in July, coinciding with monsoon season, falling between June and September, with most cases reported in September. Hence, the approximate impact will be from July to September 2023, with 3,500 to 4,000 cases reported, as projected by the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP). This year, as per epidemiological data collected up to April 2023, 600 cases have already been diagnosed which is highly alarming considering the usual incidence pattern in Nepal.



What is expected to happen?

Up to April 2023, 600 dengue (EWARS report, EDCD) cases have already been diagnosed, which is highly alarming as this is the very first time that dengue has occurred in a consecutive year, contrary to the usual cyclical pattern of dengue incidence in Nepal. On comparison of data between January to April 2022 and 2023, only 17 cases were reported in 2022, while over 600 cases have already been reported in 2023. In addition, dengue incidence started even during the winter season and is steadily rising over the next few weeks. According to a mathematical modelling projection conducted by WHO (2022), the projection shows that cases have already exceeded the alert threshold since the beginning of 2023 when compared to the reported dengue cases in EWARS, indicating early signs of an outbreak in Nepal. The projection also estimated the incidence of around 3,500 to 4,000 dengue cases by September 2023, which will be the highest peak of dengue incidence for 2023. On average, 20 to 30 cases of dengue have been found each week in different regions of Nepal.



Since dengue is relatively new in Nepal, there is a low level of knowledge and awareness among people. Although dengue prevention was less of a priority in the country until last year, GoN has been sincerely trying to address the emerging trend through joint planning and implementation this year. The number of dengue cases reached its highest level in 2022, and the NRCS has carried out preventive measures only after the government declared an outbreak. However, the timeliness of the response was not optimal, as most of the hospital capacities were overwhelmed and the morbidity/mortality rate increased significantly. In addition, community-level preventive (search and destroy) campaigns were carried out during that period. But it was challenging to control mosquito breeding at that time. Therefore, NRCS has planned to carry out the early action activities before the outbreak is declared this year.

Dengue is endemic in Nepal. All four serotypes of dengue exist in the country, with DENV 1&2 contributing to the highest burden, according to EDCD, MoHP. In 2022, the country experienced a dengue outbreak with a total of 55,000 cases and 88 fatalities, which is one of the largest outbreaks in Nepal in terms of the cumulative number of cases reported nationwide per year. In 2023, Nepal has been witnessing sporadic cases of dengue even during the winter in almost all topographical regions of the country.

Dengue has disparate effects on different population strata. While pregnant and lactating women, children, and the elderly population are vulnerable to dengue, the young adult population working outside has a higher exposure risk to dengue-infected vectors. In addition, the urban design of major cities in Nepal lacks infrastructural public health aspects, along with a challenging waste management system and poor sanitation facilities, providing vectors with an optimal environment for breeding. People residing in slums or urban cities with poor sanitation facilities are at greater risk of being affected. Hence, an exponential rise in dengue cases can not only overwhelm health systems but also affect the most vulnerable population with low socio-economic conditions.

Why your National Society is acting now and what criteria is used to launch this operation.

Based on the learnings from 2022 and the high potential for dengue to rise as an outbreak this year, the GoN/MoHP have already convened numerous meetings among all the relevant partners to review the preparedness and identify possible interventions for a dengue outbreak in the country, calling for quick and swift anticipated action before the outbreak occurs. NRCS/IFRC has received requests for support from the municipal and federal governments.

NRCS has a strong ground presence with a wide network of dedicated volunteers due to support from the local government, and willingness to have NRCS on board is high. In the previous dengue outbreak in 2022, NRCS responded to the epidemic as an auxiliary to GoN by mobilizing volunteers for awareness raising and sanitation activities, the distribution of LLINs, and mosquito repellents, in addition to bringing health services closer to the hard-to-reach communities through Red Cross Emergency Clinics (RCEC). NRCS volunteers are hence in a position to provide technical as well as non-technical support to the local government for dengue prevention and control. In terms of the disease itself, there is no specific treatment for dengue. However, timely detection of cases, identification of any warning signs of severe dengue infection, and appropriate case management are the key elements to preventing death, which can lower case fatality rates of severe infection to below one per cent and hence not create a burden to the health system. Prior experience of dengue outbreaks implies that timely prevention and control activities can avoid burdens in health service delivery for both inpatient and outpatient services.

In a nutshell, the following criteria are taken into consideration to prepare a plan for this operation:

1. Notification from MoHP to all health partners
2. Analysis of past three years trends on dengue in a national context
3. EWARS data, which indicates that dengue cases have already been reported from 60 districts out of 77 in the country despite the fact that the monsoon has not started yet
4. Further quantitative analysis suggests a high projection of dengue cases in 2023 in the country.

The NRCS implemented a DREF operation for dengue awareness and prevention in 2022. Key lessons learned from



last year's DREF – NRCS action started late, so it was challenging to prevent mosquito breeding and reduce the number of cases. Therefore, early action will ensure and optimize effectiveness in controlling transmission.

Scope and Scale

In 2022, over 80 per cent of dengue cases were reported from three major districts: Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur, followed by other major urban cities of Nepal. Mostly, people working outdoors and those residing in poor sanitation areas were affected. They belonged to the low socio-economic group and hence had less access to timely healthcare services. People living in slum areas are especially vulnerable, not only in terms of sanitation status but also because of their living conditions. According to WHO, young population accounted for more than 55 per cent of death cases followed by 39 per cent mortality among elderly population. Hence, the intervention from this operation will focus primarily on preventive measures of dengue by promoting risk communication and community engagement initiatives in these targeted communities/groups of population. The operation will mainly concentrate on health promotion, WASH and RCCE activities while mainstreaming PGI for all interventions considering the current status of low awareness among people in community on dengue prevention. All the sectoral activities will be carried out as an integrated and collective approach.

The operation will target highly vulnerable areas of top six districts with dengue incidence based upon the 2022 MoHP report. In addition, current dengue hotspots based on EDCC data will also be considered, including in new districts as per needs arising. Meanwhile, the hotspot districts for dengue last year and this year is the same with few new localities of the same district as additional hotspots. Hence, based on the dengue incidence data, setting, population density, sanitation status and population movement, this DREF operation will primarily focus on Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Makwanpur, Dang, and Rupandehi.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population groups?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	Yes
If yes, please specify which operations	MDRNP012 2022

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

Although dengue cases were reported in previous years, the extent of the transmission was limited to some geographical areas and the monsoon season. Cases were significantly reported in 2019, and even more cases were reported in 2022. According to the history of dengue cases in Nepal, the first case was detected in 2004, and the cases started to be detected every couple of years. The dengue outbreak was first declared by the government in 2019, and in 2022, the highest number of cases were recorded. This is only the exception case after 2022, where the number of cases is on an increasing trend in the next consecutive year, 2023. A warm winter and upcoming monsoon rain are optimal for mosquito breeding, with a high possibility of dengue transmission this year. This might be difficult to control without conducting preventive measures prior to a potential outbreak.

Additionally, dengue is a relatively new epidemic that Nepal has been facing in recent years. The country lacks surveillance for dengue. Also, the focus of local government on dengue is yet to be strongly established, and



knowledge among community members on preventive measures is still inadequate. Hence, NRCS has a strong opportunity to support the Government of Nepal (GoN) through its auxiliary role in sensitising and timely dengue prevention through this operation. In addition, this operation will build on recent successes in building trust in COVID-19 vaccination acceptance and previous acute watery disease and dengue responses.

Lessons learned

The IFRC Nepal Delegation launched a DREF in 2022 following NRCS request only after the declaration of an outbreak, and it was challenging to control the transmission. Therefore, early actions and preventive measures before the transmission can ensure the effectiveness of dengue prevention and control activities. Collective actions by integrating sector-specific interventions like Health, WASH, RCCEA and PGI significantly supported controlling mosquito breeding as well as the prevention of dengue transmission in the communities.

Furthermore, coordination and collaboration with the local government and stakeholders to promote joint action on search and destroy campaigns, garbage management/ mass sanitation, community sensitization, and joint planning for the future were part of the success of DREF 2022. All these learnings from previous operations were collected through a learning event in November 2022. They will be used in the current operation based on contextual understanding and evidence-based findings.

Current National Society Actions

Livelihoods And Basic Needs	N/A
Shelter, Housing And Settlements	N/A
National Society EOC	EOC is operational.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	Regarding the response activities, the contingency plan will be activated once the government declares dengue as an outbreak. Whereas, NRCS has started few preventive measures and early action will be continued until the activation of the contingency plan.
Resource Mobilization	Collaboration is ongoing with local government for resources allocation and mobilization at local level. In addition, IFRC and its members are implementing development programme/projects in different districts of the country and the NRCS will seek ways to integrate dengue prevention activities from respective projects as per available funding. This will not overlap with the DREF operation as geographic areas are different. On the contrary, the tools and approaches developed by the DREF operation will benefit to this "scale up" of dengue preventive actions, as it was the case during the 2022 dengue response.
Coordination	Coordination with MoHP, EDCD, NHEICC, Health Emergency Operation Centre (HEOC), UN Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), WHO, local government, local health service centres, local schools and IFRC and its members.
Assessment	EWARS monitoring, situation analysis, collection of information from district chapters.
National Society Readiness	RCEC team, volunteer's standby, policy procedures and guidelines up to date, district chapters are actively working. 5,000 LLINs are in stock.



Other	N/A
Multi-purpose Cash	N/A
Environment Sustainability	N/A
Community Engagement And Accountability	Messages are being aired through radio programme and social media about dengue prevention. IEC/BCC materials are in standby position for distribution in the targeted communities.
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery	N/A
Migration	N/A
Education	N/A
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	The Protection, Gender and Inclusion aspect is being considered in the planning process. In addition, RCCE initiatives, such as radio messages, are being targeted to the most vulnerable group including children, pregnant women, elderly population, people living in slums areas and outdoor workers. Messages will also be translated in local languages as relevant.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Following the circular from MoHP, search and destroy campaign in the office premises is being conducted every Friday.
Health	Messages for dengue awareness are being aired through radio programmes and social media platforms. Some of the local chapters have been mobilizing volunteers jointly with local authorities.

Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

IFRC	Situation monitoring and coordination with national level stakeholders, such as GoN, UN agencies, are working closely with NRCS for formulation of effective preparedness and response plan and coordination with IFRC members for collaboration and resources sharing.
ICRC	n/a
Participating National Societies	In country member organizations are closely monitoring the situation. Since they are supporting NRCS to implement various projects in the districts, they are having consultation to integrate dengue preventive measures in the project when dengue cases are reported in respective districts.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
--	----

National authorities	Based on learnings from 2022 and high potential of dengue to rise as an outbreak this year as well, GoN/MoHP have already convened numerous meetings with all the relevant partners to review the preparedness and identify possible interventions for the dengue outbreak in the country which calls for quick and swift anticipated action before the outbreak occurs. NRCS and IFRC are part of these discussions in addition to regular meetings with Health Emergency Operation Center (HEOC), EDCC and MoHP. The MoHP released a circular on 27 April 2023, urging all citizens to be alert and all organizations/entities to conduct "Search and Destroy campaigns" every Friday at 10:30 AM for 10 minutes. Similarly, a high-level planning meeting was held in Prime Minister's (PM) office on 12 May 2023 which reiterated the need for immediate action for dengue prevention and control. As a preventive activity and preparation for potential dengue outbreak, GoN has planned to activate dengue taskforce and dengue monitoring system, integrated vector surveillance, multi sectoral collaboration and orient school health nurses on dengue for health education to students and clinical support as needed. NRCS have been regularly coordinating with both local and national authorities. Some local chapters have been oriented by local government on dengue prevention and control and have been providing assistance to the government for planning preventive activities.
UN or other actors	On 8 May 2023, UN HCT organized meeting with UN cluster members and humanitarian actors to discuss on the dengue preparedness and response where NRCS/IFRC also participated. During that meeting, WHO shared the information about current situation and projection of dengue for 2023 and the meeting had suggested to start the preventive actions. In addition to the UN actors, Start fund is supporting MoHP for dengue projection through research and studies to further guide government and local actions for dengue prevention and control. Meanwhile, community level actions including preparedness and awareness are yet to be intervened where NRCS has been requested considering their strong volunteer network.
Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?	
HEOC under MoHP is the key unit to regular monitor the situation and coordinate for the preparedness and response activities in any health emergency.	



Anticipated Needs



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

As dengue has already been sporadically diagnosed in different districts of Nepal prior to the approaching monsoon season, there is an increased need to establish effective and efficient onsite preventive and sensitization response mechanisms for sanitation in the hotspots of dengue cases. This includes maximizing the current government effort for “Search and Destroy Campaigns” and raising awareness on sanitation, hygiene and behavioral change.

In Nepal, dengue incidence started from poor sanitation in urban and slum areas providing the vector mosquitoes with optimal breeding sites. People residing in these areas lack proper sanitation and hygiene behaviors pertaining to their low socio-economic conditions and also knowledge level. Additionally, dengue is relatively new in Nepal. Hence, there is low awareness among community people about dengue preventive actions, including how to conduct sanitation campaigns. The need on WASH for community people is hence related to knowledge and awareness for conducting sanitation activities in their home and localities so that vector breeding can be reduced along with transmission rates of dengue.



Health

The rise in dengue cases is alarming and can pose a huge risk to the health of the entire population. Swift action from government bodies is also challenging since Nepal is still learning from the prior outbreaks in the country (in 2019 and 2022). Since only symptomatic management is available for dengue, the stark rise in dengue cases can easily overwhelm the health systems in the country.

These overwhelmed health facilities can further hamper the regular delivery of basic health services, thus impacting different other sectors of health, such as maternal and child health, or non-communicable diseases. Hence, to halt the progress of dengue to an outbreak stage, ratified behavior change communication on dengue along with preventive messages on environmental sanitation will be essential.

The focus should be on high-risk groups like pregnant and lactating women, children, elderly people, outdoor workers, and people living in poor sanitation areas. Targeted interventions for awareness generation in slum areas, school settings, geriatric clubs, factories, and industrial areas will be carried out. To reach pregnant and lactating women in the community, volunteers will be mobilized in health mothers' group, maternal and child health clinics in health facilities in coordination with Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs).

Household visits in hotspot areas for the vulnerable and at-risk population will also be prioritized. For this purpose, NRCS local chapters will coordinate with health facilities, local government and continuously monitor the dengue incidence pattern, which will guide their targeted intervention in their respective districts.

Additionally, the status of the disease's spread, pattern, and curve need to be regularly monitored to see the progress of the spread, ensuring that the controlling strategy is up-to-date. In a scenario of dengue outbreak or high incidence of severe dengue cases, there may also be a high demand for and need for platelet-rich plasma (PRPs) for transfusion. This will create more pressure on NRCS, which manages blood transfusion services across the country, which will need to be supported in increasing blood collection through their network of voluntary donors.





Community Engagement And Accountability

Dengue is a new disease in Nepal with low level of information and knowledge among the people from the community. The preventive measures and safe practices to prevent mosquito breeding is lacking in the local level. At this phase, behaviour change communication through engagement of community is must for dengue prevention and control. Hence, this need for awareness and information should be addressed through use of different media platforms for information dissemination. The use of platforms should be strategically selected based on the local settings (including languages used) and their choice of information source. GoN/ MoHP has developed few IEC/BCC materials on dengue along with video/ animated messages which can be adopted and used for conducting health sessions at community as well as school settings.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Dengue impact varies based on the demography as well as risk of exposure. Hence, people residing in densely populated communities with poor sanitation conditions, school-going children and outdoors workers need to be prioritized in terms of risk of exposure. In addition, vulnerable population groups, such as pregnant and lactating women, children and elderly population needs to be focused for dengue prevention and control activities.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This operation aims to support most vulnerable people, with health and WASH awareness messages on dengue while integrating RCCE and PGI into the strategies in selected strategic locations of nine districts with highest dengue prevalence in year 2022 and 2023. The field-level activities will be implemented until September 2023 and the remaining two weeks will be focused on the closing of the operation.

The specific objectives are as follows:

1. Prevention and control of the existing spread of dengue cases in selected areas with health and WASH-related awareness messages and RCCE activities,
2. Enhance NRCS emergency health and WASH preparedness and response capacities.

Operation strategy rationale

This plan mainly focuses on early/preventive actions in line with the expectations towards NRCS from authorities at various levels. In recent weeks, several meetings were held at national, provincial and local levels where NRCS was requested to scale up its community engagement and risk communication role at this early stage of dengue transmission. Furthermore, the experience from 2022 showed that there was a strong pressure to NRCS in terms of blood services at the peak of the epidemic, hence the strategy to increase stocks ahead of this timeframe. In case of further declaration of the outbreak in coming months by the authorities, NRCS along with the IFRC and its members will initiate response activities as per need subject to available resources, including through the revision of this DREF plan as relevant.



The proposed strategy, in accordance with the IFRC's response and preparedness strategy for epidemic preparedness and control in the region, aims at supporting the NS through staff and volunteer training and awareness raising, distribution of information, education and communication materials, community-based surveillance and communication of key messages for the preparedness and prevention of dengue spread in collaboration with the MoHP and local government bodies.

According to its auxiliary role to the GoN in humanitarian assistance during disasters and conflict, NRCS will closely work together with MoHP, EDCD, NHEICC, hospital authorities and municipalities to carry-out community level preventive measures for dengue cases.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

Community people residing in densely populated urban areas and slums; especially with poor sanitation conditions. In addition, a certain population groups, such as pregnant and lactating women, under-five children, elderly people, outdoor daily wage workers, school-going children, will be targeted considering their vulnerability based on demography, socio-economic status and exposure. This will be based on the hotspots of dengue in addition to the analysis of population at risk residing in the particular area through continued coordination with local health authorities and monitoring of data.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Districts reporting high dengue prevalence in 2022 and 2023 (January to April 2023; based on EWARS). Overall impact (morbidity and mortality) of dengue in last three years (with high dengue prevalence) among pregnant and lactating women, under-five children, elderly population and active population working outdoors is high. People residing in urban slums with poor sanitation conditions has higher risk for exposure with vector in addition to increased number of optimal breeding environment for vectors. Hence, based on the dengue incidence data, setting, population density, sanitation status and population movement, this DREF operation will primarily focus on Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Makwanpur, Dang, and Rupandehi district.

The interventions will focus on the urban settings of these selected districts, with 30% of the urban population taken as people at risk. The operation will reach 450,000 people directly through household visits, awareness sessions at community and school settings, sanitation campaigns etc. A total of 200 volunteers will be mobilized for the operation period (3 months) in selected districts, reaching a total of 450,000 people through this operation which is 44% of the total population at risk.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	147,600	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	81,900	%	100 %
Men:	132,750	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	87,750	2.20 %	
Total targeted population:	450,000		

Risk and security considerations

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



Risk	Mitigation action
Massive outbreak can cause changes in the operation plans and strategy.	The operation will support NRCS to develop contingency plan in coordination with health authorities which will be used to scale up response activities as per need and resources available.
Cases and geographical location can be varying	Continued monitoring of the situation and flexible program modality.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The National Society's security framework will apply throughout the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers. In case of need for deployment for personnel under IFRC security's responsibility, including surge support and integrated PNS, the existing IFRC country security framework will apply. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses.



Planned Intervention

	Health	Budget	CHF 57,472
		Targeted Persons	450000
Indicators	Target		
# of trained volunteers mobilized	200		
# of repellents procured and distributed	5000		
# of people reached through awareness campaign	450000		
Priority Actions:		1. Health promotion activities for awareness generation (such as: Walkathon, door to door campaigns, school and community bases sessions, webinar, etc.) 2. Orientation to volunteers on ECV 3. Blood donor motivation campaign 4. Stockpiling of mosquito repellents 5. Reaching school children through orientation to school health nurses on dengue prevention and control 6. Distribution of mosquito repellents while conducting various activities, such as school students orientation, etc. 7. Coordination and planning meetings with local health and non-health actors	

	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget	CHF 19,626
		Targeted Persons	450000
Indicators		Target	
# of people receiving protection from environmental sanitation activities		450000	
# of volunteers mobilized in search and destroy campaign		200	
Priority Actions:		1. Conduct sanitation campaigns at strategic locations, such as supporting government to initiate “Search and Destroy Campaigns” 2. Procuring and prepositioning of sanitation tools, protective items for volunteers	

	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget	CHF 0
		Targeted Persons	200
Indicators		Target	
# of volunteers signed code of conduct		200	
Priority Actions:		1. Volunteers involving in the operation sign code of conduct 2. Webinar for District Chapter leadership and volunteers involving in the action on ensuring PGI standards (DAPS) in the operation 3. Ensure PGI/GESI support in targeting community selection process 4. Conduct child safeguarding analysis and prepare work plan accordingly as per IFRC requirement	

	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 4,869
		Targeted Persons	0
Indicators		Target	
# of coordination meetings participated/organized		6	
Priority Actions:		1. Coordination with HCT mechanism, in particular with health cluster and RCCE working group 2. Support logistic/procurement services as per need	

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 4,336
		Targeted Persons	200
Indicators		Target	
# of contingency plan formulated		1	
# of volunteers insured		200	
Priority Actions:		1. Volunteer protection and insurance, increased engagement with authorities at all levels in line with auxiliary role 2. Formulation of NRCS dengue contingency plan	

		Budget	CHF 11,753
		Targeted Persons	450000

Community Engagement And Accountability	
Indicators	Target
# of IEC/BCC materials printed and disseminated	45000
# of community feedback collection mechanism functional	10
# of radio programme/ jingle produced (and aired)	3
Priority Actions:	1. Conduct Media mobilization to disseminate sectorial messages (Jingle, radio program, miking etc.) 2. Support developing and disseminating tailored key messages in the communities as well as make the best use of social media platforms, door-to-door campaigns, etc. 3. Establish feedback mechanism through existing channels to collect feedback from the communities 4. Collect/capture success stories/interventions for evidence-based advocacy and dissemination (capturing, documentation, videography, publication of stories, learning, good practices)

About Support Services

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

Since this operation will focus on preventive measures for dengue, the operation will mobilize high number of volunteers. At least 200 volunteers will be mobilized on daily basis for 2 to 3 months in each of the nine districts through various sectoral interventions. To ensure effective program delivery, one program, one finance, one PMER and one Radio Officer with CEA background will be involved in this operation.

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

No

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

Considering the nature of operation, the IFRC Nepal Country Delegation provides approval for District Chapters to coordinate local level procurement. IFRC country delegation will handle national level procurement as per needs in cooperation with the NRCS NHQs. All the procurement will be aligned with the IFRC procurement procedures.

How will this operation be monitored?

Strong PMER-IM will be practiced in the operation. Monitoring of EWARS data and projection of dengue based on mathematical models will be continued by IFRC/NRCS HQs. The participatory and bottom-up planning approaches will be carried out from the planning phase. Regular, systematic, and joint monitoring visits will be carried out by IFRC, NRCS HQ and local level along with government health authorities. 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 exercised.



Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

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

1. Visibility:

1.1 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. Any materials supported through this operation will have logo of both NRCS and IFRC.

2. Documentation:

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

2.2 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.

3. Partnership:

3.1 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 Imminent DREF for Dengue prevention and control

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	88,851
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	57,472
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	19,626
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	11,753
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	9,205
Coordination and Partnerships	2,739
Secretariat Services	2,130
National Society Strengthening	4,336
TOTAL BUDGET	98,056

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)





Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **National Society contact:** Umesh Prasad Dhakal, Executive Director, umesh@nracs.org, +9779851056369
- **IFRC Appeal Manager:** Azmat Ulla, Head of Delegation, Azmat.ulla@ifrc.org, +9779851047071
- **IFRC Project Manager:** Herve Gazeau, Programme Coordinator, herve.gazeau@ifrc.org, +9779851221996
- **IFRC focal point for the emergency:** Pratima Rai, Health Officer, pratima.rai@ifrc.org, +9779851193046
- **Media Contact:** Phone number.

[Click here for the reference](#)

