

SIMPLIFIED EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL 2024 ANNUAL REPORT

Nepal | Flood

31 March 2025



Simulation / drill exercise on early evacuation in Tikapur Municipality, Kaillali district and Nepal Red Cross volunteers orienting the community people on safe evacuations. (Photo: Nepal Red Cross Society)

sEAP №: sEAP2024NP01	Operation №: MDRNP017	Period covered by this annual report: June to December 2024
sEAP approved: 04/06/2024	sEAP timeframe: 2 Years	

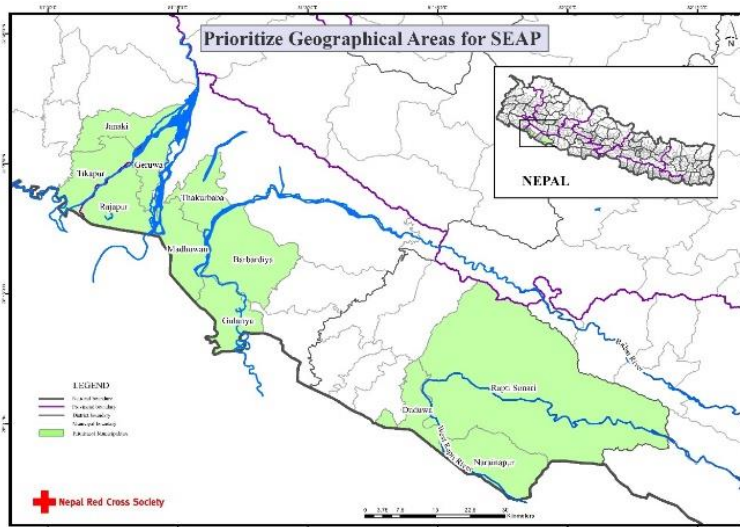
Annual Budget: 97,189 CHF
sEAP Budget: CHF 199,964

SUMMARY OF THE SIMPLIFIED EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL

The IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) has allocated CHF 199,964 for the implementation of anticipatory actions to reduce and mitigate the impact of floods in Nepal. This simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) includes an allocation of CHF 129,714 to preposition stock and undertake annual readiness activities to implement early actions, if and when the trigger is reached. The early actions to be conducted have been pre-agreed with the National Society and are described in the sEAP available [here](#).

This report summarises the annual readiness and prepositioning activities done in the reporting period.

The Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), with technical support from the IFRC/Danish Red Cross, is implementing the sEAP for floods in western Nepal. The IFRC/Finnish Red Cross and the IFRC Red Cross Climate Centre are also actively engaged in this initiative. Funded by IFRC's DREF, this programme began in June 2024 and will continue for two years, covering 22 high flood-risk communities in 12 municipalities along the Banke, Bardiya, and Kailali districts across the West Rapti, Babai, and Karnali River basins, respectively. The sEAP aims to support vulnerable populations through early actions triggered by flood forecasts, enhancing their capacity to mitigate disaster impacts. As the National Society's first approved early action protocol, sEAP serves as an interim solution before a full Early Action Protocol is established. Early actions focused on safeguarding lives, household essentials, and livestock, while ensuring access to safe water and hygiene. Activities included early warning dissemination, evacuation to safe shelters, and resource preparation in collaboration with local governments.



Volunteer mobilization for the identification of safe shelter. (Photo: NRCS)

2024, though some remained unfinished due to time and human resource constraints. One of the key actions was the establishment of the sEAP advisory team at NRCS headquarters, comprising representatives from the IFRC Country Delegation, RCRC Climate Centre, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, and NRCS. The primary role of this operational advisory team is to provide strategic support to NRCS and its programme team, ensuring the effective implementation of readiness, pre-positioning, and early action activities through prompt decision-making, as well as technical and managerial inputs. Additionally, forecast monitoring teams were formed at both

The sEAP for floods was approved in June 2024, just as the monsoon season was approaching in Nepal. Immediately after its approval, an orientation on the sEAP was conducted for NRCS's national headquarter staff, volunteers, and staff from the targeted district chapters, with significant participation from all 12 targeted local authorities. A consensus was reached among local authorities and district chapters to implement readiness, pre-positioning, and early action activities in their respective municipalities.

After the orientation and sensitization of relevant stakeholders, communities for the sEAP interventions were chosen in collaboration with the respective municipalities, which also approved reaching the targeted communities.

Following the planned readiness activities across various sectors, most tasks were completed in

the headquarters and in all three targeted districts. These teams remained active throughout the monsoon, regularly monitoring forecasts, updating forecast conditions using a dedicated template, and continuously comparing forecast data with the agreed trigger statements.

On 26 September 2024, based on the weather forecast issued by the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM), the sEAP was officially activated for the Babai and West Rapti River Basins. The DHM had issued special flood forecast advisories on the evening of 26 September, highlighting the West Rapti and Babai rivers with red colour, indicating a high possibility of flooding on 28 September. This activation was triggered after the forecast aligned with the pre-determined thresholds and criteria established in the sEAP's trigger statement for these rivers. After the activation decision, a forecast messaging dissemination, construction of emergency shelter, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention message dissemination, pre-arrangement of evacuation centres, volunteer deployment for the community engagement and accountability (CEA) and other early actions were promptly implemented at the municipalities in the affected areas within these basins.

In Banke district, early actions were carried out in Raptisonari Rural Municipality, Duduwa Rural Municipality, and Narainapur Rural Municipality. Similarly, in Bardiya district, early actions were initiated in Gulariya Municipality, Thakurbaba Municipality, and Barbardiya Municipality based on the activation of the protocol. NRCS District Chapters mobilised volunteers in targeted communities to prepare communities for early evacuation, but ultimately the river level did not reach to the forecasted level. Early action activities were therefore de-escalated on 28 September as the forecast did not materialise, and the Operational Advisory Team decided to deactivate the sEAP after one week of activation.

This sEAP has tested the activation and trigger system, as well as strengthened the capacity of the targeted district chapters and communities to effectively implement early actions in a timely manner. It has also enhanced their preparedness by ensuring the readiness and pre-positioning of essential items required for immediate response once the trigger threshold is met. Municipalities and district chapters are better equipped to make informed decisions regarding the activation of early actions by comparing forecast data with the trigger statements for each specific river.

In summary, NRCS, along with community members, remain better prepared for the next activation of the sEAP in the targeted river basins and adjoining municipalities, with a particular focus on the 22 selected communities across all three districts. As part of readiness efforts, the NRCS has identified sector-wise volunteers and provided them with orientation on evacuation procedures, logistics, water purification and treatment processes, early warning communication channels, and their roles and responsibilities during early action interventions. A total of 372 volunteers were on standby, and 76 volunteers were mobilized during the activation in September 2024 and will be deployed again if the sEAP is activated later in the future.

Through the sEAP, significant progress was made in strengthening community preparedness and response mechanism. The sEAP has facilitated the mapping of existing evacuation centres, conducted community drills and simulations focusing on early warning communication and evacuation processes. Additionally, households with inadequate access to clean drinking water and proper hygiene were identified. Furthermore, shelter kits, waterproof plastic bags, hand mikes, and other essential shelter items were pre-positioned for rapid deployment during the next activation.

The IFRC resumed the procurement of shelter items and dignified hygiene kits, addressing delays caused by changes in financial systems. Furthermore, the NRCS maintained regular coordination with the respective municipalities and ward offices, ensuring their involvement in monitoring both the readiness activities and the execution of early actions throughout the reporting period.

The variance between the budget and actual expenditure was due to the short timeframe, less than a month before the monsoon started, which affected the ability to complete all planned readiness and prepositioning activities.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL PROGRESS BY PLANNED OPERATION

 <p>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</p>	CHF preposition budget:	CHF preposition actual:
	30,645 CHF	3,137 CHF
	CHF readiness budget:	CHF readiness actual:
	9,787 CHF	1,651 CHF

Narrative description of plan vs achievements

1. Identification of volunteers and community groups and orientation on evacuation process and logistics (Readiness)

A total of 110 volunteers (63 male and 47 female) were selected from 22 communities to support evacuation efforts. These volunteers underwent a thorough orientation, where they were sensitised on their specific roles and responsibilities during emergency evacuations. The training covered key aspects such as evacuation procedures, safe shelter identification, logistical coordination, and assisting vulnerable individuals. Additionally, they were briefed on inclusive communication channels to ensure efficient coordination with local authorities, early action task teams and Red Cross district chapters and subchapters. This effort enables them to act swiftly and effectively during flood early actions, ensuring the safety and well-being of at-risk community members.

2. Mapping and pre-arrangement of early evacuation centres (Readiness)

In July 2024, a mapping of evacuation centres was carried out in sEAP-implemented municipalities of Kailali, Banke, and Bardiya. This assessment, conducted in coordination with the respective ward offices, identified both the locations and current conditions of these centres. A total of 17 functional evacuation centres were identified, including six in Banke, eight in Bardiya, and three in Kailali, all of which are now ready for use in case of an emergency. Elevated safe shelters and community buildings available in some communities were considered as safe evacuation centres, and the information was obtained from the respective municipalities. Around 1,000 people can be accommodated in these evacuation centres at one time.

3. Regular Coordination at local level (Readiness)

The NRCS district chapters maintained regular coordination with the respective municipalities during the whole period of this sEAP for floods in Nepal. Local authorities were introduced to the programme during the orientation and inception meetings, where they gained understanding of the objectives and the sEAP, particularly the shelter-related actions. NRCS district chapters consistently engaged with the ward offices, involving ward authorities in the process and ensuring their active participation, while also ensuring monitoring at the community level.

4. Simulation of early evacuation process in targeted municipalities. (Readiness)

As part of the sEAP's first-year plan, 12 simulation exercises were scheduled to test the early evacuation process. However, due to various constraints (challenges are mentioned in the section below) only five simulations were conducted—two in Kailali and three in Banke within the targeted municipalities. These drills were integrated with simulations of early warning communication, recognizing the strong linkage between these two early actions. The primary objective of the simulation exercises was to familiarise and prepare communities for the necessary early actions following a flood forecast, helping to safeguard lives and livelihoods. The drills focused on mitigating flood-related risks, ensuring access to safe drinking water, and maintaining proper hygiene during and after flood events. A structured scenario was developed, incorporating flood forecasts issued by the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology and outlining the corresponding early actions that communities needed to undertake in response.

Within the Bardiya district chapter, sEAP has been implemented across 14 communities spanning two river basins. Because of the human resource and time constraints and the district chapter's engagement in other priority activities, they were unable to allocate time for conducting simulations during the reporting period.

5. Develop a volunteer mobilisation protocol for early evacuation and other early actions (Readiness)

A volunteer mobilisation protocol was established under the flood sEAP in each community, with specific orientation provided to volunteers regarding their roles and responsibilities. The protocol primarily defines the volunteers' duties during early actions, including early evacuation. Terms of References (TORs) were developed for all sectoral volunteers, outlining their respective responsibilities.




Simulation exercise of safe evacuation to community people. (Photo: NRCS)

6. Pre-arrangements of transportation services (Readiness)

The district chapter has established agreements with local transportation providers, ensuring that transport will be readily available during early actions. This will allow the targeted beneficiaries to evacuate vulnerable individuals, their assets, and livestock. The current agreement is valid for the 2024 monsoon season and will be renewed for 2025 before the monsoon season begins.

7. Pre-positioning of the shelter relief items, shelter tool kits, and the waterproof plastic bags (Pre-positioning)

A total of 80 shelter toolkit sets¹ were purchased and distributed proportionally across the three district chapters and are stored at NRCS subchapters, ensuring they are ready for deployment during early action. Additionally, 2,000 waterproof bags were purchased through the district chapters and are stored at the NRCS subchapters. Additionally, the NRCS NHQs dispatched a limited amount of non-food items (NFIs), including blankets, tarpaulins, mattresses from their stock to district chapters for pre-positioning. The IFRC is in the process of purchasing these items for replenishment.

 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	CHF preposition budget:	CHF preposition actual:
	23,625 CHF	0 CHF
	CHF readiness budget:	CHF readiness actual:
	1,499 CHF	888 CHF

Narrative description of plan vs achievements.

1. Pre-identification of households that have poor access to drinking water (Readiness)

¹ Shelter tool kit includes Handsaw-1 piece, shovel-1 piece, machete- 1 piece, combination pliers- 1 piece, hammer- 1 piece, crowbar- 1 piece, woven sack-1 piece.

The NRCS developed an assessment template and provided it to the district chapters for implementation. However, none of the three district chapters were able to do any assessments due to time constraints. This activity is planned to be completed in the second year, before the onset of the monsoon in Nepal.

2. Orientation to volunteers on the process of water purification and treatment (Readiness)


As part of the planned readiness activities, a total of 60 volunteers (15 females and 45 male) were trained across all three district chapters in July and August 2024, equipping them with the necessary skills to purify and treat water in emergencies. The orientation sessions were conducted with the support of technical experts from government offices, ensuring that the volunteers received information and skills for the use of bleaching powder and water purification tablets. These volunteers were subsequently mobilized during the activation of the sEAP in September 2024, where they played a crucial role in implementing WASH early actions. They were responsible for disseminating important WASH messages to the communities, ensuring that households were informed about safe water practices and hygiene measures during and after flood events.

3. Pre-positioning of jerry cans (Preparedness)

District chapters are planning to purchase and preposition jerry cans in year 2.

4. Pre-positioning of hygiene kits (Preparedness)

In 2024, the NRCS WASH Division and the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Department decided to merge the hygiene kit and dignity kit into a Dignified hygiene kit², defining the specifications of all the items included. Regarding the prepositioning of the items, NRCS has stocks in its regional warehouse and would have dispatched them to the required communities if needed during early actions. In addition, the IFRC is in the process of purchasing these items and dispatching them to the respective district chapters.


 <p>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</p>	CHF preposition budget:	CHF preposition actual:
	-	-
	CHF readiness budget:	CHF readiness actual:
	3,645 CHF	0 CHF

1. Training and refresher for staff and volunteers on SGBV and child protection (Readiness)

The training on sexual and gender-based violence and child protection was initially scheduled for the first year but could not be conducted due to time constraints. This training will be combined with a refresher training scheduled for the second year.

2. Standby agreement with vendors for dignity kit

No update under this activity in year 1.

	CHF preposition budget:	CHF preposition actual:
	405 CHF	101 CHF
	CHF readiness budget:	CHF readiness actual:

² **Dignified hygiene kit:** cotton towel- 5 piece, bathing soap- 10 pieces, cloth washing soap- 5 pieces, soap case- 2 pieces, shampoo- a bottle containing 650 ml, tooth brush for children- 2 pieces, tooth brush for adults- 3 pieces, toothpaste- 3 pieces, comb for adult- 3 pieces, comb for children- 1 piece, sanitary pad- 4 packets containing 8 pieces in each packet, female underwear adult- 2, female underwear children- 2 pieces, nail cutter- 2 pieces, nylon rope- 10 m, plastic peg/clip- 12 pieces, safety pin- 12 pieces, torch light- 1 piece, whistle- 1 piece, female shawl- 2 pieces, kit bag-1 piece

**Risk Reduction,
climate
adaptation and
Recovery**

7,391 CHF

1,072 CHF

Narrative description of plan vs achievements**1. Development and pre-agreement on early warning message with relevant authorities (Readiness)**

Early Warning messages, which had already been developed by other anticipatory action projects, were adopted and disseminated through FM radio, loudspeakers, and volunteer mobilization during the early action period. New and accessible messages will be developed in year two in consultation with the respective relevant authorities.

2. Meeting with municipalities, ward offices and communities for the formation of early warning teams/task force (Readiness)

This activity will be conducted in year 2.

3. Develop an early warning communication channel/mechanism (Readiness)

Early warning communication channels (EQCC) are established in all municipalities but will require some contextual revisions which will be conducted in year 2.

4. Print and publicize the agreed early warning communication channel (Readiness)

During the second year, Early Warning Communication Channel will be revised and made more inclusive. After the revision of EWCC, the document will be printed and disseminated.

5. Capacity building of early warning teams/task forces (Readiness)

This activity will be conducted in the early months of year 2.

6. Agreement with cellular companies or relevant preparation for mass SMS system (Readiness)

This activity will be conducted in the early months of year 2.

7. Coordination with key local and national stakeholders on clear roles and responsibilities for early warnings dissemination

No update on this activity.

8. Drills/Simulation Exercises on Early Warning Messaging (Readiness)


A total of five simulation exercises were completed in Banke (3 events) and Kailali (2 events) to familiarise the communities with performing early actions, i.e. early warning messaging, after the activation of the early action in accordance with the agreed trigger statement following a flood forecast for a specific river. Simulation events were merged with early evacuation drills, recognizing the linkage between these two early actions. These simulations actively engaged ward authorities, community members, NRCS volunteers, and staff, fostering collaboration and strengthening coordination among key stakeholders. These activities provided participants with hands-on experience in early warning communication, evacuation procedures, and other early actions outlined in the flood sEAP.

9. Disseminate awareness messages through jingles and IEC in targeted municipalities (Readiness)

As part of flood preparedness efforts, awareness messages were disseminated through jingles, reaching all sEAP targeted municipalities. Jingles were broadcasted from nine different FM radio stations across three districts. These messages aimed to raise awareness among communities about staying safe during floods. Community members were also informed about the government hotline 1155, where they can access real-time flood updates and emergency assistance. Communities were encouraged to stay informed, follow evacuation plans, and cooperate with local authorities to minimise risks and ensure safety during flood events.

10. Procurement of hand mike (Prepositioning)

In the first year, Banke district procured three handheld mikes, and Kailai purchased two hand mikes, which are pre-positioned at the district chapter to support early warning communication during emergencies. These microphones will be used by NRCS volunteers and local authorities to disseminate early warning messages to communities at risk of flooding. The remaining handheld microphones, designated for Bardiya and Kailali districts, are planned for procurement in the second year.

 Community Engagement and Accountability	CHF preposition budget:	CHF preposition actual:
	-	-
	CHF readiness budget:	CHF readiness actual:
	324 CHF	0 CHF

Narrative description of plan vs achievements

1. Establish feedback mechanism to collect feedback, complaints and suggestions based on the community preferred and accessible communication channel. (Readiness)

A joint feedback mechanism was already functional in the targeted municipalities, established through existing NRCS projects implemented in the same areas. The NRCS has appointed focal points in district chapters and sub-chapters, who are active and functional during and after any emergency. Similarly, the municipalities have their focal points for complaint handling and response available at all times. This system enabled communities to share feedback, complaints, and suggestions through their preferred and accessible communication channels. The feedback mechanism includes relevant communication mediums for community members, such as door-to-door visits, the NRCS hotline number, community meetings, and direct engagement with flood-risk communities. The two-way communication mechanism is functional in all municipalities and will be updated, if required in the next year.

Enabling approaches

 Secretariat Services	CHF preposition budget:	CHF preposition actual:
	-	-
	CHF readiness budget:	CHF readiness actual:
	6,075 CHF	0 CHF

Narrative description of plan vs achievements

The Danish Red Cross is the technical lead and supports the NRCS under the guidance from the sEAP advisory committee. The IFRC is supporting NRCS in the procurement of various NFIs necessary for early actions. IFRC also provides assistance in different phases of reporting, ensuring accountability and transparency.



**National Society
Strengthening**

CHF preposition budget:

-

CHF preposition actual:

-

CHF readiness budget:

13,793 CHF

CHF readiness actual:

5,244 CHF

Narrative description of plan vs achievements

1. Orientation to staff and volunteers on EAP and its implementation (Readiness)



NRCS conducted 1-day orientation to staff on volunteers on sEAP in June/July 2025. (Photo: NRCS)

A one-day orientation programme on the Flood sEAP was conducted in June and July 2024 for volunteers and staff across three district chapters and the NRCS headquarters. The sessions aimed to equip participants with a comprehensive understanding of the DREF and the Flood sEAP. Moreover, this activity aimed to provide participants with a clear understanding of the Nepal Flood sEAP programme, including its objectives, scope, and implementation strategies and outlining the roles and responsibilities of district chapters and municipal representatives in executing the sEAP effectively. A total of 133 individuals participated in the orientation programme, including 53 females and 80 males.

Volunteers and staff were introduced to the implementation modality of sEAP, the flood sEAP plan, and the selected early actions to be executed in flood-prone areas through four different events in headquarter and district chapters. The orientation enhanced their capacity to effectively implement anticipatory actions, ensuring timely and efficient early action measures. Participants gained insights into coordination mechanisms, activation triggers, and response strategies. This initiative strengthened the operational readiness of NRCS teams, enabling them to support communities more effectively during flood emergencies. The orientation played a crucial role to enhance the understanding among participants regarding the sEAP framework and its application in the context of readiness and early action.

2. Recruitment of staff (Readiness)

As outlined in the sEAP, an anticipatory action Coordinator has been appointed at the NRCS headquarters to oversee sEAP activities and support all anticipatory action programmes and initiatives within the NRCS. Additionally, district chapter staff receive partial support from the sEAP to implement activities related to the protocol.

3. BIPAD-IBF system functioning and new risk data integration (Readiness)

It has been found that the budget allocated for this activity is insufficient to proceed with this activity. There is a need to review the budget and activity.

CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED, PROPOSED AJUSTMENTS

Challenges:

1. Delay in sEAP implementation

The delayed start of project implementation posed significant challenges in completing the planned activities within the designated timeframe. The sEAP for floods was submitted on 3 April 2024, the technical review was completed on 24 May, and the plan/budget was approved on 4 June 2024. The actual implementation of activities began from mid-June, when the monsoon was already active in Nepal. This delay meant that the planned activities for the first year of the project could not be fully completed as originally planned, as the focus shifted from readiness to response.

2. Human Resources

The NRCS initially planned to mobilize its existing district chapter staff for the implementation of sEAP activities across all three districts. However, these staff members were already heavily engaged in their regular responsibilities and response activities, making it difficult for them to dedicate sufficient time to the sEAP activities. This led to significant delays in the implementation of planned actions, as staff struggled to balance their routine tasks with the additional demands of the sEAP. As a result, several key activities could not be completed within the expected timeframe.

3. Selection of River basin

The selection of three river basins, encompassing 12 municipalities and 24 communities, for the sEAP Flood was an ambitious initiative. However, the scope of this plan posed significant challenges, particularly in Bardiya district, where activities needed to be implemented across seven different municipalities. With limited district staff and a tight timeframe, it became increasingly difficult to conduct the necessary readiness activities. The district staff were stretched thin, trying to balance multiple responsibilities within each municipality, which led to delays and limited capacity for executing all planned actions effectively.

4. Visibility

Since visibility was not included in the sEAP budget, volunteers faced challenges in terms of lacking proper identification during the time of early actions. This will be considered for Year 2.

5. Procurement of Shelter items and Dignified hygiene kits.

The IFRC country delegation procured shelter items (e.g. tarpaulins, blankets, mattresses) and hygiene kits from various sources last year. These items are pre-positioned in regional warehouses of NRCS. The IFRC and NRCS project team agreed to use these stocks to pre-position in sEAP project areas. Actual procurement was planned for 2025. As per the discussion between NRCS and IFRC project team, the NRCS mobilized its existing stocks of these essential supplies for pre-positioning. The procurement process commenced in January 2025, which will also replenish the NRCS's stock.

Lessons learned:

1. Ensuring that stock and resources are pre-positioned in strategic locations is vital for a swift action.
2. Formation of forecast monitoring team and continuous monitoring and tracking of weather forecasts are essential to ensure that potential flood events are not overlooked
3. Completion of readiness activities before the onset of monsoon is critical to carry out the overall early actions.

4. Strengthening partnerships with local government entities and ensuring their active participation in readiness phases will enhance the overall effectiveness of the SEAP.
5. Organizing the orientation on simplified EAP equipped the staffs and volunteers with the clear understanding of the EAP and boosted their confidence during the implementation.
6. Formation and active engagement of the sEAP advisory committee in headquarter level supported for effective decision making and address the technical and operational gaps.

Proposed Adjustments:

1. Dedicated staffs in District chapter for sEAP

It is essential to propose the allocation of dedicated staff together with budget for the sEAP within the district chapters to effectively implement activities and manage financial reporting. By assigning specific personnel to focus on the sEAP, NRCS can address existing gaps in capacity and ensure that all planned activities are completed in a timely manner, particularly before the onset of the monsoon season.

2. Carry over the remaining activities to year 2

Any activities and funds remaining from year one should be carried over to the second year to ensure all readiness activities are completed, maintain momentum in sEAP implementation, and meet the overall objectives of the protocol.

3. Harmonization of trigger statement and Early Actions

Currently, there are discrepancies between the trigger conditions established for the sEAP and those outlined in the Municipal Early Action Framework. It is imperative to harmonize these differences to ensure that both frameworks and the protocol operate coherently and support one another effectively.

4. Adjustment in BIPAD-IBF system functioning and new risk data integration and dynamic update for effective HH targeting for anticipatory support

The budget allocated for this activity is insufficient, making it impossible to carry out the necessary activities within the given funds. To proceed, a risk assessment or validation of previous exposure data must be conducted, both of which require an adjustment in budget line without exceeding the overall budget. Since NRCS is focusing on specific communities at high risk of flooding, beneficiary identification can be carried out in consultation with the CDMC and Ward offices or by analysing the data from the previous exposure assessment.

FINANCIAL REPORT

As of 31 December 2024, the reported expenditure under this sEAP is CHF 28,492 (or 29 per cent) out of the allocated 2024 budget of CHF 97,189. The variance is mainly because the sEAP Plan and budget was approved at the beginning of the monsoon season, resulting in the inability to complete all targeted readiness and prepositioning activities.

Contact information

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

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Reference



Click here for:

- [Simplified EAP](#)
- [Activation](#)
- [sEAP update \(deactivation\)](#)

FBAF Early Actions

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/6-12	Operation	*
Budget Timeframe	2024/6-2026/6	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20/Mar/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRNP017 - Nepal - Floods EAP / SEAP2024NP01

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	199,964
DREF Anticipatory Pillar	199,964
Expenditure	-28,492
Closing Balance	171,472

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health			0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene			0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total			0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies		28,492	-28,492
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management			0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total		28,492	-28,492
Grand Total		28,492	-28,492

FBAF Early Actions

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/6-12	Operation	*
Budget Timeframe	2024/6-2026/6	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20/Mar/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRNP017 - Nepal - Floods EAP / SEAP2024NP01

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Contributions & Transfers		26,753	-26,753
National Society Expenses		26,753	-26,753
Indirect Costs		1,739	-1,739
Programme & Services Support Recover		1,739	-1,739
Grand Total		28,492	-28,492