

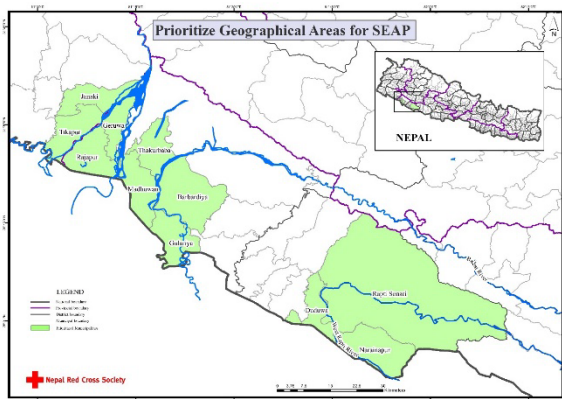


Nepal Red Cross Society volunteers preparing the temporary latrine during simulation/drill exercise in Kailali district. *(Photo: Nepal Red Cross Society)*

<p><b>sEAP №:</b> sEAP2024NP01</p>	<p><b>sEAP timeframe:</b> 2 Year (10/06/2024 to 30/06/2026) Y1: June 2024 to June 2025 Y2: June 2025 to June 2026</p>	<p><b>Period covered by this annual report:</b> 01/01/2026 to 31/12/2025</p>
<p><b>sEAP approved:</b> 04/06/2024</p>	<p>Operation №: <b>MDRNP017</b></p>	

**Annual Budget: 72,946 CHF**  
**sEAP Budget: 199,964 CHF**

# SUMMARY OF THE SIMPLIFIED EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL



The IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated CHF 199,964 for the implementation of anticipatory actions to reduce and mitigate the impact of flood in Karnali, Babai, and West Rapti rivers, covering selected municipalities in Kailali and Bardiya districts, Nepal. This simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) has allocated CHF 71,592 for Readiness, CHF 57,252 for Pre-positioning stock and CHF 71,038 for Early Action. The readiness and pre-positioning stocks related activities ensures timely and effective implementation of early actions, if and when the trigger is reached. The early actions and activities to be done for 2025 were pre-agreed with and oriented to the National Society and are described in the [sEAP summary](#).

## **This report summarizes the annual readiness and prepositioning activities done during January to December 2025.**

The sEAP for floods was approved in June 2024, just before the beginning of Nepal's monsoon season. The sEAP is funded by IFRC's DREF, where the Finnish Red Cross and the IFRC Red Cross Climate Centre also provided technical engagement. The programme started in June 2024 and is being implemented for two years (until June 2026), covering 22 high flood-risk communities in 12 municipalities in the Banke, Bardiya, and Kailali districts across the West Rapti, Babai, and Karnali River basins, respectively. Being the first approved early action protocol of NRCS, the sEAP is focused on safeguarding lives, household items, and livestock, while also ensuring access to safe water and hygiene. Key activities include early warning dissemination, evacuation to safer shelters, and advance preparedness measures carried out in collaboration with local governments.

Following its approval, NRCS conducted an orientation for national headquarters staff, volunteers, and staff from the targeted district chapters, with active participation from all 12 targeted local authorities. Based on this orientation, municipalities worked with district chapters to jointly select the communities for sEAP interventions and endorse the implementation of readiness, pre-positioning, and early action activities in the agreed locations. In 2025, the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), with technical support from the IFRC and the Danish Red Cross, implemented the sEAP for floods in western Nepal.

**During the previous reporting period (June to December 2024)**, most planned readiness activities across sectors were completed, although some activities remained pending due to time and human resource constraints. A key achievement was the establishment of the sEAP Advisory Team at NRCS headquarters, comprising representatives from NRCS, the IFRC Country Delegation, the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, the Danish Red Cross, and the Finnish Red Cross. The Advisory Team provides strategic, technical, and managerial support to NRCS, ensuring timely decision-making and effective implementation of readiness, pre-positioning, and early action activities.

In parallel, forecast monitoring teams were formed at both the headquarters and in all three targeted districts. These teams remained active throughout the monsoon season of 2025, regularly monitoring forecasts, updating forecast conditions using a dedicated template, and continuously comparing forecast data with the agreed trigger statements.

**During the current reporting period (January to December 2025)**, the NRCS completed the readiness activities that contributed to strengthening and improving the systems established through the sEAP for floods. The implementation of readiness activities in year-2 commenced with a joint planning meeting involving the NRCS headquarters, all three district chapters, and targeted municipalities, followed by a refresher orientation

on the sEAP for floods. This meeting helped to align stakeholders on the year-2 priorities, implementation timelines, and sectoral responsibilities, while also integrating lessons learned from the partial activation in September 2024. The refresher orientation reinforced understanding of the sEAP framework, activation triggers, early actions, coordination mechanisms, and reporting requirements, ensuring a common operational understanding across all levels before the onset of the monsoon season.

Implementation during 2025 was a continuation of regular readiness activities, including those that had remained unfinished during the first year. Activities included the establishment and capacity strengthening of early warning task forces, the completion of household-level water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assessments, conducting simulation drills focusing on early warning message dissemination and early evacuation processes, strengthening community engagement and accountability mechanisms, development and dissemination of early warning communication channels, and regular coordination with the relevant authorities and stakeholders.

In addition, NRCS initiation in year-2 placed strong emphasis on the pre-positioning and strategic storage of Non-Food Items (NFI) sets, including shelter and WASH-related items, at strategic locations across all targeted district chapters. This included shelter toolkits, non-food items, waterproof bags, dignified hygiene kits, and equipment for early warning communication. These items were stored in a manner that ensured rapid access and deployment, enabling timely delivery to at-risk communities in the event of sEAP activation once trigger thresholds were met.

Forecast monitoring teams at both the national and district levels remained active throughout the monsoon season. They monitored weather forecasts issued by the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology and compared them against the established flood trigger thresholds. Although no significant flood forecasts met the predefined trigger thresholds required for the activation of the sEAP, these efforts ensured continued preparedness and readiness to act promptly if conditions changed.

## SUMMARY OF ANNUAL PROGRESS BY PLANNED OPERATION

Note: The disaggregated breakdown figures for actual prepositioning or readiness activity expenditures are not available at this time and will be reflected in the final report, to the extent possible.

 <p><b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b></p>	<b>CHF preposition budget:</b>	<b>CHF preposition actual:</b>
	27,643 CHF	NA
	<b>CHF readiness budget:</b>	<b>CHF readiness actual:</b>
	11,510 CHF	NA

### Narrative description of plan vs achievements

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

In 2025, the NRCS continued to strengthen community-level evacuation preparedness and retained the volunteers selected in 2024, who remained actively engaged in sEAP implementation. A total of 110 volunteers (63 male and 47 female) selected from 22 communities, who had previously been oriented on evacuation procedures and roles, were formally included as members of the community-level early warning task forces, and refreshers were provided during the capacity-building sessions for the early warning task forces. In total, 99 volunteers (57 male and 42 female) were on standby to support evacuation efforts during early action activation in the targeted communities. While 110 volunteers were initially trained and involved during the first year in 2024, some volunteers could not be retained due to their relocation to other areas or personal priorities.

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

NRCS ensured that evacuation centres under the sEAP for floods remained fully functional and ready for activation. Building on the evacuation centre mapping conducted in July 2024 across sEAP-implemented municipalities in Kailali, Banke, and Bardiya, all 17 identified evacuation centres; six in Banke, eight in Bardiya, and three in Kailali were re-verified and confirmed to be operational. These centres, which include elevated safe shelters and community buildings designated by municipalities, have the capacity to accommodate approximately 1,000 people.

Throughout the 2025 monsoon season, district chapters and targeted municipalities kept all evacuation centres on standby to support timely evacuation during early actions and potential flood events.

## 4. Regular Coordination at local level (Readiness)

In 2025, NRCS District Chapters continued working in close coordination with the respective municipalities to ensure that early actions were fully aligned with municipal priorities and ongoing disaster risk management system-strengthening efforts. Municipal authorities were oriented and engaged from the outset through joint planning meetings, where year-2 plans under the sEAP protocol were discussed and shared. NRCS District Chapters maintained regular engagement with ward and municipal authorities, ensuring their active participation, facilitating regular monitoring and oversight by municipal authorities at the community level, and supporting the strengthening of readiness, early warning, and early actions in line with municipal planning and response mechanisms.

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

The NRCS significantly scaled up the use of simulation exercises (SIMEX) to strengthen community preparedness, early action, and coordination at the community level under the flood sEAP in 2025. Building on the limited simulations conducted in 2024, when five simulation exercises were completed in Kailali and Banke due to time and human resource constraints, NRCS conducted 11 simulation exercises across 11 flood-prone communities during the second year of implementation. A total of 636 participants (418 male and 218 female), including local government representatives, disaster management committees, security forces, Red Cross volunteers, and community members, took part in these exercises.



*A Red Cross volunteer briefing the community people during the early action simulation. (Photo: NRCS)*

Following refresher trainings and orientation sessions, community-level simulation exercises were conducted in each participating community within their respective municipalities, ensuring the engagement of all trained volunteers and early warning task force members. Prior to the simulations, volunteers were oriented on their specific roles and responsibilities during flood early action and evacuation, including team preparedness, early warning message dissemination, evacuation site management, and relief item distribution.

The simulations were based on a three-day flood forecast issued by the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) and rising river levels in the Karnali, Babai, and West Rapti rivers. In response to this scenario, early warning messages were triggered, and evacuation procedures were simulated following a staged early warning system, with alerts issued at 72 hours, commencing the early warning messages and other early actions included in the protocol. Evacuation exercises were conducted after the water level of the river crossed the danger thresholds at the respective hydrometeorological stations. These drills were integrated with simulations of early warning communication, recognizing the strong linkage between early warning dissemination and evacuation actions.

Overall, the SIMEX clarified roles and responsibilities among volunteers, local authorities, and other responders, strengthened coordination and communication mechanisms, and significantly enhanced community-level readiness and confidence to implement early actions following sEAP activation.

#### **6. Develop a volunteer mobilization protocol for early evacuation and other early actions (Readiness)**

The protocol was developed in 2024 and the previously established protocol continued to be applied, with no changes introduced.

#### **7. Pre-arrangements of transportation services (Readiness)**

The District Chapter has established formal agreements with local transportation service providers to ensure the timely availability of transport during early action interventions. These arrangements enable the evacuation of vulnerable individuals, their essential assets, and livestock from high-risk areas. Agreements initially put in place for the 2024 monsoon season were renewed ahead of the 2025 monsoon season, ensuring uninterrupted transportation support for flood-related early actions.

#### **8. Prepositioning of the shelter relief items, shelter tool kits, and the waterproof plastic bags. (Pre-positioning)**

In 2024, a total of 80 shelter toolkit sets<sup>1</sup> 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.

In 2025, the NRCS strengthened readiness for flood early actions through the continued pre-positioning of shelter and non-food relief items across the targeted districts. Building on procurement and pre-positioning completed in 2024, 80 shelter toolkit sets and 2,000 waterproof bags remained strategically stored at NRCS subchapters and ready for deployment during early action activation.

IFRC facilitated the procurement of Shelter relief items, resulting in prepositioning of 800 tarpaulins, 800 blankets, and 800 mattresses across District Chapters/subchapters. The items were allocated proportionally based on the number of targeted communities and beneficiaries and stored at strategic locations across all targeted district chapters to ensure equitable distribution and readiness for early action. As no trigger thresholds were met for activation in 2025, all items remained in storage and will be utilized for early actions in same locations in future flood seasons.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### CHF preposition budget:

22,293 CHF

### CHF preposition actual:

NA

### CHF readiness budget:

1,834 CHF

### CHF readiness actual:

NA

## Narrative description of plan vs achievements.

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

In 2024, the NRCS developed an assessment template and shared it with district chapters; however, assessments were not conducted (year one) due to time constraints. Building on this experience, consultations held in 2025 between NRCS, municipal authorities, and communities clarified that pre-identification of households for safe drinking water access was not required under the current early action mechanisms.

As the overall response strategy focuses on early evacuation and the provision of essential humanitarian support at evacuation centres rather than household-level interventions, NRCS, local authorities, and communities established relevant mechanisms for the early evacuation process.

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

In 2025, a total of 60 NRCS volunteers (15 females and 45 male) were provided refresher orientation on water purification using bleaching powder/purification tablets enabling them to support the provision of safe drinking water for targeted populations following evacuation to safe shelters. These volunteers were trained on water purification process in July and August 2024 and were mobilised during the activation of sEAP in September 2024, where they played a crucial role in implementing WASH early actions. The refresher sessions integrated into the capacity-building of Early Warning Task Teams, included practical, hands-on demonstrations and active involvement of government water and sanitation experts, strengthening technical understanding and coordination for safe water management. These volunteers remained on standby in 2025 and were planned to be mobilized during the early action to ensure the access of safe drinking water for the people likely to be affected by the predicted floods.

### 3. Pre-positioning of jerry cans (Preparedness)

The NRCS District Chapters assigned 10-liter buckets already available in their warehouses instead of procuring jerry cans. Although the sEAP was not activated and the buckets were not deployed for early action, they remain prepositioned and ready for use in the same locations in future flood events. If activated, these buckets would be used to support safe drinking water storage and water purification for affected households during evacuation and sheltering.

### 4. Pre-positioning of hygiene kits (Preparedness)

IFRC facilitated the purchase of 1,100 dignified hygiene kits, building on the 2024 decision by the NRCS WASH Division and the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Department to merge hygiene and dignity kits into a single standardized kit and finalized item specifications<sup>2</sup>. The kits were dispatched to the District Chapters/subchapters and allocated proportionally based on the number of targeted communities and beneficiaries. All kits are stored at strategic locations across all targeted district chapters to ensure readiness for early action. As no trigger thresholds were met in 2024 or 2025, these items remain pre-positioned and will be utilized in early action in same location in future flood seasons.

<sup>2</sup> 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



**Protection, Gender and Inclusion**

**CHF preposition budget:**

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**CHF preposition actual:**

-

**CHF readiness budget:**

5,318 CHF

**CHF readiness actual:**

NA

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

In 2025, NRCS strengthened its commitment to preventing sexual and gender-based violence (sGBV) and ensuring child protection during early action. To support this, NRCS conducted a series of two-day orientation sessions on sGBV in Emergencies and Child Protection between 21 and 26 July 2025 across the three districts.

A total of 88 participants (29 female and 59 male), including NRCS staff, volunteers, sub-chapter representatives, and community leaders from river basin communities, attended the trainings. The sessions used the NRCS, GESI department’s standard training manual on SGBV, which is widely applied across NRCS capacity building activities. The training topics covered sGBV prevention, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), safeguarding principles, child protection, survivor-centred approaches, sensitive feedback mechanism and referral mechanisms, reflecting the heightened protection risks faced by women, children, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups during evacuation and displacement.

These trained NRCS staff and volunteers will be actively deployed during early actions including evacuation support, shelter management, relief distribution, and WASH interventions to identify and mitigate SGBV and child protection risks, promote safe and dignified practices, and ensure community-level protection monitoring. During early action activation, NRCS teams will work in close coordination with local authorities, protection actors, and community structures to ensure gender- and child-responsive shelters, functional help desks, safe WASH facilities, effective community engagement and accountability (CEA), and clear referral pathways.

**2. Standby agreement with vendors for dignity kit**

As mentioned above, the NRCS revised content and developed combined kit for hygiene and dignity kit, the IFRC procured the dignified hygiene kits and dispatched them to the strategic location across the targeted districts for prepositioning.

District chapters initially explored the possibility of establishing standby agreements with local vendors for dignity kit items. However, challenges related to the availability of reliable vendors and consistent quality of standard items were identified during market assessments. As a result, it was decided that procurement would be undertaken by IFRC to ensure quality, standardization, and timely availability of the kits.



**Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery**

**CHF preposition budget:**

-

**CHF preposition actual:**

-

**CHF readiness budget:**

7,229 CHF

**CHF readiness actual:**

NA

**Narrative description of plan vs achievements**

### **1. Development and pre-agreement on early warning message with relevant authorities (Readiness)**

Early Warning messages, which were already developed by other anticipatory actions project 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.

In 2025, the Flood sEAP programme collaborated with a similar initiative implemented by Disaster Management department to organize a joint workshop on 26 June 2025, which focused on developing early warning messages tailored to the specific needs of vulnerable populations and communities living in flood-prone areas. The workshop brought together participants from the NRCS Communication and Disaster Management Departments, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA), the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM), and other relevant stakeholders.

During the workshop, three types of early warning messages were developed: SMS and Interactive Voice Response (IVR) alerts, Public Service Announcements (PSAs) including radio jingles, and social media content such as TikTok videos. These messages were designed to ensure timely, accessible and inclusive communication across different community needs and contexts. These messages were subsequently shared with the District Chapters and translated into local languages to maximize reach and accessibility within at-risk communities. Dissemination to targeted population were carried out through local FM radio, SMS, social media and multi hazard siren systems.

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

Although community-level disaster management committees existed in some communities, dedicated early warning task forces were not in place at the community level. To address this gap, NRCS coordinated with municipalities and local authorities to establish early warning task forces. NRCS organized orientation during the period of June to July 2025 to the volunteers and formed task force for early warning dissemination, evacuation support, hygiene promotion, and community engagement and accountability were organized into these task forces within the respective municipalities, in agreement with local authorities. The local authorities took the lead in initiating the formation of these task teams in the communities, ensuring strong local ownership.

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

As previously reported in the 2024 sEAP annual report, early warning communication channels (EWCC) are established in all municipalities but require some contextual revisions, which will be conducted in year 2.

In 2025, NRCS conducted a contextual revision of the early warning communication channels established in year 1 across all municipalities. The channels were made more inclusive by engaging diverse community-level stakeholders, ensuring that communities received early warning messages in a timely, accurate, and accessible manner. The Department of Hydrology and Meteorology was recognized as the primary early warning provider, and formal channels were established to transmit alerts from DHM and the Local Emergency Operations Centers to municipalities and local communities. These channels also included the mobile numbers of key stakeholders to ensure direct and reliable communication using multiple trusted communication methods, enabling two-way information sharing and feedback.

For real-time monitoring of rivers, gauge readers at the respective hydrometeorological stations relay information to the LEOCs, which then disseminate alerts to municipalities and communities to support timely action and response. While the early action was not activated in 2025, and the mechanism was therefore not applied operationally, the system remains in place and will support future activations, contributing to strengthened community preparedness and resilience.

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

To further strengthen the reach and accessibility of the early warning messaging and forecast information, the revised early warning communication channels were printed and widely disseminated by all three District Chapters across their respective municipalities and targeted communities. Copies were shared with local authorities, community leaders, NRCS volunteers, and other relevant stakeholders to ensure that critical contact information and procedures for receiving alerts were readily available at the community level.

In addition, the communication channels were also printed on flex banners and installed in all ward offices across the municipalities, enabling community members could easily access the information, particularly in areas with limited digital connectivity. This approach supported to the local governments and community leader in better understanding the early warning system and strengthened preparedness for both upward and downward information flow during potential flood events.

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

In 2025, one-day orientation sessions were conducted in each community to strengthen the capacity of community early warning teams and task forces. The sessions focused on establishing task forces, clarifying roles and responsibilities, building knowledge and skills to support early actions, and strengthening overall preparedness based on weather forecasts. Participants were also oriented on both downward and upward communication related to forecasts and the functioning of the forecast monitoring system, enabling timely dissemination of warnings to communities and effective feedback to relevant authorities. A total of 656 (496 male and 160 female) people participated in the capacity-building sessions.



Participants of Banke during Early Warning task force orientation. (Photo: NRCS)

The capacity strengthening of community early warning task forces has enhanced the effective dissemination of early warning messages and supported timely evacuation in flood-prone areas. It has enhanced the skills of task force members in promoting hygiene and safe practices during emergencies and conducting practical simulations to prepare for real-life scenarios. The training also strengthened coordination with local authorities, NRCS sub-chapters, and other stakeholders, ensuring a well-coordinated response. In addition, it reinforced two-way communication channels, enabling task forces to share critical alerts with communities

and relay feedback to improve early warning effectiveness. As a result, the community task forces are better equipped, confident, and accountable in reducing flood-related risks at the community level.

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

During consultations with the DHM on establishing agreements with cellular companies for the mass SMS system, DHM confirmed that it already has a standby MOU with the NCELL (cellular company) for the mass large-scale dissemination of early warning messages via SMS. This arrangement is supported by NCELL through its corporate social responsibility mechanism, and no additional funding allocation is required for this specific activity. Based on this, NRCS did not initiate a separate agreement with Cellular company. The existing arrangement with NCELL provides coverage across all sEAP targeted areas. There is no need for a further agreement as DHM has confirmed they will cover the mass SMS.

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

In 2025, NRCS ensured close coordination with local and National stakeholders throughout the development of the early warning messaging, with a focus on accessibility for vulnerable populations in at risk communities. The NDRRMA and DHM were actively engaged in the development of early warning messaging which were subsequently validated by local level.

Similarly, roles and responsibility for early warning dissemination at both national and local level were clarified and shared with all stakeholders involved in Early warning communication channel development. DHM regularly shared the forecast bulletin to local level via email, while NDRRMA issued advisories outlining weather forecasts, possible impacts, geographic locations, risk level and recommended actions. Municipal authorities then disseminated this information from this bulletin and advisories to the at-risk local communities using established communication channels, ensuring timely and coordinated early warning support. The DHM and NDRRMA have been using mass SMS through mobile networks as well as television and radio channels for dissemination of early warning messages upto the local level. At municipal and community level, local FM stations and mobilisation of the task force with handheld mikes are being used as the communication channels.



*Red Cross volunteers preparing the temporary shelter during simulation. (Photo: NRCS)*

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

In 2025, the NRCS conducted 11 Simulation Exercises (SIMEX) across 11 flood-prone communities to strengthen flood preparedness, early action, and coordination at the community level. This scale-up built on the five simulation exercises conducted in 2024 in Banke (three) and Kailali (two), which helped familiarize communities with early warning dissemination and evacuation procedures following flood forecasts and agreed trigger thresholds. A total of 636 participants (418 male and 218 female), including local government representatives, disaster management committees, security forces, Red Cross volunteers, and community members, took part in these exercises.

Following refresher trainings and orientation sessions, community-level simulation exercises were carried out in above mentioned 11 communities within their respective municipalities, ensuring the engagement of all trained volunteers and early warning task force members. Prior to the simulations, volunteers were oriented on their

specific roles and responsibilities during flood early action and evacuation, including team preparedness, early warning message dissemination, evacuation site management and relief items distribution.

The simulations were based on a three-day flood forecast issued by the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) and rising river levels in the Karnali and Babai and West Rapti river basins. In response to this scenario, early warning messages were triggered, and evacuation procedures were simulated following a staged early warning system, with alerts issued at 72 hours commencing the early warning messages and other early actions outlined in protocol. Evacuation exercises were conducted once river levels crossed the danger level at the respective hydrometeorological stations.

Overall, the SIMEX helped clarify roles and responsibilities among volunteers, local authorities, and other responders, strengthened coordination and communication mechanisms, and significantly enhanced community-level readiness and confidence to implement early action following sEAP activation.

These drills were integrated with simulations of early evacuation, recognizing the strong linkage between warning dissemination and evacuation actions.

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

During the 2025 monsoon season, all three district chapters continued broadcasting a radio jingle targeting communities in the Babai, West Rapti and Karnali River Basins to raise awareness about flood preparedness, early actions and safety. The jingle delivered practical tips on early preparedness, timely evacuation, use of safe shelter, hygiene practices and flood forecast and early warning information. It was aired through five radio stations, reaching a wide audience, including remote and hard to reach communities, and reinforcing key messages under the Early Action Protocol.

The radio campaign ensured increased awareness of flood risks and preparedness measures, encouraged early action and timely evacuation, promoted hygiene and safe drinking water practices, and strengthened understanding of the Flood Early Action Protocol among communities. Through multiple radio stations, the campaign indirectly reached an estimated 634,023 people, including 323,351 women of 12 municipalities in remote and hard-to-reach areas.

### 10. Procurement of hand mike (Prepositioning)

NRCS Bardiya District Chapter procured seven handheld microphones (hand mikes) to strengthen community level early warning dissemination. The five hand mikes purchased in 2024 are placed in Banke-3 and Kailali-2. In the Nepali context, hand mikes are traditionally used to gather people in public spaces, where volunteers make announcements through hand mikes directly to groups of community members. The devices were strategically positioned within sub-chapters to ensure coverage across vulnerable areas, enabling task force members and volunteers to broadcast timely alerts, instructions, and safety messages during early actions. These handheld mikes will be used for community-level early warning dissemination, evacuation guidance, and awareness raising activities, with NRCS volunteers mobilized to deliver messages directly within communities.



#### Community Engagement and Accountability

CHF preposition budget:

-

CHF preposition actual:

-

CHF readiness budget:

611 CHF

CHF readiness actual:

NA

#### 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 established through existing NRCS projects remained functional in all targeted municipalities throughout 2025. The mechanism enabled communities to share feedback, complaints, and suggestions through preferred and accessible communication channels including, door-to-door visit, NRCS hotline number, community meeting, and the direct engagement with the flood risk communities. The feedback mechanism would be active while the activation of sEAP, since there was no activation during reporting period, no significant feedback was recorded. This two-way communication mechanism continues to operate across all municipalities and will be updated as required to ensure continued effectiveness and responsiveness.

## Enabling approaches

 <p><b>Secretariat Services</b></p>	<b>CHF preposition budget:</b>	<b>CHF preposition actual:</b>
	-	-
	<b>CHF readiness budget:</b>	<b>CHF readiness actual:</b>
	4,777 CHF	NA

**Narrative description of plan vs achievements**

As per the shared leadership practice in Nepal, the Danish Red Cross serves as the technical lead supporting the NRCS under the guidance of the sEAP Advisory Committee. The IFRC supported NRCS in the procurement of various non-food items (NFI) necessary for early actions and provides assistance across different phases of reporting, ensuring accountability and transparency.

The IFRC and Danish Red Cross focal staff for sEAP flood are providing full support to NRCS for implementation of the project. The Danish Red Cross team are more focused to support district chapters on operational and technical aspects. With financial support from ECHO, Danish Red Cross has been implementing crisis modifier initiatives in the areas which mainly focus for distribution of early action cash. Therefore, this sEAP doesn't have the cash component but more focused on the early evacuation process and bringing cross complementarity among these two initiatives.

 <p><b>National Society Strengthening</b></p>	<b>CHF preposition budget:</b>	<b>CHF preposition actual:</b>
	-	-
	<b>CHF readiness budget:</b>	<b>CHF readiness actual:</b>
	19,800 CHF	NA

**Narrative description of plan vs achievements**

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

The implementation of the Flood sEAP for the second year commenced with a joint planning meeting and a refresher orientation organized on 30 April 2025. The event was attended by representatives from the targeted municipalities, NRCS staff and volunteers from all three District Chapters and sub-chapters, and representatives from the NRCS National Headquarters. The meeting aligned participants everyone on Year

2 priorities, implementation timelines, and sectoral responsibilities, while incorporating lessons learned from the partial activation in September 2024.

The refresher orientation built on the comprehensive Flood sEAP orientations conducted in June and July 2024. While the 2024 sessions focused on building foundational understanding of the DREF, the Flood sEAP framework, implementation modalities, early actions, roles and responsibilities, the 2025 refresher reinforced activation triggers, coordination mechanisms, early actions, and reporting requirements. This ensured a shared operational understanding across all levels ahead of the monsoon season. A total of 29 participants (3 female and 26 male) attended the 2025 joint planning and refresher event.

## **2. Recruitment of staff (Readiness)**

An anticipatory action Coordinator is now actively overseeing sEAP activities, from NRCS headquarters, as well as supporting all anticipatory action programmes and initiatives within the NRCS. The district chapter staff continue to receive partial support through sEAP to implement activities related to the protocol.

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

A budget has been revised in 2025, and this activity is taken out from the plan as the budget allocated in 2024 for this activity was insufficient to proceed with implementation.

# **CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED, PROPOSED AJUSTMENTS**

## **Challenges:**

- **Delayed Revised Budget Approval:** The budget revision process for the second year took longer than anticipated. Initially, it was understood that NRCS operations could not proceed until the revised budget was approved, which led to delays in implementation. This was later clarified, and activities were allowed to proceed under the previously approved budget, after which programme implementation commenced.
- **Geographical Coverage and Operational Constraints:** Similar to the first year, implementation during 2025 remained challenging due to the wide geographical coverage across three river basins, 12 municipalities, and 24 hard-to-reach communities. Bardiya District Chapter faced particular operational constraints, as it covered seven municipalities and 14 communities with limited human resources. This placed additional pressure on staff and volunteers and created challenges in coordination, supervision, and the timely execution of planned activities across dispersed and remote locations.

## **Lessons learned:**

- Community-level task forces are critical for last-mile delivery of early warning messages and early actions.
- Adequate staffing and sufficient human resources are essential when covering large geographic areas and multiple municipalities, to avoid overburdening district chapters and to ensure quality implementation.
- Although the sEAP was not activated, the completion of readiness activities improved confidence and preparedness to take action if needed.
- Regular refresher orientations help maintain readiness by reinforcing knowledge, addressing volunteer turnover, and keeping task forces operationally prepared.
- Regular communication with gauge readers strengthens real-time information flow and enhances trust in early warning messages.

## **Proposed Adjustments:**

- **Proposed Flood sEAP Revalidation Based on Operational Learning and Capacity:** It is important to note that the current Flood sEAP is valid only until June 2026 and does not extend beyond the 2025 monsoon season. Given this timeline, continued implementation under the existing sEAP would not be appropriate beyond the current validation period. It is therefore proposed that the sEAP be submitted for revalidation as a new Flood sEAP. The revised sEAP will reflect updated contextual realities, operational learning, and implementation capacity by reducing the geographic scope. Specifically, the Karnali River Basin will be

excluded, and the focus will be narrowed to the West Rapti and Babai River Basins, where a greater concentration of communities is located within the basin areas. This adjustment will enable more focused, efficient, and high-quality implementation, ensuring that resources are aligned with operational capacity and that early actions remain relevant and effective for the targeted communities.

## FINANCIAL REPORT

The annual budget was **CHF 72,946** for repositioning and implementing readiness activities in **2025** of the Floods sEAP, with a recorded expenditure of **CHF 70,853** (97% of annual budget).

Please see the interim financial report attached for details.

*Note: The IFRC Country Delegation is working to collect remaining financial report from NRCS, and the alignment of proper expenditure codes will be reflected correctly in the upcoming final report. The budget section will also be correctly reflected in the final report.*

## Contact information

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

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### At the IFRC Geneva

- **DREF Senior Officer:** Malika Noisette; email: [malika.noisette@ifrc.org](mailto:malika.noisette@ifrc.org)

## Reference



Click here for:

- [sEAP Summary and budget](#)
- [Activation \(2024\)](#)
- [Operation Update \(de-activation\)](#)
- [sEAP Annual Report 2024](#)

# FBAF Early Actions

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/6-2025/12	Operation	PNP511
Budget Timeframe	2024/6-2026/6	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 26/Feb/2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRNP017 - Nepal - Floods EAP / \*

Early Actions Timeframe: 10 Jun 2024 to 30 Jun 2026

## I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>199,964</b>
DREF Anticipatory Pillar	199,964
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-109,549</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>90,415</b>

## II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	120,261	39,079	<b>81,182</b>
AOF2 - Shelter		9,712	<b>-9,712</b>
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			<b>0</b>
AOF4 - Health			<b>0</b>
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	38,563	34,096	<b>4,468</b>
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	8,638	5,180	<b>3,458</b>
AOF7 - Migration			<b>0</b>
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>167,462</b>	<b>88,067</b>	<b>79,395</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	27,245	23,012	<b>4,232</b>
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management			<b>0</b>
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			<b>0</b>
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	6,103	-1,530	<b>7,633</b>
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>33,347</b>	<b>21,482</b>	<b>11,866</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>200,810</b>	<b>109,549</b>	<b>91,261</b>

# FBAF Early Actions

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/6-2025/12	Operation	PNP511
Budget Timeframe	2024/6-2026/6	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 26/Feb/2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRNP017 - Nepal - Floods EAP / \*

Early Actions Timeframe: 10 Jun 2024 to 30 Jun 2026

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>67,366</b>	<b>48,024</b>	<b>19,342</b>
Construction - Housing	26,872	16,002	10,870
Medical & First Aid	35,694	31,294	4,400
Other Supplies & Services	4,800	728	4,072
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>		<b>4,487</b>	<b>-4,487</b>
Transport & Vehicles Costs		1,987	-1,987
Logistics Services		2,500	-2,500
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>6,103</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>4,207</b>
National Staff	6,103	1,896	4,207
<b>General Expenditure</b>		<b>-1,334</b>	<b>1,334</b>
Financial Charges		-1,334	1,334
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>115,085</b>	<b>49,790</b>	<b>65,295</b>
National Society Expenditure	115,085	49,790	65,295
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>12,256</b>	<b>6,686</b>	<b>5,570</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	12,256	6,686	5,570
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>200,810</b>	<b>109,549</b>	<b>91,261</b>