



NEPAL

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



10 August 2026

IN SUPPORT OF THE NEPAL RED CROSS SOCIETY



84

National Society
branches



8,319

National Society
local units



343

National Society
staff



89,863

National Society
volunteers

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



21,105

Climate and
environment



194,942

Disasters
and crises



147,986

Health and
wellbeing



610,214

Migration and
displacement



4,385

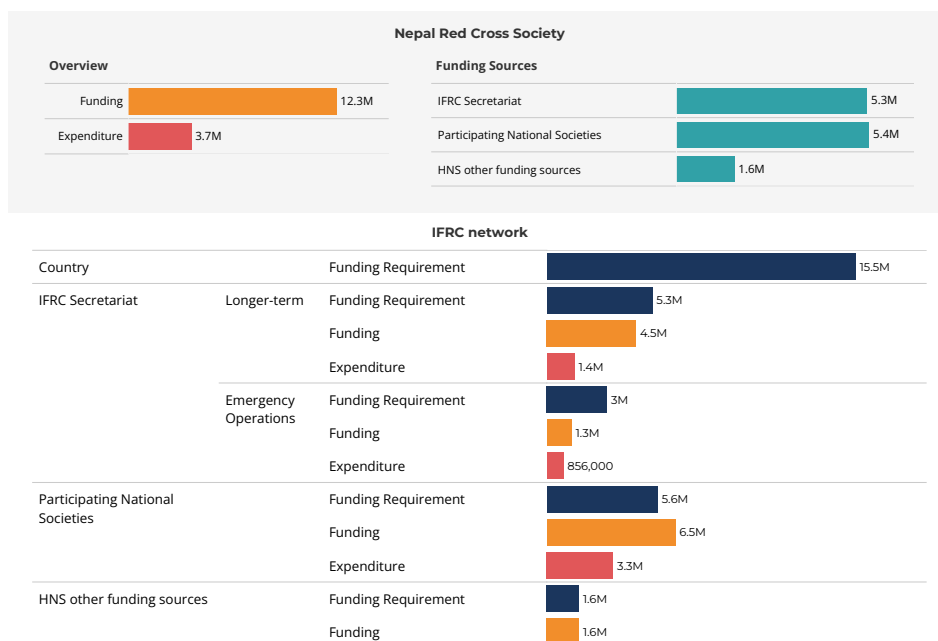
Values, power
and inclusion



47,244

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAANP001**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRNP016 / *Karnali Earthquake*

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	225
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	3,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	21,000

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	64,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	131,000
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	125,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	5,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	3,000

	Number of people reached with shelter support	15,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	100%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	569,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	41,000
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	4,000
Values, power and inclusion	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	47,000

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the IFRC network is part of	2
	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	4
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
	National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
American Red Cross	442,000						
British Red Cross	3.1M						
Canadian Red Cross Society							
Danish Red Cross	1.2M						
Finnish Red Cross	535,000						
Irish Red Cross Society	174,000						
Japanese Red Cross Society							
Luxembourg Red Cross							
Malaysian Red Crescent Society							
Republic of Korea National Red Cross							
Singapore Red Cross Society							
Swiss Red Cross	819,000						
Total Funding Reported		CHF 6.4M					

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

In 2025, Nepal's operating environment was shaped by a series of significant political, economic, climate and public health events that directly influenced the humanitarian and development context. On 28 March 2025, violence broke out during a pro-monarchy protest in Kathmandu, calling for the reinstatement of the monarchy abolished nearly two decades ago. According to updates from the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), two people were killed, and dozens were injured. While the situation was rapidly brought under control, it signaled underlying political dissatisfaction.

In September 2025, youth-led "Gen Z" protests emerged across Kathmandu and other major urban centres, driven by unemployment and poor governance as well as a government ban on some social media providers. Clashes during peak demonstrations resulted in fatalities and injuries, increasing political pressure on leadership. At least 76 people were killed, and more than 2,000 were injured nationwide. Many public buildings, as well as the homes and businesses of political leaders were damaged.

The Prime Minister resigned, an interim Prime Minister and a new cabinet were formed, and national elections were officially declared for 5 March 2026. Election was eventually conducted successfully.

During the pre-monsoon period, several districts experienced below-average rainfall, resulting in localized drought conditions that affected agricultural production and water availability, particularly in parts of the Terai and mid-hill regions. In July 2025, Nepal officially declared a drought emergency for the first time, as delayed and insufficient monsoon rainfall affected crop planting and reduced water sources in eight districts of Madhesh Province. The drought impacted farmers' livelihoods, food production, and drinking water supply in several districts before rainfall patterns normalized later in the monsoon season. Potentially related to people resorting to other water sources, two outbreaks of cholera soon followed.

In October 2025, Nepal witnessed extraordinary rainfall that resulted in flooding and landslides in the eastern part of the country. Additionally, dengue remained a major public health concern in Nepal throughout 2025. According to the Epidemiology and Disease Control Division (EDCD), by 30 November 2025, cumulative dengue cases had reached 9109 nationwide, with 6 deaths, reflecting seasonal transmission linked to favourable mosquito breeding conditions, urban water stagnation, and waste management gaps.

In 2025, Nepal experienced severe examples of its seasonal air quality problems in some urban areas. The most critical episode occurred on 1 April 2025, when PM_{2.5} levels in Kathmandu reached around 365 µg/m³ due to widespread wildfires across central and eastern Nepal, far exceeding WHO safety guidelines. Air quality improved during the monsoon period (July–September) due to rainfall clearing pollutants. However, pollution levels increased again during the post-monsoon and early winter months (November–December 2025) due to thermal inversion, vehicle emissions and urban pollution sources, with several days recorded in the "unhealthy" category. In 2025, lightning (thunderbolt) caused 57 deaths, landslides resulted in 73 deaths, and fire incidents led to 104 deaths nationwide. This event inspired the IFRC CO to develop a "micro-EAP" on air pollution, which was piloted in 2026.

Nepal's economy showed tangible improvement in 2025. The economic growth improved from 3.7% in FY2024 to 4.6% in FY 2025 by the end of December 2025, showing a steady recovery compared to the slower growth seen in previous years, mainly driven by agriculture, industry and services. Inflation decreased significantly during the year, as Nepal Rastra Bank data show that year-on-year consumer price inflation fell to around 1.87% by late 2025, easing pressure on household purchasing power compared to earlier periods when food prices were elevated. Remittance inflows strengthened during FY2025/26 (mid-July 2025 to mid-November 2025), increasing by over 30% year-on-year, providing important support to household consumption and foreign exchange reserves. However, the trade deficit widened again due to rising imports, highlighting continued structural dependence on external trade.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

The Nepal Red Cross Society made progress in 2025 in both climate adaptation and environmental sustainability by strengthening early warning systems, preparedness measures, and anticipatory action to better protect communities from heatwaves, floods, and other climate risks, while supporting local authorities with improved disaster plans and evidence-based heat action. At the same time, it advanced climate mitigation by promoting nature-based solutions, climate-smart agriculture, and environmentally sustainable practices, including ecosystem restoration, conservation partnerships, and reduced emissions in its own operations. Community resilience was further enhanced through training, and youth-led initiatives such as recycling and eco-businesses, positioning the National Society as a key leader in climate action and environmental stewardship.

Disasters and crises

In 2025, the Nepal Red Cross Society strengthened its disaster response capacity and provided timely, life-saving support to communities affected by floods, landslides, drought, fires, and other emergencies, delivering shelter, essential household items, safe water, hygiene services, and cash assistance while mobilizing volunteers for search, rescue, and relief operations. It played a key role in major responses, including widespread flooding and a complex drought and cholera crisis, combining emergency health, water, and sanitation interventions with community engagement. Recovery was supported through cash assistance and livelihood activities, helping families restore income and meet urgent needs. At the same time, the National Society enhanced preparedness and efficiency by updating policies, strengthening early action systems, expanding prepositioned relief stocks, and upgrading digital tools, while continuing to work closely with government and partners to improve disaster risk management frameworks nationwide.

Health and wellbeing

In this reporting period, the Nepal Red Cross Society strengthened health and wellbeing by delivering integrated community and emergency health services, including first aid, ambulance and blood services, eye care, and rapid outbreak response, while working closely with government and partners to support vaccination campaigns, cholera control, and health system strengthening. It advanced community health by addressing non-communicable diseases, mental health and psychosocial support, healthy ageing, and climate-sensitive health risks, supported by training, research, and locally tailored preparedness plans. At the same time, it expanded climate-smart and disaster-resilient WASH services, improving access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene in vulnerable communities through strong local partnerships, behaviour change initiatives, and sustainable infrastructure, ensuring healthier, more resilient communities across Nepal.

Migration and displacement

In 2025, the Nepal Red Cross Society strengthened its support to migrants and displaced populations through coordinated partnerships, advocacy, and community-based interventions, promoting access to protection, humanitarian assistance, and essential services. It provided livelihood support, cash assistance, and skills training to returning migrants, while engaging volunteers in anti-trafficking efforts and awareness activities, particularly along border areas. The National Society also continued restoring family links, supporting reunification efforts, and assisting families affected by disasters with shelter, basic relief, and psychosocial care. Guided by its newly finalized National Strategy on Migration and Displacement, it remained committed to supporting vulnerable and displaced communities through integrated services that enhance resilience, social protection, and long-term recovery.

Values, power, and inclusion

Between January and December 2025, the Nepal Red Cross Society strengthened values, power, and inclusion by empowering youth, institutionalizing community engagement and accountability (CEA), and advancing protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) across all programmes. Through strengthened Junior and Youth Red Cross structures and initiatives such as Y-Adapt training, the Paribartak Campaign, and climate entrepreneurship programmes, young people developed leadership skills, led community action, and launched climate-friendly livelihoods. The National Society enhanced inclusive and accountable programming by embedding safeguarding systems, expanding feedback mechanisms, and supporting vulnerable groups through targeted assistance and inclusive planning, while continued

training, partnerships, and community engagement reinforced trust, participation, and local ownership across its humanitarian work.

Enabling local actors

In this reporting period, the Nepal Red Cross Society strengthened its governance, institutional capacity, and humanitarian diplomacy through sustained advocacy efforts, including progress towards a Red Cross Law, governance transition processes, and the appointment of an interim ad hoc committee to guide constitutional reform and elections. It advanced localization of its strategic and development plans across provinces and districts, enabling stronger engagement with local authorities and improved volunteer management and resource mobilization. At the same time, it enhanced its public image and outreach through media engagement, partnerships, and visibility of flagship services, while reinforcing accountability and inclusion through PGI, safeguarding, and community engagement initiatives.

The National Society further strengthened organisational systems through capacity assessments, targeted trainings, and expanded Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Information Management functions, including roll-out of upgraded MIS and digital systems for blood services, volunteer data, and disaster response. Investments in volunteer development, youth engagement, and institutional learning improved coordination, preparedness, and service delivery across all levels, while planning processes for the next strategic cycle positioned the organisation to better respond to emerging humanitarian needs with greater efficiency, transparency, and impact.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

The constitution of the Nepal Red Cross Society was amended in August, including some (though not all) of the priority recommendations from the IFRC’s Compliance and Mediation Committee. Finding ways to address these gaps and ensuring fair elections will be instrumental to organizational changes within the National Society. In response to the global funding crisis, the IFRC also initiated a restructuring of the Delegation. This process is aimed at ensuring the Delegation remains well-functioning, agile, and resilient despite financial constraints.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Nepal](#).

1.

Emergency Appeal Name	Nepal – Karnali Earthquake
Emergency Appeal number	MDRNP016
People assisted	29,765
Duration	03 November 2023 to 31 March 2025
Funding requirements	Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 7 million IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 5 million
Link to Revised Emergency Appeal	Karnali Earthquake Emergency Appeal
Link to Latest Operational Strategy	Karnali Earthquake operational strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operations Update

In November 2023, a powerful earthquake struck the mid-western part of Nepal. It was the third of a similar event to strike the western part of Nepal and was the highest recorded earthquake with a local magnitude of 6.4 after the devastating earthquake of 2015. The earthquake was felt throughout the country and in some parts of the adjoining areas of India, claiming the lives of 154 people from Jajarkot (101) and Rukum West (53), with loss of properties worth millions of Nepali Rupees affecting more than 67,000 families in 14 districts of Karnali and Sudur Pashim Provinces. Out of which, Jajarkot, Rukum West, and Salayan were the worst-affected ones according to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

During the reporting period, the Nepal Red Cross Society completed implementation of an IFRC-wide response to the 2023 Karnali earthquake under the one-plan approach, reaching a total of 29,765 people. The response was supported by the IFRC Secretariat and five integrated members: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross. Additionally, 11 IFRC members and European Commission-DG ECHO contributed through the IFRC appeal, including: American Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong Red Cross branch of Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross Society, Red Cross of Monaco, Saudi Red Crescent, Canadian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, and Turkish Red Crescent.

In total, 600 households (3,000 people) received conditional cash grants for transitional shelter construction of NPR 25,000 (CHF 135), with 200 vulnerable households receiving an additional NPR 15,000 (CHF 90) top-up for shelter improvement for better protection against seasonal risks such as rain, heat, and cold. All supported shelters included toilets and water tanks. An additional 453 households received NPR 15,000 for toilet construction.

Livelihood recovery support reached 689 households, each receiving NPR 25,000 (CHF 135), with 680 completing their business plans in areas such as livestock, tailoring, and farming. 15 Cash-for-Work initiatives engaged 234 labourers in trail restoration, irrigation, and mitigation works.

To address immediate basic needs, 4,173 families (20,865 people) received multi-purpose cash grants of NPR 15,000, aligned with the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) set by the Cash Working Group and Government of Nepal. The National Society reached 25,087 people with MHPSS services, distributed 9,328 dignity kits, 4,500 Kishori kits, and 580 solar lamps. Health and hygiene promotion reached 25,803 people, and 782 hygiene kits were distributed to 3,910 people.

While outside the period of this emergency appeal, IFRC is continuing to support Nepal Red Cross to raise funds for long-term recovery needs of persons affected by the earthquake, in particular to assist the Government in its cash programme for permanent housing construction. Additional emergency response work in 2025 beyond the Jajarkot Earthquake response is described below under 'Disasters and Crisis'.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Nepal Red Cross Society helped communities deal with climate risks such as heatwaves and floods by improving early warning systems and disaster plans. Communities received training, heat awareness activities, cooling centres, and better evacuation plans. The National Society also developed new early action protocols and took part in national discussions on anticipatory action.

To reduce environmental damage, the Nepal Red Cross Society supported tree planting, soil testing, organic farming, nature-based solutions, and climate-based agriculture. Youth groups led recycling and eco-business projects. The National Society also made its own work greener by using electric vehicles.

In 2025, the Nepal Red Cross Society made strong progress in helping communities adapt to climate change. The National Society improved early warning systems, strengthened preparedness, and supported communities facing

heatwaves, floods, and other climate-related risks. The Nepal Red Cross Society and the UNFPA supported the authorities to update four District Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans and four Local Disaster Climate and Resilience Plans to better reflect climate risks. A new multi-hazard early warning model was piloted in Phalelung, and a detailed climate risk study in Kailali guided community preparedness with technical support from OHM Attariya.

The Nepal Red Cross Society strengthened early warning systems in Koshi, Lumbini, and Sudurpaschim Provinces by improving community alerts, evacuation plans, and drills. Heat action was also a major area of work. Local governments received support to run awareness campaigns, open cooling centres, distribute protective materials, and plant trees. Heat perception studies in Kailali, Nepalgunj, and Rupandehi provided useful evidence to improve future heat action plans. Heat-and-health activities also started in Biratnagar and Sainamaina.

The National Society advanced anticipatory action by updating an existing flood sEAP, finalizing a new heat sEAP for four high-risk cities, and starting the development of dengue and air-pollution sEAPs. It also played a leading role in national and regional discussions on anticipatory action, supported the NDRRMA's Anticipatory Action clinic, and helped develop the national AA training package and the national roadmap for heat AA.

At the institutional level, the Nepal Red Cross Society strengthened its climate-smart policies, training systems, and staff and volunteer skills. The organization also completed its first AA Readiness Index, scoring 1.86 out of 3, which will guide improvements. This work has shaped Nepal Red Cross Society's new Operational Plan on Anticipatory Action for 2026–2030.

The Nepal Red Cross Society also made progress in climate change mitigation by promoting environmentally sustainable practices across communities, with support from IFRC and Partner National Societies. These efforts contributed to reducing environmental degradation, strengthening ecosystems, and supporting more climate-resilient livelihoods.

A major achievement was the launch of the national IFRC-WWF collaboration, which introduced a nature-based solutions (NbS) project in the Mohana watershed of Kailali. Work in two vulnerable sub-watersheds began, addressing deforestation, harmful land use changes, soil erosion, and loss of aquatic biodiversity. By partnering with WWF, the National Society strengthened its ability to promote conservation-based solutions that protect ecosystems and support community livelihoods while also reducing disaster risks.

The Nepal Red Cross Society continued integrating climate-smart approaches into local programming. Updated enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) tools helped five municipalities in Sudurpaschim design NbS actions informed by climate science and community knowledge. Practical mitigation activities—such as soil testing, vermicomposting, recharge pond construction, and afforestation—reduced environmental pressures and promoted sustainable resource use. In Myagdi, climate-smart agriculture improved access to technologies and strengthened household resilience, reducing reliance on traditional farming practices that contribute to land degradation.

Partnership with the National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC) in Kailali helped conserve habitats for endangered species like pangolins and dolphins while promoting riverbed farming, water source protection, and tree planting. In eastern Nepal, it delivered 16-week Integrated pest management (IPM) training for vulnerable groups, promoting organic fertilizers and climate-friendly pest control, reducing chemical use and supporting healthier ecosystems.

Youth engagement is another strong driver of mitigation action. Through the Pariwartak Campaign, Nepal Red Cross Society funded 79 youth-led climate solutions, narrowing to 34 and then five for increased support. Activities focused on recycling, environmental conservation, and ecobusiness development. The overall winner of the campaign featured a bamboo-based eco business, which received NPR 500,000 to scale up its production.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in promoting greener operations, including shifting from fuel-based to electric vehicles. These efforts helped the National Society in advancing climate mitigation while supporting healthier ecosystems and more sustainable community livelihoods.

The **American Red Cross** supported heatwave preparedness, anticipatory action (AA), climate advocacy, and nature-based solutions.

The **British Red Cross** focused on climate smart livelihoods, health system preparedness, biodiversity conservation, cash readiness, environmental protection, and community engagement.

The **Danish Red Cross** and **Finnish Red Cross** societies supported climate smart programming, inclusive early warning systems, heat health initiatives, and global partnerships on nature-based solutions and early action.

The **Swiss Red Cross** strengthened community resilience through disaster risk reduction, climate action, and responses to floods, landslides, drought, and cholera.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Nepal](#).

Name of Operation	Nepal Drought 2025
MDR-Code	MDRNP019
People assisted	60,000
Duration	5 months (31 July 2025 to 31 December 2025)
Funding requirements	CHF 250,353

In July 2025, Nepal experienced a severe drought affecting eight districts of Madhesh Province of Nepal. In response, the National Society launched its first drought response operation through a DREF allocation of CHF 250,353 from July to December 2025, targeting 60,000 people in Bara, Parsa, Rautahat, and Sarlahi districts.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Nepal Red Cross Society worked on its disaster response capacity and supported people affected by floods, landslides, drought, fires, and other emergencies. Thousands of households received timely help through non-food items, shelter materials, safe water, hygiene support, and cash assistance. Major responses included the 2025 Koshi floods and landslides, where volunteers carried out search, rescue, and relief, and the 2025 Madhesh drought/flood/cholera operation, which provided safe water, hygiene promotion, and cholera containment. Families also received tarpaulins, blankets, dignity kits, adolescent kits, and other essential supplies.

To support recovery, the National Society provided livelihood cash grants and cash-for-work opportunities so families could restore income sources. Multi-purpose cash assistance helped thousands of households meet urgent needs such as rent, food, and basic items. The Nepal Red Cross Society also strengthened its internal systems by updating disaster policies, improving early action plans, and upgrading digital tools such as the MIS and QR based tracking. Preparedness improved through better planning and prepositioned relief stocks across the country. In addition, the National Society continued working with government bodies and partners to support disaster law and local disaster management frameworks, helping strengthen Nepal's overall disaster risk management system.

In 2025, heavy rainfall triggered widespread flooding and landslides across Nepal, resulting in 43 deaths and significant damage to homes and infrastructure. The most affected districts included Ilam, Jhapa, Sarlahi, Mahottari, and Rautahat, with Jhapa experiencing the most extensive impacts (and Ilam suffering the highest mortality). Immediately following the floods, the National Society coordinated closely with government technical departments and mobilized volunteers for search and rescue operations. A total of 440 volunteers were deployed to conduct rapid assessments, evacuate affected families to temporary shelters, and support relief distributions. The National Society provided essential relief assistance in Ilam, Jhapa, Sarlahi, Mahottari, and Sunsari districts, distributing 1,198 non-food relief items (Nfri) sets, 3,455 dignity kits, 1,650 Kishori kits, 1,000 winterization kits, and ready-to-eat food to the most affected households. Besides the major flood response, Nepal Red Cross Society district chapters also responded to localized disasters such as fires, landslides, and cold waves.

Based on the detailed assessment, the National Society supported NPR 7,500 cash (CHF 50) each to 421 fully damaged households in Jhapa Rural Municipality of Jhapa District in November and December through beneficiaries' individuals bank accounts, cash in hand, food distribution and remittance agents. In total, NPR 3,157,500 (CHF 16,950) was transferred to 421 beneficiaries of fully damaged houses. Cash assistance was provided through cash in hand, individual bank accounts, and remittance companies. For beneficiaries who already had bank accounts, cash assistance

was transferred directly to their bank accounts. Beneficiaries who did not have identity cards received cash in hand upon recommendation from the local government. Beneficiaries who had valid identity cards but did not have bank accounts received cash assistance through remittance companies.

In July 2025, Nepal experienced a severe drought affecting eight districts of Madhesh Province of Nepal. In response, the National Society launched its first drought response operation through a DREF allocation of CHF 250,353 from July to December 2025, targeting 60,000 people in Bara, Parsa, Rautahat, and Sarlahi districts. Amid worsening water scarcity, a cholera outbreak was officially confirmed on 26 August 2025. According to the Epidemiology and Disease Control Division (EDCD), 1,171 AWD/cholera cases were recorded between 9 August and 7 September 2025, largely linked to limited access to safe drinking water. The response was integrated, combining emergency water supply, hygiene promotion, health interventions, and community engagement. Through the operation, the National Society reached over 104,000 people with access to safe drinking water through water trucking, borehole drilling, water tank installation, and sanitation support, including temporary latrines.

Additionally, it distributed emergency shelter items to 1,089 families, 3,455 sets of dignity kits, 1,000 winterization kits and 215 hygiene kits to families affected by the flood of October 2025 in Jhapa, Ilam, Rautahat, Salahi, and Mahottari.

In response to the cholera outbreak, Nepal Red Cross Society mobilized over 180 volunteers for community mobilization, support for vaccination (reaching over 430,000 people), water quality testing, hygiene promotion, distribution of hygiene kits, and operation of oral rehydration points.

During this reporting period, 271 houses were damaged by fire incidents in Achham, Bajura and Humla districts in 2025. The National Society's local chapters collected and distributed food and 271 sets of emergency shelter items. Additionally, several Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) events occurred in May and July 2025. Flooding from a glacial lake breach in Tibet severely damaged major infrastructure, including a bridge, a highway connecting Nepal with China, and hydropower stations. A total of 11 deaths were confirmed, and 18 people remain missing due to floods in Rasuwa district. The National Society's district chapter mobilized volunteers to support search and rescue efforts.

Nepal experienced multiple disaster events, including floods, landslides, windstorms, fires, cold waves, heatwaves, and earthquakes in 2025. These disasters affected 76,548 people (15,339 households) across 35 districts, resulting in 80 fatalities, 177 injuries, and 5,072 people displaced. A total of 3,635 houses were fully destroyed, and 10,154 houses were partially damaged.

Floods and landslides in the eastern region had the most severe impact, particularly in Jhapa, Ilam, Rautahat, Sarlahi, and Mahottari districts. Ilam alone recorded 39 fatalities, with major damage to roads, hydropower facilities, and other infrastructure. Displacement was highest in Jhapa, while other affected districts experienced prolonged inundations lasting up to one week before conditions stabilized.

A total of 2,947 households received non-food relief items (tarpaulins, blankets, and mattresses) from National Society warehouses. Additional support included the provision of clothing, utensils, water buckets, mosquito nets, ropes, and packaging bags. Furthermore, through coordination with humanitarian partners, The Nepal Red Cross Society district chapters distributed 1,650 adolescent (Kishori) kits, 3,455 dignity kits, 215 hygiene kits, and 1,000 winterization kits to affected communities.

The September 2024 floods and landslides affected thousands of people across 20 districts, causing significant loss of homes, farmland, and livelihood assets. In addition, the Nepal Red Cross Society Jhapa District chapter managed to provide regular food to the people evacuated during the 2025 flooding.

Following the September 2024 floods, the National Society provided multipurpose cash assistance to 2,415 households. The assistance enabled them to cover rent and purchase essential household items. In addition, the National Society provided NPR 7,500 to 421 fully damaged households in Jhapa Rural Municipality, totalling NPR 3,157,500. Cash was delivered through bank transfers, remittance agents, or cash in hand, depending on beneficiary documentation status, ensuring timely access to assistance for immediate recovery needs.

In 2025, the National Society revised several key policies and guidelines, including the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy and Strategy, and Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) Standard Operating Procedures. These updated documents are now under final review by National Society governance. New strategic tools were also created, such as the Readiness Index for Anticipatory Action and an engagement strategy that guides the National Society's work on climate action, cash assistance, early warning, nature-based solutions, shelter, and infrastructure resilience.

At the national level, the National Society contributed to developing the Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) system and the Relief Distribution Guideline, both of which have now been approved by the Government. It is also close to finalizing an agreement with Global IME Bank to enable faster cash transfers during emergencies, which will speed up assistance to communities.

Early action systems were strengthened through the approval and rollout of the simplified Early Action Protocol ([sEAP](#)) for heat waves in four cities, supported by DREF funding. Planning has already begun for the next cycle of flood sEAP, which ends in June 2026.

The organization also improved its digital systems. The website and the Management Information System (MIS) were upgraded, adding new features to track reports, warehouse stocks, and volunteer data. Work has begun to introduce QR-code tracking for relief items. Staff received orientations from IFRC APRO surge teams to support these improvements.

Cash and Voucher Assistance ([CVA](#)) capacity expanded at municipal and provincial levels through training and the formation of CVA surge teams. Disaster preparedness was strengthened by developing a multi-hazard preparedness and response plan and prepositioning relief items in strategic warehouses. Warehouse capacity is increasing, with new facilities under construction in Kalikot, Achham, and Bajura.

The National Society also advanced digital disaster management through a partnership with RUMSAN to use the RAHAT application for early actions, beneficiary verification, and timely cash and relief distribution. It is also exploring the use of IFRC's ACCESS RC tool to further strengthen cash assistance systems. It continued policy engagement with government authorities through different dialogue platforms. Through its auxiliary role to public authorities, the National Society has been actively engaged and supported local municipalities for the development and rolling out of DRM-related regulatory frameworks at the local level.

The National Society serves as the Secretariat for the Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Platform led by the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA). The platform unites humanitarian and development partners and provides a common dialogue platform on disaster risk reduction and management policies and practices.

In 2025, MoFAGA, together with the National Society co-hosted a CBDRM platform partners consultative meeting where the partners provided inputs on the National Monsoon Preparedness and Response Plan, specifically on the Early Recovery Cluster. The MoFAGA also shared updates on DRM policy initiatives and priorities of the CBDRM Platform in 2025.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both financial and technical assistance to the Nepal Red Crescent Society for emergency response mechanisms. IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([DREF](#)) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal are utilized by the National Society in times of disasters and crises to effectively support those who face immediate needs during times of emergency. The IFRC Integrated Members in Nepal are supporting the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) in drafting the Anticipatory Action National Frameworks and developing the roadmap for heat anticipatory action.

The **American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Luxembourg Red Cross** and the **Swiss Red Cross** provided support to the National Society's interventions under disasters.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Nepal Red Cross Society's programmes addressed included community health, NCDs, MHPSS, healthy ageing, climate health, and emergency response. Collaborations with MoHP, WHO, and UNICEF was done through volunteer mobilization during vaccination campaigns. It continued to provide its flagship services such as first aid during protests, processions and mass gatherings of people, pre-hospital care services (ambulance), blood transfusion services, and eye care through its two eye hospitals and response during cholera outbreak.

The National Society has been implementing climate-smart and disaster-resilient WASH services in the underserved vulnerable communities across rural Nepal. The core of these WASH facilities is backed by the collaboration and co-funding from local government, which helped to build local ownership and ensure the sustainability of these constructed systems. The Nepal Red Cross Society, as a key member of the WASH cluster, closely contributing to providing the WASH services as part of the sanitation and hygiene master plan of Nepal, contributing to SDG6. Effective community engagement is at the front is applying as the key approach to foreseeing sustainable measures even after the projects. Considering the climate change impact on the water yield, decline in groundwater table, impact on human health and hygiene has pushed a paradigm shift from WASH for water security.

As part of health system strengthening, the National Society has been working with all three tiers of government. To enhance health response capacity at all levels, it has partnered with local municipalities to address gaps in local health policies, human resources, infrastructure, equipment, and supplies across 22 program-implementing districts. The National Society and its networks, including hundreds of local and municipal-level committees such as Health Facility Operation Management Committees (HFOMC), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committees (WASH-CC), and climate change adaptation (CCA) groups, have been strengthened during this period.

Recent collaborations with MoHP, WHO, and UNICEF include nationwide HPV and MR vaccination campaigns, where it mobilized volunteers for social mobilization. The National Society is a key actor in first-line health emergency responses. It supported five local governments in developing Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans (EPRP), climate-resilient emergency health preparedness plans, extreme climate event management plans, and heat and cold action plans. It is also developing the Package of Essential Non-Communicable Diseases in Disaster Settings (PEN-D) and is preparing early warning messages for people living with NCDs.

Additionally, the National Society developed a healthy ageing school curriculum and an MHPSS guideline, also developed and strengthened emergency response plans for 33 governmental health posts in Karnali and Lumbini provinces.

The Nepal Red Cross Society signed a strategic partnership with Tilganga Institute of Ophthalmology to expand eye health services in Madhesh and Karnali provinces. Furthermore, GTFCC, through IFRC, is collaborating with MoHP to develop a National Cholera Elimination Plan, targeting Priority Area Multisector Intervention in 22 districts that are vulnerable to cholera epidemics. The platform coordinates to foster relationships between the National Society and MoHP and related divisions of the Department of Health Services.

The National Society implemented community-based health programmes across several communities, targeting vulnerable groups including women, children, adolescents, the elderly, and those affected by health and natural hazards. These programmes address reproductive, maternal, neonatal, and child health; healthy ageing; non-communicable disease awareness; health promotion; eye and ear health; nutrition; and immunization.

The National Society promoted behaviour change interventions (BCI) and evidence-based practices in community health and WASH service delivery. It continued to offer promotional first aid training as part of resource-generating activity.

Mental health is a priority for the National Society, with MHPSS integrated into both community-based and emergency health programming. MHPSS services are delivered during emergency and non-emergency responses, with staff and volunteers trained in Psychological First Aid (PFA). The Nepal Red Cross Society conducted research on the Package for Essential Non-Communicable Diseases in Disaster Settings (PEN-D), which will be validated through simulations and live trials before being recommended to national authorities.

The National Society is implementing a healthy ageing programme aligned with the Age-Friendly Community (AFC) framework in two municipalities in Bhaktapur district, where municipalities contribute nearly 60 per cent of

project funding.

Additionally, it is providing its flagship services to the communities through first aid, ambulance, and blood transfusion services throughout the country.

In 2025, the Nepal Red Cross Society implemented a comprehensive package of preparedness and response interventions across multiple districts, closely coordinating with the Ministry of Health and Population and its in-country members. Essential emergency health services were delivered through flagship programmes such as pre-hospital care, eye care, blood services, and snakebite treatment, ensuring continued access for vulnerable populations during crises. Dengue prevention and control efforts were sustained through community awareness, vector control, sanitation campaigns, and capacity building of staff, volunteers, and communities.

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) remained a core component of the emergency health response, with the National Society providing psychosocial support services in flood and earthquake-affected areas, including screenings, referrals, individual and group support, and self-care sessions for frontline responders. School-based mental health awareness and suicide prevention campaigns were also conducted alongside counselling support with IEC materials. Similarly, to strengthen local capacity, It also conducted psychological first aid (PFA) training for healthcare workers, teachers, youth leaders, and volunteers in coordination with the Epidemiology and Disease Control Division (EDCD) and community partners. Additional training included cholera case management training, PFA under the NCD Early Action Protocol, and First Aid and Basic Life Support (BLS). In addition, the National Society played a critical role in cholera response in Birgunj by supporting rapid case management, community awareness, WASH interventions, and coordination with health authorities, helping contain the outbreak while preserving community dignity and access to timely treatment. Emergency medicines, PPE, and essential health equipment were also distributed to health facilities in Gandaki and Lumbini Provinces. To strengthen preparedness for emerging health threats in climate, climate-resilient health programs are conducted through risk assessments, multi-stakeholder coordination, community awareness activities, and research studies (on climate-sensitive diseases).

Complementing these efforts, the Resilience NCD Project (2024–2026) advanced continuity of care for people living with non-communicable diseases (PLWNCDs) in disaster-prone municipalities of Sudurpaschim Province through the development and piloting of the PEN-D package. It was implemented in collaboration with the MoHP and technical support provided by the Danish, Canadian Red Cross, and Aarhus University. The initiative strengthened inclusive early warning messaging, referral systems, community awareness, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms, and the capacity of local institutions and volunteers with the integration of PEN-D components into local disaster preparedness and early action plans.

Through integrated emergency health programming, strengthened local capacity, and strategic partnerships, the National Society has effectively maintained the health and dignity of crisis-affected communities. To support Nepal's total sanitation goal, over 60 drinking water schemes were constructed or rehabilitated in collaboration with local municipalities and Water User Committees in 12 districts, which strengthened the WASH Coordination Committee of Okhaldhunga and Sankhuwashabha.

The Nepal Red Cross Society also supports total sanitation declarations and maintains open defecation-free areas by constructing inclusive institutional toilets, washing platforms, and water schemes in eight districts, collaborating with the local government of Okhaldhunga district for co-funding and ownership. A total of 60 climate-smart water supply systems were completed in 2025, benefiting approximately 3,000 households. As an innovation, seven gravity-fed water supply schemes were equipped with in-line chlorination systems to ensure sustained access to safe drinking water, in alignment with national safe water targets.

Additionally, 200 household toilets were constructed, along with 533 washing platforms and utensil dryers to improve household hygiene practices. It conducted 192 practical handwashing sessions and implemented 171 hygiene promotion campaigns to strengthen community awareness and behavior change.

As one of the leading WASH actors in Nepal, the Nepal Red Cross Society continues to address water, sanitation, and hygiene gaps across emergency, recovery, and development contexts. The programme promotes universal access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation, and hygiene behavior change, particularly in rural and disaster-prone areas. Through strong community engagement and collaboration with local governments, it enhances local ownership, sustainability, and readiness for co-financing and long-term WASH system management.

Increasing access to affordable, appropriate and environmentally sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) servi

-ces is a key priority of the Nepal Red Cross Society, contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 6 on ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Considering the climatic changes and their immediate and longer-term impact on water sources, water bodies, and rainfall patterns contributing to groundwater recharge, climate-smart WASH projects have been implemented across project communities. The renovation of traditional water recharge ponds, plantation near and around the water sources, and initiatives on multi-use water projects with close consideration of ecological needs are highly considered. Consideration in multi-use water system design, renovation-construction of water recharge ponds and plantation helping to contribute to groundwater recharges, maintaining greenery near and around the water sources, also helps to protect from erosion. Besides, production-dissemination of IEC materials focusing on behaviour communication change is closely aligned as an important part of the sustainable change.

In responding to emergency WASH needs, the National Society ensures that affected populations have access to essential WASH services, emphasizing clean and safe drinking water that protects their health and well-being.

The Nepal Red Cross Society focused on delivering immediate access to clean and safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene items to the people affected by the 2024 flood, landslide, and drought in Bara, Parsa, Rautahat, and Sarlahi districts. This included the distribution of water purifiers, emergency toilet constructions, water trucking, borehole drilling, water tank installation, and sanitation support, including temporary latrines, hygiene promotion and awareness interventions to prevent the spread of waterborne diseases.

The National Society has also prepositioned WASH relief items (hygiene kits, squatting plates, Aqua tabs, buckets, rapid toilet sets, and various WASH IEC materials) in strategic warehouses throughout the country. These materials, along with trained volunteers, were mobilized in the affected communities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided both financial and technical support to the Nepal Red Cross Society in its interventions under health and well being. In June, the IFRC arranged for an assessment visit by the Global Advisory Panel on Corporate Governance and Risk Management of Blood Services in the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies with a view to assisting the Nepal Red Cross Society to strengthen blood services. The IFRC's Capacity Building Fund supported the digitalization of the blood transfusion services. The IFRC continued to work together with the MoPH to draft the cholera elimination plan, which is in progress for approval in the MoPH.

The **American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Korean Red Cross**, and the **Swiss Red Cross** provided support to the National Society under health and wellbeing.



Nepal Red Cross Society volunteers conducting data collection as part of the CTI survey. (Photo: Nepal Red Cross Society).



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Nepal Red Cross Society continued its coordination and collaboration with partners, sharing information and organizing various events related to migration that aimed at supporting migrant populations' access to humanitarian assistance and protection. Based on the assessment findings, livelihood promotional activities such as cash grant support and skill-based training were provided to selected households who returned from India and beyond.

At the local level, the Nepal Red Cross Society district chapters, sub-chapters and youth volunteers were engaged in anti-trafficking, focusing more on the open border to India. They also had regular advocacy with the government to ensure access to the services of migrants and displaced families. In addition, the National Society provided humanitarian assistance/support to the affected families from the disaster by supplying NFRI, cash support, temporary shelter support, and psychosocial support. It also continued its regular services of restoring family link services with the support of the ICRC. In addition, it also supported family reunification, exchange the Red Cross message (RCM) and finding the fates for the missing person.

The Nepal Red Cross Society has finalized its National Strategy on Migration and Displacement (2025-2030), aligning with the movement priorities. The National Society is also committed to families who were displaced by earthquakes, landslides, and floods, mostly through offering basic lifeline services.

As a part of continuous engagement with the migrants/disaster-displaced people, the National Society has been able to reach 64 people this year, providing them with support to meet their priority needs. These included livelihood support, disaster preparedness, skill-based training, and increasing access to the market and social protection schemes provided by the government.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both technical and financial support to the National Society in its interventions under migration and displacement.

The **American Red Cross** and the **British Red Cross** provided support under migration and displacement.

The **ICRC** provides support to the National Society under the Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) initiative.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Nepal Red Cross Society carried out activities which included Y-Adapt training in Achham District in January 2025, Youth in Climate Entrepreneurship in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur Districts, and the Paribartak Campaign nationwide. The National Society institutionalized community engagement and accountability ([CEA](#)) and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) across programmes, developed inclusive communication and feedback systems, and strengthened safeguarding mechanisms. Community Trust Index surveys and participatory workshops enhanced accountability.

The Junior and Youth Red Cross (JYRC) programme helped young people build their skills, confidence, and leadership. Youth from several districts were capacitated about first aid, climate change, waste management, and other useful topics. Because of this support, youth became more active in their schools and communities—organizing blood donation campaigns, raising awareness on hygiene, and leading environmental activities.

The updated JYRC Policy and Procedure Guidelines helped strengthen youth structures and make their work more organized. More than 530 youth took part in Provincial General Assemblies, which improved participation and encouraged youth leadership.

Youth innovation and entrepreneurship grew through the Paribartak Campaign and the Youth in Climate Entrepreneurship (YCP) project. Six young people won seed money to expand their ideas, and 27 youth started small climate-friendly businesses such as beekeeping, vegetable farming, recycling, and eco products. These opportunities helped youth improve their livelihoods while contributing to environmental protection. Some youth still need more support to link their products to markets and grow their businesses.

Y-Adapt training materials were updated and translated into Nepali, making them easier for youth to understand. In Achham, 26 youth received Training of Trainers and are now able to teach climate adaptation to others. Additional training in Bara also increased the local youth's climate action skills.

Municipal-level volunteer groups were formed in Jumla and Rupandehi, enabling 40 youth to run climate action, heat preparedness, and dengue-prevention activities. In Lamjung, 170 youth started livelihood activities, and 52 more youth improved their life skills through short training sessions.

Overall, the programme helped youth become more capable leaders, improved their knowledge on climate and disaster issues, and encouraged them to take positive action in their communities.

The National Society's PGI Emergency Fund (Sathi Sahayog Kosh) provided urgent financial aid to vulnerable groups, including Person with disabilities, those with chronic illnesses, and survivors of SGBV. Under the IWASHDRR project in Shankhuwasabha, 30 persons with disabilities received assistive devices, and 19 families were provided NPR 25,000 (CHF 134) each as cash support. In addition, a health screening camp for persons with disabilities benefited 136 individuals.

Inclusive disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation efforts were enhanced through updated Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DIDRR) checklists and disability-specific training plans. PGI and CEA orientations were held in Rupandehi and Jumla. The SUPER Project exceeded its gender inclusion target with 53 per cent female participation and empowered marginalized groups in decision-making bodies. Inclusive planning led to infrastructure improvements in Lamjung and identity and rehabilitation support for people with disabilities.

Safeguarding policies, including a code of conduct and whistleblower policy, were drafted. PGI, CEA, and safeguarding are now embedded across Nepal Red Cross Society programmes and emergency responses. Additionally, 100 individuals were selected for livelihood support, and MHPSS training participants are conducting PFA sessions in their communities.

To institutionalize protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI), the National Society conducted two events of training/orientations for staff, volunteers, and communities in March 2025 in Kailali and Lamjung Districts. The National Society Jumla DC has supported school-based DRR activities for deaf students in Karnali Secondary schools and engaged PWD in household fire, road safety, and drug addiction orientation. It plans to update PGI mainstreaming and fund management guidelines, expand the emergency fund, and promote sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD). The GESI Department will lead the development of PGI operational guidelines and strengthen safeguarding through advocacy and implementation. The 34th International Day of Persons with Disabilities was celebrated through different interaction programs with participation from the rural municipality and ward in Lamjung.

A three-year roadmap for CEA integration was developed in consultation with National Society focal points, senior leadership, and IFRC partners. CEA integration was strengthened across programs, including flagship services such as blood and eye care. Staff and volunteer training on CEA and feedback mechanisms continued through youth initiatives and disaster responses. Under the NCD project, anticipatory action awareness for people with non-communicable diseases was promoted via IEC materials and training of frontline actors.

The Nepal Red Cross Society conducted a Community Trust Index (CTI) survey in seven districts from March to May 2025, in coordination with government agencies, to assess trust levels among communities and authorities. The findings indicated a high level of trust in the National Society but with some issues about transparency and politicization. Results were shared in nine districts, alongside orientation on digital feedback collection (Kobo tool) for staff, volunteers, and youth groups.

The CEA technical team supported programme integration across DRR, health, WASH, CVA, climate, and nature-based solutions, including joint monitoring visits and capacity-building activities. The Nepal Red Cross Society received 2,187 feedback submissions through hotline services, face-to-face interactions, and social media (62% male, 30% female, 8% unknown), reinforcing its commitment to accountability.

In addition, 104 radio episodes were broadcast nationwide through Kantipur FM and 40 local stations, covering topics such as dengue prevention, fire and lightning safety, blood services, water purification, mental health, NCDs, RFL, floods, landslides, and other key programme areas.

Monthly feedback reports were compiled and shared with all departments, partners and IFRC. Inclusive communication channels for feedback were developed in Lamjung, Panchthar, and Morang. The Nepal Red Cross Society maintained engagement with CEA focal points through regular meetings in order to share the experience, good practices, challenges and lessons learned about CEA integration in different programs and emergency response.

Key challenges included scaling up and sustaining feedback mechanisms due to limited core funding (e.g., costs related to hotline services, radio broadcasting, and human resources), as well as difficulties in systematically collecting, analyzing, and using feedback across all levels. Limited institutional ownership of CEA at both leadership and operational levels has constrained consistent integration, accountability, and long-term sustainability. The National Society plans to strengthen capacity at provincial and district levels, with a focus on Behaviour Change Communication to reinforce community engagement and impact.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided vital support to the Nepal Red Cross Society in integrating and institutionalizing community engagement and accountability (CEA) and PGI across its programme and services. CEA institutionalization training was conducted in Kailali and Salyan Districts, where participants were familiarized and enhanced skills on key documents such as the CEA Policy, Feedback Handling Mechanism, Mainstreaming Guide, and Behavior Change Communication Guidelines to ensure quality, accountability, and effective feedback management.

The **American Red Cross**, **British Red Cross**, **Danish Red Cross**, **Finnish Red Cross** and the **Swiss Red Cross** provided support to the National Society under values, power and inclusion.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

Currently, six participating National Societies have a physical presence in Nepal, including American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross. Other National Societies support the Nepal Red Cross Society remotely, either through bilateral partnerships—such as the **Red Cross Society of China**, **Republic of Korea National Red Cross**, **Luxembourg Red Cross** and **Thai Red Cross Society**—or through IFRC operational plans and appeals, including support from American Red Cross, British Red Cross and **German Red Cross**. Additionally, the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre contributes to programming in Nepal in coordination with the IFRC and participating National Societies. The National Society's longer-term partners support the Nepal Red Cross Society through specific focus areas:

The **American Red Cross** supports the National Society in delivering community-based disaster risk reduction in the Sudurpashchim province and provides technical support in PMER and information management activities.

The **British Red Cross** coordinates with the **Swiss Red Cross** to support the National Society to deliver integrated programming in Lumbini and Karnali. It also supports climate-smart WASH activities with the **Finnish Red Cross** and the

IFRC, as well as livelihoods, cash and voucher assistance (CVA), preparedness, migration and community engagement.

The **Canadian Red Cross** supports the Nepal Red Cross Society to deliver pre-hospital care and community-based health activities.

The **Danish Red Cross** supports the National Society to deliver activities across inclusive disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action, shock-responsive social protection, piloting, PGI and youth engagement.

The **Finnish Red Cross** supports the Nepal Red Cross Society to strengthen its climate action, early warning early action, PGI, WASH and CEA.

The **Japanese Red Cross** Society supports community-based disaster risk reduction and youth action for WASH in Nepal.

The **Swiss Red Cross** supports the Nepal Red Cross Society to deliver community health activities and strengthen branch development and community-based disaster risk reduction.

Movement coordination

The Nepal Red Cross Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

In Nepal, **the ICRC** promotes international humanitarian law ([IHL](#)) and supports the National Society in Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)). Nepal is covered by the ICRC regional delegation in India which carries out most of its work in coordination with the National Society.

External coordination

The Nepal Red Cross Society's leadership role in the shelter cluster significantly contributes to the localization of the international humanitarian system. Its local knowledge, contextual understanding, and established community networks enhance the effectiveness, relevance, and connectedness of the overall humanitarian shelter response.

In line with its auxiliary role, the Nepal Red Cross Society coordinates closely with public authorities on disaster management and health through government-led platforms and mechanisms. This includes line agencies under the Ministry of Home Affairs, such as the National Emergency Operating Centre and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority. Coordination also extends to provincial and local levels, including local governments, district disaster management committees and national clusters.

The Nepal Red Cross Society maintains long-standing partnerships with UN agencies such as UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP for humanitarian response and development projects, including disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and vaccination campaigns. During emergencies, the National Society and IFRC coordinate with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office.

Shelter cluster coordination is a regular activity of the Nepal Red Cross Society and IFRC at the country level, as part of the wider Humanitarian Country Team and under the leadership of the Ministry of Urban Development. The shelter cluster is chaired by the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction under the Ministry of Urban Development, with IFRC serving as co-chair in coordination with the Nepal Red Cross Society.

Resource mobilization efforts generated NPR 552,159 (CHF 2,962) across Karnali and Lumbini Provinces, including NPR 319,320 (CHF 1,713) in Karnali and NPR 232,839 (CHF 1,249) in Lumbini through fundraising initiatives such as leasing training materials and managing guest rooms. Karnali Province supported Dailekh and Kalikot District Chapters to update their resource mobilization plans, resulting in NPR 7,000,000 (CHF 37,548) allocated by the Ministry of Social Development for eye hospital construction and NPR 500,000 (CHF 2,682) for blood bank equipment. Additional coordination facilitated DRR/CCA and first aid training in schools. Karnali Province further generated NPR 63,663 (CHF 341) in the final quarter of 2025, reflecting improved financial sustainability.

The IFRC continued to support the Nepal Red Cross Society in securing sustainable domestic income. This included support for the establishment of iRaiser, a digital fundraising solution for non-profit organizations. Additionally, an average of 20 per cent of co-funding from municipalities was also received for some National Society development projects.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

Ongoing high-level advocacy efforts towards a Red Cross Law for the country continued in the year 2025. Ongoing governance transition, elections, as well as renewal of the National Society Statutes were also discussed with all concerned stakeholders. At the same time, the process towards the localization of the Nepal Red Cross Society strategic plan (8th Development Plan) and NSD Consolidated Plans continued with planning workshops now completed in the 7 provinces and five district chapters. Following the workshops, these provinces have now completed their plans and are actively using them to engage with provincial authorities and stakeholders. To continue with the localization of the NSD plan, the Lamjung, Ilam, Terathum, Dhankuta, and Udayapur district chapters, Gandaki Province and all 8 districts of Madhesh Province have now formulated their volunteer management and resource mobilization plan.

Within the reporting period, Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) of Ilam, and by the early month of July, BOCA of Dhankuta, Udayapur and Terathum were completed. Participants actively engaged in the assessment exercise, evaluating district capacities using BOCA indicators. Based on the identified core capacity gaps, priorities were determined through a structured voting process. This informed the development of a clear Plan of Action, guiding implementation and monitoring to strengthen organizational capacity and ensure effective service delivery.

The Nepal Red Cross Society organized a two-day (25–26 March 2025) workshop on reviewing its 8th Development Plan and National Society Development Plan. The workshop serves as a platform to assess the progress so far and discuss the lessons learned, best practices, and challenges faced. The workshop agreed to focus on the localization of both strategic plans at the provinces and districts. The PGI workshop strengthened the capacity of 18 newly elected female leaders from 14 districts of Koshi Province on SEAH, PSEAH policy, safeguarding, integrity lines, and PGI/CEA integration. Participants formed a Women's Network and developed a one-year action plan focusing on membership expansion, advocacy, community engagement, accountability, and inclusion.

In Lamjung, 26 participants, including district and sub-chapter executive members, attended volunteer management training covering volunteer management, organizational development, inclusion, and resource mobilization. An operational plan was developed with key priorities in volunteer mobilization and organizational strengthening, with agreement to pilot the approach in five sub-chapters. Additionally, 15 volunteers from each sub-chapter received orientation on first aid, disaster management, health, Red Cross principles and image building, as well as GEDSI and CEA.

In Parsa and Siraha District (Madhesh Province), 85 volunteers (including 32 women) were oriented on volunteer membership and management, covering Movement principles, the code of conduct, and volunteers' roles and responsibilities. A draft volunteer management plan was developed to guide effective implementation at the district level.

During the reporting period, the National Society commenced the development of its 9th Strategic Plan, marking a significant milestone in shaping the National Society's future directions. The plan aligns its priorities with emerging humanitarian needs, strengthens institutional capacity, and guides coordinated action at all levels of the Society in the years to come. Likewise, the Nepal Red Cross Society strengthened its institutional capacity in Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting, and Information Management (PMER-IM) through a series of targeted trainings and orientations. Four MIS trainings were conducted in Madhesh, Gandaki, Lumbini, and Bagmati Provinces, benefiting 58 staff members. In addition, six sessions on Initial Rapid Assessment and Core Humanitarian Standards were organized for 119 staff from Local and Provincial Emergency Operation Centres, while three orientations on PMER-IM, PGI, and CEA engaged 91 staff members, enhancing knowledge on accountability, protection, and community engagement. Alongside these efforts, it digitized blood transfusion service management, piloting the system in the Central Blood Transfusion Service (CBTS) and selected districts.

Similarly, more than 150 staff and volunteers from provincial offices, district chapters, CBTS, Janakpur and Surkhet Eye Hospitals, and headquarters were oriented on the Nepal Red Cross Society-wide MIS reporting system. Districts, CBTS, and hospitals were instructed to enter comprehensive activity data beyond Movement partner-funded projects, and the consolidated MIS data was subsequently used for 2024 FDRS reporting. In addition, volunteer and member data as well as warehouse inventories are now regularly updated in the MIS, while rapid assessment data and disaster response reporting are streamlined through the system.

Furthermore, the PMER-IM division provided technical support and facilitated assessments, surveys, evaluations, reviews, and look-back studies. Collectively, these initiatives have improved efficiency, strengthened disaster preparedness, and enhanced accountability across all levels of the organization.

Red Cross Movement dissemination workshops were conducted in Bhagawatimai (Dailekh), Sannitribeni (Kalikot), and Kaligandaki (Gulmi), engaging 88 Red Cross members through mobilization of sub-chapter and district volunteers. Karnali and Lumbini provinces also continued regular dissemination of updates through social media platforms, printed magazines, and online media channels.

On 11 March 2025, 18 HQ staff, including in-country PNS representatives, were oriented on CEA and safeguarding by the IFRC Nepal Delegation, with additional guidance on feedback handling mechanisms, including management of sensitive SEA-related cases. In Kailali, 38 community champions (24 women, 14 men) received orientation on safeguarding measures, integrity lines, and referral pathways for cases of violence, abuse, exploitation, or harassment.

In 2025, the Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) for the Safe Call mechanism was drafted. The Migration Strategy and the Safeguarding mechanism were finalized, and the Code of Conduct was revised to strengthen institutional governance, accountability, and protection standards.

Key activities included the conclusion of the Paribartak (change makers) campaign, focusing on climate action (see more details under Strategic Priorities 1 and 5). Five youth-led projects have been selected out of the 34 for the third round, and a winner was declared in July 2025. The roll-out of Y-adapt training in Accham District in January 2025, as well as supporting the National youth seminar and provincial seminars to discuss and promote youth engagement and leadership.

Youth engagement was strengthened through discussions with Youth Red Cross Teams (YRT) in Dailekh, Kalikot, Arghakhanchi, and Gulmi. Following these consultations, YRT members, together with W-WASH-CC members and local authorities, were mobilized for total sanitation and greenery promotion activities, as well as awareness raising on Health, WASH, DRR-CCA, and National Society initiatives.

To strengthen institutional systems, Syangja, Arghakhanchi, Pyuthan, and Dolakha received NPR 10,000 each to support MIS membership database updates. Governance and organizational development were strengthened through a Bylaws Amendment Workshop in Pokhara (43 participants) and self-review workshops assessing provincial and sub-chapter institutional capacity. Consultation workshops in Karnali (26 participants) and Lumbini (25 participants) gathered inputs for the 9th Strategic Plan, which were shared with headquarters.

In Lamjung, 24 participants received basic PGI and Safeguarding training (14–17 June 2025), including orientation on feedback and SEA-related reporting mechanisms. Four additional one-day orientations in sub-chapters engaged 98 participants on health, protection, sexuality education, and PGI, emphasizing the Minimum Standards for PGI in Emergencies (2018) and the DAPS framework.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported BOCAs in Lamjung, Bajura, Achham, Gulmi, Arghakhanchi, Surkhet, Dailekh, Kalikot, Rupandehi and Jumla district chapters, where their operational plan was prepared. It also provides financial and technical support through funding mechanisms such as the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF), the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) and the Empress Shoken Fund.

The **British Red Cross** and the **Swiss Red Cross** supported the building of local offices and warehouses as well as technical support on local fund raising.

With support from the **Danish Red Cross**, the National Society selected two youth volunteers to participate in a youth exchange programme and implement a youth and livelihoods initiative linked to a community resilience programme in Lamjung.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

A joint Humanitarian Diplomacy (HD) Strategy for the Nepal Red Cross Society and partners in Nepal was developed to strengthen collective advocacy. A significant focus of humanitarian diplomacy activity was on advancing solutions to the National Society's governance situation, including advocacy with various ministries and levels of Government to enact the request of the IFRC's Compliance and Mediation Committee and appoint an interim ad hoc committee for the Nepal Red Cross Society, mandated to update the constitution and hold new elections. The Government did so in July.

The Nepal Red Cross Society signed MoUs with various local authorities to provide free blood services, with reimbursement agreements in place. First Aid services during public events and demonstrations further enhanced the National Society's public image.

The Nepal Red Cross Society mobilized journalists to collect features on the impacts brought by its interventions. A total of four journalist visits were organized in the far western and Karnali provinces. Numerous short videos and articles were developed and disseminated through print, online and social media that contributed to enhancing the image of the National Society during this time of crisis. Similarly, three press meetings were organized to communicate National Society situations, programme and impacts brought by its interventions. These tools were also utilized to address rumours and promote proper use of the Red Cross emblem.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Nepal Red Cross Society in policy engagement with government authorities to develop key frameworks and guidelines—such as volunteer mobilization, community health first responders (CHFR), anticipatory action, heatwave preparedness, shock-responsive social protection (SRSP), and relief distribution standards.

The IFRC also supported the National Society in engaging with line ministries, including MoFAGA, to implement the Municipal Disaster Risk Governance Assessment (MDRGA) Tool. A case study was published highlighting the tool's development, endorsement, and its role in strengthening municipal disaster governance.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Nepal Red Cross Society implemented a funding plan agreed by the Capacity Building Fund (CBF) for digitizing its blood services. As of December 2025, the development of software for digitization of blood services is completed and Central Blood Transfusion Service (CBTS) is now fully digitalized. In addition to that, piloting of the software has been started with 5 other provincial blood transfusion centres.

The National Society also worked on digitalizing its members, volunteers, and relief of item stocks progress tracking through dashboards, and co-creation of data quality and MIS roadmaps enabled faster performance insights and informed leadership decisions. Through cross-departmental collaboration, refined monitoring systems, and continuous learning, the National Society strengthened its ability to respond flexibly to changing contexts while maintaining programme quality, accountability, and impact.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continued to apply the Temporary Operational Modality (TOM) that was put in place in 2022 to manage the risks of the context of the Nepal Red Cross Society governance dispute. In recent years, the IFRC has made conscious efforts to increase gender and diversity considerations in the recruitment process as well as the day-to-day management of human resources.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** supported the shelter cluster in Nepal with information management during the emergency response.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

Nothing to report

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Remote mountainside communities in Nepal: the key source for sustainable solutions in post-earthquake water initiative

The Nepal Red Cross Society's success story was [published](#) on IFRC in 2025. The story centred around how remote mountainside communities in Nepal have become the key source of sustainable solutions in the post-earthquake water initiative, with local residents taking the lead alongside the Nepal Red Cross Society to build resilient safe drinking water systems. This includes 23 water supply projects benefiting 951 households following the 2023 Karnali earthquake.

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the 8+3 reporting template contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [NP_Nepal AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: The financial report link will be fed when the report is available. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRNP019](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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