



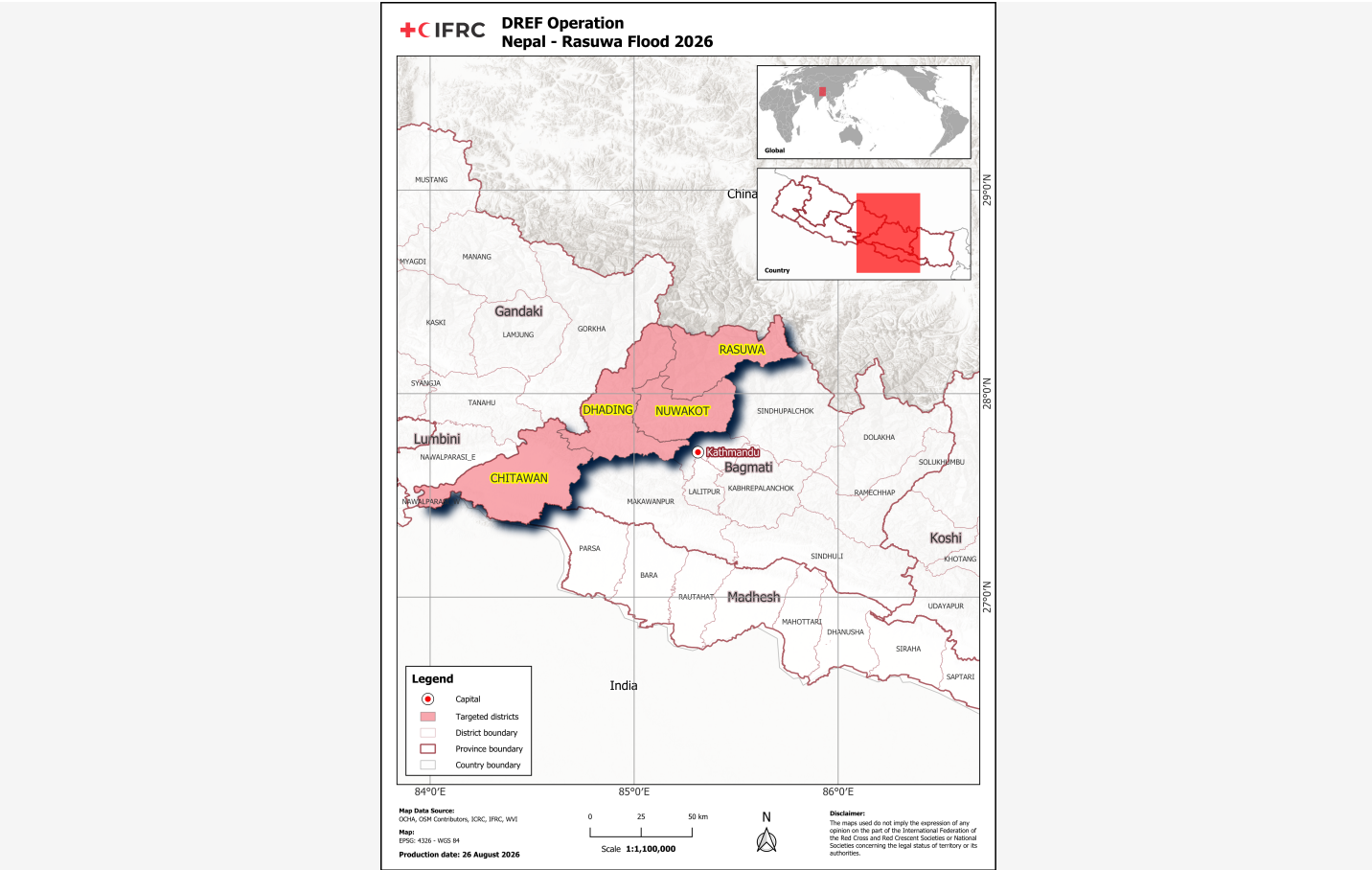
Floods severely damaged buildings, roads and bridges (Photo: NRCS)

Appeal: MDRNP022	Hazard: Pluvial/Flash Flood	Country: Nepal	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Orange	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 999,934	
Glide Number: FF-2026-000162-NPL	People Affected: 93,000 people	People Targeted: 20,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 27-08-2026	Operation Timeframe: 9 months	Operation End Date: 31-05-2027	DREF Published: 01-10-2026
Targeted Regions: Bagmati			

Description of the Event

Date of event

26-08-2026



Map of impacted districts - central northern part of Nepal (Source: IFRC IM)

What happened, where and when?

A major flash flood struck Nepal's Rasuwa district on 26 August 2026, sending a powerful surge of water, sediment and boulders through the Bhote Koshi and Trishuli river systems. The flood breached riverbanks and travelled downstream through the Bhote Koshi into the Trishuli River, with extensive impacts into Nuwakot and Dhading Districts. (ICIMOD, 26 August 2026). The flooding was so massive that there are reports that the water level at the Trishuli River rose to 9 meters above the normal level, engulfing towns, bridges, schools, hydropower, etc. on the way downstream. (ICIMOD, 26 August 2026)

The disaster caused severe damage to settlements, markets, police stations, roads, and hydropower facilities, with Timure border market heavily impacted and villages along riverbanks in Rasuwa, Nuwakot, and Dhading reporting destruction. Authorities have reported severe damage in Timure market, customs office, multiple hydropower projects, etc. The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) has issued a red alert for downstream districts including Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Dhading, Gorkha, and Chitwan, while the Government convenes an Emergency Disaster Council meeting chaired by the Prime Minister to coordinate search and rescue, preliminary damage assessment, and humanitarian standby operations, with relief dispatches mobilised from the Kathmandu Humanitarian Staging Area and health logistics coordinated through Health Emergency Operation Center, Ministry of Health and Food Safety, and WHO.

Travel has been discouraged on Prithvi Highway, the Galchi-Nuwakot-Rasuwa-Syabrubesi road, Muglin-Narayangadh road. Kathmandu Valley Traffic Police has reportedly halted vehicles heading toward Rasuwa and other affected districts. People working, fishing, or conducting activities near the Trisuli River have been restricted from going into the river corridor.



A DREF of approximately CHF 1 million was launched on 26 August to kickstart the response and CHF 100,000 Emergency Advance Payment was provided as immediate support to the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) to start lifesaving activities. On 27 August, the IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal with a Federation-wide funding requirement of CHF 25 million (18 million IFRC Secretariat) as part of the support to NRCS for conducting response and recovery activities in the affected districts.



NRCS is on the ground since day one (Photo: NRCS)



NRCS has deployed its national response team (Photo: NRCS)



NRCS distributing the non-food relief items in affected districts (Photo: NRCS)

Scope and Scale

The flood was sudden, high intensity outburst/flash flood event which affected massive number of families, communities and infrastructure across Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Dhading, Gorkha, Chitwan and extending towards Nawalparasi. The disaster caused extensive human losses, with hundreds dead, injured or missing including large number of tourists. Search and rescue teams have recovered 734 bodies, with 242 people injured and 2,498 still missing, a figure that includes 589 domestic and international tourists stranded along the corridor (data from NDRRM as of 30 August 2026). Beyond the loss of life, the flood severely fractured vital lifelines, leaving entire communities isolated and severing key international links.

According to the volunteers on the ground, the majority of impacted households live near by the river, highland areas and also several internal tourists who were heading towards Gosainkunda for the annual pilgrimage. This destruction affected markets, police posts, custom facilities, bridges, roads, hydropower project, electricity and communication system. With 7,415 security personnel mobilized for search, rescue and relief, the event was characterised as a major, multi-district riverine emergency of exceptional scope and scale, overwhelming communities, critical infrastructure and interconnected systems, while the full magnitude remained uncertain due to access and communication constraints. According to the preliminary information collected by Climate risk and resilience lab and shared by UNRCO, more than 18,600 houses are affected, out of them 6,700 houses are damaged by flood. However, more clear assessment reports are still awaited.

The Rasuwa flood was a catastrophic, high-intensity disaster triggered by a sudden upstream surge likely an avalanche-induced outburst along the Nepal-China border. Entering Nepal through the Lhende and Bhote Koshi rivers, towering water waves reached up to 8 to 10 meters, tearing through the border communities of Rasuwagadhi, Timure, and Syaphrubesi before rushing down the Trishuli River basin. The surge swept across multiple downstream districts, including Nuwakot, Dhading, Gorkha, Chitwan, and Nawalparasi. The washing away of the Nepal-China Miteri Bridge, alongside damaged customs facilities and cargo trucks at the dry port, ground bilateral trade to a halt. Over 40 km of roads and 80 motorable and suspension bridges were destroyed, while major damage to 14 hydropower projects and a 200 kV hub cut off electricity and communications throughout the basin. In response to the scale of the crisis, more than 14,000 security

personnel and emergency helicopter units have been deployed in an all-out effort to rescue survivors and deliver urgent relief.

Assessments have been inhibited due to access constraints. Preliminary estimates have suggested that the total affected population may be 93,000. However, this figure will need to be re-evaluated once transportation to the affected areas is re-established. The overall impact is likely much larger due to the damage to livelihoods. The Nepal Government has estimated that the total cost to rebuild may be CHF 4 billion.

Source Name	Source Link
1. Nepal: Rasuwa Flood Flash Update #3	https://reliefweb.int/report/nepal/nepal-rasuwa-flood-flash-update-3
2. Asia-Pacific Humanitarian Logistics Working Group	https://reliefweb.int/report/nepal/asia-pacific-humanitarian-logistics-working-group-nepal-flood-emergency-coordination-meeting-minutes-27-august-2026

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	No
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-
If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:	
-	



Lessons learned:

Lessons learned from previous flood operations in Nepal have informed the design of this response and will help strengthen both the effectiveness and timeliness of assistance. Experience from the 2024 flood response highlighted the importance of maintaining accurate and up-to-date relief stock information at headquarters and branch level to enable rapid deployment of assistance. It also demonstrated the value of strong community engagement, coordinated multi-sectoral action, and early planning for cash assistance and logistics in areas affected by access constraints. The previous operation further showed that delays in beneficiary verification and banking procedures can slow cash assistance, underscoring the need for early preparation and close coordination with financial service providers.

For the current operation, several practical lessons from past responses will be applied. The distribution of safe water is necessary in this type of flooding event, particularly where water sources have been contaminated or damaged. Multipurpose cash grants have proven beneficial in enabling affected households to meet their most urgent needs with dignity and flexibility, particularly during the first month following the disaster. Immediate distribution of pre-positioned relief items will remain a priority to address lifesaving needs, while maintaining accurate beneficiary and distribution records to facilitate timely replenishment of stocks during later stages of the DREF operation. The response will also prioritize the rapid deployment of National Response Team (NRT) members to support lifesaving activities, conduct field assessments, and identify priority needs and gaps where Red Cross assistance can provide the greatest added value.

In addition, the operation will build on previous experience by strengthening community feedback mechanisms, volunteer mobilization, and health surveillance activities. Effective communication with affected communities, combined with robust feedback and complaint systems, will help manage expectations, address misinformation, and ensure assistance remains responsive to evolving needs. Early deployment of trained volunteers and NRT personnel will support evidence-based decision-making, improve targeting of assistance, and enhance coordination with government authorities and humanitarian partners throughout the response.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	Yes
What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:	Moderate

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

26-08-2026

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	NRCS has already dispatched 400 sets of NFI (blankets, mattresses, and tarpaulins) and an additional 100 blankets, 200 tarpaulins, 500 ropes, 10 family tents from the HQ warehouse. Similarly, district chapters distributed bottled water, NFI, and ready-to-eat food items. The NRCS HQs is dispatching NFI on daily basis. In Nepal, the Nepal Red Cross co-leads the shelter cluster, which has been activated and is providing coordination support with other actors. The NRCS and Shelter Cluster will continue to be engage in the operation throughout the duration.
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	NRCS district chapters are providing meals to the displaced population, coordinating with local agencies. Meal management in different areas (such as hospitals, schools, etc.) So far, 750 displaced people in Nuwakot.
Health	First Aid service was provided to the injured people in the affected areas. NRCS HQs dispatched 25 first aid kits and 25 stretchers.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	NRCS HQs dispatched 100 buckets and 50 squatting plates. Nuwakot DC supported the distribution of 50 cartons of water bottles for the affected people.
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	The NRCS HQs has dispatched 860 dignified hygiene kits to the affected districts, and volunteers are distributing the kits in the affected areas. Additionally, based on the request from Nepal Police, NRCS provided 1,540 pieces of dead body bags for the dignified management of the dead.
Community Engagement And Accountability	Hotline (1130) services and face-to-face communication mechanisms have been established to ensure two-way communication with communities. NRCS's official social media platforms are actively used to facilitate two-way communication and engagement. Contact details of NRCS focal points have been widely disseminated to communities and stakeholders. Key messages are regularly shared through radio broadcasts and social media platforms.
Coordination	National Society is coordinating at the Federal, provincial, and local levels through these chapters to provide lifesaving support as well as to plan further as part of the DREF. The NRCS co-leads the Shelter Cluster, which is coordinating the actions of a number of organizations.
National Society Readiness	The NRCS has been maintaining a stock of NFI (blankets, mattresses, and tarpaulins) to cover at least 25,000 people. The NFIs are being dispatched from the central as well as regional warehouses to the affected areas. NRCS has been prepositioning these relief items in 12 different strategic locations. Additionally, NRCS has maintained a roster of volunteers and staff trained in first aid, field assessment, relief management, emergency WASH, MHPSS, and epidemic control for volunteers. The NRCS established a special fund for cash supported by the British Red Cross. In addition, the NRCS has a standby agreement with the Global IME Bank, the financial service provider, for immediate cash transfer to the beneficiaries.
Assessment	NRCS conducted an initial rapid assessment (IRA) orientation for 30 NRCS volunteers in Nuwakot on 27 August 2026. The volunteers are being mobilized to collect IRA data from the affected areas. Due to the scale of devastation of cut off of the access routes, volunteers are facing challenges reaching the affected areas. NRCS is initiating a similar exercise to orient volunteers in Rasuwa and Dhading in the coming days, depending on road accessibility.
National Society EOC	The EOC of NRCS is activated and is regularly collects information through regular coordination with district chapters. NRCS is also attending various meetings with the Government, co-leading the Shelter Cluster, and attending other cluster meetings, such as WASH and Protection. NRCS has alos mobilized its trained volutneers and staff.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC Country Delegation has mobilized its operation and PMER team for drafting the DREF and Appeal document and other necessary documents.
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	A DREF of approximately CHF 1 million was launched on 26 August to support NRCS for implementing life-saving activities and CHF 100,000 Emergency Advance Payment has been processed under Immediate Response Protocol (IRP). The IFRC has launched a Federation-wide appeal of CHF 25 million (18 million IFRC Secretariat) to support NRCS for the response and recovery activities in the affected areas. Apart from this, the IFRC is coordinating with the IFRC Members, formulating the overall response strategy, and preparing the IFRC DREF application. The IFRC Secretariat is supporting NRCS in coordinating with other stakeholders, such as the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) cluster and the Government as required. IFRC has sent out multiple rapid response roles to support the operation. Immediate support has been provided by the deployment of an Operations Coordinator from the Asia Pacific Regional Office and Communication Coordinator from the Bangladesh IFRC Country Delegation. This has been followed by alerts for a Surge Operations Manager, Communications Coordinator, Supply Chain Coordinator, Shelter Cluster Coordinator, Membership Coordinator, Health Coordinator, WASH Coordinator, ERP Officer, and SIMS Coordinator. In addition, the Global Shelter Cluster has offered additional support in the form technical experience.
Participating National Societies	The American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, and Finnish Red Cross all have representatives in country and have immediately offered technical resources to support operations. The NRCS is further supported by the Canadian Red Cross, Irish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Swiss Red Cross, and The Republic of Korea Red Cross.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The ICRC has been providing long-standing support to the NRCS for Restoring Family Links (RFL) services. NRCS has designated RFL focal persons in all district chapters and as the situation evolves and increasing number of reports are being received. Additionally, the ICRC is actively supporting for the dignified management of the dead.
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Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	The Prime Minister's Office instructed District Administration Office, security forces and Municipal authorities to disseminate early evacuation messages to local residents of Rasuwa to Chitwan districts at 09:15 am on 26 August. District authorities and security forces started evacuating people in the districts, but the speed of flooding was so fast and time was very short in upper part of Rasuwa for evacuation. Government imposed travel restrictions along all the roads in from Rasuwato Chitwan, including main highways along Kathmandu to Chitwan. Prime Minister Office issued advisory to all level of administrative units for rapid deployment at 09:15 am. Government organized emergency meeting of Disaster Management Council and Executive Committee within two hours and requested all humanitarian actors to keep response tools in standby position. Government mobilized Nepalese Army, deployed medical team and rescue team along with helicopters. Rescue teams/helicopters evacuated people stranded in



	the affected area, transporting injured in nearby hospitals and also in Kathmandu. Government requested private helicopter service providers and being mobilized.
UN or other actors	The UNRCO organized emergency meetings likewise all cluster lead and co-lead are organizing meetings almost every day. NRCS is actively participating in those meetings.
Are there major coordination mechanism in place? WASH cluster is active and all the stakeholders are in close coordination and starting the source mapping. NRCS is participating in the Protection Cluster and other clusters.	

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Following a massive flash flood originating along the Bhote Koshi River corridor, the shelter, housing and settlements situation in Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Dhading districts is evolving rapidly. Aerial surveys reveal widespread devastation, with large scales settlements along the flood pathway are completely swept away. Verification and assessment of house damage and displacement remain severely constrained due to blocked road networks, washed-away infrastructure and intermittent communication channels. Hundreds of displaced families are left homeless with no immediate housing alternatives, while vast areas of private land remain unusable due to heavy debris accumulation and terrain destruction.

Displaced populations are currently evacuated in temporary collective shelters, including schools, public buildings and community centers, where access to basic non-food relief items (NFI) is urgently required. Response efforts are led by the Ministry of Infrastructure Development (MoID) and the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) as the Shelter Cluster lead, in close coordination with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) and key humanitarian actors.

To bridge response gaps caused by severe physical isolation, NRCS is rapidly deploying trained local volunteers to reach the evacuation center as well as the hard-to-access urban and rural communities. The initial intervention prioritizes lifesaving emergency shelter items such as tarpaulins and ropes along with comprehensive household kits containing mattresses, high thermal blankets, clothing and shelter materials to protect vulnerable families and uphold their dignity. Over the medium term, the operation will adapt to continuous needs by scaling up transitional shelter assistance, that led to establishing clear pathways for recovery.



Multi purpose cash grants

Many households were severely affected by the flash flood, which swept away essential belongings, leaving families without food, clothing, and basic household and kitchen items. Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) could help households meet urgent and basic monthly needs while reducing pressure during recovery and enabling families to focus on securing their shelters and preparing for winter.

MPCA could also be complemented by cash assistance for sectoral needs, including minor shelter repairs, agricultural recovery, seeds, livelihood assets, latrine repairs, and water connections. This is particularly important ahead of winter, expected from mid-October, when income opportunities may decline.



Health

Severe destruction of health service centres and drinking-water infrastructure is likely to disrupt essential health services, disease surveillance and referral capacity, increasing the risk of outbreaks within affected communities especially as human and animal remains are significantly exposed. Floodwaters have damaged or contaminated drinking-water sources, creating an urgent need to restore access to safe drinking water.



At the same time, sanitation and hygiene conditions are expected to deteriorate, further increasing the risk of water- and vector-borne diseases, including acute diarrhoeal diseases, dengue, skin infections and other communicable diseases. These risks are particularly high in temporary shelters and densely populated areas hosting displaced populations, where limited access to safe water, sanitation and health services can exacerbate disease transmission.

To reduce the risk of communicable disease outbreaks, immediate risk communication, community awareness and preventive health measures, including awareness on preventive measures related to vector-borne diseases in high-risk areas, are required. Many people have sustained injuries due to the flooding, creating an urgent need for first aid, trauma and emergency medical care and referral services for those requiring advanced treatment.

In addition people with chronic medical conditions requiring daily medications are at high risk. The sudden flooding, displacement and loss of homes and livelihoods may also have significant impact on mental health and psychosocial wellbeing of affected people, particularly among children, older people and other vulnerable groups. Mental health and psychosocial support, including psychological first aid and referral services, should be integrated into the immediate response. In the long term, families of deceased and missing persons may experience ambiguous loss, highlighting the need for both immediate and longer-term grief and bereavement support.

As assessments continue and access to affected areas improves, additional health needs and service gaps are likely to emerge. If access to essential health services remains disrupted or the health situation deteriorates, NRCS should be prepared to deploy Red Cross Emergency Clinic (RCEC) capacity, using a full-service or modular approach according to the scale and nature of the needs.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Based on the current NDRRMA situation update reports, the scale and speed of the flood that affected community water sources, intake structures, piped water systems, and household sanitation facilities have been damaged, submerged or contaminated by sediment and flood debris.

Drinking-water infrastructure is among the essential systems requiring priority restoration and confirms that displaced families require temporary safe drinking water and other emergency assistance; however, detailed information on the number of damaged water schemes, contaminated sources, destroyed toilets and affected households remains unavailable, indicating a critical assessment gap.

The immediate WASH priorities in downstream settlements are to ensure access to sufficient safe drinking water through emergency supply, restoration and water-quality treatment; rapidly assess and rehabilitate damaged sanitation facilities while providing temporary, safe and accessible toilets for displaced populations; and conduct targeted hygiene promotion on safe water collection, storage and treatment, handwashing with soap, food hygiene, safe waste disposal and cleaning of flood-affected homes. Attention is required for dispersed riverbank settlements and displaced households that may not be adequately covered by organized relief sites.

The assessment and downstream risks continue to be monitored; WASH interventions should be guided by rapid, location-specific verification that needs are different across all affected settlements.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Flood-affected households in Rasuwa, Nuwakot and Dhading and surrounding areas are experiencing displacement and disruption of normal living conditions, with many families staying in temporary shelters, schools, hostel, old age home, and house of relatives. Many people are taking shelters in jungles, field, highland in open spaces as well. People are still missing and not in contact. Thus, the affected number may vary along with the day passing and information received. The area is prone to human trafficking and violence based on the previous history; thus, the response must be sensitive considering these aspects. Stand-alone protection concerns, child protection concerns are SGBV prevention and response are an utmost need.

The current scenario of the ongoing disaster reflects many people being injured increasing the possibility of disabilities. Due to the chaotic situation, all affected population might be in distress, thus, to overcome the situation, child friendly spaces, women friendly spaces and MHPSS is utmost priority. Additionally, there is high risk of violence in the affected areas specially SGBV. NRCS ensures zero tolerance policy on SEAH. Thus, survivor assistance and local level referral pathways must be strengthened and inform to affected population along with interagency coordination. There is a need to strengthen inclusive and accessible assistance, protection monitoring, community feedback mechanisms, and referral pathways for individuals with specific needs. Additionally, women and girls face additional challenges related to menstrual hygiene management, dignity, privacy and safe access to sanitation facilities. This event across the districts may prevent children from reaching schools and limiting the access to the regular educational facilities. There is also the need of Restoring Family Link (RFL) services in the affected districts whose families are missing.



Education

The Rasuwa flash flood is unfolding. No verified assessment of educational damage is available yet. Reports indicate that the flood has severely affected all educational institutions of Timure, Syabrubesi and other settlements in Rasuwa and Nuwakot.

Schools located along the Bhotekoshi River basin are fully damaged and need to be restored. The actual number of damaged schools is not yet confirmed. Access to educational facilities is challenging. The destruction of roads and bridges is a major concern. More than 40 km road linking Betrawati with the Rasuwagadhi border has reportedly been damaged at multiple points, with several bridges washed away. This damage has may prevent students and teachers from reaching schools.

The number of affected schools, students and teachers is still to be confirmed and will require rapid assessment once access and communication are restored.



Community Engagement And Accountability

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

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

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Access constraints continue to pose a significant challenge to the operation, affecting not only the delivery of relief assistance but also the ability to conduct comprehensive assessments and life-saving search and rescue activities. Flooding, landslides, and damage to key transport corridors have left many affected communities difficult to reach, slowing the movement of response teams, emergency supplies, and assessment personnel. In several locations, access limitations have reduced the frequency of field visits and constrained the collection of verified information on humanitarian needs, making it more difficult to prioritize assistance and refine operational planning. Search and rescue efforts have also been impeded by damaged roads, debris, and challenging terrain, requiring responders to rely on alternative routes and extending the time needed to reach affected populations.

Recognizing these challenges, a strategy is being developed to strengthen operational readiness through the pre-positioning of relief stocks in areas with more reliable access to hazard-prone communities. This approach is intended to reduce response times and enable faster delivery of humanitarian assistance when access routes are disrupted. Effective implementation will require close coordination with government authorities, local administrations, and humanitarian partners to identify suitable storage locations, avoid duplication, and align contingency planning efforts. As search and rescue activities transition towards recovery and relief operations, it is anticipated that greater attention will be focused on improving access solutions through coordinated use of available road and air assets. Continued collaboration among government agencies, military and civil aviation authorities, and humanitarian actors will be critical to overcoming remaining logistical bottlenecks and ensuring assistance reaches communities in need.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The objective of the operation is to address the immediate needs of an estimated 4,000 households (20,000 people) affected by the floods and landslides. The needs of the targeted families in the affected districts will be addressed through relief and transitional shelter support, as well as health, WASH, protection, and cash and voucher assistance (CVA). The needs of the affected population will further be



addressed under the Emergency Appeal including in Shelter, Health and MHPSS, WASH, Livelihoods, and Disaster Risk Reduction.

The DREF is a grant to the wider Emergency Appeal response. The IFRC has launched a Federation-wide Emergency Appeal of CHF 25 million (CHF 18 million IFRC Secretariat). This nine-month DREF operation is launched as a contribution to complement the 24-month Emergency Appeal, to kick off emergency response as part of the overall intervention being implemented by NRCS.

Operation strategy rationale

OVERALL APPROACH

1. NRCS will target 4,000 households (20,000 people) for NFRI distribution.
2. A maximum of 1,000 households (5,000 people) are targeted for transitional shelter support.
3. Major activities will focus on health interventions targeting 10,000 people.
4. A maximum of 2,000 households (10,000 people) will be targeted for multipurpose cash assistance.
5. Emergency WASH and health support will be provided to 1,000 households (5,000 people), integrating with transitional shelter.

The DREF strategy focuses on immediate lifesaving activities. The needs of the affected population will further be addressed under the Emergency Appeal. The operational team will closely monitor the evolving situation and adapt the strategy according to continued assessments to remain relevant in the coming days.

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

SECTOR-WISE

Shelter and Settlement

The emergency shelter item (tarpaulin, high thermal blankets, mattresses, ropes, etc.) distribution strategy is planned based on the level of destruction of houses. According to NRCS standards, each household with a fully destroyed house will be provided with two blankets, two tarpaulins and two mattresses. Each household with a partially destroyed house will be provided with blankets and tarpaulins according to their actual needs.

NRCS has been providing shelter items (tarpaulins, blankets, mattresses, and ropes) since the beginning of the response. The DREF will support the immediate replenishment of these items.

Beyond the emergency shelter item support, 1,000 of the most vulnerable households among those having fully destroyed houses will be supported to build transitional shelters. The transitional shelter support will be provided through CVA of NPR 50,000 (approximately CHF 357) in two instalments according to the Transitional Shelter Construction Guideline of the Government. The transitional shelter strategy is based on an initial government request and is pending more formal shelter needs assessments currently being conducted.

The design of such transitional shelters is being done in coordination with the government, taking into consideration previous practices among Shelter Cluster member agencies as well as accessibility and inclusion issues. A one-bedroom shelter with kitchen space, along with proper lighting facilities, seems most appropriate to have a consistent approach among all supported families. The optimum utilization of local resources and human capacity to build all transitional shelters is one of the foremost considerations in the process. The frame material for shelters will be bamboo or wood, promoting the use of local materials, either salvaged or procured from the local market.

The roofing of shelters is planned to use CGI sheets with required fixing materials. Throughout the implementation process, NRCS District Chapters will coordinate with the District Disaster Management Committee, local government (Municipality/Rural Municipality), and other stakeholders. NRCS will also seek co-funding and collaboration from local authorities and other interested stakeholders for transitional shelters.

Further needs for permanent housing will be addressed through the Emergency Appeal based on detailed assessments.

WASH

The response will support the provision of safe drinking water through bottled water in priority locations based on rapid field verification. Sanitation support will be provided to 1,000 affected households to enable access to safe, functional, and dignified toilet facilities, particularly where existing household sanitation facilities have been damaged or rendered unusable by the flood. Household water treatment will also be supported through the distribution of Aqua Tabs to 1,000 households to reduce the risk of consuming



contaminated water. The modality for toilet construction will be through CVA based on previous similar experiences of the response.

NRCS volunteers, including trained WASH volunteers mobilized through the NRCS District Chapters, will play a central role in community-level implementation. They will conduct hygiene and sanitation promotion through household visits, group sessions, and community outreach, focusing on safe water collection, storage and treatment, handwashing, sanitation practices, food hygiene, and prevention of waterborne diseases.

NRCS Headquarters will provide technical oversight and quality assurance, while NRCS District Chapters and volunteers will ensure that assistance reaches the most affected and underserved downstream communities. All interventions will be implemented in close coordination with local governments and relevant sector authorities, with priority given to displaced households, communities with disrupted water and sanitation facilities, and populations facing the highest public health risks.

NRCS Headquarters, in coordination with relevant government authorities and humanitarian partners, will provide overall technical guidance, resource mobilization, coordination, and monitoring of the WASH response. NRCS District Chapters in the affected districts will lead field-level assessments, identification of priority households and locations, coordination with local governments, and implementation of WASH activities.

Health

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

NRCS has the capacity to deploy an Emergency Clinic (RCEC). The deployment of the RCEC will be confirmed based on assessment results and requests from the Government. The initial costs are covered under the DREF, with continued services being covered under the Emergency Appeal. It is expected that the DREF would cover approximately a 5–6-day deployment of the RCEC.

The NRCS District Chapters are closely working together with local authorities, including district hospitals; coordinated actions will be promoted in affected areas during implementation.

Multipurpose Cash (MPC)

NRCS will provide unconditional cash grants to the targeted 2,000 households according to the minimum expenditure basket of NPR 15,000 (CHF 80). NRCS will select target households based on vulnerability criteria developed by NRCS in coordination with respective municipal authorities. The cash will be transferred directly to targeted households' bank accounts through financial service providers based on the standby agreement with NRCS. NRCS field teams will monitor the use of MPC during home visits.

CROSS-CUTTING

PGI

NRCS will ensure the integration of PGI components across sectoral activities, including Shelter, Health, CVA, and WASH interventions, targeting the most vulnerable among affected households, in particular people with disabilities, pregnant/lactating women, infants, and older people. PGI will be considered while conducting assessments through the collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data (SADD), analysis of who is being reached and who is missing out, and continuous reporting on protection issues for children, older people, adolescent girls, risks of sexual and gender-based violence, human trafficking (children and women), and sector-specific safety concerns to the EOC by all team members and volunteers. For the standalone approaches, 1,000 women (compelled to stay in open spaces for long periods) and adolescent girls from fully and partially destroyed houses are targeted for "dignity kit" support.

In the post-disaster situation, the affected area is at high risk of child and women trafficking. NRCS District Chapter volunteers will be mobilized to disseminate safety measures to prevent trafficking as well as SGBV issues, monitor the situation, and support referral services. NRCS has planned to establish help desks for other sectors, which will serve as a common platform for all NRCS interventions.

The Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Department of NRCS will provide technical support to the respective sectoral leads as well as District Chapters in ensuring that the minimum standard commitments to PGI in emergency programming (published by IFRC and endorsed by NRCS) are applied throughout the planning and implementation of response activities. All volunteers and staff will receive a pocket card with the NRCS Integrity lines and updated minimum standard guidelines, as well as orientation on child protection, reporting



lines, and expected behaviours.

CEA

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

Furthermore, District Chapters and Sub-Chapters will be readily available to listen to and address community concerns. NRCS will maintain a register at the District Chapter and headquarters levels to ensure proper documentation of feedback and responses at a minimum. All activities conducted will be carried out with the knowledge of local government and the willingness of the community, ensuring their engagement in accordance with relevant guidelines of the National Society to ensure transparency and accountability towards communities, government, partners, and stakeholders.

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

Major approaches and activities are as follows:

- Community consultation for identifying the information needed.
- Strengthening multi-sectoral feedback mechanism channels, including information and feedback desks, help desks, and face-to-face meetings (feedback collection, recording, responding, and reporting using KoBo feedback forms).
- Supporting sectors to develop and disseminate key messages in communities, through social media platforms, and through door-to-door campaigns.
- Door-to-door visits for software activities.
- Media mobilization to disseminate sectoral messages (jingles, radio programmes, key messages on social media, etc.), including at least one local FM station in each district.
- Collecting/capturing success stories and interventions for evidence-based advocacy and dissemination (capturing, documentation, videography, publication of stories, learning, and good practices).
- Qualitative surveys (in relation to the distribution of relief items, cash assistance, information sharing, and feedback collection)

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

NRCS will target 20,000 of the most affected people through the DREF, which corresponds to its overall capacity in the country as well as the expected support coming from other actors, including municipalities as well as humanitarian actors who are still planning for their interventions. As for the transitional shelter interventions, the operation considers supporting 2,000 households (10,000 people) of the estimated affected population given the associated costs and budget limitations, where the operation will target those families most at risk of the complications related to the winter season.

Strong targeting criteria will be developed and executed in a participatory way with local public authorities. NRCS will ensure that the relief efforts align with government standards and the actual needs of the affected population. NRCS will also apply gender and diversity-sensitive analysis in recipient selection by targeting women-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, single women, people with disabilities, elderly people, children, SGBV survivors, and displaced people.



Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria for targeted population are:

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

Total Targeted Population

Women	6,120	Rural	34%
Girls (under 18)	4,080	Urban	66%
Men	5,880	People with disabilities (estimated)	2%
Boys (under 18)	3,920		
Total targeted population	20,000		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Severe access constraints due to washed-away bridges and disrupted roads.	Continue assessment and response as affected areas become accessible Coordinate with authorities and local response structures



	particularly around temporary or transitional housing solutions to coordinate MPC . Preposition stocks as close to affected areas as possible.
Incomplete and unverified information on the affected population, casualties, housing damage, and missing travelers and tourists.	Rapid assessment teams are expected to provide updated information after reaching accessible areas and returning from field visits.
Intermittent communications due to damage and disruption to telecommunications infrastructure, combined with challenges with satellite communications	Local NRCS branch is prioritized main focal points and information source for updates on the ground.
Increased risk of waterborne diseases due to disrupted water supply, sanitation and hygiene services, displacement and overcrowding.	Ensure safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and hygiene supplies, promote hygiene practices, and strengthen disease surveillance and early detection of outbreaks.
Risk of further flooding and landslides, including from a debris-blocked lake on the Bhote Koshi River where water levels are rising. The lake began overflowing, creating a potential risk of further downstream flooding and temporarily disrupting rescue operations.	Continued monitoring and hazard information updates from Government sources and adherence to Government directives.
Further rainfall during the monsoon season may further delay relief efforts due to washed out roads not previously affected.	Closely coordinate assistance with the Government and other humanitarian actors. Preposition stocks in strategic locations for further distributions.
Delays in beneficiary targeting.	Begin coordinating with relevant cluster sectors immediately to begin generating beneficiary lists to support cash distribution and other activities.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

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

Enabling safe and secure programme delivery is a priority for IFRC and a standard security framework as well as a country security plan is in place which applies to all IFRC-deployed personnel. The National Society enjoys a good level of community acceptance countrywide, with established networks of community-based volunteers. There is recognition of and respect for the RC emblem and understanding of the activities carried out by the Movement. Regular contact is maintained with local security networks. IFRC country office also participates in a range of stakeholder meetings in which safety and security matters are considered and discussed, including Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings convened by the UNRC office.

An IFRC country security team is in place and the general safety and security situation in country is constantly monitored. The security officer disseminates Security Advisories, including any necessary temporary restrictions when appropriate. Safety and Security alerts are also sent via SMS messages. All new and visiting international personnel are provided with a security welcome pack and must attend a security briefing within 24 hours of arrival in-country.

Field movement monitoring is in place, with field travel monitored closely through radio contact and phone communications. The security team has local networks in the areas of operation and is ready to put in place security contingency plans if necessary. All teams have access to first aid kits, hard copy road map with alternative routes, contingency supplies of water, food and funds to enable them to be self-sufficient in the event they become stranded.

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

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 554,744

Targeted Persons: 20,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of households provided with emergency shelter items support	4,000
Number of households provided with conditional cash assistance for transitional shelter	1,000
Number of targeted sites for which debris removal has been completed.	3
Percentage of assisted households reporting shelter assistance met immediate shelter needs	80

Priority Actions

- Coordinate with other CVA/shelter actors to minimize duplication.
- Mobilize technical volunteers
- Distribution and replenishment of non-food relief items
- Provide conditional cash grant for transitional shelter support
- Conduct debris clearance
- Conduct post-distribution monitoring



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 169,947

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of households provided with unconditional cash assistance.	2,000
Percentage of households who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households, according to their priorities)	80

Priority Actions

- Conduct rapid market assessment.
- Coordinate beneficiary selection with other CVA actors to avoid duplication.



- Provide multi-purpose cash support based on a minimum expenditure basket enough for a month in Nepal in accordance with the approved shock-responsive and social protection (srsp) relief standard of the Government of Nepal
- Conduct Post distribution monitoring of MPC support (with transitional shelter and WASH cash support)



Budget: CHF 7,364

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of Volunteers mobilize on MHPSS, ECV, FA	30
Number of RCEC deployment	1
Number of people who receive mental health and psychosocial services in emergency situation.	1,000
Number of people reached with health promotion as a response to an emergency by community-based volunteers	10,000

Priority Actions

- Provide first aid services by mobilizing first aid-trained volunteers.
- Provide services on MHPSS, ECV, etc.
- Provide services through Red Cross Emergency Clinic deployment
- Mobilize volunteers trained on MHPSS, ECV, First Aid, etc.
- Orient emergency teams on basic Psychological First Aid (PFA) to integrate into their work.



Budget: CHF 134,688

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people reached with safe drinking water	10,000
Number of households that received an improved sanitation facility	1,000
Number of people covered with hygiene promotion activities.	10,000
Percentage of households that have access to sufficient safe water which meets Sphere in terms of quantity and quality in the response period	80

Priority Actions

- Distribute bottled water in affected areas
- Orientation on water treatment and distribution of water purification tablets.
- Installation of emergency toilets in camps and community clusters
- Hygiene promotion interventions in camps and communities
- Conduct Post distribution monitoring of cash support



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 30,307

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of temporary safe spaces established/operated	3
Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming.	10,000
National Society completed the IFRC Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis.	1
Percentage of assisted people reporting assistance was safe, accessible, inclusive and dignified	80

Priority Actions

- Conduct PGI assessment, Programmatic (Response) safeguarding risk assessment and child safeguarding risk assessment.
- Strengthening of Staff and volunteer capacity on PGI, safeguarding/PSEAH
- Dignified hygiene kit distribution
- Establish child-friendly spaces
- Establish help desks (surveillance, child protection, elderly assistance)
- Establish safe referral and response mechanism for handling sensitive feedback.
- Dissemination of Integrity lines (internal and external)



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 4,532

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people receiving relevant operational information	10,000
Number of feedback received and responded to	1,500
Percentage of people surveyed who report receiving useful and actionable	80



Priority Actions

- Provide timely, relevant and accessible information through appropriate communication channels and formats, tailored to the needs and context of priority communities.
- Conduct meaningful two-way communication, including community consultations and dialogue, allowing communities to ask questions, raise concerns, and contribute to response planning
- Strengthen staff and volunteer capacity in CEA, including meaningful engagement, two-way communication and appropriate approaches to address community feedback and concerns.
- Establish a Helpdesk in the affected area for information dissemination, registration of the affected families, and collection of feedback and concerns.
- Establish or strengthen multiple community feedback and complaints mechanisms appropriate to context, including Hotline 1130 to raise questions, concerns, rumours and feedback on response activities.
- Regularly collect, analyze and respond to community feedback and use community feedback and insights to review and adapt response activities.
- Coordinate with sectors to integrate CEA approaches throughout the implementation.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 14,162

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of public communication materials/ visibility (e.g., social media posts, web articles, infographics, media article/ interview)	5
Number of PDM conducted	1

Priority Actions

- Develop M&E plan template and data tracking tool based on the AP Monitoring Framework
- Conduct monitoring based on the AP Monitoring Framework
- Provide technical support on operations, logistics, PMER, etc.
- Collect field photos, videos, and testimonials to support public communications and media engagement.
- Facilitate PDM for relevant sectors (eg. Shelter, MPC and WASH) in close coordination with NRCS.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 84,159

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of staff and volunteers oriented on pre-deployment	250

Number of NS volunteers insured	150
Number of lessons learnt workshop conducted	1

Priority Actions

- Transportation and distribution of relief items
- Monitoring and supervision activities from NS HQs to the field
- Conduct pre-deployment orientation for the volunteers
- Provide NRCS volunteers with insurance
- Conduct Lessons Learned workshop in conjunction with NRCS

About Support Services

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

At least 150 volunteers will be mobilized for a minimum of three months as the operation implementation period. The volunteers will support in implementing activities at household levels such as health and hygiene orientation, handwashing demonstration, door-to-door visits for sharing information on MPC, and other CVA activities, as well as collecting feedback at the household level. The volunteers will play a vital role in bridging the gap between the field, the District Chapter, and the NHQ as required. The NRCS working on a human and volunteer resources plan that will include more details on the number of staff and volunteers that will be included in the response.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

The NRCS is taking into consideration inclusion while selecting and deploying the volunteers.

Will surge personnel be deployed? If yes, please provide the role profile needed.

Yes
Nine surge alerts have been sent out. Out of these, the Communication Coordinator have been deployed.

Additional roles are supported by the Asia Pacific Regional Office and in-country partners, including the positions of Operations Coordinator, Field Coordinator, Shelter Officer, CVA Coordinator, PMER Officer, and WASH Officer.

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

All procurement that cannot be managed by NRCS district chapters (as per NRCS policy) will be managed by the IFRC Country Delegation in close cooperation with NRCS HQ colleagues. As it is expected local markets will not be able to provide for the scale of humanitarian relief expected, international procurement is expected. IFRC will use existing framework agreements where relevant, in particular for high thermal blankets and tarpaulins. The IFRC is coordinating with the logistics cluster in country to ensure last-mile delivery can be done efficiently.



How will this operation be monitored?

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

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

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

Visibility:

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

Documentation:

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

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

Partnership:

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



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

Code - Nepal Red Cross Society
Flood Response-Nepal

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	901,613
Shelter and Basic Household Items	554,774
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	169,947
Health	7,364
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	134,688
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	30,307
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	4,532
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	98,321
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	14,162
National Society Strengthening	84,159

TOTAL BUDGET	999,934
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all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

National Society contact: Sagar Shrestha, Director, Disaster Management, sagar.SHRESTHA@nrccs.org

IFRC Appeal Manager: David Fisher, Head of Delegation, Country Delegation, Nepal, david.fisher@ifrc.org

IFRC Project Manager: Shrinkhala Thapa, Coordinator, Programs and Operations, shrinkhala.thapa@ifrc.org

[Click here for the reference](#)

