

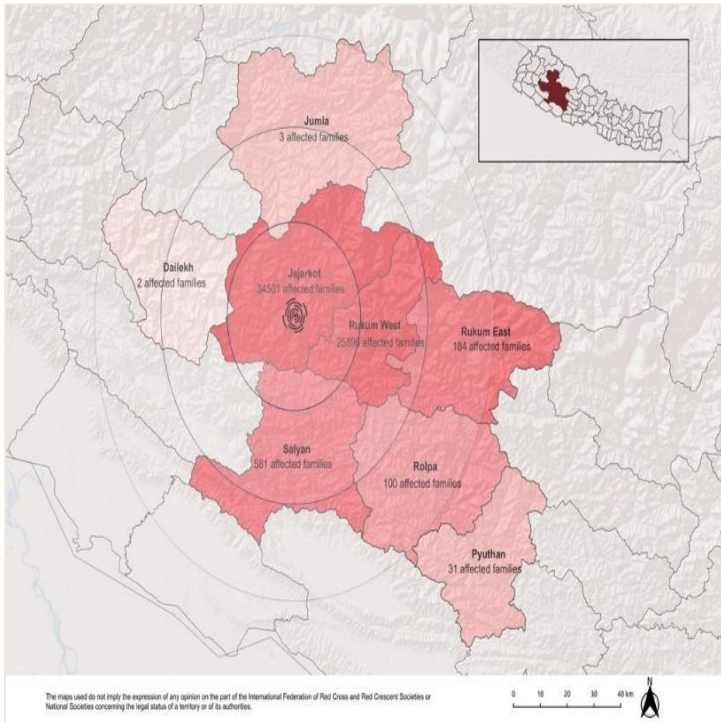
Emergency appeal №: MDRNP016 Emergency appeal launched: 07/11/2023 Operational Strategy published: 28/11/2023	Glide №: EQ-2023-000214-NPL
Final report issued on: 30/06/2025 Operation timeframe with extended period: 16 months (04/11/2023 - 31/03/2025)	Timeframe covered by final report: From 03/11/2023 to 31/03/2025
Number of people targeted: 50,000	Number of people assisted: 29,765
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 5 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 7 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 794,627



A completed water scheme in Salyan district with the support of the IFRC Network as part of the Karnali EQ Operation. (Photo: NRCS)

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis



Map of affected areas (source: IFRC)

In the late night of 3 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 Affairs¹.

The displaced families were compelled to stay in open space immediately after the earthquake. They were facing challenges in managing their shelters and had limited access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, food and primary health services, as health posts were damaged by the earthquake. The Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), Government of Nepal, and other

humanitarian organization distributed emergency shelter items right after the earthquake. This supported them in managing emergency shelters to some extent. But it was not enough to protect them from the harsh winter. The Government of Nepal allocated funds for the construction of the transitional shelter for the affected households, and NRCS supported 600 households with transitional shelters in accordance with the Government plan. This support enabled affected households to shift from emergency shelter to transitional shelter.

As of March 2025, affected people continue to live in the transitional shelters, which were constructed using locally available salvaged materials and galvanized corrugated sheets. The construction was based on the Temporary Housing Construction Grant Procedure for Earthquake-Affected Households of the Government of Nepal².

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) requested humanitarian actors in February 2025 to provide technical and financial support for the mobilization of technical engineers, who will be deployed in the affected communities to conduct a detailed damage assessment. The NRCS was not in a position to support Detailed Damaged Assessment (DDA) since the operation was closed in March 2025.

In terms of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), the drinking water support schemes sustained major damage in the earthquake, leaving people with minimized access to drinking water. To address this, local authorities and humanitarian organizations, including NRCS, supported the rehabilitation/reconstruction of damaged water facilities. In addition to this, conditional and unconditional cash grants provided by the humanitarian organization supported affected population to manage their basic needs as well as restore their livelihood opportunities.

¹ <http://www.drrportal.gov.np/>

² https://bipad.gov.np/uploads/publication_pdf/siterep_jajarkot_6.pdf

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and response

NRCS implemented an IFRC-wide response, reaching **29,765 people** with at least one activity, based on the one plan approach in the affected communities with the support from the IFRC Network present in Nepal, including the IFRC Secretariat and five integrated members: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross. Another 11 IFRC Members provided support through the IFRC appeal: American Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong Red Cross Branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Saudi Red Crescent Authority, The Canadian Red Cross Society, The Netherlands Red Cross, and Turkish Red Crescent Society, as well as European Commission-DG ECHO.

As of March 2025, 600 highly impacted households (3,000 people) received conditional cash grants for transitional shelter construction in two instalments, NPR 25,000 (approximately CHF 179) in each instalment. All 600 targeted households completed their transitional shelters, including a toilet and water storage tank, and moved into the transitional shelters. Among them, 200 most vulnerable households also received an additional top-up of NPR. NPR 15,000 (approximately CHF. 105) to improve their shelter for better protection against seasonal risks such as rain, heat, and cold.

While selecting shelter targeted households (600 households), a vulnerability criterion was developed which included not only those with fully damaged houses, but also those whose houses had sustained impact but can be made liveable with minor repairs and protected from heat, cold, and monsoon rains.

Updated: 31 March 2025

Key Updates - Relief Phase Nepal: Karnali Earthquake



Achievement as March 2025.

 Emergency Shelter: 29,765 people were reached with emergency shelter kits consisting of tarpaulin, mattresses, rope, and winter kits.	 Health and Hygiene Promotion: 6,997 people reached along with 702 hygiene kits distributed	 School education kits: 4,948 school students from36 schools reached with school education kits
 Temporary Shelter: 600 households received conditional cash grants to support temporary shelter construction	 Toilets: 1,053 household toilets constructed through conditional cash support and technical assistance and7 Institutional toilet were constructed	 JYRC formed/reformed: 26 Junior Youth Red Cross circles formed/reformed in same number of schools
 Multi Purpose Cash Grant: 4,173 households received a multi-purpose cash grant	 Water supply scheme: 23 water supply schemes completed, reaching 951 families	 Livelihood support: 689 households received conditional cash grants for livelihood,3 irrigation canals, and9 foot trails, 3 mitigation schemes constructed through the cash for work modality, engaging234 individuals
 Red Cross Emergency Clinic Deployment: 3581 people reached from 4 RCEC deployment	 Mental health and psychosocial support: 25,087 people reached through 76 trained staff and volunteers	 DRR and Preparedness: 9 small-scale mitigation schemes completed; emergency response kit supported to13 LEOC/DEOC
 Community Engagement and Accountability: 24,554 people were reached through help desk and other activities	 Health system Strengthening: 9 health institutes received essential health equipment	 Volunteer mobilization: 525 volunteers mobilized

Internal

An additional 453 households received cash support of NPR 15,000 (approximately CHF 105) to construct a toilet since this support was not included in the government-provided grant for transitional shelter. These households are different from the 600 households mentioned above, to whom the conditional cash grants for transitional shelter construction included toilet and water tank construction. For IFRC-wide data on shelter and toilet support, kindly refer to the respective section in Section C.

The overall operation was implemented in two phases: relief (from November 2023 to April 2024) and early recovery (from May 2024 to March 2025). During the emergency period for the first three months, NRCS provided emergency assistance (at least one item) to **5,953 families** (29,765 people, including 14,585 females) supported through the emergency appeal.

A total of 689 households received a conditional cash grant for livelihood support in two instalments, NPR. 25,000 (approximately CHF. 334) per instalment. Targeted households identified their livelihood options in a simple business plan, which included their investment modality and the sustainability of their selected option. According to the business plan developed by targeted families, they used their cash grant for goat keeping, buffalo rearing, poultry, vegetable farming, tailoring, iron smithing, grocery shop, etc. As of March 2025, 680 families had received the second instalment. Nine families didn't receive the second instalment since they dropped out of their business. Both instalments were transferred directly to the beneficiary's bank account from the IFRC's bank account.

In addition, 15 cash for work (CFW) initiatives were completed in three districts. The community identified 234 unskilled labourers from the economically vulnerable houses. They were engaged to restore and construct foot trails, in restoration and expansion of the irrigation canal, and in mitigation works. The daily wages were provided to them according to the government's daily wage scale. For IFRC-wide data, refer to the respective section in Section C.

The emergency multi-purpose cash grant distribution was completed during the response phase in May 2024. A total of 20,865 people, including 10,224 females of 4,173 families, received a multipurpose cash grant of NPR 15,000 (approximately CHF 98) to address their basic need. MPC amount NPR 15,000 per family as Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) was agreed by the Cash Working Group members along with the Government of Nepal line ministries and departments. For detailed sectoral information, kindly refer to the previous operation updates available [here](#).

As of March 2025, 25,087 people were reached with mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS) through community-based MHPSS interventions focused on household visits and orientation sessions. Similarly, NRCS had distributed 9,328 dignity kits to women of reproductive age, 4,500 Kishori kits³ were distributed to adolescent girls, and 580 solar lamps were distributed to the affected people with support from the IFRC appeal and UNFPA.

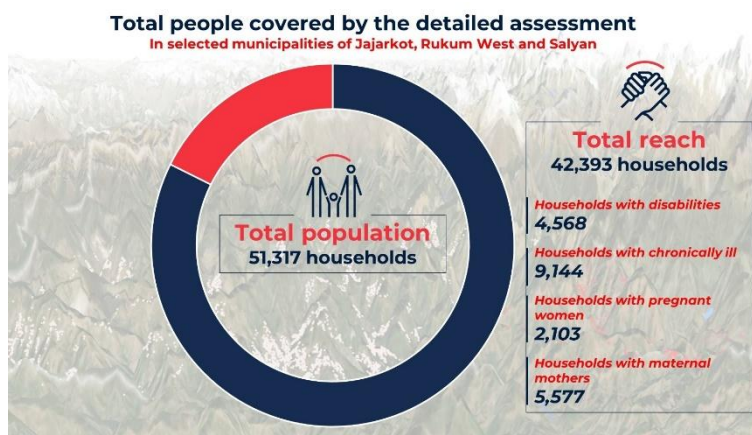
NRCS conducted health and hygiene promotion activities in the communities, reaching out to at least 25,803 people, including 13,159 females. Along with this, NRCS distributed 782 hygiene kits to the people affected by the earthquake, reaching out to 3,910 people, including 1,994 females.

Needs analysis

Needs analysis

The NRCS conducted an Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA) and a detailed household assessment to identify the immediate and early recovery needs of the affected communities. The IRA was conducted within 72 hours of the disaster, and a detailed household assessment was conducted in December 2023. In April-May 2024, at the end of the relief phase, the NRCS conducted a series of community consultations to assess further needs and gaps for the recovery stage. These assessments and community consultations revealed the following needs for relief and recovery phases:

Relief/Emergency phase:



³ Kishori kit contains items for female adolescent – sanitary items, women undergarment etc.

Emergency phase needs remained unchanged. Following the earthquake, affected families urgently needed shelter support. Many families remained in makeshift tents or outdoors, facing severe winter conditions in districts like Jajarkot and Rukum West. NRCS worked with local authorities to distribute emergency shelter items and build transitional shelters. Health impacts were widespread, with reports of mental health issues. Cold-related illnesses were prevalent and were exacerbated by damage to health facilities, necessitating temporary community health services. Damage to WASH infrastructure, particularly toilets and water sources, posed risks of waterborne diseases. Furthermore, households residing in temporary shelters faced risks of sexual and gender-based violence. Urgent action was needed to provide mental health support, prevent violence, and ensure care for vulnerable groups like children and pregnant women. More details on the relief phase needs can be accessed from the previous reports.

Recovery Phase:

The detailed assessment conducted in the affected districts, along with community consultations conducted with the affected communities, showed that shelter remained the top priority. Needs ranged from transitional shelter, which kept the affected population safe during the relief phase, to permanent housing reconstruction, which is being led by the Government of Nepal. In WASH, recovery needs included the rehabilitation/reconstruction of damaged water points, sanitation facilities, together with hygiene promotion in the community to prevent disease outbreaks. Damaged health infrastructure also required rehabilitation/reconstruction together with equipment support and health promotional activities, including mental health and psychological support. Livelihoods had been disrupted, with many people having lost livestock, agriculture, etc. Cash grants, together with skill-based training and support to market linkages, were identified as a major need of the communities during the community consultation. Disaster risk reduction remained critical, especially with forecasted monsoon rains that increased flood and landslide risks, necessitating community preparedness at the local level.

In addition, earthquake-affected communities required child-friendly spaces and violence prevention measures. The detailed assessment findings showed that 52 per cent of the total households surveyed reported that their houses were completely damaged by the earthquake, forcing them to reside in temporary shelters in close proximity, increasing the risk of sexual and gender-based violence. Vulnerable groups such as children, women, the elderly, and people with disabilities needed mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and assistive devices, many of which were lost during the earthquake. Integrating DAPS and referral pathways was essential to reduce SGBV risks among the affected population during the implementation period.

Operational risk assessment

Risks identified during the operation were:

- **Challenging Access to Targeted Areas:** Access to targeted areas remained difficult due to distance and poor road conditions. NRCS and IFRC deployed operational vehicles to support activities.
- **Damaged Office in Jajarkot District:** The earthquake destroyed the NRCS office in Jajarkot district. The team worked from a rented space that lacked reliable internet access and power backup. IFRC supported the NRCS Jajarkot District chapter for renting office spaces and other facilities such as internet and other logistical/administrative arrangements.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The Karnali Earthquake Response Operation was launched to support 10,000 families (approximately 50,000 individuals) across the severely affected districts of Rukum West, Salyan, and Jajarkot. The operation successfully reached over 29,000 people with at least one form of sectoral assistance. The overall operation was carried out in two phases, the relief phase during first six months targeting to fulfill immediate humanitarian needs of affected

population and the recovery phase in the remaining period to assist targeted households and communities to recover from the impact of earthquake. The strategy remained consistent throughout, focusing on shelter and settlements, multi-purpose cash grants, WASH, health promotion, livelihoods, disaster risk reduction, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), and community engagement and accountability (CEA).

In order to provide Shelter and Settlements services, the operation developed a two-track approach i) distributing emergency shelter items immediately after the earthquake to enable displaced families to establish emergency shelter and ii) providing in conditional cash grants to support targeted households to construct their transitional shelters. Since post-disaster assessments (IRA and detailed assessments) clearly indicated the affected population lacked proper access to drinking water and sanitation facilities, as these had been damaged by the earthquake, the operation developed a strategy to support targeted households in constructing toilets and installing drinking water tanks. In the relief phase, the WASH component ensured access to clean water and sanitation by repairing damaged water points and promoting hygiene practices. Health interventions focused on mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and disease prevention. Livelihood support included conditional cash assistance to help vulnerable families recover economically. DRR activities involved small-scale mitigation and nature-based solutions to enhance community resilience. PGI and CEA were integrated across all sectors to ensure an inclusive and accountable delivery service. Feedback mechanisms were established, though the review highlighted the need for better communication about how feedback was addressed to build community trust.

The IFRC played a key role in operational support. Vehicles were deployed early, and IT support helped establish a temporary office in Jajarkot after the local chapter office was damaged. IFRC’s security, PMER (Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting), and communications teams collaborated closely with Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) counterparts to ensure smooth implementation, robust monitoring, and effective public communication.

An internal review conducted before the operation’s closure in March 2025 identified several key lessons. These included the importance of analyzing local contexts and using climate-friendly materials for transitional shelters, the unplanned but impactful distribution of school kits (supported by the Hong Kong Red Cross Branch of the Red Cross Society of China), and the need to improve transparency in the feedback loop process.

The operational approach for recovery activities included active engagement of communities and local authorities. Formation of community-level committee (specifically for WASH, irrigation, and livelihoods) was considered from the beginning, which took ownership of sustainability after closure of this operation. By March 2025, NRCS district chapters had handed over completed activities to local stakeholders. Water schemes were transferred to user committees, livelihood initiatives to ward offices, and infrastructure projects to district chapters. While the operation concluded, the NRCS continues to engage with communities through its core services such as blood donation, first aid, and ambulance services.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	People Reached: 29,765
		Female: 15,180
		Male: 14,585
Objective:	<i>Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</i>	

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i># of people provided with basic and safe emergency shelter that adequately enables essential household and livelihood activities to be undertaken with dignity. (Relief and Recovery Phase)</i>	3,000 (600 families)	10,000 (2,000 families)
	<i># of people (and households) provided with household items that support the restoration and maintenance of health, dignity, and safety, and the undertaking of daily domestic activities in and around the home. (Relief Phase)</i>	29,765 (5,953 families)	40,000 (8,000 families)
	<i># of staff and volunteers who completed training in emergency shelter and emergency household items. (Relief Phase)</i>		849 staff and volunteers and other technical people
	<i># of people who attended training/awareness raising sessions on transitional safe shelter. (Relief Phase and Recovery phase)</i>	3,000	50,000

As of March 2025, NRCS has reached 29,765 people (including 15,180 females) through emergency shelter distribution, transitional shelter construction, and safer construction awareness.

Emergency Shelter

The NRCS distributed non-food relief items (tarpaulins, blankets, and mattresses) to 5,953 affected families, reaching out to 29,765 people (including 15,180 females). The distribution pattern differed in three districts, as the demand was high while the supply of total relief items was limited. The district chapter had to cover the immediate needs of all affected families, as there were very few humanitarian actors providing emergency shelter items in the initial phase. According to the NRCS distribution report, 945 families received two pieces of each item (tarpaulins, blankets, and mattresses). The remaining 5,008 families received at least two types of relief materials according to their needs. NRCS NHQs and district chapters mobilized their stock of these items immediately after the onset of the earthquake and distributed them to the affected households.

The shelter relief items were distributed to the displaced families, whose houses were destroyed by the earthquake, to establish emergency shelters. Most households resided in these emergency shelters until they completed the construction of transitional shelters. Based on the distribution report, the IFRC completed the procurement of 13,410 blankets, 4,000 tarpaulins through the IFRC Regional Office, and 6,000 mattresses from Country Delegation within the operation period. These emergency shelters provided temporary protection until households could construct more durable transitional shelters supported through cash grants.

Due to the urgency of the situation, NRCS deployed already-trained volunteers after providing brief orientations, as conducting full training sessions would have delayed the emergency response.

Transitional Shelter

The NRCS provided conditional cash grants for transitional shelter construction, integrated with sanitation facility and water storage tank for 600 households in Jajarkot (350) and Rukum West (250 households), reaching 3,000 people, including 1,531 females. IFRC-wide support breakdown of the target is provided in below table:

Table 1: IFRC-Wide support -breakdown of households targeted for shelter construction

IFRC Network	Districts		Target	People reached		
	Jajarkot	Rukum West	Shelter	Male	Female	Total
IFRC Secretariat	140	130	270	661	689	1,350
British Red Cross	70	70	140	343	357	700
Danish Red Cross	30	20	50	122	128	250
Swiss Red Cross	110	30	140	343	357	700
Total	350	250	600	1,496	1,531	3,000

The households were selected based on criteria developed in consultation with the local government and other key stakeholders in the affected communities. They received cash through a bank transfer in two equal installments. The second installment was transferred once the targeted households completed the superstructure, which was verified by NRCS field-level technical volunteers. These technical volunteers, hired from provincial technical institutes for their internships (on-the-job training, or OJT), were fully engaged in communities from the beginning until the completion of the transitional shelters. All assisted households began living in their transitional shelters by mid-May 2024.



A family affected by the earthquake is now living in the transitional shelter in Jajarkot District. (Photo: IFRC Nepal CD)

In addition, out of 600 households, 200 of the most vulnerable households received an additional NPR 15,000 (approximately CHF 105) to improve the livability of their shelters. This included insulation of walls, roof, and internal spaces to provide protection from heat, cold, and monsoon rain. These improvements were essential due to the limited thermal performance of CGI sheets used in the transitional shelter design. Out of 200 households, 68 received shelter improvement cash support from the IFRC, 32 from the British Red Cross, and 100 from the Swiss Red Cross bilateral support. The IFRC transferred the funds to the targeted family's bank account in two equal installments, whereas NRCS transferred the amount to targeted households who were supported by the in-country members.

The NRCS mobilized 92 volunteers to provide support for the transitional shelters supported by the Government, as well as uploading data in the [BIPAD Portal](#). These activities were completed in May 2024 and were reported in the previous Operations Update available [here](#).

Safe Shelter Awareness

The NRCS conducted orientation sessions for staff and volunteers on safer construction sessions, using some of the events and steps of the Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) approach. A total of 164 staff and volunteers were oriented in all three districts. The district chapters mobilized these volunteers in the communities to provide on-the-spot sessions to households who had started to construct their permanent houses. A total of 601 households (3,005 people) were reached through community-level sessions. The volunteers distributed IEC materials related to safer shelter constructions. Community-level activities for safer shelter awareness were completed in December 2024. These sessions helped households adopt safer construction practices during the early phases of permanent house reconstruction, complementing the support provided for transitional shelters.

Compressed Stabilised Earth Blocks (CSEB) Procurement

As of March 2025, two machines for making compressed stabilized earth blocks (CSEB) were set up in different places in Jajarkot District and these machines were used for producing blocks. The NRCS, together with the local community, formed a committee to run the block-making plant. This group was responsible for keeping production going and selling the blocks in areas affected by the earthquake in Jajarkot District.



The compressed stabilized earth blocks are installed in two locations of Jajarkot which will start selling blocks for construction once the permanent shelter construction is started. (Photo: Manish Timsina, NRCS)

The NRCS coordinated the procurement of these machines through a tender following its existing regulations. The first tender was not successful because the vendor could not fulfil all the requirements. So, the process had to be done again, twice. In the third round, the supplier met all the conditions, but the delivery and setting-up time was beyond the initial operation end date, which was 31 December 2024. Because of this delay, but not limited to it, the emergency appeal period was extended until 31 March 2025. Though not used in the immediate transitional shelter construction, the CSEB initiative supports long-term recovery by promoting environmentally friendly and cost-effective building materials.

Model House Construction

The district chapter, in coordination with the municipality, agreed to build a model house on the land provided by the municipality; however, later it was found out that the land had some legal issues. Due to this constraint, the activity was not implemented, and funds were redirected to other construction lines.

As of March 2025, the achievement remained low against the set targets due to the low funding coverage of the appeal, IFRC-wide, which was only 43 per cent. Therefore, the original target of this operation couldn't be reached because of the low funding coverage.

Challenges and constraints:

- **Delayed beneficiary selection process resulting in delayed cash transfer:** The selection process took longer than expected, as it needed several steps of verification and approval by the authorities. This resulted in a delay of cash transfer into the accounts of beneficiaries and the start of the construction of the transitional shelter. NRCS District Chapters mobilized volunteers for help desks to accelerate the verification process. Additionally, the IFRC Country Delegation mobilized two field-based staff who provided the required technical support to NRCS District Chapters.
- **Transitional shelter support:** Most of the households receiving a conditional cash grant selected the CGI sheet, which they used to construct a transitional shelter. However, they faced challenges because of the use of CGI sheet that was not weather-friendly, neither for hot nor cold weather conditions. The NRCS, with the approval from the IFRC provided additional cash grants to selected households who were in need to improve their transitional shelter. These households completed improvements of shelters using locally available insulation materials.

Lessons Learnt:

- Although the transitional shelter support is very much relevant in such a kind of emergency, however, there is still a need to develop common fast-tracked approaches among authorities and humanitarian communities for timely targeting and selection procedures.
- Systematic analysis of local context as well as available climate-friendly materials in the community, which can be used to construct a transitional shelter, provides a clear benchmark for appropriate transitional shelter solutions for such emergencies. The shelter cluster team needs to develop a catalogue of transitional shelter models with BoQ in accordance with the different topographies and geographical locations of the country.



Livelihoods

People Reached: 3,445

Female: **1,757**

Male: **1,688**

Objective:	<i>Communities, especially in disaster and crisis-affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of people reached with livelihood assistance</i>	3,445 people	10,000 people (1,000 families)
	<i># of people provided with livelihood trainings</i>	771	1,000 people

During the Karnali Earthquake Operation, NRCS reached out to 680 targeted families with the final installment of livelihood support as well as various training on livelihood. By the end of this operation, nine families who had received the first installment did not receive the final installment as they were unable to execute their business plan as some families left to neighbouring countries for seasonal migration and some didn't want to be involved in the second round.

Conditional cash grant for livelihood support

The NRCS provided a conditional cash grant to the targeted households who were selected jointly by NRCS District Chapters, respective municipalities, and communities. The selection criteria include:

- the damage caused by the earthquake,
- economic status of the household,
- female-headed households,
- child-headed households
- a household with a person living with disability

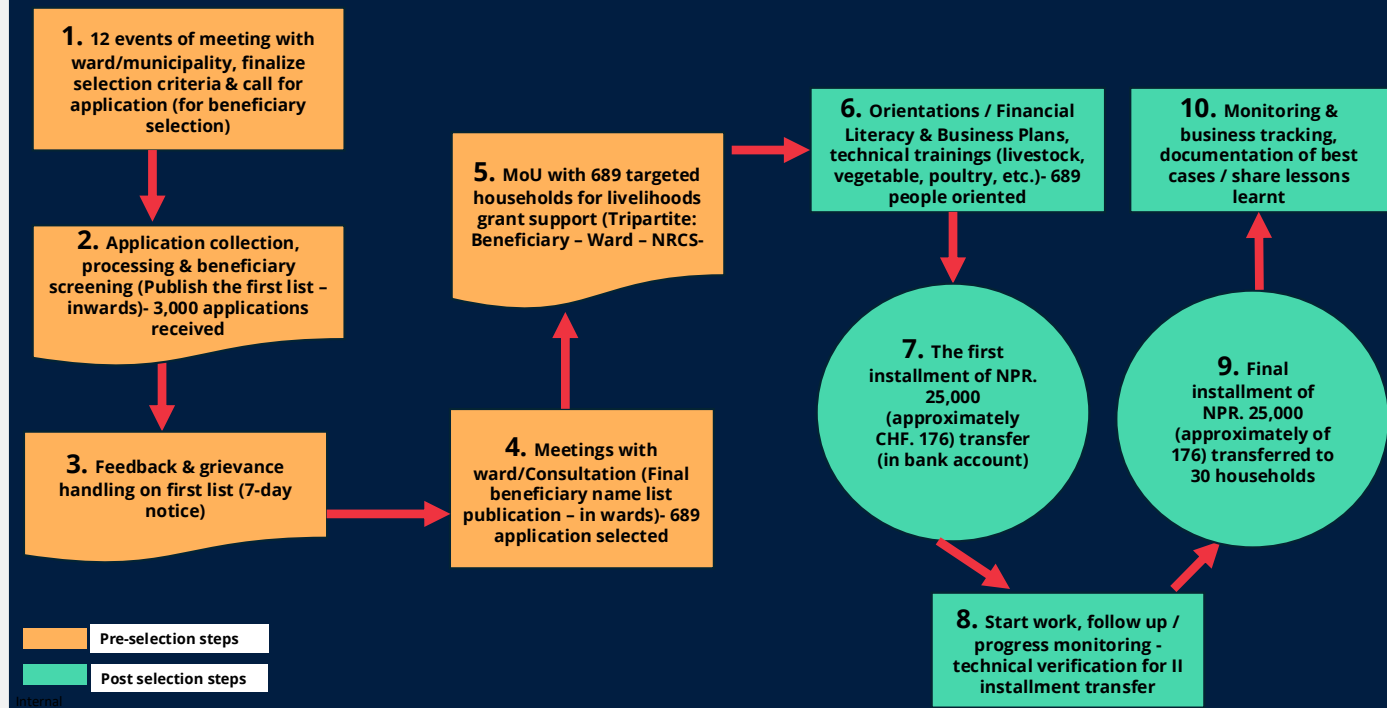
All the cash transfers to 689 households were done through bank transfer, followed by an SMS notification to the recipient about the cash transferred to their bank account in two instalments worth of NPR 25,000 (approximately CHF 176) for each instalment. The IFRC and NRCS transferred this amount directly to the bank account of these targeted households. The conditions for the cash grant were: **i.** to invest in the same business as prepared and submitted by the targeted household, **ii.** Utilization of the first instalment as per the business plan, **iii.** technical monitoring and verification by the technical team for the second instalment.

Table 2: IFRC-Wide details on conditional cash grant for livelihood support

Districts	IFRC	BRC	SRC	Total	Male	Female	Total
Jajarkot	210	0	40	250	613	638	1,250
Rukum West	206	0	40	246	603	627	1,230
Salyan	126	25	42	193	473	492	965
Total	542	25	122	689	1,688	1,757	3,445

NRCS district chapters organized financial literacy/ business plan training for all 689 people; one person from each selected household attended the training. The NRCS organized skill-based training related to livestock rearing and seasonal vegetable farming for 500 people, another 21 people received technical training for electrical work, and the remaining 21 were trained on seasonal seeds production and animal husbandry. The training was facilitated by technical expertise from the government-level agriculture and livestock offices. Community level orientation on cattle insurance was organized in Darma Rural Municipality, where 187 farmers received information regarding the benefits of insurance, the claim process, and steps to approach for technical support from the livestock office and insurance companies. NECO Insurance Company supported facilitators for all these community sessions.

Process of livelihood conditional cash grant support



A single women living alone in Rukum who was affected by the earthquake of November 2023, received livelihood support from the NRCS is now a proud owner three goats. She is positive that she will start earning income as soon as goats are big enough to be sold for meat purpose in the market. (Photo: Jeena Malakar, IFRC Nepal CD)

Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) Trainings

The NRCS conducted Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) training for staff and volunteers of all three district chapters. A total of 76 people were trained. The NRCS district chapters mobilized these trained volunteers in the targeted communities for livelihood-related activities, such as conducting livelihood assessments, collection of beneficiary’s details, promoting CEA activities, beneficiary selection, supporting the development of business plans, and regular monitoring of progress of livelihood activities.

Cash For Work

The NRCS district chapter worked together with communities to construct and renovate 15 infrastructure projects through cash for work initiatives such as small-scale mitigation works, maintaining irrigation canals, and foot trails as part of DRR activities. The NRCS and community formed a committee that identified the schemes, prepared the construction/renovation plan, selected unskilled labour among the community members for CfW, and completed construction. As a result, 175 unskilled labour from the community benefited through daily wages as per the district rate.

As of March 2025, the achievement is low against the targets set due to the low funding coverage of the appeal IFRC-wide of only 43 per cent, hence the original target of this operation couldn’t be reached.

Challenges and constraints:

- **Delayed beneficiary selection process resulting in delayed cash transfer:** Although the conditional cash grant for livelihood support was added only in the early recovery phase, starting from May 2024, the long procedures, such as beneficiary consultation, consultation with authorities, selection procedures, approval of the selected list of targeted households from the authorities, business plan development, training, bank account verification/opening process, etc., caused a delay in the transfer of the first instalment. NRCS District Chapters mobilized volunteers for help desks to accelerate the verification process. Additionally, the IFRC Country Delegation mobilized two field-based staff who provided the required technical support to NRCS District Chapters.
- **Additional financial liabilities:** Some targeted households took an additional loan on top of NPR 50,000 (CHF. 330) to invest in their business plan. The NRCS District team advised the CCG-receiving households to start business within the threshold of the CCG. However, some households still opted for a loan, which put them in debt for an extended period.

Lessons Learnt:

- The appropriate policy and guidelines for such conditional cash grant support have not been developed/endorsed by the Government of Nepal. Hence, it is very important to have clear policy guidelines for timely and consistent support, and humanitarian communities need to continue advocating for developing these tools and guidelines. The NRCS consulted with the local municipalities and agreed on the type and modality of conditional cash grant support for livelihood, particularly for this operation.
- There is a learning that the maximum amount for targeted households needs to be defined based on their business plans and schemes, rather than providing the same amount for all.
- The weight of selection criteria may also need to be reassessed, giving more emphasis on the damage of livelihoods compared to the damage of their houses.



Multi-purpose Cash

People Reached: 20,865

Female: 10,224

Male: 10,641

Objective:	<i>Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</i>		
	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i># of people (and households) who successfully received cash for basic needs after being identified and processed for transfer</i>	4,173 HHs	50,000 people (10,000 families)

This activity was completed in May 2024, and the multipurpose cash (MPC) assistance successfully supported 4,173 families (20, 865 people including 10,641 females), of which 1,200 households were through IFRC Secretariat funding. Each family received NPR 15,000 (CHF 98) to address winter-related basic needs. The cash amount, aligned with cluster systems, was distributed primarily through direct bank transfers, with NRCS facilitating account openings or providing alternative methods for families without access to banking. The IFRC-Wide details on people reached through multi-purpose cash grant are provided below:

Table 3: IFRC-Wide people reached through multi-purpose cash grant

MPC	Partner and district-wise HHS				People reached		Total
	Jajarkot	Rukum	Salyan	Total	Male	Female	
IFRC Secretariat	701	641	558	1,900	4,655	4,845	9,500
American Red Cross	200	156		356	872	908	1,780
British Red Cross	627	626		1,253	3,070	3,195	6,265
Danish Red Cross	68	50		118	289	301	590
Swiss Red Cross	327	219		546	1,338	1,392	2,730
Total	1,923	1,692	558	4,173	10,224	10,641	20,865

The original target of this operation could not be reached because of the low funding coverage of the appeal of only 43 per cent.

Challenges and constraints:

Delayed beneficiary selection process resulting in delayed cash transfer:

Because of the delayed detailed household assessment, as well as a long process for beneficiary selection and approval from the authorities, bank account verification/opening process, etc., caused a delay in the transfer of the MPC. NRCS District Chapters mobilized volunteers to accelerate the verification process. Additionally, the IFRC Country Delegation mobilized two field-based staff who provided the required technical support to NRCS District Chapters.

Lessons Learnt:

The MPC support remained useful and appropriate, which significantly enabled targeted households to fulfill their immediate basic needs. However, there is a learning that NRCS district chapters need to continue their consultation with the local authorities and agree on the selection criteria, procedures, etc, as part of their preparedness activities.

 Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	People Reached: 25,803
	Female: 13,160
	Male: 12,643
Objective:	<i>Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening</i>

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	# of people reached through RCEC services (mobile clinic) (Relief phase)	4,192	16,800
	# of people reached through MHPSS and PFA services (Relief and Recovery phase)	25,087	43,622
	# of people reached by community health services	25,803	50,000
	# of health facilities rehabilitated/reconstructed	-	1

As of December 2024, NRCS reached out to 25,803 people, including 13,160 females, through various activities on health, such as Psychosocial support, Red Cross Emergency Clinic (RCEC), and health messaging and awareness campaigns. All targeted activities under this sector, except for the construction of the Health post, were completed in December 2024.

Red Cross Emergency Clinics (RCEC)

Table 4: District-wise details of RCEC services

RCEC Services					
Districts	Date	People reached			IFRC Network support
		Male	Female	Total	
Rukum West	Dec-23	1,040	2,155	3,195	Canadian Red Cross
Jajarkot	Dec-23				
Salyan	Apr-24	262	735	997	IFRC Secretariat
Total		1,302	2,890	4,192	

As of November 2024, three events of the Red Cross in Emergency Clinic (RCEC) were conducted in the relief phase (between November 2023 to May 2024) reaching out to 4,192 people, including 2,890 women from three districts. The details are provided in Table 5.

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)

As of December 2024, 25,088 individuals, including 12,100 females were reached through MHPSS interventions from trained volunteers in Jajarkot, Rukum West and Salyan. IFRC/ Danish Red Cross mobilized MHPSS surge personnel, in four rotations, primarily engaged in field-level operations. The surge personnel conducted training/orientation for NRCS community-level volunteers and supported NRCS district chapters in providing Psychological First Aid (PFA) services in communities.

NRCS district chapters mobilized 56 volunteers (28 volunteers in Rukum West including 17 female and 28 volunteers in Jajarkot, including 13 female) who visited households daily to provide PFA services. In addition, 44 female community health volunteers (FCHVs) from Jajarkot and Rukum West were oriented/trained in Basic PFA.

Health awareness sessions and training

As of December 2024, a total of 25,803 people from the affected communities, including 14,005 females, were reached through more than 135 health awareness sessions with relevant health and hygiene awareness messages. NRCS volunteers conducted household visits and provided health awareness services in the affected areas, safeguarding people from preventable diseases while they lived under makeshift tents or transitional shelters.

As of November 2024, various health-related trainings were conducted to capacitate the staff and volunteers implementing activities in the communities.

Table 5: Details on training are provided below

Name of the training	Conducted date	Male	Female	Total
eCBHFA training	May 2024	8	12	20
Psychological First Aid training	February, May and June 2024	54	42	96
School basic first aid training	August and September 2024	51	52	103
Epidemic Control for Volunteers	July and August 2024	16	32	48



A Red Cross volunteers organizing health awareness session in Jajarkot District. (Photo: NRCS)

Health post construction

The construction of health post could not be completed in the extended operation time period, so the IFRC decided to cancel this support. As of November 2024, the NRCS had finalized the design estimate, BOQ had been completed, municipal approval received, and the tender process started. However, only one vendor submitted the tender therefore, NRCS had to go for retendering, which took a longer time to complete which further delayed the construction and stretched beyond the operation period. Therefore, the IFRC and NRCS management decided to drop this activity from the appeal. Due to the difficulties this decision had on the relationship between the NRCS District Chapter and the local authorities, IFRC Country Delegation coordinated with the in-country BRC and SRC team, who contributed funding and some technical support for the construction outside of the EA. The procurement was done by IFRC in May, and the construction was completed in June 2025.

As of March 2025, the achievement was low against the set targets due to the low funding coverage of the appeal, IFRC-wide, was only 43 per cent. Therefore, the original target of this operation could not be reached because of the low funding coverage.

Challenges and constraints:

- Lack of trained volunteers in District Chapters caused challenges in conducting promotional activities in the communities. NRCS District Chapters recruited new volunteers, and NHQs conducted a light orientation for these fresh volunteers. However, the level of their knowledge and technical expertise were very limited in such technical sectors.

Lessons Learnt:

- The NRCS needs to review and update its strategy for the retention of technical volunteers at all levels.
- **The Red Cross Emergency Clinic (RCEC):** Besides general health checkups and medicine support from the RCEC, lab test facilities and Video X-ray/ Ultrasound facilities are growing needs on health as number of people suffering from non-communicable diseases are increasing rapidly and early identification and medication of those disease can help minimize the risk and save lives, so NRCS had included Lab test, physiotherapy and USG service during RCEC in Salyan. People expressed their appreciation for those services at the helpdesk established in the RCEC as those services are not available in their local health centers and they need to spend more time and money to receive such services from the district center. Therefore, such services should be given continuation in future RCEC deployment.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People Reached: 21,105

Female: **10,764**

Male: **10,341**

Objective:

Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of people reached by WASH assistance	3,442 (951 families)	10,000 (2,000 families)
	# of emergency toilets constructed	1,053	2,000
	# of sanitation facilities enhanced	803	200
	# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	21,105	50,000
	# of handwashing stations constructed	600	2,000

As of March 2025, NRCS reached out to 21,105 people from the affected districts, including 10,764 females, through various activities on WASH such as toilet construction, hygiene promotion activities, and drinking water schemes, etc.

Toilet Construction

The conditional cash support for toilet construction and water storage was completed in May 2024. A total of 600 households received conditional cash support for toilet construction and water storage tank establishment, integrated with transitional shelter support. For the WASH support, targeted families were provided with NPR 22,500 (approximately CHF 160) in two instalments (first instalment in advance, second instalment after completion of super structure), along with the shelter cash grant through direct bank transfer. The NRCS implemented a similar operation in 2022 and standardized the design and bill of quantity, which was applied in this operation as well. The government of Nepal provided a cash grant for transitional shelter, which excluded toilet support. Therefore, NRCS provided toilet construction support to 453 households in the recovery phase. IFRC-wide support details are presented below:

Table 6: Details of IFRC-Wide WASH support in the affected districts

IFRC Network	WASH support		People reached		
	Toilet	Water Tank	Male	Female	Total
IFRC	703	280	1,722	1,793	3,515
ARC	-	-	-	-	-
BRC	140	140	343	357	700
DRC	50	50	123	128	250
Swiss RC	160	130	392	408	800
Total	1,053	600	2,580	2,685	5,265

Hygiene promotion activities

Similarly, 21,105 people, including 10,764 females, were reached with hygiene promotion activities, such as community sessions and household visits conducted by NRCS volunteers. Additionally, NRCS distributed 200 buckets and 702 hygiene kits in the affected areas. The IFRC completed local procurement of hygiene items and handed them over to NRCS.

For the hygiene kits, a full set was not procured as NRCS mobilized existing stock from previous years procured by IFRC. Only four items (bathing soap, washing soap, toothpaste and sanitary pad) of the hygiene kit from NRCS existing stocks were nearing expiry. IFRC procured 3,299 sets of these items, of which 2,345 sets were charged to the British Red Cross, and 945 sets were charged to this appeal.

Water Schemes renovation/construction

A total of 23 water schemes were rehabilitated/reconstructed in Jajarkot (10), Rukum West (10) and Salyan (3) of 951 households, reaching out to 3,442 people. The details are provided in the table below:

Table 7: Details of the drinking water schemes constructed/rehabilitated

Districts	No. of schemes constructed/rehabilitated	Reached			
		Households	Male	Female	Total
Jajarkot	10	322	789	821	1,610
Rukum West	10	397	805	837	1,642
Salyan	3	232	93	97	190
Total	23	951	1,687	1,755	3,442

The NRCS completed the construction, which includes ferro-cement reservoir tanks (RVT), collection chamber and intakes, transmission and distribution pipeline, along with 951 household taps with the visibility of the Red Cross.

In addition, water supply testing, fencing, painting work, along with public audit, were completed for each scheme before handing over to the water user committees in March 2025.

The operation was implemented as an IFRC-wide one-plan approach. The IFRC, along with in-country members, provided funding support for the construction/renovation of these schemes. The budget contributed by the IFRC Network was used to construct all these schemes collectively. Along with this, NRCS completed seven events of water testing events targeted to the water user committee members as part of the sustainability measures.



Water user committee members of one of the newly constructed water schemes participating in water quality test. (Photo: NRCS)

School Toilet Construction

The NRCS provided support for 3 schools in Jajarkot, 2 schools in Rukum West and 2 schools in Salyan districts. The British Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross have provided funding support to NRCS for this activity as part of the IFRC-wide one-response plan.

As of March 2025, the achievement was low against the set targets due to the low funding coverage of the appeal, IFRC-wide was only 43 per cent.

Challenges and constraints:

N/A

Lessons Learnt:

N/A



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People Reached: 16,535

Female: **8,433**

Male: **8,102**

Objective:

Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of RCRC staff and volunteers trained on PGI	86	90
# of people reached with referral services	3	TBC
# of people reached with the orientation session on prevention of SGBV	16,535	50,000
# of child-friendly spaces established	32	16
# of people received assistive devices following the screening camps	102	600

As of March 2025, 16,535 people were reached in three affected districts with at least one activity on PGI as planned in the appeal document.

Three events of CEA and PGI training were organized in August 2024 for District Chapters staff and volunteers, reaching out to 86 people, including 36 female staff and volunteers. The trained volunteers were mobilized to conduct SGBV sessions in the communities. As of March 2025, 16,535 people, including 8,433 females from targeted districts, including school students, were reached through SGBV orientation conducted in the schools and communities.

The NRCS Jajarkot and Salyan District Chapters supported three people with referral services to get advanced medical services from the hospitals. According to the report received from the DCs, these people from remote villages had to visit district hospitals (2 people) and the provincial hospital (1 person) in Surkhet District but, because of their economic condition, they were not able to afford transportation costs for the hospital.

Furthermore, the establishment of child-friendly spaces (CFs) was completed. A total of 32 CFs (18 in Jajarkot, 10 in Rukum West, and four in Salyan) were established/supported with sports and education material to encourage student participation in these activities. The initial plan for the relief phase was to establish 16 CFs, however,



A person living with disability received assistive device based on their need. A Red Cross volunteer orienting on using of the device. (Photo: NRCS)

there were additional needs and requests from schools while developing the recovery plan, so an additional 16 CFSs were added in the recovery phase.

In addition, NRCS completed the distribution of school kits to 4,949 students of 36 Schools (Jajarkot- 7, Rukum West- 25, Salyan- 4) with support from the Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China in July 2024.

The NRCS district chapters identified 102 people with disabilities who required assistive devices based on the PWD data available from the local Government. As of March 2025, NRCS district chapters provided assistive devices to 102 people with disabilities, such as crutches, wheelchairs, and commode chairs. As of March 2025, the achievement was low against the set targets due to the low funding coverage of the appeal, IFRC-wide, which was only 43 per cent.

Challenges and constraints:

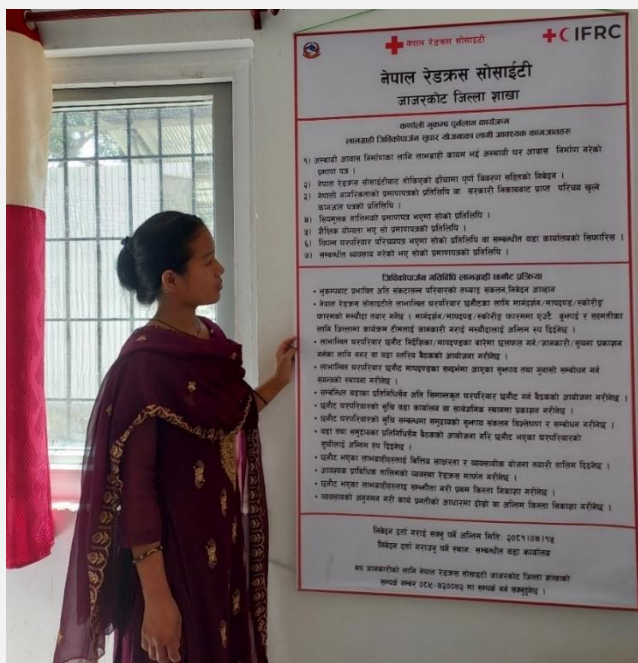
- Lack of trained volunteers in District Chapters caused challenges in conducting promotional activities in the communities. NRCS District Chapters recruited new volunteers, and NHQs conducted a basic orientation for these fresh volunteers, which included the minimum standards/ safeguarding measures. However, the level of their knowledge and technical expertise was very limited in such technical sectors.

Lessons Learnt:

- The NRCS needs to review and update its strategy for the retention of technical volunteers at all levels.
- Although the school kits were not planned initially for the operation. However, the need for such materials was identified by the detailed household assessment. With the support from the Hong Kong Red Cross, the procurement and distribution of materials were completed within three months. The students significantly benefited from these items and were able to continue their education in the schools. One of the key lessons learnt is that NRCS should review the kit items according to age and grade.

	Community Engagement and Accountability	People Reached: 31,113	
		Female: 15,868	
		Male: 15,245	
Objective:	<i>To integrate CEA comprehensively into the response efforts, ensuring that the needs, priorities, and context of the affected communities are thoroughly understood and addressed in a collaborative and participatory manner</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of feedback mechanism established</i>	4	4

The NRCS incorporated the CEA approach in the Karnali Appeal in a wider scale to enhance the quality of the operation. Upon request from the Government of Nepal, 59 volunteers were mobilized to provide technical support to 24,554 impacted household who were eligible to receive cash grants from the Government to construct temporary shelter. Similarly, the NDRRMA requested NRCS to provide volunteers to enter data of those households receiving support on shelter in the BIPAD Portal.



NRCS volunteers are on the grounds providing key information on beneficiary selection criteria, process and feedback mechanism. (Photo: NRCS)

In addition, volunteers were mobilized to conduct door to door visits and provide messages on NRCS feedback mechanism along with hygiene promotion, including safe water and toilet usage, hand washing, during the time of emergency and beyond to keep the affected population safe from preventable diseases. In addition, volunteers visited households to provide safe shelter construction messages developed by the Government of Nepal.

The NRCS coordinated with respective ward offices while finalizing the list of affected people receiving Cash Grant for Shelter, multi-purpose cash. Toilet construction and livelihood interventions. Various CEA methods were used, such as selecting target population together with communities and local municipality, triangulation of selected target population and publishing a list of target population for final verification and confirmation. This information was widely shared in the communities by mobilizing volunteers who share existing CEA mechanisms of NRCS to provide their feedback and concerns in the list.

In this operation, the cash support was transferred to the bank accounts of the selected recipients. After the cash transfer to the bank account of the target population, an SMS regarding the transfer was sent out to the recipients, in this case a total of 4,875 SMS were sent out. SMS includes information about the amount transferred, the purpose of the cash transfer, and the hotline number of NRCS for feedback and complaints.

To ensure NRCS and IFRC remain accountable to the targeted population, it is imperative to continue collecting feedback through various mechanisms such as the hotline and face to face. During the operation, feedback was mainly collected through the NRCS Hotline 1130. In addition, CEA volunteers were mobilized at the household level to ensure that the targeted people had received the cash, how the support had been utilized, and collected feedback and grievances. As a result, NRCS received 1,606 feedback from the affected communities either through the NRCS hotline or through District Chapters, depending upon the nature of feedback. Based on this, different decisions were made, such as a conditional cash grant for household toilet construction or shelter improvement support.

Public service announcements (PSAs) and jingles on earthquake safety, fire safety, prevention of gender-based violence, cold wave preparedness, sanitation, and suicide prevention have been developed and shared with district teams for broadcasting on local radios. During this period, 60 episodes of radio programmes were broadcasted through one national and 40 local FM stations including the 6 local stations at the project implementation district. Moreover, the programme-related information along with the PSA on awareness message were regularly broadcasted⁴.

More than 15,602 IEC materials related to SGBV, Child Protection, hygiene promotion, and safe shelter construction developed and published by the Government and clusters were distributed together with NRCS hotline promotion card. These materials support sensitization efforts and enhance community knowledge and access to relevant

⁴ Indirect reach from broadcasts not reported due to lack of data.

services. Additionally, 22 hoarding boards (6 in Jajarkot, 9 in Rukum, and 7 in Salyan) were installed at various community centers.

The CEA approach was incorporated but not limited to cash initiatives such as regular consultation while implementing operational activities to ensure that communities are well informed. As part of transparency and accountability, NRCS conducted the public audit of each construction activity such as water supply scheme, irrigation canal and school toilets, and also established the information board in the construction sites which included the details of the estimated and actual cost, community contribution etc. NRCS conducted 24 focus group discussions (FGDs) with different affected communities for the identification of the needs of the community, which were used as a base to develop the recovery plan implemented from May 2024 to March 2025. In addition, District Chapters were implementing innovative methods to share information in the communities, such as quiz competitions, in the schools, song competitions in the communities etc., to raise awareness on health and hygiene aspects.



A Red Cross staff listening to the community about their banking experiences after they receive transitional shelter cash grant in their bank account in Rukum West District. (Photo: IFRC Nepal CD)

Challenges and constraints:

- Limited Community Consultation in Early Phases: Some communities felt excluded from planning, especially during the relief phase. NRCS increased engagement through social mobilizers, regular field visits, and feedback mechanisms to improve transparency and inclusion.

Lessons Learnt:

- NRCS had collected the feedback through different mechanism and responded to the feedback loop, however, in terms of dissemination of the information regarding the process from receiving the feedback to closing the loop, there is a need for NRCS to share the feedback process and the actions taken to resolve the feedback also with the wider community so that the trust on the feedback mechanism will be increased resulting in higher use of the mechanism.

- Develop a monitoring tool to track the indirect people reached through behavioural change messages, social media, radio programmes etc.
- Further improve NRCS Feedback mechanism, particularly to track decisions and impact based on the feedback.

	Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	People reached: 225
		Female: 115
		Male: 110

Objective:			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of NS staff and volunteers trained in disaster risk reduction	225	220
	# of disaster risk mitigation schemes completed	9	6
	# of local plans with reference to DRR and early warning, early actions influence by NS	3	3

Staff volunteers trained in Disaster Risk Reduction

Two events of 3-day DRR/CCA localization training were conducted, one each in Salyan and Rukum West where 53 (38 Male and 15 female) participants attended the training. Participants from Ward Disaster Management Committee (WDMC), Ward Representatives, Disaster Management Focal/Representative of respective local authority, Local Emergency Operation Center (LEOC), District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC)/ District Emergency Operation Center (DEOC), NRCS District and subchapter staff and volunteer participated the training. The training focused on providing detail knowledge on local-level disaster reduction and management governance indicators, disaster response mechanisms in Nepal, vulnerability and capacity assessment regarding the identification of risk of local level thereby sensitizing the participants regarding the mainstreaming the DRR, early warning system and preparedness based on the assumption. Similarly, 48 people were trained on RRT and 124 people trained on CBERT training.

Disaster mitigation schemes

The NRCS, jointly with the communities, completed nine mitigation schemes in order to protect communities from future disasters as well as promote the green response. The NRCS Jajarkot completed construction of five retention walls to prevent possible landslide in schools, health post and in the communities. Likewise, NRCS Salyan completed one retention wall which protects one school building from possible landslides. The NRCS Rukum West completed construction of three water recharge ponds as part of the nature-based solutions. The community faces challenges for irrigation and drinking water for animals as well as recharge of underground water.

Support to develop local plans

All three district chapters of NRCS closely worked together with DDMC throughout the operation. As assigned by DDMC, the NRCS District Chapter team facilitated and coordinated with district level government authorities and local stakeholders, district level humanitarian agencies for revision of Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan (DPRP). All three districts revised their DPRP through series of consultative meetings and workshops. NRCS facilitated the process for organizing meetings among the clusters thereby preparing the cluster specific disaster response plans and these events also supported to foster a good coordination among the local authority and the cluster/emergency response team.

The NRCS district chapters have procured various response kits⁵ which in support of District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOC), Local (Municipal level) Emergency Operation Centre (LEOC) and Ward Disaster Management Committee (WDMC). The kits were distributed to 3 DEOC, 3 LEOC and 6 WDMCs.



A completed mitigation scheme at the top of the hills of Rukum West district, which will help to restore water recharge. The water will be collected during the monsoon season and will help in restoring the groundwater level. (Photo: Shailesh Shrestha, NRCS)

Challenges and constraints:

N/A

Lessons Learnt:

N/A

⁵ The response kits consist of response materials like Half jacket, Safety hamlet, Mask, raincoat, safety boots, working gloves, Head lamp, Whistle, backpack, Megaphone, Hammer, wire cutter, Trunk, Pick, Shovel, Prybar, Crowbar, Rescue rope, Hacksaw, First Aid Kit Small, Life jacket, Hazard tap, safety vest, Fireball, Triangular Bandage, steel bucket, Stretcher.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective: <i>Contribute to strengthening NRCS at district local chapters and NHQ level while improving service delivery at community level</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of volunteers insured throughout the operation	425	400
	# of NRCS chapter offices/warehouses rehabilitated/reconstructed (recovery phase)	2	3

A total of 425 NRCS volunteers were insured through the IFRC global accident insurance in Geneva. This policy is being renewed for another one-year term, commencing in December 2024.

The IFRC Country Delegation mobilized one cash senior officer and one CEA officer to support the operation in Districts in addition to IFRC surges (operation manager and field coordinator) who were deployed during relief phase.

A consensus among NRCS and IFRC Members was reached to conduct the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) exercise at a later stage of the operation. The IFRC Country Delegation team has been coordinating with the APRO team to start the process for PER. The IFRC Geneva and Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) team visited Nepal in early October 2024 and conducted preliminary consultations with the IFRC Network and NRCS on the modalities and the process for the PER. The process is ongoing. The Danish Red Cross conducted a logistics capacity assessment in January 2024, in coordination with the IFRC APRO, as well as NRCS and IFRC Country Delegation.

Finally, the IFRC and its members supported NRCS in enhancing the visibility through (1) coordinated field visits involving communications staff from both IFRC and partner National Societies to document stories and capture real-time updates from the affected communities; (2) daily support for social media engagement, including content development, scheduling, and monitoring of posts to ensure timely and relevant updates; and (3) ongoing technical support to strengthen NRCS's engagement with national and local media outlets. As a direct result of these efforts, over 30 social media posts were published across various social media platforms, each receiving on average over 400 engagements. Here are some samples:

- [Press Release](#)
- <https://x.com/IFRCAsiaPacific/status/1743481694584558024>
- <https://x.com/IFRCAsiaPacific/status/1725408462463717672>
- <https://x.com/IFRCAsiaPacific/status/1721131758647996729>
- <https://x.com/IFRCAsiaPacific/status/1879396229731549562>
- <https://x.com/IFRCAsiaPacific/status/1821449309214462294>
- <https://x.com/IFRCAsiaPacific/status/1755106207642292357>
- [Stories of survival](#).

IFRC Communications produced and published two feature stories during the recovery period:

- 1) [TALES OF KARNALI](#),

[2\) Remote mountainside communities in Nepal: the key source for sustainable solutions in post-earthquake water initiative | IFRC](#)

The earthquake created several cracks in office buildings, and three buildings belonging to NRCS Jajarkot district were not in a condition for further use. Likewise, office buildings of NRCS Rukum West and Salyan were impacted. The IFRC appeal provided partial support to construct the District Chapter building in Rukum West and Salyan whereas NRCS agreed to contribute the remaining amount to complete the construction. NRCS NHQs received funds from bilateral donors and the NRCS has plans to use this fund for the construction of District Chapter building in Jajarkot. Contractor recruitment and construction activities were coordinated by the NRCS HQs whereas IFRC secretariat provided in-kind construction material support (bricks, cement bags and iron bar) to Rukum West and Salyan District. The procurement and delivery of these items to the construction sites were completed in March 2025. Construction works started in March, and Rukum West and Salyan District Chapters are expected to complete the construction in June 2025.



Ongoing office building in Rukum West in March 2025. (Photos: NRCS)

NRCS conducted two events of IRA and Management Information System in Jajarkot and Rukum West, which were attended by 50 participants, representing Municipal authorities and NRCS district chapters/sub-chapters. Three events of logistic/financial management and compliance training were completed, where 56 people were trained in Jajarkot, Rukum West, and Salyan.

Challenges and constraints:

Construction of DC office buildings: Because of the low funding coverage, the NRCS and IFRC agreed to seek co-funding at the district level for the District Chapter office building reconstruction, and IFRC would provide construction materials in kind to Salyan and Rukum West districts. The IFRC procured and delivered in-kind construction materials in March 2025. However, both district chapters faced challenges in raising the agreed co-funding required to complete the office building.

Lessons Learnt:

In case of operation with low funding coverage, these types of construction remain complicated to accomplish on time. Therefore, it is important to consider whether it is essential to include this type of activity in a similar operation in the future.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:	<i>Strengthening coordination within the IFRC membership and within the Movement to bring technical and operational complementarity and enhancing cooperation with external partners</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Strengthened coordination within the IFRC membership and within the Movement to bring technical and operational complementarity</i>	Yes	Yes
	<i>Enhanced cooperation with external partners</i>	Yes	Yes

The NRCS actively coordinated with the Ministry of Home Affairs, including its NDRRMA and the National Emergency Operating Centre (NEOC), as well as with the Karnali provincial government, District Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs), and the affected municipal and ward offices. NRCS was fully contributing to the disaster risk management (DRM) system of Nepal (as outlined in the 2017 Act) and adhered to the government's "one-door-policy" for disaster response.

Ongoing coordination with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), including shelter cluster coordination, continued. The Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD)/ Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) is leading shelter cluster whereas the IFRC/NRCS co-leading the cluster. During this operation, five cluster meetings were conducted with shelter cluster members. NRCS and IFRC were also active members of other key clusters, such as the cash working group and the RCCE working group. The UNDP (recovery cluster co-lead) organized two events of planning meetings for recovery where IFRC/NRCS participated and contributed to the planning process.

In terms of membership coordination, the IFRC Country Delegation ensured IFRC-wide planning with a joint budget including both bilateral and multilateral support and implementation with NRCS EOC at the centre:

- The operational strategy of the appeal was designed after three intensive rounds of planning among the NRCS sector lead, IFRC and all seven in-country members.
- Four surge personnel supported the operation. SIMS was activated mid-November 2023, and a coordinator was appointed (funded by the German Red Cross) who actively provided remote support to the operation in coordination with NRCS and Danish Red Cross. An operations Manager funded by the British Red Cross arrived in the country on 30 November 2023 to support the operation together with the CEA Officer. An MHPSS surge from the IFRC/Danish Red Cross arrived in Nepal on 21 November 2023 and supported the two earthquake operations (MDRNP015 and MDRNP016). In addition, IFRC deployed field coordinator early 2024 to support NRCS for effective implementation of activities at district level. The field coordinator was supported by the IFRC CEA Officer and Senior CVA officer. One logistic officer from the APRO was deployed to the Nepal Country Delegation to facilitate the timely procurement of the students kits supported by the Hong Kong Red Cross Branch of the Red Cross Society of China.

- The implementation of this operation hinged on collaborative planning and budgeting, encompassing NRCS domestic fundraising, bilateral contributions to the appeal, and support through the IFRC Secretariat. Likewise, a joint timeline for the operation was prepared and shared among all stakeholders.
- The NRCS, IFRC, and its Members worked together to conduct consultations at the community level, district level, and provincial level to identify the recovery needs of the affected population, and the recovery plan was developed based on the findings of consultations as per the available resources.

Challenges and constraints:

N/A

Lessons Learnt:

N/A



**Secretariat
Services**

Objective:

To provide comprehensive support to the NRCS in their relief operations, ensuring adherence to compliance standards, effective operational management, and enhanced visibility of their actions

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

of IFRC monitoring and support missions

6

TBC

% of financial reporting respecting IFRC procedures

100%

100%

Logistic department provides constant support to NRCS's logistic unit for replenishment and other procurements

Yes

Yes

of evaluations conducted for this operation

1

1

of surge personnel deployed

8

4

The IFRC Country Delegation provided strategic and operational advice to the NRCS leadership and the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) on overall coordination, representation, planning, and compliance (as outlined in the NSD and coordination sections above).

Additionally, IFRC and its member societies conducted joint monitoring visits to the affected areas. In February 2024, the Regional Director of the IFRC APRO visited Jajarkot District, accompanied by the NRCS Executive Director, Disaster Management Director, and the Programme Coordinator of the IFRC Nepal Country Delegation, to assess the situation on the ground. A high-level visit from ECHO was also conducted in February 2024, with the NRCS Response Coordinator.

Prior to these visits, the IFRC APRO organized a second partners' call to mark 100 days since the earthquake and to provide updates on the situation and the continuing needs of the affected population. At the country level, NRCS held a press conference at its headquarters to commemorate the 100-day mark of the earthquake and to update the media on the support provided by NRCS, with technical and financial backing from the IFRC Network. Approximately 20 reporters from various print and online media outlets joined the event.

A [Post Distribution Monitoring](#) (PDM) survey was conducted with the support of an external consultant hired by the IFRC Country Delegation. The consultant was in the field from late April to early May 2024 for data collection and the report was finalized in May-June and shared widely. In addition, the IFRC procured relief materials and provided in-kind support to NRCS.

An internal review was conducted in March 2025, as part of the evaluation to assess the timeliness, effectiveness, and relevance of the IFRC-Wide support provided to the affected communities. The review team consisted of IFRC staff led by the PMER Focal point who worked together to develop tools and checklists for the review, conduct interviews based on purposive sampling, and generate an internal review report. Some of the key findings of the report include:

- Best practices such as the construction of household-level water supply schemes, transparent cash transfers, and the use of local volunteers and technical staff contributed to the programme's effectiveness and community trust. Moreover, the establishment of maintenance funds and user committees for water systems, along with municipal commitments for technical support, laid a strong foundation for sustainability.
- However, the review also identified several gaps and challenges. These included delays in recovery guidelines, limited community consultation in early phases, difficulties in beneficiary selection, and unmet needs in permanent housing, irrigation, and school infrastructure. While NRCS addressed many of these issues through coordination, training, and follow-up support, the scale of the disaster and resource constraints meant that not all affected households could be reached.

Challenges and constraints:

N/A

Lessons Learnt:

- IFRC deployed field-based staff throughout the operation who have contributed significantly to improving the quality of the operation, timely execution, and proper documentation. This is one of the replicable approaches for future operations.

D. FINANCIAL REPORT

The overall federation-wide funding requirement was CHF 7 million, with a total coverage of 2.99 million, representing 43 per cent of the required funding. Specifically, the IFRC Secretariat funding requirement was CHF 5 million, with a total coverage of 2,072,904 (42 per cent). The total expenditure recorded was CHF 2,034,292, representing 98 per cent utilization of the available funds. A detailed financial breakdown, including income, expenditure, and balance, is available in the attached final financial report.

The conclusion of this Emergency Appeal operation has resulted in an unearmarked fund balance of CHF 38,612. In alignment with IFRC commitment to continued humanitarian support, these funds will be allocated to the Nepal Network Country Plan to further address ongoing needs, enhance local response capacities, and contribute to long-term community resilience.

Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this balance, you are kindly invited to contact: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org within 30 days from the publication of this final report. The IFRC and NRCS extend their gratitude to all partners and donors for their invaluable support in this operation.

Contact information.

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

At the Nepal Red Cross Society:

- **Head of Disaster Management:** Sagar Shrestha; email: sagar.shrestha@nrccs.org

At the IFRC Country Delegation in Nepal:

- **Head of Delegation, Country Delegation Nepal:** David Fisher; email: david.fisher@ifrc.org
- **Programme and Operations Coordinator:** Sofia Malmqvist; email: sofia.malmqvist@ifrc.org
- **DRM Manager:** Prajwal Acharya; email: Prajwal.acharya@ifrc.org
- **Sr. PMER and Quality Assurance Officer:** Manorama Gautam; email: manorama.gautam@ifrc.org

At the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur:

- **Regional Director:** Alexander Matheou; email: alexander.matheou@ifrc.org
- **Deputy Regional Director:** Juja Kim; email: juja.kim@ifrc.org
- **Head of Health, Disaster, Climate and Crisis unit:** Joy Singhal; email: joy.singhal@ifrc.org
- **Thematic Lead Evolving Crises & Disaster:** Felipe Delcid; email: felipe.delcid@ifrc.org
- **Large Scale Disasters and Crises Coordinator:** Anne-Sophie Pétri; email: anne-sophie.petri@ifrc.org
- **Operations Coordinator:** Nusrat Hassan; email: opscoordsouthasia@ifrc.org
- **Communications Manager:** Afrhill Rances; email: afrhill.rances@ifrc.org

At IFRC Geneva:

- **Senior Officer Operations Coordination:** Christina Duschl; email: christina.duschl@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- **Partnerships in Emergencies;** email: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **Regional Logistics Manager:** Nuraiza Khairuddin; email: nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org

For IFRC PMER and Quality Assurance and Performance and Accountability support:

- **PMER in Emergencies Coordinator:** Mursidi Unir; email: mursidi.unir@ifrc.org

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency landing page](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

Operational Strategy

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/11-2025/5	Operation	MDRNP016
Budget Timeframe	2023/11-2025/3	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 26 Jun 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRNP016 - Nepal - Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 05 Nov 2023 to 31 Mar 2025; appeal launch date: 08 Nov 2023

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Total Funding Requirements	5,000,000
Donor Response* as per 26 Jun 2025	1,278,277
Appeal Coverage	25.57%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	535,221	435,902	99,319
PO02 - Livelihoods	0	0	0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	275,417	442,794	-167,378
PO04 - Health	78,795	27,508	51,287
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	161,288	173,460	-12,172
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	41,220	203,978	-162,758
PO07 - Education	209,004	-5,686	214,690
PO08 - Migration	0	0	0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	125,100	34,026	91,074
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	32,553	14,253	18,300
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0
Planned Operations Total	1,458,597	1,326,235	132,362
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	73,425	23,305	50,120
EA02 - Secretariat Services	229,319	424,183	-194,864
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	325,508	260,569	64,939
Enabling Approaches Total	628,253	708,058	-79,805
Grand Total	2,086,850	2,034,292	52,558

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/05

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,072,904
Expenditure	-2,034,292
Closing Balance	38,612
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	38,612

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	794,627	Reimbursed :	0	Outstanding :	794,627
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Operational Strategy

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/11-2025/5	Operation	MDRNP016
Budget Timeframe	2023/11-2025/3	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 26 Jun 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRNP016 - Nepal - Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 05 Nov 2023 to 31 Mar 2025; appeal launch date: 08 Nov 2023

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance						0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
American Red Cross	261,815				261,815	
Austrian Red Cross	86,813				86,813	
DREF Response Pillar				794,627	794,627	
European Commission - DG ECHO	192,964				192,964	
Finnish Red Cross	139,344				139,344	
German Red Cross	20,501				20,501	
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	9,930				9,930	
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	114,541				114,541	
Japanese Red Cross Society	1,452				1,452	
Japanese Red Cross Society (from Red Crescent Soci	30,012				30,012	
Other	43,924				43,924	
Red Cross of Monaco	19,445				19,445	
Saudi Red Crescent Authority (from Saudi Arabia Gove	21,211				21,211	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	137,371				137,371	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	188,953				188,953	
Turkish Red Crescent Society	10,000				10,000	
Total Contributions and Other Income	1,278,277	0	0	794,627	2,072,904	0
Total Income and Deferred Income					2,072,904	0