

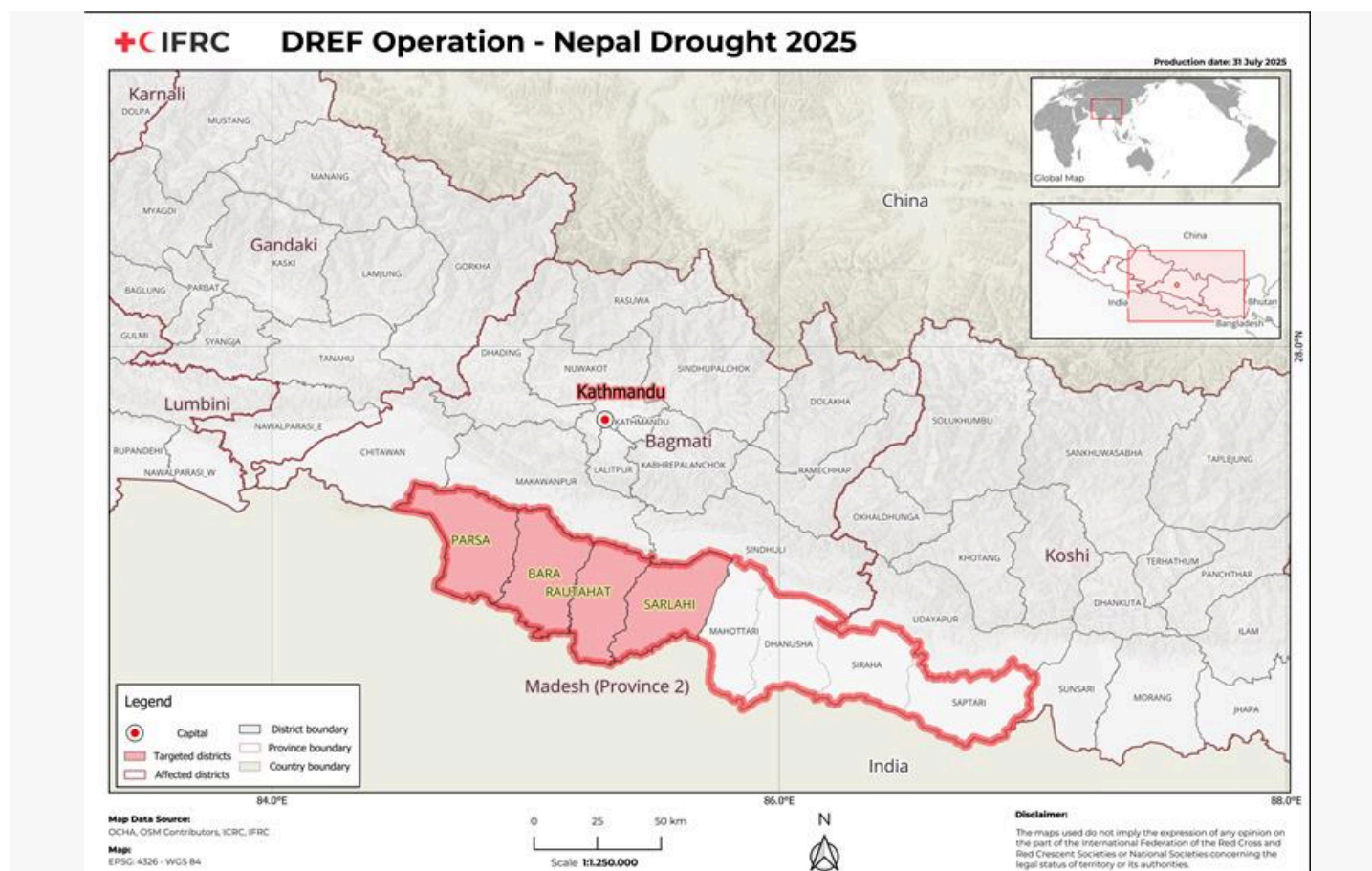


People queuing for drinking water in Parsa District. (Photo: NRCS)

Appeal: MDRNP019	Country: Nepal	Hazard: Drought	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Slow	DREF Allocation: CHF 250,353	
Glide Number: DR-2025-000125-NPL	People Affected: 1,200,000 people	People Targeted: 60,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 31-07-2025	Operation Timeframe: 5 months	Operation End Date: 31-12-2025	DREF Published: 06-08-2025
Targeted Regions: Province 2			

Date when the trigger was met

23-07-2025



Map of DREF operation areas (source: IFRC)

What happened, where and when?

Although the monsoon arrived in Nepal on 29 May 2025 — two weeks earlier than its usual time — the majority of areas in Madhesh Province (Province 2) remain deprived of rain six weeks later [1]. The lack of rainfall has led to a water crisis, and the province is facing an unexpected drought despite predictions of above-average rainfall. The province has a population of 6.12 million (CBS, 2021), of which approximately 1.2 million [2] are affected by the current drought situation. Water sources have dried up and the groundwater table has been depleted, creating a critical shortage of drinking water and impacting irrigation for agriculture. As a result of these water shortages, farmers are unable to transplant paddy saplings. The drought has left seedbeds dry and paddy saplings withering, raising fears of an impending food shortage in Nepal's primary rice-producing region. It is also affecting sanitation, personal and environmental hygiene, and the livelihoods of the people. There is an increasing risk of outbreaks of waterborne and vector-borne diseases in the affected communities.

According to a decision made by the Federal Government on 23 July 2025, all 136 municipalities across the eight districts of Madhesh Province have been officially declared drought-affected areas [3]. There is still uncertainty about monsoon rains in the region, which might prolong the drought and its adverse impacts on health, hygiene and sanitation. The monsoon forecast issued by DHM on 21 May 2025 predicted 35–45 per cent of rainfall during July to September in Madhesh Province. However, not much rainfall has been recorded to date. The DHM has been publishing a weekly forecast, and the recent forecast issued on 31 July 2025 [4] predicts medium to heavy rainfall in this province in August 2025.

To cope with the drought situation, the local governments have started supplying water through their networks; however, it is not enough to meet the needs for drinking, sanitation, and hygiene. In the region, particularly in densely populated settlements and market areas, people are queuing in the sweltering heat for a pot of water.

Under this IFRC-DREF operation, the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), with IFRC support, is planning to implement water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities, such as water trucking, installation of deep tube wells, and health and hygiene promotion activities incorporating the PGI and CEA programming approaches in eight municipalities/rural municipalities of four districts: Bara, Parsa,

[1] <https://www.myrepublica.nagariknetwork.com/news/early-monsoon-expected-this-year-experts-89-58.html>
[2] <https://farsightnepal.com/news/severe-drought-in-madhesh-raises-alarm-on-rice-and-water/>
[3] <https://kathmandupost.com/national/2025/07/23/cabinet-declares-madhesh-province-a-disaster-crisis-zone>
[4] <https://dhm.gov.np/mfd/#/weather/pages/all/11200>



A farmer kneels in his parched field, hoping for rain. (Photo: NRCS)

Scope and Scale

All eight districts of Madhesh Province have been declared a drought emergency, affecting 1.2 million people. Of this total, the NRCS will support 60,000 people (12,000 households) in the four most affected districts: Parsa, Bara, Rautahat, and Sarlahi. The targeted municipalities will be allocated to different humanitarian actors by the government to avoid duplication of efforts.

Key interventions include water trucking, deep borehole installation and water distribution, as well as health and hygiene promotion. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) approaches will be incorporated from the planning phase. The overall operational timeframe for this operation is five months; however, if the situation deteriorates, the timeframe may be extended in coordination with NRCS and the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population group?	-
Did the National Society respond?	-
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: <p>The 2024 flood response operation faces some challenges in the delayed restoration of drinking water facilities because of the high level of impact on the WASH facilities, as well as cut-off access to the roads. As a key lesson learnt, the NRCS operation team at all levels needs to explore alternative solutions, such as the deployment of water treatment equipment and the use of water vendors to ensure the immediate supply of clean drinking water rather than waiting for a long time to complete the reconstruction.</p> <p>Similar lessons learnt were identified during the Karnali EQ Operation from November 2023 to March 2025. Water reservoir tanks were heavily damaged by the Earthquake, the operation supported the reconstruction of reconstruction of resivour tank, connecting with household-level taps. The reconstruction process took a longer time, which helped to ensure the sustainability. However, to meet the immediate water needs of the affected population, the NRCS needs to explore immediate alternatives such as water trucking and installation of pipelines directly from the source.</p>	
Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	No

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

24-07-2025

Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	The NRCS local Chapters are mobilizing volunteers to conduct WASH promotional activities in the communities. The volunteers of local Chapters are conducting demonstrations on the use of water purification reagents in coordination with local organizations.
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IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC Country Delegation collaborated with the NRCS Emergency Operations Centre to develop a field report on the IFRC GO platform. Additionally, the PMER and Operation teams of the IFRC worked closely with the NRCS EOC team to develop the DREF Request for the drought. The IFRC Secretariat is also supporting the NRCS in coordinating with other stakeholders, such as the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) clusters and the Government, as required.
Participating National Societies	The IFRC/Danish Red Cross is working with NRCS to allocate funds from Crisis Modifier and developing the plan in line with the DREF Plan for additional municipalities. Finnish Red Cross is also ready to provide support as needed.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	On 23 July, the Government of Nepal declared the Madhesh Province a disaster crisis zone for the coming three months due to the drought and its aftermath impacting the



	<p>day-to-day activities of the population living in the province.</p> <p>On 26 July, the Prime Minister of Nepal made an aerial survey of the drought-stricken areas in the Madhesh Province, where the agricultural land was dried due to a lack of enough water, and community people were queuing for a gallon of water. Based on this, the Government has declared to provide 500 boreholes in the affected eight districts of Madhesh province. However, the actual location is yet to be decided, only after which the field implementation will start.</p> <p>On 27 July, a coordination meeting with the Chief District Officers (CDOs), the mayors of affected municipalities, and chairpersons of the local government of eight drought-affected districts was organized by the NDRRMA under the leadership of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA). During the meeting, both the Honorary Ministry of MoHA and the Chief of NDRRMA interacted with the participant to know about the situation. Before this, the NDRRMA requested the UN Agencies, I/NGOs, and the Red Cross to adjust their programming to address the arising needs of the people from the Madhesh province. The second meeting was conducted on 28 July 2025 by NDRRMA with the participation of stakeholders, including the NRCS, to share the updates on proposed activities, which helps to avoid duplication.</p> <p>The Provincial Government has been distributing the water via tankers; however, the geographical coverage is limited and is not enough to fulfil the needs of the affected population.</p>
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UN or other actors	<p>The UNICEF, WASH cluster co-lead has been coordinating with the cluster members and mapping out the activities being carried out by the cluster members. UNICEF has started the distribution of water, water storage vessels and has initiated the installation of the drinking water tank in affected areas.</p> <p>Other humanitarian agencies such as The Start Fund Nepal, Plan International, People in Need (PIN) have started field activities in some of the municipalities of affected districts, focusing their implementation on drinking water supply and WASH activities. The NRCS is coordinating with these organizations regularly to avoid duplication of geographical locations while implementing the DREF.</p> <p>The Government is finalizing the 5W including the information from all partners and will assign each humanitarian agency the municipalities in which to provide the required services.</p>
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Are there major coordination mechanism in place?	<p>The WASH Cluster mechanism is in place and is activated to provide support to the affected communities. Within the IFRC Network, several coordination and planning meetings are being conducted regularly.</p> <p>The health cluster has not yet taken any action but is closely monitoring the situation in coordination with the WASH cluster.</p>
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Needs (Gaps) Identified



The severe water scarcity caused by the drought significantly elevates the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases, making epidemic control a critical public health priority within the WASH response. Therefore, WASH interventions are foundational for preventing and controlling potential epidemics. So the Epidemic Control for Volunteers intervention is integrated in WASH Sector.

No direct health interventions have however been requested by the government as the local authorities are still able to address the needs within the regular health system.





Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The acute water shortage resulting from the drought is profoundly impacting the daily lives of residents across Madhesh Province. The insufficiency of safe drinking water presents a high risk of dehydration, waterborne diseases, and other significant public health concerns within affected communities. Consequently, an immediate, needs-based, and prioritized WASH intervention is imperative to mitigate the adverse effects of the current drought and address the pressing humanitarian needs. Beyond the immediate response, it is crucial to concurrently implement actions focused on sustainable solutions to prevent the recurrence of such crises in the future.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

A key gap in such emergencies are the limited use of disaggregated data by sex, age, disability, which hindered the ability to tailor interventions effectively for the most at-risk groups, including persons with disabilities, marginalized, and women-headed households. The absence of systematic PGI risk analysis across sectors such as WASH, food security, and shelter further constrained inclusive targeting.

According to the NRCS District team, access to essential services remained unequal, with structural and social barriers disproportionately affecting women, girls, and marginalised communities in the affected areas. The lack of adapted services and safe spaces for these groups limited their participation and protection. Moreover, there is lack of awareness on gender-based violence (GBV) and response mechanisms.



Community Engagement And Accountability

In the current situation, understanding community needs, priorities, and context is crucial. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) ensures NRCS works collaboratively with affected populations by integrating their meaningful participation, maintaining transparent and timely communication, and establishing mechanisms to actively listen and respond to their feedback throughout the relief effort. This approach enhances NRCS's accountability to communities, boosts the relevance, impact, and quality of our response, and empowers people to drive positive change for themselves.

When engaging with communities, it is vital to do more than just broadcast information. Response teams must dedicate time to listen to the needs and interests of affected communities, particularly those who are most marginalized and often lack a public voice. A robust process must be in place to ensure that community input is not only heard but also acted upon, offering diverse channels for listening and responding to these voices. During a disaster, this means focusing on a participatory response mechanism that supports the community in identifying their needs, selecting beneficiaries, and planning implementation.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The assessments will be coordinated by the NDRRMA and the WASH cluster. Once it is done, the report will be taken into consideration for the implementation of the operation.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The IFRC-DREF operation aims to address the immediate water needs of 60,000 people (12,000 households) from vulnerable communities across eight municipalities from four of the most affected districts of the Madhesh Province (Bara, Parsa, Rautahat and Sarlahi).

The operation will focus on the provision of water through water trucking and deep borehole installation, provision of household water storage. Additionally, the operation aim to develop community awareness, especially in the health, WASH sector, drought awareness, and preparedness, with integrated PGI and CEA components. To support the implementation, more than 100 NRCS personnel, including staff and volunteers will be deployed to the field to carry out the operation.



Operation strategy rationale

Response Strategy Rationale:

The Federal Government has declared a drought emergency; therefore, this DREF plan has focused on response activities. The drought situation in Madhesh Province was not expected and the Government immediately declared an emergency due to the critical water scarcity for both consumption and agricultural use. The affected people are still fetching water from existing tubewells, which have a significantly low water table, but have to wait for a longer time as recharge takes several hours.

This immediate humanitarian crisis poses significant public health risks, including dehydration and heightened susceptibility to waterborne diseases, while simultaneously undermining livelihoods and food security for vulnerable communities. A rapid and multi-sectoral response is therefore needed to save lives, alleviate suffering, and facilitate initial recovery. In order to minimize duplication, the local government will assign targeted municipalities to the different humanitarian agencies.

There is an urgent need to respond to the situation to ensure the provision of safe drinking water to the affected population. Hence, this DREF is more focused on implementing response activities, but will be ready to revise and change activities as the situation evolves. The monsoon is still active, and the DHM forecast indicates that there may be rainfall in the coming weeks since the monsoon will continue till mid-September. A rainfall in a few weeks, might help increase the underground water table and existing water point, resulting in sufficient water for multiple uses, although it will depend on the quantities. The Operations team will keep monitoring the situation. The DHM publishes a weather bulletin regularly, which will be the basis for deciding recovery activities.

Overall Response, Objective, and Strategies:

To address the immediate life-sustaining water of an estimated 60,000 individuals severely impacted by the ongoing drought in Madhesh Province, Nepal. Provide direct WASH interventions to approximately 12,000 targeted households across the four most affected districts of Madhesh Province.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH)

Due to absence of sufficient rainfall despite the onset of the monsoon, the surface water and underground water table have depleted significantly in the Madhesh Province. The main source of drinking water is from deep wells/ boreholes, but as they have dried up, people are facing a scarcity of water. The operation is proposing three key strategies to ensure equitable access to safe water and promote essential hygiene practices to mitigate public health risks and prevent disease outbreaks among the most vulnerable households:

1. Water trucking: The NRCS local chapter will work together with the water trucking vendors to supply drinking water in the targeted areas. There is in some areas a challenge in filling in the tanks as the source have depleted, some vendors are also overwhelmed due to the high demand. Therefore, this strategy will only be possible in certain areas, and over a short period of time. Additional information will be available when the Government will assign municipalities to different organization including the Red Cross based the 5W matrix being finalized by the NDRRMA.

2. Installation of water tanks and/or renovating existing boreholes: As part of the operation, water storage tanks will be installed in key strategic locations of the targeted municipalities. The challenge with this strategy will be the availability of these tanks in the local market, as well as finding water sources and a water trucking facility that will ensure the daily refill. In addition, the Government is also assessing the number of existing tube wells that can be easily renovated, which will be assigned to NRCS to renovate and make them functional.

As above, this strategy will only be possible in certain areas and over a short period of time. Additional information will be available when the Government will assign municipalities and wards to different organization including the Red Cross based their 5W matrix which is being finalized by the NDRRMA.

3. Drilling of deep boreholes: This is one of the strategies that the Government has prioritized. The drilling process can be completed in three days because the targeted areas doesn't have hard bed rock and has sufficient number of technical people available in the targeted areas. This is also a sustainable long-term solution to this crisis. IFRC procurement procedures may however delay the initiation of this strategy.

All three strategies will be implemented, but the focus will vary in a particular location based on the situation and relevance.

In addition, each targeted household will receive two buckets for water fetching and water storage. Quality assurance of drinking water will be maintained. The Government of Nepal has been taking strong leadership to coordinate all agencies to avoid duplication by assigning areas and also ensuring cross-complementary support.

HEALTH:

Considering the possibilities of adverse impact on the health of people due to the drought, the promotional activities along with the Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) initiatives will be integrated with hygiene and sanitation promotion activities. Trained volunteers



will be mobilized to conduct these activities. The volunteers will conduct comprehensive orientation sessions for families on safe water handling, hygiene promotion, and basic sanitation practices, and health promotions. Currently the Government is not suggesting any health-related activities as it is managed through the existing health system. However, future assessments will give the clear picture on the health needs and the operation will be revised accordingly as needed.

CEA and PGI:

Throughout the operations, PGI and CEA concerns will be systematically integrated throughout all WASH interventions to ensure equitable access, safety, dignity, and responsive programming. The targeted individuals for CEA and PGI interventions will be at 12,000 people (at least one per targeted households).

Since the disaster impacted community livelihoods, the affected community would need support for their day-to-day basic needs through cash and voucher assistance. This DREF operation will however not include livelihood or CVA activities in the initial phase as lessons learnt from previous operations indicates that CVA requires more time than the proposed timeframe for the operation. Continuous advocacy to the government regarding the importance of CVA will be done by IFRC and NRCS. The operation will be revised accordingly if the situation will change.

EXIT STRATEGY:

As the monsoon season is ongoing, close monitoring will inform the operation of further steps as the water level may increase due the rains. The DHM has forecasted the high chance of rainfall [5]. If the situation and needs are changed an operation update will be issues to revise the operations.

In case the situation improves, and targeted population will have enough drinking water, the proposed interventions will be gradually de-escalated whereas the completed boreholes, water storage tanks will be handed over to the community user committees who will manage it.

In case the situation is prolonged, all the interventions will be scaled up through community-based approaches, including community-based recovery intervention such as CVA for livelihood, NBS activities, rainwater harvesting, etc. All these interventions will be carried out through the direct engagement of the local communities, and at the end of the operation, the intervention will be handed over to the communities for sustainable management.

[5] <https://dhm.gov.np/mfd/#/weather/pages/all/11200>

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The intervention targets 60,000 people of the 12,000 most vulnerable drought-affected households of eight municipalities from four districts (Bara, Parsa, Rautahat, and Sarlahi) of Madhesh Province. The Government will assign municipalities to each agencies including the NRCS based on their 5W matrix to avoid duplication. Additionally, NRCS will apply gender- and diversity-sensitive analyses in the selection of recipients, prioritizing women-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, single women, individuals with disabilities, elderly individuals, children, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and displaced persons.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Severely affected eight municipalities of four districts out of eight districts of Madhesh Province will be targeted for the operation. The municipalities that are not covered by other organizations will be targeted to avoid duplication. Within the municipalities, the clusters with a socially and economically marginalized population will be targeted for the operation.

At the distribution point, the population will be prioritized based on below criteria:

1. Households headed by children below 18 years and the elderly above 65 years of age.
2. Households headed by women and single women.
3. Households comprising of pregnant and lactating women, people with disability and Chronic illness



Total Targeted Population

Women	18,360	Rural	66.2%
Girls (under 18)	12,240	Urban	33.8%
Men	17,640	People with disabilities (estimated)	2%
Boys (under 18)	11,760		
Total targeted population	60,000		

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?	Yes
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
Due to the drought, there is a possibility of disease outbreak related to skin, eye infection, diarrhoea, cholera, dengue etc.	Mobilization of volunteers for health and hygiene promotion.
Internal risks relating to NRCS transition out of its governance and integrity crisis	IFRC has been maintaining a Temporary Operating Modality for the last few years to mitigate the risks relating to the governance of NRCS. Mitigation actions include very close monitoring of expenses, transferring of funds directly to district chapters as well as handling all major procurement directly by IFRC. Although the situation is being resolved, these mitigations will be maintained until the risks are reduced.
Scarcity of water trucking and water storage tanks in the market	Collaboration with vendor, service providers from adjacent districts. Continued coordination with the local authorities and communities.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

No specific security or safety threats are identified in the operation area.

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.



The security situation in country is constantly monitored, and the security focal points disseminates necessary temporary restrictions when appropriate. 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 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. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged to complete the IFRC Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses. The National Society's security framework will be applicable for the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers.

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.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 189,846

Targeted Persons: 60,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people reached with improved water sources in emergencies	60,000
Number of deep boreholes installed	4
Number of people covered with hygiene promotion interventions	60,000

Priority Actions

1. Formation of the Water User Committee for the proper management of distributions.
2. Orientations/Training for the WUC/Caretaker.
3. Installation of water storage tanks with distribution points/ renovation of existing tube wells.
4. Distribution of Water Buckets, 1 HH for 2 buckets
5. Water trucking to refill the water tanks regularly.
6. Hygiene promotion integrating the ECV, PGI and CEA
7. Installation of deep boreholes in four districts



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 3,759

Targeted Persons: 12,000

Indicators

Title	Target
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Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	12,000
Number of people oriented on implementing PGI minimum standards	100
Number of individuals who have access to safe reporting and referral mechanisms for sexual exploitation and abuse and child safeguarding incidents.	0
Number of child safeguarding risk assessment conducted	1

Priority Actions

1. Orient staff and volunteers on PGI minimum standards, code of conduct and do no harm principles.
2. Conduct community awareness on inclusion, GBV prevention and safeguarding.
3. Support to link with the existing referral mechanism in for GBV, child protection, etc.
4. Ensure the disaggregated data in the reporting process



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 8,771

Targeted Persons: 12,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of staff and volunteers trained/oriented on minimum activities of CEA during Drought response	100
Number of feedback collected and responded as per the NRCS guideline/SoP on CEA	500
Number of people reached with relevant information through different communication channels used during the response	12,000

Priority Actions

1. Orient NRCS staff and volunteers on CEA, along with the feedback handling mechanism.
2. Collect community feedback, complaints and suggestions using NRCS's existing feedback mechanism.
3. Sensitize the community on NRCS feedback mechanism through the mobilization of NRCS volunteers.
4. Community meetings for identifying the information and preferred communication/ feedback channels by the community, including community sensitization sessions.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 1,942

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target
Percentage of financial reporting compliance to IFRC	100
Number of Post Distribution Monitoring Survey conducted	1

Priority Actions

1. Technical support, monitoring, and compliance by the IFRC Country Delegation (minimum staff support), including developing a workplan, tracking tools, PDM (i.e. ITT), etc.
2. Carry out Communication and visibility activities.
3. Provide overall support to NRCS.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 28,557

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteers insured	100
Number of lessons learnt workshop conducted	1

Priority Actions

1. Mobilization of volunteers.
2. Provision of volunteer insurance.
3. Conduct a lessons learned workshop.

About Support Services

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?

A total of 100 volunteers from four affected districts will be mobilized to implement DREF activities in the communities. The volunteers will conducted door to door visits to create awareness on health and hygiene promotions. They will be mobilized to conducted SGBV orientations in the communities, collect feedback from the communities and disseminate relevant information related to the operation activities in the communities. District Chapter will mobilized at least one focal persons to oversee the operation implementation in the affected communities.

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

As per the Temporary Operation Modality, the IFRC will take lead for most procurement at national level. However, small scale local procurement can be handles by the respective districts abiding by the IFRC and NRCS procurement policies. International procurement is not expected for this operation as most of the items are available in the national/local markets.

How will this operation be monitored?

Strong PMER-IM will be practiced in the operation based on lessons learned from previous operations. 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 a final report 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:

NRCS and IFRC will work collaboratively to regularly inform external regional / global audiences with a focus on the situation and the Red Cross and Red Crescent humanitarian actions in assisting the affected people. This includes, but not limited to, capturing of in-action photos, short videos, stories, and more on NRCS teams and volunteers working on site. The pictures and footages will highlight the hard work, moments, and expressions of people affected and RCRC members on the ground. The collected materials will be further used as content for social media, media, reporting purposes, and any other visibility efforts by relevant parties.

Close collaboration on sharing of high-quality content will be maintained between the Asia Pacific IFRC regional communications unit, IFRC Country Delegation and the National Society to ensure a coherent and coordinated communications approach.

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

- Nepal Red Cross Society
Drought Response Operation in Province 2

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	202,375
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	189,846
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	3,759
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	8,771
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	47,978
Coordination and Partnerships	626
Secretariat Services	18,794
National Society Strengthening	28,557
TOTAL BUDGET	250,353

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Internal

7/29/2025

#V2022.01

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



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[Click here for the reference](#)

