

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND PRIORITIES
FLOODS RESPONSE PLAN

OCT - DEC 2024

NEPAL

ISSUED
7 October 2024



Photo: UN Nepal/Narendra Shrestha











At a Glance

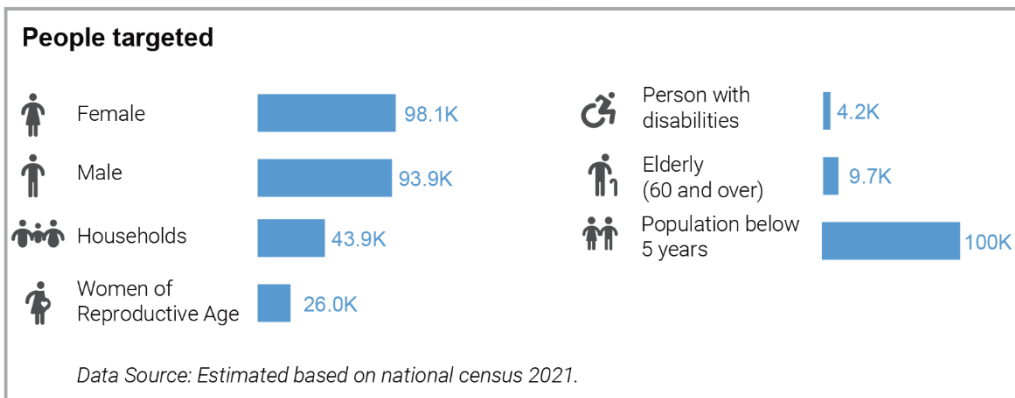
192K

PEOPLE TARGETED

\$17.5M

FUNDING REQUIRED (US\$)

	CCCM 5.5K	0.3M
	Education 47.5K	1.8M
	Food Security 91.8K	3.0M
	Health 93.0K	2.2M
	Nutrition 129.0K	0.8M
	Protection 95.0K	1.0M
	Shelter 25.0K	3.0M
	WASH 82.0K	4.0M
	Early Recovery 27.0K	1.0M
	Logistics	0.5M



Situation Overview

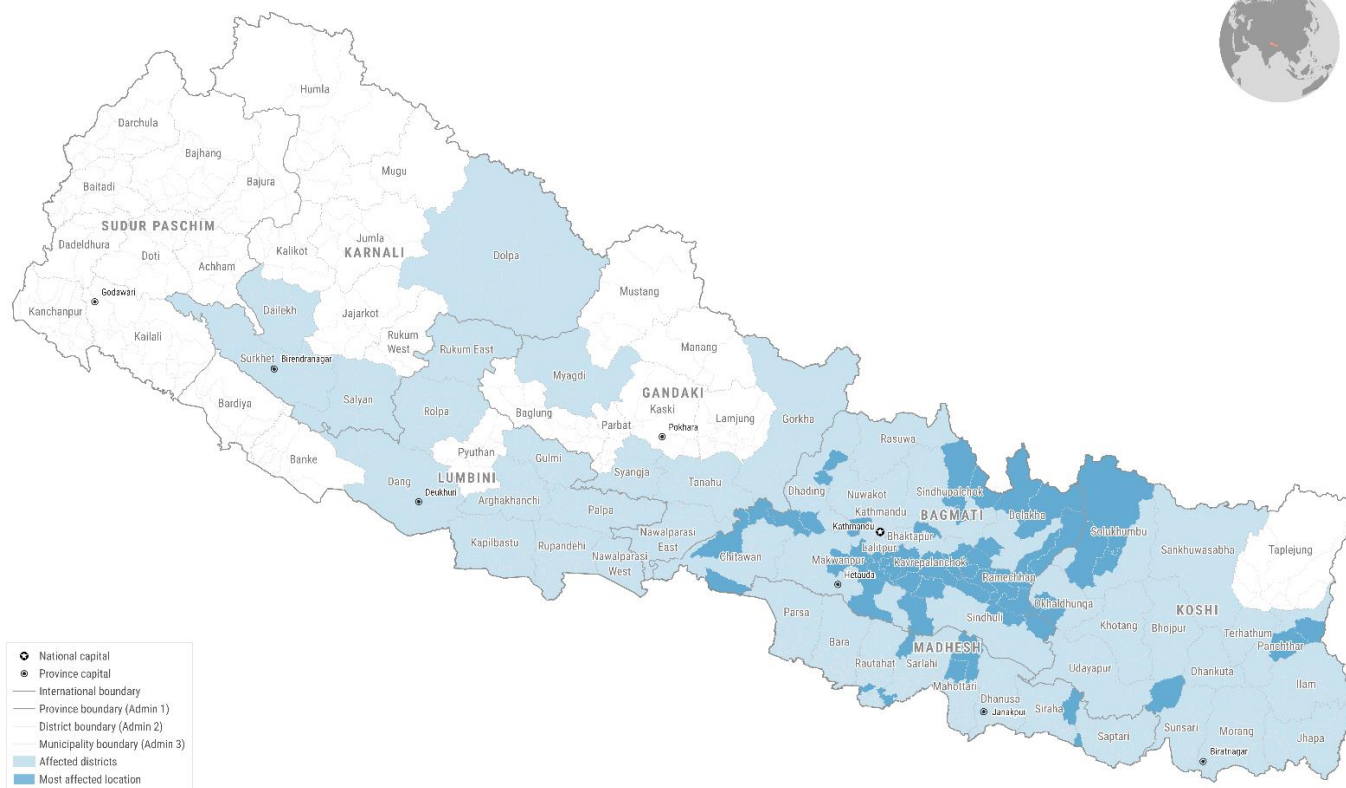
Overview of the crisis

Between 27 and 28 September 2024, heavy and continuous rainfall in Nepal triggered extensive damage across 21 districts, with seven districts severely affected. The torrential rains led to widespread flooding, landslides, and road blockages, severely disrupting transportation, agriculture, livelihoods, and public safety. As of 7 October, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) /Bipad Portal reported 246 fatalities (including 145 male, 101 female), 183 injuries and 18 individuals still missing, while more than 17,000 people have been rescued. Some 4,667 houses were fully damaged, and 5,310 partially damaged, causing the displacement of 10,807 HHs, and affecting 16,243 families. In response, over 30,000 security personnel were mobilized to support ongoing rescue operations.

Damage to critical infrastructures has been significant. The estimated damage includes USD 32.5 million (NPR 4.35 billion) to energy infrastructure, NPR 2.5 billion to roads and bridges, and over NPR 6 billion to agriculture. Hydropower projects, schools, health facilities, and communications have been severely affected across impacted areas.

As flood waters are receding, many low-lying areas remain inundated with stagnant water, exacerbating health risks. The risk of disease outbreaks remains high, including waterborne illnesses like cholera, rodent-borne diseases like leptospirosis, and vector-borne diseases such as dengue. Overcrowding in camps raises concerns about COVID-19 and influenza outbreaks, while disrupted health services could hinder TB and HIV treatments.

This situation demands urgent attention to both immediate humanitarian needs and long-term recovery efforts to restore essential services, protect public health, and support the affected communities in rebuilding their lives and livelihoods.



Humanitarian Impact and Needs

The floods and landslides have caused widespread devastation across Nepal, with the worst impacts felt in eighteen districts. These events have worsened existing vulnerabilities, especially among communities with limited resources, displacing over 10,000 households and severely damaging infrastructures. While initial rapid assessments have been conducted, the full extent of the damage is still being evaluated through a government-led assessment, with results expected by mid-October.

The displaced households, now sheltering in overcrowded temporary camps, face significant challenges. Access to clean water, sanitation, essential health and nutrition services, and food is limited, heightening health and protection risks, especially for vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities. Mental health and psychosocial support are needed and essential to help affected populations cope with the trauma of displacement and loss.

The education cluster has been severely impacted, with 250 schools damaged. Key needs include debris clearance, education kits, psychosocial support, and detailed assessments of damage to school buildings and resources.

Agricultural livelihoods have been severely impacted, with over 88,000 hectares of farmland damaged, affecting 147,000 households. Crop destruction is expected to worsen food insecurity, forcing families into negative coping strategies. Smallholder farmers face long-term losses, requiring cash assistance, agricultural inputs, and veterinary services to revive production and ensure food access.

The health sector is strained, with 62 facilities flooded and services disrupted, especially for maternal and reproductive care. Over 26,000 women of reproductive age, including 1,300 pregnant women, are at increased risk. Poor sanitation and contaminated water raise the threat of cholera and dengue outbreaks, while malnutrition threatens 97,000 children under five and 32,000 pregnant or lactating women.

Transportation disruptions are affecting the supply of nutritious food to many areas. Key needs include screening children under five for malnutrition, transporting nutrition commodities, additional human resources, and addressing supply gaps like Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF).

In terms of shelter, around 10,000 homes have been destroyed or damaged, leaving approximately 44,000 people displaced. With colder weather on the horizon, there is a pressing need for temporary shelter solutions and materials to repair homes. Similarly, water and sanitation infrastructure has been heavily impacted, with 550 water systems and 9,000 sanitation facilities damaged. Immediate action is needed to restore these services and prevent waterborne diseases from spreading in affected communities.

Efforts in early recovery are beginning to take shape, focusing on the coordination of recovery activities, assessments of critical infrastructure, immediate livelihood restoration, and reconstruction of community assets. These efforts are intended to lay the groundwork for long-term recovery, ensuring that communities can rebuild their lives and restore their livelihoods.

Logistical challenges further complicate the response, as road blockages and damaged transport routes have limited access to the hardest-hit areas. Some cell towers and internet service points remain down, particularly in remote areas, where restoring communication infrastructure is crucial for effective relief operations.

Response Strategy

Strategic Objectives

The overarching aim of the Joint Response Plan is to complement the strong and swift response by the Government of Nepal to assist all affected people, without discrimination. The response would be tailored to meet the specific needs of vulnerable groups, such as women and girls. Prioritization will be done following the vulnerability criteria. Strategic objectives are:

- Meet the immediate food and nutrition needs of affected people to avoid a further deterioration of the nutrition situation.
- Meet the immediate water, sanitation and hygiene needs of affected people, while support the restoration of essential water supply and sanitation facilities.
- Prevent increases in mortality and morbidity and the outbreak of communicable diseases through immediate access to basic water, sanitation, hygiene, and health services.
- Support the recovery of agricultural production and livelihoods, restore food security, and rehabilitate community infrastructures with a build-back-better approach, enhancing long-term resilience and sustainability.
- Families with destroyed or damaged homes, including the displaced population, attain basic and protective shelter solutions.
- Affected people are protected against violence and have equal access to assistance, services, and rights without discrimination.

This Joint Response Plan is developed by the Humanitarian Country Team to complement the ongoing response and recovery efforts from the government. It covers the duration from October – December 2024. The response would be tailored to meet the specific needs of vulnerable groups, such as women and girls. In addition, prioritization will be done following the vulnerability criteria. Humanitarian cluster partner and agencies will implement robust systems for Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA,) including safe recruitment practices, capacity development, SEA reporting and response mechanisms, community awareness, and monitoring of safety measures in the entire response phase.

Government-led humanitarian response

The Government of Nepal is leading all humanitarian and early recovery efforts in response to the floods. Initial efforts by the government concentrate on search and rescue operations, life-saving interventions, damage assessments, and the provision of emergency shelter, WASH, food, and basic services, supported by international development and humanitarian partners.

On 29 September the UN activated the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Anticipatory Action (AA) Pilot in Sunsari and Saptari districts of Koshi and Madhesh Provinces. Four UN agencies (FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF, and WFP) are implementing the CERF AA Pilot, with a total funding of USD 3.4 million to protect the lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable populations in targeted areas. On 4th October, the Government of Switzerland supported Health and Wash interventions (UNICEF and WHO) with USD 200,000. In addition, the START Fund Nepal is providing USD 512,000. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) along with the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) are working on mobilizing an emergency

fund of over 520,000 Swiss francs targeting 20,000 people. Nepal Red Cross has distributed emergency relief items from its prepositioned stocks to nearly 5,000 people. International and national NGOs on the ground are also actively delivering relief items and responding in most affected areas.

Recent and ongoing assessments

The initial rapid assessments were conducted in multiple affected districts. NRCS conducted an Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA) in 10 districts from 3 provinces (Koshi, Bagmati and Madhesh) and collected basic information about the impact (NRCS IRA report). Additionally, the UNOSAT supported the analysis of the flood affected areas using satellite images and population exposed to the flooding.

The assessments of various WASH facilities are ongoing and, in some areas, due to access issue the impact and level of damage is yet to be accounted for. The full extent of the damage is being evaluated through a government-led assessment, with results expected by mid-October.

Sector Plans

Camp Coordination and Camp Management



PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	LEAD/CO-LEAD AGENCY
5,500	\$250,000	Lead Agency: Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) Co-Lead: IOM

Sector impacts and key needs

According to the recent Initial Rapid Assessment report covering 10 districts and reports from NDRRMA, some 10,800 households have been displaced. Over 16,000 households were affected by the floods including over 4,700 fully damaged houses and 5,300 partially damaged houses. There is a report of gaps in the availability of services in areas where displaced persons are staying, particularly food, clean drinking water, and sanitation facilities and protection services. Humanitarian agencies are also concerned about the protection situation for displaced persons specially women and girls.

Affected areas:

- **Bagmati Province:** Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Sindhupalchowk, Dhading, Dolakha, Ramechhap, Kavrepalanchowk, Makwanpur and Sindhuli
- **Koshi Province:** Sankhuwasabha and Panchthar
- **Madhesh Province:** Rautahat

Priority response activities

- Roll out Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to gather and analyze data to disseminate critical multi-layered information on the mobility, vulnerabilities, and needs of displaced and mobile populations.
- Establish feedback and complaint mechanisms in close coordination with the protection cluster in evacuation centers or sites.
- Establish and maintain an information hub that includes PSEA awareness, referral information, early warning messages and service information in close coordination with protection and other clusters.
- Support returns (transport, consolidated return package through cash and in-kind support) in coordination with other clusters.
- For priority locations, where return is not yet possible, provide site improvement infrastructure including setting up of women and child friendly spaces in coordination with protection cluster.

Education



PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	LEAD/CO-LEAD AGENCY
47,500	\$ 1.76m	Lead Agency: MoEST/Centre for Education and Human Resource Development (CEHRD) Co-Lead: UNICEF and Save the Children

Sector impact and key needs

As per initial reporting from the local level, at least 250 schools have been affected due to water inundation, classrooms and wash facility damaged, and access roads blocked. Additionally, 19 children were killed, some reported loss of learning materials and the education of around 47,500 children were disrupted by the floods (at least 22,000 children in Bagmati Province, 12,000 children in Madesh Province, 8,000 in Koshi Province and 5,500 children in other provinces). The extent of the damage to schools is still unclear. The central integrated education information management system is also affected due to poor connectivity and information collection of affected schools and children is ongoing from various sources. As the flood occurred on the school off-day and households are severely affected, most of the children's textbooks and learning materials are also destroyed at their homes.

Education Development and Coordination Units at District and Local Education Units at local level are assessing the situation/damages of the affected schools, numbers of students, physical damages, and loss of learning materials. Most of the reported impact on damages on school physical infrastructure like damages of classrooms, compound wall, debris deposited in classrooms, inundation of school, loss of learning materials, few local levels reported the complete damages of schools by flood and landslide. Some of the Local Government reported the highly impacted schools are closed and not properly functioning due to extensive damages of physical infrastructure, loss of learning materials and access road.

Given the intensity of flood and its impact in the classrooms there is an urgent need to focus on debris clearance of classrooms, and repairs/maintenance of classrooms, provision WASH facilities, hygiene promotion in the schools for the smooth function of learning continuity in most affected schools. Also based on the need, schools damaged by landslides may need repairs. There is also a need for learning materials for teachers and children to continue learning in a safe and protective environment.

Affected areas:

- **Bagmati Province:** Sindhupalchowk, Kavrepalanchowk, Sindhuli, Lalitpur, Makawanpur, Dhading, Dolakha, Ramechhap and Chitwan
- **Madesh Province:** Sarlahi, Rautahat and Saptari
- **Koshi Province:** Sunsari, Panchthar, Udayapur and Okhaldhunga
- **Lumbini Province:** Nawalparasi, Pyuthan and Kapilbastu
- **Gandaki Province:** Tanahun
- **Karnali Province:** Humla and Jajarkot

Priority response activities

- Debris clearance of flood inundated schools.
- Conduct a detailed damage and loss assessment of school buildings and resources/ WASH facilities and other school facilities (Science lab, compound wall etc).
- Activation of Local Education clusters in the most affected Local Governments.
- Floor arrangement for ECD to Grade 3 classes.
- Education kits (students and schools kits) are needed in flood-affected areas where the schools and community were inundated.
- Assessment of school opening and learning continuity plans in the most affected schools.
- Mental Health and Psychosocial need assessment and support for children that may be traumatized by the floods in the most affected areas (through teachers).
- Support for Temporary Learning Centers (TLC) (need based).

Food Security



PEOPLE TARGETED

91,770

(11,000 HH for agriculture and 10,000 HH for food security)

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$3.0 m

LEAD/CO-LEAD AGENCY

Lead Agency: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MOALD)

Co-Lead: WFP & FAO

Sector impact and key needs

According to NDRRMA, approximately 88,476 hectares of agricultural land across more than 41 districts in five provinces have been affected, with 21 districts identified as the most severely impacted. In Madhesh Province alone, around 46,569 hectares of agricultural land, primarily paddy fields, have been damaged. An estimated 147,460 households are potentially affected, with losses in the agriculture sector estimated at over US\$52 million. Fields are submerged and the paddy crops destroyed that were close to harvest, which will significantly impact the staple food consumption of farming households. Additionally, thousands of hectares of productive farmland have been eroded due to flooding, siltation deposition and riverbank cutting. Crop losses will further exacerbate food insecurity and forcing households to potentially resort to negative and irreversible coping mechanisms. Households have lost important food stocks in most of the flooded areas and require immediate food/cash assistance. The most vulnerable flood affected households require cash assistance to meet their essential needs.

Based on the 2022 Agriculture Census, 70% of farmers are smallholders or marginal farmers, highlighting the urgent need for immediate response and early agricultural recovery support for approximately 103,000 farming households (450,110 people). Key needs include the provision of crop seeds, agricultural tools, livestock feed and veterinary services, shelter, fishpond restocking, and the rehabilitation of irrigation and market infrastructure. Flooded livestock sheds and lack of pasture, feed, and fodder have put livestock at risk, increasing in addition the likelihood of waterborne and foodborne diseases. Fishponds have also been severely affected, further marginalizing fish-farming communities. The inability to sell ready-to-harvest crops due to road disruptions has led to significant losses, with much of the produce going to waste.

Agriculture and Livelihood



Paddy Field
88,476 Hectares
NPR 3.5 Billion Loss



Fruits & Vegetables Farm
4,765 Hectares



Sugarcane Field
85 Hectares
NPR 0.34 Billion Loss



Fish Pond
458 Hectares
NPR 1.13 Billion Loss



Livestock
26,205



Cardamom Field
1,300 Hectares
NPR 0.7 Billion Loss

In response, Food Security Cluster members are providing lifesaving assistance including ready-to-eat food and non-food items to the most affected populations. However, with limited resources, smallholder farmers, women, and landless communities face significant challenges in harvesting, clearing debris, and restoring agricultural production, threatening both immediate food security and revive future cropping seasons. Urgent and timely response and early recovery support is needed to restore agriculture production and food

security, through crop seeds, tools, livestock services, debris removal, and infrastructure rehabilitation for around 103,000 smallholder households. Of the total needs, the sector aims to support 11,000 households within 3 months with urgent interventions in agriculture and livestock. Timely funding is essential to deliver livestock and seed assistance, the latter which should be provided before the planting season. In addition, some 10,000 most affected households will be supported with multipurpose cash assistance to help them kick-start the recovery.

Affected areas:

- **Koshi Province:** Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari and Udayapur
- **Madhesh Province:** Saptari, Siraha, Dhanusha, Mahottari, Sarlahi, Rautahat, Bara and Parsa
- **Bagmati Province:** Sindupalchowk, Sindhuli, Makwanpur, Kavrepalanchok, Nuwakot, Dhading and Chitawan
- **Gandaki Province:** Gorkha and Nawalparasi East
- **Lumbini Province:** Rupandehi and Nawalparasi West

Priority response activities

- Provide crop-based livelihood supports cereal crop seeds (like wheat, paddy, lentil, maize, vegetables, mustard etc) as per agricultural seasons of the locality, seasonal composite package of vegetable seeds etc. (6,000 farmer HHs).
- Support farmers with removal of siltation, embankments of fishponds and rehabilitation of small irrigation schemes (1,000 farmer HHs).
- Provide livestock veterinary services to the wounded/sick animals, vaccination etc. (4,000 HHs).
- Provide one-off multipurpose cash assistance to approximately 10,000 most affected households to enable them meet their immediate essential needs and help them kick-start their recovery. Tentative locations for the provision of support would include worst affected households in Rautahat, Sindhuli, Sindupalchowk and Kavrepalanchok Districts, based on an assessment and verification of the severity of the impact of floods and landslides.



Health

PEOPLE TARGETED ¹	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	LEAD/CO-LEAD AGENCY
93,000	\$2.2 m (includes \$700,000 for maternal/RH interventions)	Lead Agency: Ministry of Health & Population (MoHP) Co-Lead: WHO & UNFPA (RH Sub-cluster)

Sector impact and key needs

A total of 62 health facilities were flooded, causing structural damage to 41 of them. Out of total damaged health facilities, 7 health facilities were fully damaged, while 34 were partially damaged (see table). Among the partially damaged health facilities, 24 facilities are offering limited services, while 10 facilities continue to provide regular services. From the estimated total 93,000 affected population, women of reproductive age (15-49 years) are 26,000 out of which 1,329 are currently pregnant while a total of 1,772 births are expected in the next 12 months. Ensuring access to reproductive and maternal health care is crucial since pregnant women face life-threatening complications and need critical services including safe delivery, emergency obstetric care, and family planning. Further, implementing collaborative surveillance and maintaining essential health services are crucial for the early detection and management of communicable disease outbreaks and access to essential health services.

Affected areas:

- Bagmati, Madhesh and Koshi Province

Damage of health facilities:

Damage status of health facilities affected by floods and landslides

Province	Fully Damaged	Partially Damaged	Total Damaged Health Facilities
Koshi	1	5	6
Madhesh		1	1
Bagmati	6	28	34
Total	7	34	41

The National Tuberculosis Control Center, the national reference laboratory for tuberculosis is severely damaged and become dysfunctional affecting access to tuberculosis diagnosis, culture and drug susceptibility testing. Several key equipment stored on the ground floor has been submerged. Five X-ray machines and several monitors have been damaged by drowning. Several other key machines (MGIT culture, Biosafety cabinet, autoclave etc.) & essential TB drugs/Ancillary drugs were also destroyed.

The key needs include sustaining essential health services, TB/HIV treatment, maternal and child health support, and continuation of services at damaged health facilities and support to monitoring, detection, and

¹ People targeted does not reflect cluster wide figures and may increase based on government assessment.

early response to communicable disease outbreaks. Gaps include support for partially and fully damaged health facilities and readiness for early detection and potential disease outbreaks.

Imminent communicable disease outbreaks:

As the flood water recedes, there is a high potential of imminent communicable disease outbreaks due to contamination of water with sewage and animal carcasses in the affected regions. These include water and food-borne disease outbreaks (Acute Gastroenteritis, Cholera, Hepatitis-A and E), rodent-borne outbreak such as Leptospirosis, vector-borne disease outbreaks such as Dengue and Malaria, vaccine preventable diseases like Tetanus and Measles, and seasonal disease outbreaks like Scrub Typhus. Displacement of the population and potential overcrowding in Internally Displaced People's (IDPs) camps increases the chance of Covid-19 and Influenza outbreaks. Further, service disruption in health facilities may cause interrupted treatment of people affected with TB, HIV, Hepatitis B and C, STI and Neglected Tropical Diseases and affect diagnosis and treatment of new people with the diseases. There is risk for discontinuation of essential services including maternal and newborn health services.

Priority response activities

- Continuation of essential health services by ensuring accessibility to functional health facilities with appropriate medicines and other medical supplies. This further includes:
 - Continuation of TB, HIV, Hepatitis B treatment.
 - Mental Health, Sexual, Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health including unplanned pregnancy, STI and HIV support including procurement of Inter Agency Reproductive Health Kits (IARH Kit).
- Enable continuity of service at damaged health facilities through provision of temporary health facility structure and essential medicines (e.g. Medical Camp Kit or MCK, Interagency Emergency Health Kit or IEHK).
- Support surveillance for early detection and response to communicable disease outbreaks.
- Support Vector Control measures and provision for mosquito nets.
- Relevant priority activities from the Monsoon Preparedness plan 2024.
- Mobile services (camp) and door-to-door services by nurse and FCHVs for maternal and RH services as well as transportation services for needy persons will be arranged.



Nutrition

PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	LEAD/CO-LEAD AGENCY
129,000 (97,000 children under five and 32,000 pregnant and lactating mothers)	\$0.8 m	Lead: Ministry of Health & Population (MoHP) Co-Lead: UNICEF

Sector impact and key needs

In flood and landslide-affected areas of Nepal, children, adolescents, and women are at increased risk of malnutrition due to key factors such as limited access to diverse, healthy foods, increased risk of diseases, and disruption of essential health, nutrition and other social services. While emergency relief often focuses on providing basic food items, there is a lack of specialized nutrition support for pregnant women, children, and adolescents. Nutrient-rich foods like fortified cereals, therapeutic food for malnourished children, and micronutrient supplements are often in short supply in the affected areas.

The key needs include screening children under five to identify cases of Severe and Moderate Acute Malnutrition, transporting nutrition supplies to affected locations, increasing human resources, and addressing shortages of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF).

Affected areas:

- **Bagmati province:** Sindhupalchowk, Lalitpur, Kavrepalanchowk, Dolakha, Sindhuli, Makwanpur, Ramechhap, Chitwan and Dhading
- **Koshi province:** Sunsari, Udayapur, Okhaldhunga and Panchthar

Priority response activities

- Screening of children and women for malnutrition and provision of nutrition support for identified malnourished children and women.
- Deployment of additional health workers and volunteers to meet the immediate response needs and capacity building of health workers and Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) on nutrition in emergency response.
- Strengthening the outpatient treatment centers.
- Strengthening supply chain management, procurement of ready to use therapeutic food (RUTF) and provision of other nutrition supplies such as micronutrient supplements.
- Counselling on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) for provision of adequate nutrition and care.

Protection



PEOPLE TARGETED

95,000

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$1.0 m

LEAD/CO-LEAD AGENCY

Lead Agency: Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens (MoWCSC)
Co-Lead: UNICEF, UNFPA

Sector impact and key needs

The aftermath of floods and landslides has exacerbated mental health and psychosocial issues, particularly among vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating women, children, adolescents, persons with disabilities, and the elderly, who are now at heightened risk. This escalating crisis threatens to intensify pre-existing protection risks, including gender-based violence (GBV), trafficking, and harmful coping mechanisms like substance abuse, child labor, and child marriage. With roads damaged and protection structures submerged, access to critical services like GBV prevention, shelters, psychosocial support, and legal assistance has been severely disrupted.

The key needs are addressing mental health and psychosocial problems, especially among women, children, elderly, and persons with disabilities, addressing high risk of protection concerns in the affected communities, ensuring access to continuous protection services including GBV prevention/response through OCMCs, safe house/shelter, police, legal assistance that has been disrupted.

Affected areas:

- **Bagmati province:** Dolakha, Chitwan, Sindhupalchowk, Ramechhap, Kavrepalanchowk, Makwanpur, Lalitpur and Dhading
- **Koshi province:** Okhaldhunga, Panchthar, Udayapur and Sunsari
- **Madhesh province:** Rautahat and Saptari

Priority response activities

- Provision of dignity kits and kishori kits (adolescents kits) to women and girls, especially pregnant and lactating mothers.
- Provision of female friendly spaces to provide a safe space for women and girls to receive social support and access to safe and non-stigmatizing multi-sectoral GBV response services.
- Provision of child-friendly spaces to ensure that the affected children are provided with a safe environment and access to recreational activities, education, and child focused psychosocial support.
- Provision of psychosocial support to restore a sense of normalcy and well-being, helping vulnerable people, including persons with disability and elderly, LGBTQI+ to recover from the disaster.
- Provision of essential GBV prevention and response services including psychosocial support and emergency assistance support to women including GBV survivors and women with disability, LGBTQI+ and elderly.
- Identification of vulnerable children and their families and provide emergency assistance such as temporary shelter, clothes, medical, legal, livelihood support etc.
- Provision of support to recover lost identification and other civil documentation.



Shelter

PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	LEAD/CO-LEAD AGENCY
25,000	\$3.0 m	Lead Agency: Ministry of Urban Development (MOUD) / Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) Co-Lead: NRCS & IFRC

Sector impact and key needs

Nationwide sustained heavy rainfall caused heavy flooding and landslides in the end of September damaging an estimated 10,000 houses (affecting 44,000 people) of which an estimated 4,000 houses are destroyed and 6,000 are partially damaged. According to the latest IRA reports, approximately 17,500 people have their houses destroyed and are displaced. Some 2,000 people are estimated to have taken shelter in schools, some 4,000 people are being hosted at relatives' houses, and the remaining displaced people are estimated to be scattered in different sites across the seven most affected districts.

Across the seven most affected districts, the urgent needs are to provide emergency shelter support to 4,000 households (approximately 17,500 people) whose houses were completely destroyed and most of them are yet to receive shelter relief assistance. In addition, a further 3,000 vulnerable households² (approximately 13,000 people) with partially damaged houses urgently require shelter relief assistance to repair their houses. As an initial measure, the Shelter Cluster seeks to support 50 per cent of these caseloads.

Affected areas:

- **Bagmati Province:** Kavrepalanchowk, Makawanpur, Lalitpur, Sindhuli
- **Koshi Province:** Panchthar, Morang, Sunsari

Priority response activities

- Provision of life saving emergency shelter and essential household items (NFIs)/ cash support to address the immediate needs of affected families.
- Provision of winterization shelters and essential household items as the cold season is approaching soon in Nepal.
- Provision of Cash support for Transitional Shelter assistance³.
- Safer Shelter and Settlement awareness and sensitization activities including social technical assistance for flood and landslide risks communities⁴.

² Approx. 50 per cent of partially damaged households, number taken from IRA reports

³ 50 per cent of full damage households tentatively considered support from shelter cluster side, government decided to support 50,000 NPR for Transitional Sheltering

⁴ Most vulnerable groups (People with disability, Children below 14, elderly above 60, Pregnant and Lactating women) are prior consideration in each phase of Shelter



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	LEAD/CO-LEAD AGENCY
82,000	\$4.0 m	Lead Agency: Ministry for water supply (MOWS) Co-Lead: UNICEF

Sector impact and key needs

Initial reports suggest that 550 water supply systems and 9,000 sanitation facilities have been affected by floods and landslides, jeopardizing the provision of safe water and sanitation in affected areas. Notably, with over half of the urban population relying on alternate sources of water such as through tankers or wells, both community and/or household level engagements are required to prevent possible water-borne and vector-borne disease outbreaks. Environmental cleaning and disinfection of water supply/sanitation facilities is therefore a top priority along with availability of essential WASH supplies, restoration of essential water supply, provision of temporary sanitation facilities and provision of hygiene practices to prevent disease outbreaks. The assessments of various WASH facilities are ongoing and, in some areas, due to access issue the impact and level of damage is yet to be accounted for.

Affected areas:

- **Bagmati Province:** Kavrepalanchowk, Lalitpur, Dhading, Kathmandu, Sindhupalchowk, Sindhuli and Makwanpur
- **Koshi Province:** Sunsari
- **Madhesh Province:** Rautahat and Saptari

Priority response activities

- Immediate restoration of water supply system of all affected communities by provision/restoration of safe water facilities to households and communities affected by floods (repairs/rehabilitation of damaged water supply systems; Installation of temporary and portable water supply systems).
- Immediate provision of temporary sanitation facilities to displaced and worst affected population through provision/restoration of sanitation & hygiene facilities, ensuring safe access to women and girls; & services to households & communities affected by floods (installation of temporary latrines, repair of damaged latrines/community toilets, setting up of handwashing stations with soap near sanitation facilities).
- Immediate provision of WASH supplies such as water purification tablets, portable water purifiers, portable water tanks, soaps, and buckets for dignified living and to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases.
- Mass hygiene education and awareness through community engagement and communications to avoid potential waterborne disease outbreaks.
- Restoration of WASH facilities in schools and health care facilities and other service centers.

Early Recovery



PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	LEAD/CO-LEAD AGENCY
27,000	\$1.02 m	Lead Agency: Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA) Co-Lead: UNDP

Sector impact and key needs

Heavy rainfall resulted in significant loss of life, livelihoods, and infrastructure in several districts, leading to the displacement of numerous families and causing considerable social and economic losses. The early recovery sector is prioritizing rescue, relief, and early socio-economic recovery in coordination with district and local disaster management committees. NRCS conducted an Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA) in 10 districts across Koshi, Bagmati, and Madhesh provinces.

For the next three months, the ER Cluster will prioritize early recovery coordination, assessments of damaged infrastructure, immediate livelihood recovery, and critical community infrastructure reconstruction. These efforts aim to establish a foundation for long-term recovery, leveraging government resources and coordinating partner interventions.

Affected areas:

- Kavrepalanchowk, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Sindupalchowk, Sindhuli, Makwanpur, Dhading, Sunsari, Panchthar, Bara, Saptari and Siraha

Priority Geographical areas:

- **Koshi Province:** Sunsari and Panchthar; **Madhesh Province:** Bara, Saptari and Siraha; **Bagmati Province:** Kavrepalanchowk

Priority response activities

- Support on coordinate and compile information on recovery and rehabilitation for smooth information management activating ER cluster at national and province level.
- Conduct needs assessment for critical community infrastructures (small culvert, bridges, irrigation canals, drinking water system, community building etc) and immediate livelihood opportunities.
- Support to create immediate livelihood opportunities to the targeted communities focused on the upcoming agriculture season.
- Support to reconstruct critical community infrastructures (small culvert, bridges, irrigation canals, drinking water system, community building etc).

Logistics



PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	LEAD/CO-LEAD AGENCY
NA	\$0.5 m	Lead Agency: Ministry of Home Affairs Co-Lead: WFP

Sector impact and key needs

Severe damage to many transports' infrastructure including major highways and power supplies are reported. The situation is further compounded given it is the country's major festival season when millions travel to their homes thus placing an extra burden on alternative forms of transport. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) indicated an urgent requirement to transport shelter and medical supplies from Kathmandu Humanitarian Staging Area (HSA), to affected areas in the Kathmandu and Lalitpur districts. Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal (CAAN) has requested the establishment of a Mobile Storage Unit (MSUs) at Tribhuvan International Airport to accommodate an increase in people travelling by air. Access constraint maps have been shared with cluster members showing locations of the road blockages. The National Logistics Cluster is facilitating access to common logistics services, including temporary storage and, where funding permits, transport, through WFP-managed Humanitarian Staging Areas (HSAs).

Affected areas:

- Kavrepalanchowk, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Sindupalchowk, Sindhuli, Makwanpur and Dhading districts

Priority response activities

- **Transportation of relief Items:** Support Government and humanitarian partners in transporting their prepositioned emergency stocks across the country to help cover immediate needs and priorities through the national logistics cluster.
- **Prepositioning of relief items:** To ensure timely response, the network of HSAs in Kathmandu and other 11 strategic locations near the affected areas across the country will be made available to preposition relief items, tranship and repackage relief items, and to government and humanitarian partners to coordinate the response. In addition, mobile storage units will be made available in the affected areas not accessible by the HSAs, enabling the receipt and onward movement of relief items to the affected areas.
- **Stock replenishment:** Replenishment of essential emergency supplies and logistics equipment, particularly five prefabricated buildings, five Mobile Storage Units (MSUs), plastic pallets and other logistics equipment, donated to the government-at different levels- to support COVID-19 and Jajarkot earthquake response.
- **Coordination and Information Management:** A dedicated coordination and information management support will be provided to the cluster members to ensure that members have updated logistics information and have full access to logistics services offered by the National Logistics Cluster. Similarly, updated logistics operational information such as road constraints information, meeting minutes and storage and transport updates etc. will be shared among members through email.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND PRIORITIES
FLOODS RESPONSE PLAN
NEPAL