

ACT Alliance

NPL 261

“From Emergency Response to Recovery”: Supporting Flood-Affected Families in Nepal

A joint response by ACT Alliance Nepal

Appeal

actalliance

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Appeal Summary Sheet												
Appeal Code and Title	NPL 261 “From Emergency Response to Recovery”: Supporting Flood-Affected Families in Nepal											
Budget (USD)	Total Requesting Members’ Budget: 3,575,860 SMC 3%: 107,276 Total Budget: 3,683,136											
Revision Schedule	After 3 months (January 2027)											
Location	Nepal- Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Dhading- along the Trishuli river corridor <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ACT Member</th> <th>Geographical focus</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DanChurch Aid (DCA) Nepal</td> <td>Dhading</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Finn Church Aid (FCA) Nepal</td> <td>Rasuwa, Nuwakot</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Nepal</td> <td>Rasuwa, Nuwakot</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INF Nepal</td> <td>Dhading, Nuwakot</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		ACT Member	Geographical focus	DanChurch Aid (DCA) Nepal	Dhading	Finn Church Aid (FCA) Nepal	Rasuwa, Nuwakot	The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Nepal	Rasuwa, Nuwakot	INF Nepal	Dhading, Nuwakot
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Response Period	Start Date: 7 th September 2026 End Date: 7 th September 2027 No of Months: 12											
Requesting Forum	Name of ACT forum: ACT Alliance Country Forum Nepal ☒ The ACT Forum officially endorses the submission of this Appeal (tick box to confirm) FCA, DCA, LWF, INF Nepal											
Requesting members (add rows if needed)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Requesting Member</th> <th>Budget</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DCA</td> <td>USD 958,580</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LWF</td> <td>USD 1,040,637</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FCA</td> <td>USD 753,213</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INF Nepal</td> <td>USD 930,706</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Requesting Member	Budget	DCA	USD 958,580	LWF	USD 1,040,637	FCA	USD 753,213	INF Nepal	USD 930,706	
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Summary (add rows if needed)	DCA	WASH – 3,000, Relief & early livelihoods recovery- 3,250, DRR-650, Protection- 650																																																				
	LWF	Psychosocial and Protection- 10,500, Relief & early livelihoods recovery- 4,500, WASH – 5,000, Education-600, DRR-10,500																																																				
	FCA	Education – 4,000, Livelihoods recovery-1,500																																																				
	INF Nepal	Health-5,000, Relief & early livelihoods recovery-1,000, DRR- 1,000																																																				
	Total estimated = 24,250 beneficiaries																																																					
Outcome(s)	1. Early recovery, livelihoods and market restoration: Flood-affected households fulfil essential needs, restore and diversify their livelihoods, while local markets regain their functionalities. 2. Flood-affected populations have equitable access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities, while adopting improved hygiene practices. 3. Learners have continued access to safe, inclusive, and quality education services in flood-affected areas 4. Vulnerable flood-affected populations, particularly, women, children, and persons with disabilities, access psychosocial support and protection services to improve their wellbeing and resilience 5. Flood-affected communities and local governments have strengthened capacities, systems, and plans for risk-informed preparedness and risk reduction 6. Strategic and humanitarian decision making is coordinated, inclusive and accountable																																																					
Objectives	To contribute to safe, dignified, and immediate response for flood-affected communities in Nepal through restoring livelihoods and essential needs, ensuring education access, improving protection and wellbeing, and building local capacities for disaster resilience and risk reduction.																																																					
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Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report – Quarterly	Click here to enter a date. 7 th December 2026
Interim Report (narrative and financial)	15 th March 2027

Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	Click here to enter a date. 7 th November 2027
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	7 th December 2027

Please kindly send your contributions to this ACT bank account:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Account Name: ACT Alliance

UBS AG
8, rue du Rhône
P.O. Box 2600
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please note that as part of the revised ACT Humanitarian Mechanism, pledges/contributions are **encouraged** to be made through the consolidated budget of the requesting members, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the forum or task group. For any possible earmarking, budget targets per member can be found in the [Appeal Summary Sheet](#), and detailed budgets per member are available upon request from the ACT Secretariat.

Please send an email to Humanitarian Finance (humanitarianfinance@actalliance.org) of pledges and contributions, **including funds sent directly to the requesting members**. Please also inform us of any pledges or contributions if there are any contract agreements and requirements, especially from back donors. In line with Grand Bargain commitments to reduce the earmarking of humanitarian funding, if you have an earmarking request in relation to your pledge, a member of the Secretariat's Humanitarian team will contact you to discuss this request. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information, please contact:

Asia and the Pacific

Regional Representative, Alwynn Javier (alwynn.javier@actalliance.org)
Humanitarian Programme Officer, Muhammad Waqas (waqas@actalliance.org)

Visit the ACT website: <https://actalliance.org/>

Niall O'Rourke

Head of Humanitarian Affairs
ACT Alliance Secretariat, Geneva

Context Analysis

On 26 August 2026, a devastating and sudden-onset flash flood occurred in the Bhoté Koshi River, following a powerful surge of water, sediment, ice, rocks, and debris from the upstream Himalayan catchment in Tibet/China, reportedly associated with a major glacier collapse, ice-and-rock avalanche resulting in massive flash flood that had never been experienced before. The flood rapidly travelled downstream through the Bhoté Koshi and Trishuli river systems, severely affecting communities in Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Gorkha and Dhading, including settlements, market places and travellers in and around the Rasuwa–Gosaikunda area, while posing continuing risks to downstream communities towards Gorkha, Chitwan, Nawalparasi and along the Trishuli and Narayani corridor.

The sudden and high-intensity flooding caused extensive loss of life and widespread destruction of homes, settlements, business houses, agriculture farm, roads, bridges, hydropower facilities, Nepal-China border custom and immigration facilities, and other critical infrastructure, with many people still missing or out of contact. Based on the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) situation briefing, the event constitutes a *large-scale and catastrophic emergency* requiring a coordinated national and international humanitarian response. From the time the disaster struck to today, the staggering figures on casualties suggest that the impact of disaster has been much larger than initially speculated.

According to the NDRRMA, 5 districts along the Bhoté Koshi-Trishuli river corridor spanning roughly 200 Km are affected, with Rasuwa and Nuwakot being the severely affected and Dhading, Gorkha and Chitwan being moderately affected districts. Approximately 1.6 million people have been directly impacted. Moreover 3,702 households, comprising a population of 14,461 (7,453 males and 7,008 females, including 3,650 children and 1,204 older persons), remain isolated in the two most severely affected local levels (Gosaikunda and Amachhodingmo Rural Municipalities, Rasuwa), with road connectivity, electricity, and communication services disrupted for up to six days since the incident, severely limiting access to essential services, supplies, and emergency assistance.

As of 2nd September, 18:00 Hrs, 1,050 dead bodies have been recovered, and 3,996 persons, including 583 foreign nationals, are still missing. From various sources, an estimated 1,000 children and 500 senior citizens are still missing. A total of 11,993 (273 foreigners) have been rescued so far.

In addition, learning has been disrupted for 9,732 children, approximately 9,800 in 32 schools across the three districts. Of the 25 affected schools, 18 schools have been fully/partially damaged and/or are covered under mud and 7 are used as shelter, with around 10,000 students that are enrolled in these schools not being able to return to them. Around 267 reported cases of students, teachers and other education personnel are missing or were reportedly swept away, across 12 schools.

At least 4 community health facilities, the health posts are completely damaged, 2 hospitals in the towns along the river are disrupted and 2 bigger hospitals are partially damaged.

The situation remains highly dynamic, with the full extent of casualties, displacement, damage, humanitarian needs, and response gaps still being assessed as information becomes available from affected and isolated areas.

The Government efforts

The Government of Nepal has declared an emergency in the most affected districts and mobilized additional resources for relief and rescue operations. Immediately after the disaster, the Government started mobilizing all its resources for rescue and relief operations through all existing mechanisms. As of 1st September morning, 21, 011 security personnel have been mobilized, army helicopters have rescued a total of 11,814 persons, including 253 foreigners and supplied relief materials to affected areas through 50 government and 29 private flights. In addition, more than 50 trucks of food and relief materials have been transported to the areas by road. Around 3,000 persons are kept in the temporary holding centres established by the government, in the 3 affected districts and in Kathmandu. Thousands of people are still trapped in the tunnels constructed in the hydropower stations and the government has taken support from

experts from China, South Korea and India to rescue the trapped people. During the initial days, the government announced a one-door system for responding to the disasters, through the government structures are federal and local level. However, due to many reasons like accessibility, the relief support from many other humanitarian agencies is struggling to reach to the needy and stranded people in remote locations.

Economic Impact

The flood has caused extensive destruction of critical infrastructure, including 41 motorable bridges washed away and 4 bridges damaged, 45 suspension/suspended bridges, 13 hydropower structures (capacity 430 MW or 12% of national generating capacity) and approximately 40 km of motorable roads, which have been washed away or severely damaged. Homes, settlements, businesses, vehicles, public facilities and other productive assets have also been affected, while damage to transport and communication infrastructure has isolated communities and significantly constrained search, rescue, relief and assessment operations. The destruction of infrastructure along the Kathmandu–Rasuwagadhi/Kerung corridor is likely to have wider implications for trade, tourism, mobility and access to essential services. The preliminary assessment suggest that economic loss could be larger than that of the 2015 Earthquakes. According to the preliminary estimate by the Ministry of Finance, 4-5 billion USD will be required to rebuild the lost structures. At macro economic level, this constitutes roughly 10% of national GDP. Around 15,000 private homes are estimated to have been destroyed by the floods (NDRRMA).

The local communities

The emergency has particularly severe implications for remote and disaster-prone communities, low-income households, women, children, older people, persons with disabilities, displaced families, daily wage workers, farmers, and people dependent on tourism and local businesses. The sudden loss of family members, homes, livelihoods and essential documents, combined with isolation and limited access to services, is likely to increase protection and humanitarian needs. In the immediate term, affected populations require search and rescue, emergency shelter, food, safe drinking water, health care, protection, family tracing and reunification, psychosocial support, and restoration of access and communications. In the medium and longer term, substantial support will be required for displacement management, livelihood recovery, reconstruction of homes and critical infrastructure, restoration of basic services, and community resilience-building. Given the scale of destruction, continuing secondary risks such as landslides and further flooding, and the large number of people still missing, the emergency is likely to develop into a prolonged humanitarian and recovery crisis requiring sustained Government and international humanitarian support.

Response Strategy

Forum response strategy over the Appeal period

. The government's National Planning Commission led Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), is underway. The international humanitarian organizations through the Association of International NGOs in Nepal (AIN) has also initiated a joint needs assessment. Based on rapid assessments, social media, and mainstream media it is evident that the needs are multi-dimensional and multi-sectoral.

In the appeal we will principally seek to reach the most underserved communities adopting a phased and needs-based approach, covering the emergency and early recovery stages.

Under this Appeal, the work will start with a comprehensive assessment involving all agencies, including NDRRMA, local governments, UN Clusters, local partners and the affected communities, in specific sectors that are of common interest among the requesting members in this appeal. These sectors are, which are food and livelihoods security, WASH, Education, Health, Psychological support & Protection and preparedness and resilience.

As a joint effort, the requesting members have identified the following objectives, outcomes and outputs. These objectives, outcomes and outputs are cumulated results of all requesting members.

Main Objective: To assist the flash flood affected communities in resuming lives & livelihoods with dignity through integrated multisectoral interventions

The following will be the expected outcomes that will contribute towards meeting the objective.

Outcome 1. Relief, early recovery, livelihoods and market restoration: Flood-affected households fulfil essential needs, restore and diversify their livelihoods, while local markets regain their functionalities.

The key activities under this outcome are to support affected households with non-food items, multipurpose cash assistance, providing skills, inputs and technical support. While these activities will target the families, another set of interventions will aim at restoring the small local markets that supply everyday goods and services. For this cash grants, vocational training and start-up support, facilitating functional market systems will be key activities. In addition, local market infrastructures, including those supporting agricultural activities will be rehabilitated and made functional.

Outcome 2: WASH: Flood-affected populations have equitable access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities, while adopting improved hygiene practices.

Given the heavy impact on water systems, during the first stage of recovery, having safe drinking water, rehabilitating water supply systems, improving hygiene practices through behavior change communications are unavoidable. The set of activities under this outcome will aim at achieving these outputs.

Outcome 3: Education: Learners have continued access to safe, inclusive, and quality education services in flood-affected areas.

Another important area of intervention is the education sector as huge number of children are now out of school, and such a high number of schools have been destroyed by the floods. To achieve this, temporary learning centres (TLCs) will be established to ensure uninterrupted learning for children, provision of educational materials and uniforms and deployment of teacher volunteers will be done.

Outcome 4: Psychosocial support (PSS) and protection: Vulnerable flood-affected populations, particularly, women, children, and persons with disabilities, access psychosocial support and protection services to improve their wellbeing and resilience

In the context of the nature of disaster, a lot of psychological disturbances have happened in the affected communities. In order to address that identification of protection risks, protection monitoring, referral systems and case management will be carried out. PSS support services will be delivered through trained community workers, counsellors, and through mobile outreach. In addition, persons with disabilities will be supported through screening, treatment and assistive devices support.

Outcome 5: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and resilience: Flood-affected communities and local governments have strengthened capacities, systems, and plans for risk-informed preparedness and risk reduction

Under this outcome area, community groups and disaster management structures will be further strengthened and risk-informed DRR and mitigation plans will be revisited and revised. After this flash floods, the importance of community based early warning systems (EWS) has proven to be even more pronounced. So, the community based EWS and established and strengthened. In addition, local governments will be supported through capacity strengthening and to properly implement social protection schemes and relevant grants.

All the requesting members' activities are organized to achieve the above outcomes, while each of the requesting members has certain areas of comparative strengths. These individual organizational strengths will be utilized across all project areas.

Capacity to respond

The four requesting members under this appeal are Dan Church Aid (DCA), Finn Church Aid (FCA), Lutheran World Federation Nepal (LWF Nepal) and International Nepal Fellowship (INF Nepal).

The ACT Alliance Nepal country forum's joint EPRP 2026 listed flood and landslides as the highest-level hazard with highest potential impact. This flash floods directly substantiates the ranking. The joint ACT forum EPRP has also listed the track record of our responses since 2015 Earthquakes in Nepal. Out of the 13 disasters listed since 2015, around 50% of them have been around floods and landslides and each of the requesting members to this appeal has responded to these disasters with interventions in multiple sectors such as Food, NFI, Multipurpose Cash, Transitional Shelter, WASH, Health, Education, Protection, Winterization, Livelihood and Psycho-social Support.

As for the individual requesting members, the following are the key capacities and experiences.

DCA established its presence in Nepal officially in 2008, with its work spanning over three decades through local partners and ACT Alliance members. DCA's capacity has been demonstrated through previous emergencies, including the 2015 earthquake; floods in 2014, 2017, 2019, and 2021; the 2022 monsoon flood and landslide response; COVID-19 responses during 2020–2021, including the ACT joint COVID-19 response (NPL211); the 2023 Bajhang and Jajarkot earthquake response; and the Kanchanpur Flood Response (June/July 2024). By reorienting its longer-term DANIDA-funded projects, DCA has already initiated a Bhotekoshi flash flood response, addressing the life-saving needs of affected families in Nuwakot and Dhading districts under its Humanitarian Response Plan.

Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) is one of DCA's most successful modalities in disaster response. Its Group Cash Transfer (GCT) approach in recovery demonstrates a scalable model of climate shock-responsive social protection. The proposed funding support received through the ACT Appeal will complement activities already planned and will support delivery of the broader Humanitarian Response Plan across the Districts. Following these crises, DCA applies a nexus approach, integrating humanitarian relief, development, and advocacy. DCA Nepal's expertise includes humanitarian response, establishing early warning systems, implementing group cash-based interventions, and forecast-based anticipatory action in collaboration with government and local partners. DCA's partners are trained on the Core Humanitarian Standard and Complaints Handling Mechanism as a mandatory requirement of DCA.

The **Lutheran World Federation (LWF)** Nepal has been present in Nepal since 1984 and has over four decades of experience in humanitarian response, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and community development. Operating across Sudurpashchim, Karnali, Bagmati, Madhesh, and Koshi provinces, LWF Nepal maintains strong partnerships with faith-based and humanitarian organizations, including NELC, Caritas Nepal, ADRA Nepal, and Islamic Relief Nepal. Since its establishment, LWF Nepal has responded to more than 50 emergencies nationwide, demonstrating its capacity to deliver timely, accountable, and effective humanitarian assistance.

LWF Nepal successfully led the implementation of ACT Alliance Appeals NPL151, NPL161, and NPL171, supporting earthquake-affected communities in Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Kavrepalanchowk, Sindhupalchowk, and Dolakha districts, as well as flood-affected populations in Nepal's southern plains. Emergency response and DRR are core organizational priorities, supported by experienced humanitarian personnel, established offices in Kathmandu and provincial locations, and strong familiarity with Nepal's disaster management framework, humanitarian coordination mechanisms, CHS, Sphere Standards, and ACT Alliance systems.

LWF Nepal possesses technical expertise in Food Security, WASH, Shelter and NFIs, on-off farm Livelihoods, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), Community-Based Psychosocial Support (CBPS), and Protection. During the COVID-19 pandemic (2020-2021), LWF Nepal provided critical medical and lifesaving assistance to local governments, health facilities, and vulnerable households. With its extensive field presence, trusted

partnerships, and proven emergency response systems, LWF Nepal is well-positioned to deliver effective humanitarian assistance at scale.

FCA: After a rigorous auditing, FCA's CHS certificate has been renewed in July 2026, which proves FCA's standards and compliance for Humanitarian work. In Nepal, FCA had a major intervention in Education in Emergencies just after the 2015 earthquakes, combined with livelihoods recovery and psychosocial support work. FCA was one of the core members of the ACT Appeal NPL 151 and NPL 161. Globally, FCA has strong humanitarian responses in disaster and conflict affected areas such as Ukraine, South Sudan and the Gulf region.

INF Nepal has a dedicated Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Department responsible for strengthening organisational preparedness, coordinating disaster response and supporting recovery and resilience programming. When an emergency occurs, INF mobilizes its existing organizational structures, technical staff and field presence to understand emerging needs and determine an appropriate response.

INF uses established assessment and response processes, including Initial Disaster Rapid Assessment (IDRA) and Rapid Needs Assessments, to understand the scale and impact of a disaster, identify priority needs and determine where INF can further provide support. Assessments are undertaken in coordination with affected communities, local governments, Red Cross, and other relevant stakeholders to ensure that assistance responds to locally identified priorities and complements wider response efforts.

INF's disaster response experience includes major emergencies affecting Nepal over several decades. Following the 2015 Nepal earthquake, INF supported earthquake-affected communities in Gorkha through rehabilitation and reconstruction, with particular attention to people with disabilities and building more inclusive and resilient communities.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, INF mobilized support from a wide range of national and international partners to respond to the health, humanitarian and socio-economic impacts of the crisis. Its response included food and essential supplies, assistance to health and quarantine facilities, hygiene promotion and support to vulnerable households and communities.

INF has responded to the 2023 Jajarkot earthquake, combining emergency assistance with longer-term reconstruction, WASH, livelihood restoration and community disaster preparedness. The recovery programme includes housing reconstruction, water systems, agriculture and enterprise support, hazard mapping, disaster planning and training of local disaster-response volunteers. More recently, INF has implemented an Anticipatory approach in Bajura for Drought (March 2026). Where it responded with food item support for the communities affected by drought.

In addition to above capacities and experience, ACT Nepal forum also envisions sharing of expertise across members. During the preparatory meeting for this Appeal, all requesting members agreed that there will be sectoral leads within this consortium, in order to provide additional technical support to all implementing organizations. The following will act as the sectoral leads during implementation of the Appeal.

DCA- WASH, Cash programming

FCA- Education, market-oriented livelihoods

INF Nepal – Health, disability inclusion

LWF – Protection, Psychosocial support

Appeal response plan in the first three months

For the first three months of the response under this Appeal, the main intention of all requesting members is to contribute towards ensuring their everyday needs to survive, especially those of the communities that

are underserved, followed by helping them to thrive through restoration of their livelihoods. All requesting members who work in different locations have several interventions in common, and some activities are specialized to individual organizations.

The following will be the main activities of each requesting member for the first three months.

DCA: At the starting stage, **Initially**, DCA will focus on ensuring safe drinking water by providing water treatment/filtration systems, restoration of community and schools drinking water systems, promotion of hygiene, cash for work on rebuilding community infrastructures, multipurpose cash support to most affected families, identification and referral of survivors for different protection needs, providing protection information packs, emergency cash support to GBV survivors and provision of specific kits for adolescent girls.

LWF: LWF will begin with provision of immediate relief items such as food rations to affected households and specially packaged for people with special needs. Together with the relief items, cash transfers will be carried out, including cash for work to reconstruct community infrastructures. LWF will also carry out distribution of immediate needs for school going children. Protection of vulnerable people will be one of the core interventions for LWF in the beginning period in which psychosocial experts, female community health volunteers, community level counselors will be deployed. These activities will be followed by assessment and provision of support for livelihoods recovery.

FCA: FCA will play the coordinating role to ensure cumulative coordinated impact of this Appeal. This will entail coordinating needs assessments, detailed planning and revision/adaptation processes, ensuring CHS and other compliances, M&E and reporting. As a requesting organization FCA will focus firstly on cash programming targeting the upcoming winter, detailed assessments on livelihoods and market recovery. The core part of FCA will be in the education sector, which will be taken in a holistic manner, starting with field level campaign 'Back to School' that will approach it from needs basis, combining incentives to go to school through cash, psychosocial support to children and families, assistive devices for children with disabilities and provision of dignity kits in schools. This will then be taken forward by establishment of temporary learning centres, deployment of volunteer teachers (possibly from Finland).

INF Nepal: INF will start with food assistance targeting people with special needs such as pregnant women and lactating mothers, children below the age of 5. This will be complemented by cash of food activities. Parallely INF will organize health camps, such as the 'disability screening camps' to identify people with special needs and with provide referral services, immediate treatment where needed and provision of assistive devices for people with disabilities. These will be followed by livelihoods interventions where INF will focus on restoration of livelihoods structures, cash for work and insurance of livestock, among others.

Response plan after first three months

This disaster faced by Nepal is different to previous major crises, and the situation in the aftermath has been fluid. It is imperative to keep track of the new developments through regular needs and gap analyses. At this point common response priorities have been identified jointly by the requesting members as well as further actions beyond the main emergency period.

Following the relief phase, the joint programme will focus on mid to longer term interventions. These will be mainly around restoration of local market systems for a functioning local economy, creating accessible and child friendly learning spaces in the areas we work in, combined with psychosocial and protection work. There will be skills building and business restoration supports in later stage so that we not only restore the livelihoods but build a better system for MSMEs. During the later part of the programme, capacity building of local governments, communities on disaster preparedness, with more emphasis on EWS will be undertaken.

Joint review and design workshops will be organized among the requesting members and, as informed by the latest needs assessments, more concrete and detailed activities will be designed and implemented. This

exercise will be done together, as an alliance, with a specific set of activities defined for each of the requesting members.

Primary participants

The identification of the participants has been done from multiple sources, especially from the NDRRMA updated reports, the ground level information provided by various humanitarian organizations, field site visits by the requesting members (DCA, LWF, INF). FCA has the coordinator has been participating in various platforms, including UN Cluster meetings, the Association of International NGOs in Nepal (AIN).

For this Appeal, a rapid coordination meeting was organized between the requesting members in which the mapping of the working areas, the participants to be included and the information from formal and informal communication means were conducted. The principles followed selection criteria used when selecting the locations and participants included persons with special needs, geography and the gaps on the ground assessed through the mapping exercise, and the previous experiences of requesting members. The requesting members developed the ToR for a joint needs assessment among the AIN members.

The estimated no. of beneficiaries per sector are as follows.

Sectors	Estimated participants
Early recovery, livelihoods and market restoration:	19,250
WASH:	8,250
Education:	3,600
Psychosocial support (PSS) and protection	11,150
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and resilience:	12,150

In total, the total estimated number of individuals targetted will be 24,250. It should be noted here that there will be participants receiving support from various sectors.

Monitoring and evaluation

The ACT Country forum will establish a coordination focal point, under the convenor's organization (FCA). The planning, delivery of the activities and M&E work will be managed by the focal person under this joint action. The focal point of the 'secretariat' will facilitate the joint actions in an coordinate manner, starting with preparation of a detailed implementation plan and budget. At the same time, an adaptive approach will be taken as the situation is very fluid. The forum will always ensure participatory decision making among all requesting members during the course of the implementation.

All requesting members are CHS and/or Sphere compliant organizations. The 'appeal steering group' under this Appeal will organize an orientation on the CHS/Sphere standards to all participating organizations during the initial days of the implementation. In addition, the CHS standards are inbuilt in the organizational M&E system of FCA, the member leading the M&E process under this joint initiative.

Risk Management

During the responses under this joint appeal, multiple risks can be foreseen. Due to the remoteness and roads and bridges being damaged, the physical access will always be a key challenge and the risk of being unable to reach the targeted destinations on time might cause further complications. The main way to minimize this risk is timely coordination between various agencies, especially the local government, and other important institutions.

During the relief phase, humanitarian agencies will be organizing their operations at the same time, and comparatively in a narrow location area. This might bring risks around duplication, shortage of supplies or vendors, over crowding the areas. This can also be minimized through efficient communication and coordination. We should also consider the capacity and workload of local partners before engaging them, as some may already be overstretched or directly affected. A partner mapping from various sources could help identify the organizations working in different locations, with different relief support. There is a risk that the same local partners may be approached by multiple organizations. We should explore how to avoid overlapping partnerships, activities, and reporting requirements.

The unpredictable weather will continue to pose serious risk for the relief and early recovery work. Keeping a close check on the weather patterns, checking with local authorities, security personnel can make the response more efficient and deal with these risks.

Safety and Security plans

All requesting members (DCA, FCA, LWF, INF Nepal) have dedicated security focal points and actively participating in the Association of International NGOs in Nepal (AIN) Safety and Security (AIN S&S) Working Group. Safety and security instructions received from AIN S&S and UNDSS is regularly received, recognized and followed by the requesting members. Moreover, all Nepal ACT forum members are aware and adhere to ACT safety and security guidelines and protocols.

The requesting members have been sharing advisories and contacting other agencies for their advice around the field travel, risks of further landslides and the ground situation. This support will continue as ACT Nepal deals with the crisis in all targeted districts. Security situation of the proposed locations is very fluid at this moment. Local authorities are providing permits to relief organizations to deliver lifesaving needs. From a risk perspective, all ACT members must and will consider the following:

Duty of Care: Put in place measures to ensure staff health and safety and reduce the chance of exposure to the virus or spread to other staff. Specific provisions for staff protection, access to testing and health services will be ensured by requesting member.

Evolving situations: The coordinator of this Appeal will constantly keep track of the evolving situations, refer the security advisories of various agencies and provide timely information to all organizations implementing the activities under this Appeal.

Budget

actalliance	Appeal Total	DCA	INF	FCA	LWF
		USD	USD	USD	USD
Direct Costs	3,395,837	855,458	855,921	702,989	981,469
1 :Project Staff Salaries	263,095	34,063	67,993	28,916	132,123
2 :Project Activities	2,835,871	761,660	768,421	584,211	721,579
2.1 :Advocacy	35,196	31,907	-	3,289	-
2.2 :Education	423,026	-	-	383,553	39,474
2.3 :Food and Nutrition	189,474	-	76,316	-	113,158
2.4 :Health	23,684	-	23,684	-	-
2.5 :Livelihood	1,163,158	365,132	550,000	98,684	149,342
2.6 :Multipurpose Cash	167,105	68,421	-	98,684	-
2.7 :Protection and Psychosocial	96,365	50,312	-	-	46,053
2.8 :Shelter and Settlement	328,947	-	118,421	-	210,526
2.9 :WASH	394,309	245,888	-	-	148,421
2.10 :Community disaster preparedness and resilience	14,605	-	-	-	14,605
3 :Quality and Accountability	129,349	33,033	-	57,895	38,421
4 :Logistics	111,709	21,316	-	27,362	63,031
5 :Assets and Equipment	55,814	5,386	19,507	4,605	26,316
Indirect Costs	180,023	75,202	47,677	28,286	28,857
Staff Salaries	129,662	66,781	24,520	20,123	18,239
Office Operations	50,360	8,421	23,158	8,163	10,618
Total Budget	3,575,860	930,660	903,599	731,275	1,010,327
ACT Secretariat management cost SMC @ 3%	107,276	27,920	27,108	21,938	30,310
Total Budget + SMC	3,683,136	958,580	930,706	753,213	1,040,637

Quality and Accountability

Please be mindful of [ACT Alliance mandatory policies](#) including the [ACT Alliance Code of Good Practice](#) which outlines the commitment of all ACT Alliance members of continuous improvement while striving to achieve best practice principles.

As ACT Alliance secretariat is CHS certified, ACT appeals will be implemented in adherence to CHS commitments.

Code of Conduct

Requesting members (DCA, FCA, LWF, INF Nepal) abide by the ACT Alliance and their individual Code of Conducts. All personnel involved in the response will be required to have read/been oriented on the Code of Conduct and signed it before commencing their role. Local implementing partners, volunteers and interns, contractors and suppliers will also be oriented and required to adhere to the Code of Conduct. The beneficiaries will be oriented to core values and Code of Conduct. Feedback mechanism will also be in place to seek their feedback. Staff and volunteers will receive safeguarding/CoC orientation, with particular emphasis on appropriate behaviour during beneficiary identification, household visits and distributions. Any suspected breach will be reported through the established safeguarding and disciplinary procedures. The codes and expected staff behaviour will be communicated to communities through orientations, meetings, information materials and accessible feedback channels.

Safeguarding

The requesting members (DCA, FCA, LWF, INF Nepal) are committed to abide by the Safeguarding policies of ACT Alliance and PSEA policies of their own organizations. Requesting members and implementing partners build a "culture of safety" in the workplace and project locations in which children and women are protected

from abuse and harm in all areas of its service delivery. Staff and volunteers will be oriented on child protection policy and respective function will ensure the effective implementation of policy implementation.

All members have PSEA policies in place, which constitutes of mandatory trainings for all staff. Similarly, all the partners are trained on CHS, and have CHS plan in place. In line with CHS benchmarks, our partners will continuously use its accountability frameworks, a 'Global Complaints Handling' system and a specific 'Complaints Handling Mechanism (CHM)', with complaints boxes in the field and a hotline to obtain complaints from beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. In case of reports/allegations received on PSEA, the Consortium will act immediately based on its policy of Zero tolerance to abuse, exploitation, harassment and neglect. Staff, volunteers and relevant partners will receive safeguarding orientation and be required to follow the Code of Conduct.

Conflict sensitivity / do no harm

All the requesting members of this appeal use do no harm and conflict sensitive approaches and will continue doing so when responding to this disaster. Needs and vulnerability assessments will inform transparent and impartial targeting, reducing risks of exclusion, biasness and community tension.

All participating organizations under this Appeal will coordinate with local authorities, communities and other humanitarian actors to minimize duplication over assistance. Distribution arrangements will consider risks such as overcrowding, unequal access, exploitation and possible crowd miss-management issues. Community feedback and regular monitoring will identify unintended harm, allowing activities and targeting to be adapted where necessary. Safeguarding risk assessment will be undertaken regularly, particularly as the emergency context changes.

In addition, the members will factor in responses to multiple forms of violence such as direct physical violence (e.g. ecological destruction, murder, rape, and assault); structural violence (e.g. discrimination, injustice, exclusion); and cultures of violence that normalize physical and structural violence in society through cultural channels (e.g. language, ideology, art, music, law, science, social media, press, TV & radio. Being compliant to the CHS standards, 'do no harm' has always been an integral element of our operations.

Complaints mechanism and feedback

The requesting members (DCA, FCA, LWF, INF Nepal) have established complaints handling and response mechanism in their respective office at central and partner levels, that vary slightly from each other (as described in detail in the section below). As such, all four members will continue to rely on their established complaints mechanism and feedback in their respective project areas and for their respective local partners. However, synergies between the complaints and feedback mechanism system for all three organizations will be sought, with the Project Implementation team making regular reports to the Project Management Committee, who will maintain oversight.

The consortium will assign a toll-free number for all anonymous complaints. Awareness will be raised on the existence of this number during all the meetings/ sessions with communities and beneficiaries and through the community radio, during the radio broadcasts supported by the action. Non-sensitive complaints will be handled by the concerned member, as and when it arises, and will share the report with the Project Management Committee. Sensitive complaints will be handled jointly via the Project Management Committee, in whichever project area it arises, for maximum accountability and transparency between the members.

DCA: DCA and partners use the existing Complaint Feedback Response Mechanism (CBFM) to receive and respond to complaints raised by stakeholder/beneficiaries. It will provide the number of the focal person, toll free number and email, and orient beneficiaries on complaint filing process, and review and handling processes. There will be multiple entry channels for collecting feedback/complaints from beneficiaries and

stakeholders including toll free telephone, email, and child consultations. Partners will routinely monitor and respond to feedbacks and complaints from the beneficiaries, too. The complaints will be categorised into two groups- sensitive and non-sensitive. Sensitive complaints are complaints relating to suspected breach of national and international laws and staff misconduct whereas non-sensitive complaints are related to shortcomings in project activities and processes and operational standards. All complaints, irrespective of the nature of the complaint, will be acknowledged and complainant will receive confirmation with a description of how the complaint will be handled within several day of registering the complaint. Non-sensitive complaints will be handled by the senior management team (SMT) in-country, while sensitive complaints will be reported to DCA's HQ in Copenhagen. All complaints will be addressed, and the complainant will be informed of the decision within the defined timeframe. In an event, the complainant or the subject of the complaint is not satisfied with the decision, they can appeal the decision.

LWF: Complaint's response committees will be formed by each partner organization. Complaints/feedback collection mechanism will be setup at response site and project level. A separate complaint register will be maintained by the local partner and will address operational level complaints instantly. However, serious nature of complaints (sexual abuse, harassment, and discrimination of any kinds) will be handled by LWF. The time frame for receiving the complaints and response will be 30 days.

FCA: Feedback and complaints mechanism at FCA an established part of the organization globally. There are several channels through which complaints and feedback can submit. There are specific email IDs for both Nepal and global office, a toll-free number is available, the social media pages can be used. There is complaint boxes installed as a mandatory process in both FCA country office and project offices or partner offices. Partners are trained and reminded on the process on a regular basis. There is FCA global website as well where complaints can be submitted and if the above mechanisms are not sufficient, one can also simply drop a written letter at FCA Country office. There is a complaint handling focal point who opens all the channels on a regular basis and depending on the nature of the complaint, passes it to relevant units. The complaints are very strictly kept confidential, with a view to safeguard the safety of parties involved.

INF Nepal provides accessible, safe and confidential mechanisms for affected people to provide feedback or raise complaints throughout the project cycle. Communities are informed about project objectives, selection criteria, entitlements, expected staff behaviour and available feedback channels. Normally, mechanisms at INF include issue log, community/focal-person reporting, suggestion boxes, verbal feedback, telephone (speak-up now) and other locally appropriate channels. Particular attentions are given to ensuring women, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups can safely access the mechanisms. Feedback is recorded, reviewed and used to improve implementation, while safeguarding complaints are immediately referred through the safeguarding reporting pathway. Confidentiality of complainants is maintained and appropriate feedback provided within safeguarding and confidentiality requirements.

Communication and visibility

The consortium will develop a communication and visibility plan at the start of the project, which will ensure compliance with the ACT Alliance Communications Guidelines. Visibility will be ensured on all print collaterals such as IEC Materials, Information boards, banners, training materials and other merchandise as agreed on the C&V Plan. Written and verbal acknowledgement of the support from ACT Alliance will be communicated through all project activities. Stories of impact, testimonials, and regular project updates will be communicated through the social media pages and websites of requesting members to amplify and further disseminate project information, in close cooperation with the communications colleagues in ACT Geneva and ACT Bangkok.