

Appeal 2002-2003



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

NEPAL

(Appeal 01.27/2002)

Click on programme title or figures to go to the text or budget

	2002 In CHF	2003 ¹ In CHF
1. Disaster Response	16,854	0
2. Disaster Preparedness	254,145	206,418
3. Health and Care	560,662	459,881
4. Humanitarian values	128,598	89,218
5. Organizational Development	720,746	513,873
Total	1,681,005	1,269,390

Introduction

National context

The Kingdom of Nepal has some of the most rugged geographical features in south Asia including inaccessible topography. Its population is estimated at 22.5 million with an annual growth rate of 2.2 per cent. About 92 per cent of the population lives in the hills and valley systems. The mountain regions are sparsely inhabited by the remaining population. Only 11.6 per cent of the total population live in cities, but there is a clear trend towards urban migration from the under-serviced rural areas.



About one third of Nepal's inhabitants are classified as living in poverty. The GNP is estimated at only US\$ 210 per capita, making Nepal one of the world's least developed economies and also one of the poorest¹.

At the end of the 1990s, Nepal had about six doctors and three hospital beds per 10,000 people (UNICEF: Statistics of South Asia Children and Women, 1997). Infant mortality is 72 per 1,000 live births². Social indicators show an average life expectancy of 58.1 years and an adult literacy rate of 40.4 per cent for men and 21.7 per cent for women (UNDP: Human Development Report-2001 and UNDP: Human Development Report-2000). Half of all children under the age of five are underweight and only 71 per cent of the rural population have access to safe water. Communication is limited to 8,900 kms of roads nation-wide, of which only 5,300 kms are all-weather roads.

¹ These are preliminary budget figures for 2003. and are subject to revision in the course of 2002.

Following the initial democratisation process from 1988 to 1990, Nepal changed from a sovereign to a constitutional monarchy, with a young multiparty democracy. However, until 1999 when a majority Government was elected, unstable and short-lived coalition governments hampered the process. The political instability has had adverse effects on Nepal's economic and general development. The low-level but steadily growing occurrence of destabilising Maoist activities by an extremist opposition faction has led to national strikes and growing violence in some districts.

In close proximity to one of the youngest mountain ranges in the world, Nepal is regarded as one of the most disaster-prone countries in the region. Vulnerability varies with topography and altitude. The south (flat terrain) is regularly the scene of flooding during the monsoon, and arable land as well as settled areas regularly sustain serious damage.

The so-called hilly areas and the high, mountainous districts regularly experience mild to violent seismic activity, earthquakes and tremors that causes loss of life, livestock and property, and seriously hampers and disrupt the precarious communication lines of the country. Areas are frequently cut off for days or weeks from the outside world, forcing communities to cater for themselves. In addition, high areas are prone to avalanches, landslides and violent flash floods. The lowlands are often exposed to drought, particularly outside the main rainy season.

National society priorities

After ten years of structured development support to the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), the Federation was able to withdraw its country delegation in 1998, leaving behind a National Society with an excellent public image, and an operational and management strength that is probably without equal in south Asia.

As a result of institutional development and support to management, the NRCS has evolved from being a strong national society, but with insufficient management systems and strategic vision, into an organisation competent at co-ordinating its own external support.

Since 1984, the NRCS has based its work on five-year development plans. These are supported by a National Development Policy, giving the society the advantageous position of having clear plans and strategies. In its 'Third Development Plan' in operation until mid 2002, the NRCS incorporates follow-up to the Hanoi Regional Conference and Tokyo Declaration and focuses on the following priority programmes:

- the development of improved disaster preparedness and response skills including the extension of CBDP/CBFA programmes and wider publicity of NRCS disaster work;
- health and care activities, including response to new and emerging diseases; health education, public awareness and the following activities: ambulance service. The NRCS has a nation-wide network of ambulance services that plays a significant role in saving lives; safe blood programme. The blood programme is one of the NRCS's priority programmes as the society, according to the mandate given by the Government, is responsible for blood transfusion services all over the country;
- the establishment of structured organisational and resource development entailing: remote district chapter development; human resource development; national and regional training centre development; income-generation schemes/fund-raising activities.
- the development of stronger public relations through co-ordination with external agencies, dissemination and corporate programmes shared with stakeholders;
- finance management and development.

Programmes identified and prioritised by the NRCS for possible Federation assistance are based entirely on the priorities set by the society as a result of the Hanoi Declaration follow-up procedure, and on its longer-term plan. The programmes reflect the Secretariat priorities 2001, and 2002-2003, based on the three strategic directions and ten expected results of Strategy 2010.

The programmes are part of a co-ordinated development plan, and substantial effort has been put into identifying linkages between different programmes within this strategy. In line with the development of the society, many of these activities are modest in scope, but the overall outcome could make a considerable difference to large sections of the community as well as the to the NRCS itself.

Priority programmes for Federation assistance

- Disaster preparedness, including community based programmes;
- Health and care, including community based programmes;
- Organisational and resource development, including a review of the NRCS Constitution;
- Public information, promotion of humanitarian values and external relations.

[click here to return to the top](#)

1. Disaster response and preparedness

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The Nepal Red Cross society has undertaken disaster preparedness and disaster response programmes since its inception. In order to make its disaster preparedness activities more effective, the NRCS has used internal learning from successful programme implementation. Through this process the society has increased its disaster response capacity by constructing 26 warehouses/depots and equipped them with appropriate relief materials. It has also expanded the management, co-ordination and delegation of roles in its structures at all levels, carried out training, and conducted a wide variety of community-based activities. The purpose has been to increase the disaster preparedness capacity within both the communities and the national society.

In 1997, as a key part of its disaster preparedness programme, the national society started a Community Based disaster preparedness (CBDP) project in four districts of the kingdom. The number has during 2001 been increased to nine districts. The International Federation has supported this project for the last three years, in partnership with DFID.

At the national level the NRCS co-ordinates its activities with His Majesty's Government of Nepal by being a permanent member of the central disaster relief co-ordination committee. It also shares its knowledge in disaster preparedness through a national co-ordination forum, DP-NET, for which it acts as a secretariat.

At the community level the society conducts three types of disaster management training and helps communities to undertake small disaster mitigation activities. It helps community members to draw up their own preparedness plans, and to draw community based hazard and vulnerability maps. In addition, it enables the community's longer-term co-ordination with government organisations and other NGOs.

To increase community ownership, effectiveness and sustainability of the projects, the society has introduced training in community-based income generating activities and has created a community level revolving fund to be used during a disaster.

In the recent four years, 85 communities (about 38,000 people) in nine districts have participated in the CBDP project.

Bhutanese refugees

As of June 2001, there were 99,697 Bhutanese refugees sheltered in six camps in Jhapa, and one camp in Morang district of eastern Nepal, all receiving assistance.

Bhutanese refugees began arriving in Nepal in late 1990. The influx peaked during the first half of 1992 when up to 1,000 persons per day crossed the border. The flow continued with daily arrival rates of up to 360 persons per day until mid 1993. Screening of new arrivals in Kakarvitta on the border of India and Nepal started in June 1993.

Participating organisations and their role in the refugee assistance programme: UNHCR is responsible for the monitoring and management of funds for Bhutanese Refugee Supporting Programmes. WFP makes available all food commodities. The NRCS is responsible for distribution of food and non-food items, vegetables and kerosene, clothes, fire prevention and fire fighting programmes, ambulance services and afforestation. The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) is responsible for the development of infrastructure, shelter, water and sanitation. SCF(UK) provides prevention and curative medical care and OXFAM is responsible for non-formal education. CARITAS provides formal education. AMDA operates a referral health centre for local peoples and refugees.

The NRCS, with assistance from the Federation started its assistance programme in 1992 with ambulance service, blanket distribution, mosquito net distribution and clothes for all ages of the refugee population. Today a very limited ambulance service is continued with the support of UNHCR. However, it has not been possible

to maintain the distribution of utensils, clothes, blankets and mosquito nets, although all concerned organisations and refugees are requesting NRCS to continue these services.

The NRCS intends to reintroduce Federation assistance into the Bhutanese Refugee Assistance Programme. It has planned to distribute clothes for elderly people above 70 years and pregnant as well as postpartum women in the refugee camps. The total number of beneficiaries will be 850 persons.

Goal The overall goal of this programme over the next three to five years is to strengthen the national society's capacity in the field of disaster preparedness in order to reduce the effects of disasters and to enhance the capacities of vulnerable communities.

Objectives and activities

Objective 1 To conduct a hazard and vulnerability assessment in one district and the pilot installation of a Geographic Information System (GIS) system at national headquarters to prepare vulnerability maps.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- Identify one district chapter for hazard and vulnerability assessment to make preparedness plans of society more effective in that district;
- identify an external consultant and conduct hazard and vulnerability assessment in the district through local community involvement, relevant partner agencies and in co-ordination with the Government;
- procure and install a GIS system at national headquarters and train staff on GIS;
- prepare hazard and vulnerability maps of one district, using the data from first district hazard and vulnerability assessment.

Objective 2 To continue the CBDP programme in nine districts (Banke, Bardiya, Syanja, Nawalparasi, Sunsari, Morang, Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha and Khotang) and expand the programme to one new district by the end of 2002.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- Run CBDP orientation programme for new district chapters' staff and volunteers before the implementation of the programme;
- select 45 communities (average 60 families per community and 5 people per family) in the nine districts and 5 communities in the new district;
- select communities by district chapters as per the existing CBDP programme's policy and procedures;
- form and orientate community DP committees and select community workers (trainers) by these committees for their individual communities;
- organize one 9-day CBDP-Training of Trainers (ToT), 50 community workers from all the selected 50 communities;
- organize community level training (disaster management, first aid and management training), 3 days for each community;
- conduct community hazard and vulnerability mapping and formulate disaster preparedness plans in each of the targeted communities;
- implement small mitigation/DP activities (construction of dyke, revetment, dry wall, plantation etc.) in co-ordination with other agencies;
- encourage community units to create revolving funds and to stock relief materials for a minimum of 5 families. Funds will be deposited in the bank. Conveyor and treasurer of the community level disaster preparedness committee will operate the account;
- monitor and review meetings with staff, volunteers and communities.

Objective 3 To improve the disaster response capacity of NRCS at national and district level.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- Select the four most hazard-prone areas of Koshi and Karnali rivers for early warning system by concerned district chapters;
- procure four sets of early warning system equipment (water level measuring gauge, bell and siren etc.);

- establish four early warning systems in the identified sites on Koshi and Karnali rivers;
- train staff and volunteers in early warning system;
- organize one Warehouse Management Workshop (50 participants) for district chapters of eastern development region of the country;
- conduct the following disaster management training at national and district levels to improve staff and volunteer skills in disaster response. Women will be encouraged to participate in all training courses: one 5-day national level Mass Casualty Management training (35 people), two First Aid, two Mass Casualty Rescue and two Earthquake Preparedness courses in Bhaktapur and Lalitpur municipalities, one 5-day national level Flood and Fire fighting course; and one 9-day national level Earthquake Preparedness ToT for 20-25 volunteers of Bhaktapur branch.

Objective 4 To advocate for earthquake preparedness in Kathmandu Valley and share NRCS knowledge and experience in disaster management within and outside Nepal.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- Organize two street dramas about earthquakes in Bhaktapur and Lalitpur municipalities, with active participation of Junior/Youth Red Cross circle;
- publish three types of IEC materials (5,000 copies: 2000 brochures + 2000 posters + 1000 flip charts) on earthquake preparedness through in-house resource mobilisation and with assistance from an external artist;
- implement earthquake preparedness related activities by co-ordinating with concerned district chapters/sub chapters/junior youth circles;
- organize one national level meeting for knowledge and experience-sharing for 40-50 participants from Government and NGOs in Nepal. Meeting will be organized in co-ordination with all other departments of NRCS;
- prepare case studies and one video documentary covering NRCS learning in disaster management. This will be used for both disaster preparedness advocacy and dissemination.

Objective 5 To co-ordinate and advocate initiatives for the Bhutanese refugees in co-ordination with other humanitarian agencies.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- Participate in interagency initiatives to highlight Bhutanese refugees problems in Nepal;
- identify of the most vulnerable in the target group (elderly, pregnant women etc.);
- procure clothing for the targeted group;
- distribute the clothing among the beneficiaries.

Expected results by December 2002

- Hazard and vulnerability assessment will be finished in one district and a hazard map prepared for that district. The information collected will be used to plan effective preparedness measures and identify training needs of the local communities in disaster response techniques;
- GIS system will be installed at national headquarters and relevant national headquarters staff trained. This will enable the NRCS to prepare better preparedness plans by using geographic mapping of resources and vulnerabilities;
- loss of property and human lives will be decreased by strengthening the capacity of the 50 targeted communities. Immediate relief and rescue service will be available in communities through the creation of a revolving fund and of 5 or more packages of relief materials in each community;.
- all 10 districts will be trained 1,500 volunteers in disaster management;
- 40-50 staff and volunteers will be trained in warehouse management and 30-35 persons will be trained in flood and fire fighting, resulting in improved delivery of relief and rescue operations;
- 30-35 persons will be trained nation-wide in mass casualty management, thus preparing the NRCS for more complex emergencies;.
- four warning systems will be installed and operated along the banks of the Koshi and Karnali rivers, reducing death rates during floods in the area;

- 30 persons of Bhaktapur and Lalitpur municipalities will be trained in earthquake preparedness TOT. These trainers will be used to further train people in urban earthquake preparedness and response measures;
- more than 360 volunteers of Bhaktapur and Lalitpur municipalities will be trained in first aid, mass casualty management and earthquake preparedness. The volunteer base along with other local NRCS institutions will raise awareness on urban vulnerability to earthquakes in Kathmandu valley;
- knowledge and experience in disaster management will be shared with other stakeholders within and outside the country;
- both in Nepal and Bhutan the Government and international community will be reminded of the continued plight of the refugees in Nepal;
- a total of 850 Bhutanese refugees will have one set on new clothes.

Indicators

- Hazard map of one district prepared;
- computer with GIS system installed at national headquarters and one staff trained in GIS;
- integration of hazard maps and GIS system into Federation DMIS;
- reduced loss of lives and property;
- revolving fund created in all communities of the CBDP project to manage community disaster preparedness;
- one community worker with ToT skills in each community;
- a disaster preparedness community level committee of eleven members, of whom one-third are women, formed in each community;
- calendar of operation, social map prepared by the community;
- plantation done in the community and other mitigation activities conducted in the community;
- three people trained in warehouse management in all districts of the Eastern Development Region;
- 30 people trained in mass casualty management and 30 trained in flood and fire fighting;
- four warning systems installed;
- 360 people trained in Bhaktapur and Lalitpur municipalities (first aid, mass casualty management, earthquake preparedness);
- at least 5,000 copies of IEC materials on earthquakes produced;
- awareness level about earthquakes raised in 2,000 communities;
- one knowledge sharing meeting organized, one case study documented and one documentary film prepared on NRCS knowledge in disaster management;
- participation in interagency initiatives for highlighting the plight of the refugees;
- number of sets of clothes distributed;
- number of persons who have received clothes.

Critical assumptions

- Prices and costs will remain constant in Nepal;
- national society resources will not be absorbed by any complex emergency;
- releasing of funds by the donors will be in timely.
- there are volunteers in the district chapters/sub chapters who can be mobilised if needed;
- communities will participate actively;
- strikes, political instability and other such circumstances will not affect the implementation of the programme.

Monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring of the programme will be carried out in the following ways:

- Within the society monitoring and evaluation of programmes will be done by central executive committee members, central disaster management committee members and members of district chapters and subchapters. Administratively, concerned departments and community trainers will also be involved in the monitoring process;
- reporting on the CBDP programme will be done from community to district chapter, district chapter to national headquarters on a monthly basis. In the case of other projects district chapters will report to

national headquarters on a monthly basis. National headquarters will send the report to the SARD, which will share it with relevant services in Geneva and/or other supporting partners;

- visits by SARD technical delegates and/or staff (disaster preparedness delegate) on a regular basis and at agreed intervals to provide guidance, technical support, and advice as and where necessary;
- in addition, follow-up will be ensured through visits by representatives of supporting agencies at agreed intervals;
- using existing monitoring tools which have been developed for the Refugee Assistance Programme (RAP).

The evaluation process will consist of:

- Analysis of the regular progress reports;
- half yearly and yearly review meetings. This would involve, as appropriate, the disaster affected communities, NRCS staff/volunteers, SARD technical delegates/staff, ICRC colleagues and representatives of supporting agencies;
- an end evaluation involving, as appropriate, NRCS staff/volunteers, SARD technical delegates/ staff, representatives of supporting agencies (DFID etc.) and external technical experts.

[click here to return to the top](#)

2. Health and care

This programme comprises two projects:

- Health education and public awareness on preventive diseases (health services) project;
- Community Development Project.

Background and achievements/lessons to date

Since its inception in 1963, the Nepal Red Cross society (NRCS) has been engaged in implementing health programmes such as blood transfusion, an ambulance service and eye care. Current programmes vary in nature and in their modus operandi. Some, such as health education are general in nature and cover the whole country. Programmes like blood transfusion centres and eye care centres, hospital and health care centres have been developed as fixed institutions, while other, community-based programmes, such as Community Based First Aid (CBFA) and HIV/AIDS awareness programmes, have been carried out either by launching extensive campaigns or by implementing area-based projects in various parts of the country.

The health services committee established by the central executive committee of the NRCS is responsible for policy level decisions, monitoring and general co-ordination of all health related programmes.

In the 1980s, the NRCS started implementing community development programmes (CDPs) with a major emphasis on capacity building. The health programmes are among the main components of the CDPs. CDP activities are taken care of by a Community Development committee set up by the central Executive committee.

Goal The overall goal of this project over the next three to five years is to improve the health status and build the capacity of vulnerable people.

The third five-year development plan of the NRCS gave very high priority to health services and identified health awareness in the community as one of the society's main responsibilities.

NRCS is solely responsible for Nepal's blood transfusion service. Although blood transfusion is not a priority programme for the Federation, it is one of the society's main priorities. NRCS has been meeting all the running expenses of the service; it needs support in terms of equipment and human resources development in order to provide safe blood to people in need. Further project proposals can be made available to interested donors.

Similarly, NRCS has been operating ambulance services in 42 districts. This service needs to be strengthened further in view of the need to transport patients from areas where medical facilities are non-existent. One ambulance vehicle costs approximately CHF 18,000; NRCS intends to provide ambulance vehicles to eight districts in 2002 and six districts in 2003.

Objectives and activities

The Nepal Red Cross health service programme has many long term objectives, but the society is seeking assistance for the four objectives indicated below. All are ongoing, Federation supported health projects. The objectives have a time-span covering the next three to five years, well beyond the current Appeal period, and longer-term commitments of support are therefore sought.

Objective 1 To further develop a national strategy for HIV/AIDS prevention, enhance care and support services and develop a planning, monitoring evaluation and transference (PMET) system.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- A workshop for development and modification of NRCS's integrated national strategy;
- provision of a counselling service centre;
- development of planning, monitoring, evaluation and transference (PMET) system.

Objective 2 To increase people's level of awareness on health issues and to build sustainable awareness levels of health promotion at the community level.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- Production, distribution and use of IEC (Information, education, communication) materials in an effective manner at district and community level;
- organize awareness generating campaigns on health prevention and promotion through partnerships and mobilisation of networks and through volunteers.

Objective 3 To build the capacity of 10 district chapters per year to promote health education and awareness activities.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- Select 10 district chapters in the first year and another 10 district chapters in the second year;
- Train 2 members from the district health committee in the selected districts on health communication and promotion of health education;
- Mobilise trained persons to orient other members of the district chapters and subchapters, and junior members to disseminate and promote health messages at a community level.

Objective 4 To promote positive health behaviour for health care in the community and collaborate with Government and other health care institutions to maximize such campaigns.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- Establish linkages/networks with Government health facilities and work together to promote healthy behaviour;
- mobilise networks and communities to promote health behaviour through events and group mobilisation;
- use IEC interventions regularly to promote positive health behaviour;
- co-ordinate with the government in the national health campaigns, and mobilise communities to practice positive health behaviour.

Objective 5 To strengthen communities' ability to deal with health problems, including day-to-day injuries and preparing for disaster, by expanding the CBFA training at district levels.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- Organize one day CBFA orientation workshop for community representatives;
- carry out community survey by using Participatory Rural Appraisal process;
- form CBFA ward unit;
- develop community action plan;
- conduct 11-day CBFA trainers training to prepare CBFA trainers at district committee level;
- conduct 5-day CBFA volunteers elementary training;
- give on-the-spot first aid and counselling service in the community;
- carry out awareness generation activities, e.g. poster campaigns, talk programmes etc;
- initiate motivational activities: constructing sanitation unit e.g. toilet, washing platform, garbage-pit, etc;
- form Red Cross sub branch/Sahayog Samitis (local Red Cross units);
- organize orientation workshop on Red Cross and CBFA programme.

Expected results by end of 2003

Objective 1:

- National strategy of the society will be developed;

- youth infected with HIV/AIDS will have access to counselling services;.
- PMET system will be developed.

Objective 2:

- Health awareness created among nearly 300,000 people;
- at least three different types of IEC materials developed;
- strengthened capacity of 20 district chapters in health communication and health education promotion;
- established linkages/networks and co-ordination with health facilities and campaigns and improved health behaviour practices;
- Red Cross networks and other organisations mobilised to promote health education and care;
- estimated 5000 people practise positive health behaviour;
- improved health situation in communities, especially concerning preventive diseases.

Objective 3:

- 12 persons from 6 districts will acquire knowledge of the NRCS CBFA programme, its policy and procedures, and will prepare a plan of action for implementing the CBFA programme in their respective district;
- 6 local Red Cross units (one in each district) consisting of at least 20 members in each unit will be formed;.
- at least 42 CBFA ward units (comprising 5 members in each unit) will be formed in 6 districts;
- at least 18 trainers (3 for each district) will be prepared as CBFA trainers;
- 80 selected community people will be trained as CBFA volunteers;
- each CBFA volunteer will provide “First Aid Service” in their respective community for at least 240 persons of 40 neighbouring households and they will help the CBFA ward unit in raising funds for community disaster relief activities;
- each local Red Cross unit will have at least 2 persons with skills and knowledge for preparing programme proposals;
- 180 students in 6 schools will have skills and knowledge in community first aid.

Indicators

- Number and types of IEC materials produced and distributed;.
- number and types of IEC activities held;.
- estimated number of people reached;
- number of persons trained from 20 district chapters;
- number of subchapters, Junior Red Cross Circles and people mobilised for health education promotion;
- estimated number of people practising positive health behaviour;
- number and types of networks/linkages established and activities held;

Critical assumptions

- Adequate commitment by stakeholders in the programme and donors;
- health programmes have effective community components;
- adequate resource allocation;
- strikes, political instability and other circumstances do not affect the implementation of the programme.

Monitoring and evaluation

- At the central level, the health service department will carefully study the achievements and review the programme’s accomplishments on a regular basis. Regular review of activities, input processes and outputs will be done. At the district level, district chapters will monitor the programme activities ;
- through periodical reports, supervision and monitoring from the central and district level ;
- review and follow-up of reports. Monitoring visits to programme sites to ensure quality health education and effective use of IEC materials/activities;
- evaluation parameters will be identified, both for the community and the programme;

- the benchmarks set out by the baseline Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey will be considered for internal review and self- evaluation of the project. This will be done before the next YPO preparation;
- an external evaluation of the project will be conducted in the second half of the second year. The evaluation will be done through an independent organisation and with the support of the Federation's regional health delegate and the findings of the evaluation will be gradually incorporated into future initiatives.

Community Development Project

The aim of this programme is to improve the situation of the most vulnerable communities, so that the population can enjoy a fuller, more productive life and be better protected against disasters.

The community development programme (CD) was initiated two years after the 1981 Manila conference with the aim of improving the quality of life for the population. The programme expanded to 10 more districts in 1988, covering up to 35,000 people per district, and adopting an integrated rural development approach. Activities were diversified and geographically scattered and concentrated significantly on hardware.

The evaluation and impact studies of the CD programme, carried from 1991 to 1995, made several recommendations. These included limiting the area covered, reducing the number of activities and giving priority to human resources. CD programmes have already been phased out in 13 districts, while 12 others are continuing in 12 districts, with the participation of various sister societies. The community development project is in high demand from local Red Cross units and also among the communities, because the projects already implemented have helped make many improvements, including in the health situation of communities and their capacity building.

The approaches of the CD programme are bottom up participation and needs-based. The main focus of the programme is participatory planning and capacity building at all stages, to ensure sustainability.

Goal To improve the situation of the most vulnerable communities, families and individuals so that they can enjoy fuller and more productive life and become less vulnerable to disasters.

Objectives and activities

Objective 1 To improve the health conditions of vulnerable communities and so reduce mortality and morbidity rates.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- Community-based health primary health care (PHC): capacity building of traditional birth attendants (TBA), traditional healers; community-based first aid training courses and services;
- construction of safe drinking water supply, toilets, improved stoves, and other environmental sanitation schemes.

Objective 2 To raise awareness of the health situation within communities, focusing on women.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- Basic and post-literacy classes for adults (focusing on women) and child literacy;
- training and workshops on gender and development, planning, co-ordination, and for users committees.

Objective 3 To promote self-help groups and community organisations for mutual welfare and empowerment.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- Formation of self-help groups, savings and credit schemes;
- six skills development training courses on income generation.

Objective 4 To strengthen the capacities of the Red Cross at all levels.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- Institutional development: management training, planning of workshops, systems and policies development and income generation.

Expected Results by end 2003

At the end of the project's overall five-year term, the following results are expected:

- literacy in the project area will rise to 90 per cent, and will include 75 per cent of the people involved in other CD programme activities;
- ninety per cent of people in the project area will have access to safe drinking water, latrines, and improved cooking stoves. Epidemics will have been reduced by 60 per cent;
- as a result of health-related activities, infant/child and maternal mortality rates will have fallen by 70 per cent;
- fifty per cent of the population will be involved in self-help groups, while 30 per cent of them will have two months extra food availability;
- due to the timely and improved service provided by the relevant Red Cross chapters and subchapters, the number of beneficiaries will increase by 50 per cent;
- the overall results expected from the CD programme are: changes in attitudes and practices; empowerment of women and vulnerable people, and an increase in economic activities of community members.

Indicators

- Decreased number of epidemics;
- increased accessibility to health facilities and sanitation units;
- increased women's involvement in decision-making;
- improved linkage and co-ordination of local units and groups with other agencies;
- number of clean drinking water schemes.

Critical assumptions

- Funds are confirmed for the project period i.e. 5 years, and there is no interruption and no irregularity in transfer, which would hinder achieving results;
- no severe disaster occurs in the project area enabling Red Cross unit and community people to be continuously involved in project implementation;
- no drastic changes in CD project management within the NRCS;
- increasing satisfaction with achievements and willingness to support CD by participating national societies;
- strikes, political instability and other such circumstances do not affect the implementation of the programme.

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of this project will be carried out in the following ways:

- The director of the Community Development Programme (CDP) Section will carefully study the achievements and review the underlying assumptions of the project. This entails to study the linkages between its various components and its critical stages, and activities, inputs, processes and outputs. The section will discuss its conclusions with the central community development committee (CCDC) and partner sister societies, project managers and the line supervisors, to ensure a clear understanding by all concerned;
- in the districts, a Project Steering committee formed under the district executive committee will monitor the performance and effects of the project. It will discuss its conclusions with directly concerned units at

least once every two months. The district chapters, after assessing progress, will report conclusions to the central level. The subchapters will monitor project activities regularly and submit a report to district chapters on a monthly basis;

- the CDP section will carry out periodical monitoring and supervision at all levels including district and grass roots levels. The nature of issues to be monitored and evaluated varies. At the project level the issues usually involve in-depth analysis of persistent constraints. At the district level the issues concern policy and are generally qualitative in nature, that is the extent to which the delivery system covers efficacy of existing or innovative institutions and mechanisms for ongoing evaluation- through-in-depth studies, case studies or a small sample survey could be the same;
- normally headquarters organises a review meeting once a year involving representatives from district and subchapter levels, including project staff;
- to ensure the implementation of the annual plan, a review of activities will be carried out in July and revisions made as needed;
- a mid-term evaluation will be carried out in the third year of project implementation, in consultation with all parties concerned;
- a final evaluation will be done at the end of the fifth project year, in line with an understanding developed with partner national societies, by the Federation's regional health delegate.

[click here to return to the top](#)

3. Humanitarian values and information

Background and achievements/lessons to date

Over the past 35 years the Nepal Red Cross Society has been running a range of diverse programmes, which have brought significant changes to remote and scattered communities across the country. In many instances the NRCS has been working with local communities in areas where Governmental infrastructure is minimal and other NGOs are not present. Through programmes such as community development and disaster preparedness and response, the NRCS has found solutions to community problems through a wide range of development initiatives. The effects of many of these longer term programmes have had a dramatic effect on people's quality of life. Not only have community assets been strengthened and livelihood options been improved, but these programmes have also played a significant role in changing and influencing people's attitudes and behaviour. Programmes focused on women in development, literacy, HIV/AIDS awareness and health and hygiene education have been successful in combating discrimination and promoting a culture of tolerance in Nepalese society. However, despite the credible reputation of the NRCS within Nepal, the society needs to adopt a more systematic and structured approach towards communications, both at headquarters and branch levels.

In 2002-2003, the NRCS plans to examine its current programmes and to incorporate the promotion and dissemination of Red Cross Red Crescent Principles into all its programmes. It will apply the "Better Programme Initiative" methodology when commencing new programmes and assessing existing programmes, to ensure rigorous community participation in programme designs. By adopting this approach the NRCS will promote humanitarian values through its programmes as well as through its information department, and in so doing will contribute more consciously towards bringing about positive changes in people's behaviour, both within the NRCS and externally.

Goal Through effective communication, to promote a better understanding and use of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values amongst key internal and external stakeholders.

Objectives and activities

Objective 1 To develop knowledge on best practice in promoting the Fundamental Principles and combating discrimination.

The activity to achieve this objective is:

- By the end of 2002, research, identify and document four case studies in NRCS programmes that highlight best practice.

Objective 2 To develop the methodology and tools to promote the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values amongst internal and external stakeholders

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- By the end of 2003, train NRCS headquarters programme directors and branch leaders in Better Programme Initiative methodology;
- by the end of 2002, develop a training module on humanitarian values to be integrated into existing NRCS / ICRC dissemination training programmes;
- by the end of 2003, review and adapt the 'Principles to Action' training and educational materials for local use.

Objective 3 To develop strategic links with the national media to increase visibility of NRCS and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- Organize quarterly meetings/press briefings with members of the Nepalese media to highlight NRCS activities and events;
- organize quarterly media visits to the field to publicize NRCS activities;
- service the needs of the media during emergencies (provide press releases, press conferences and briefings);
- implement advocacy and communications campaigns surrounding key calendar events including World Red Cross Red Crescent Day and World AIDS Day.

Expected results

Objective 1:

- By the end of 2002 the NRCS will have produced four case studies that highlight best practice in combating discrimination.

Objective 2:

- by the end of 2003, humanitarian values will be an established module in the NRCS dissemination programme and existing training and educational tools will have been adapted for local use. All new NRCS programmes will apply the better programme initiative methodology in their design.

Objective 3:

- by the end of 2003, national media coverage of the NRCS will have risen by 20 per cent ; by the end of 2003 the NRCS will have successfully organized four advocacy and communications campaigns.

Indicators

- Better programme initiative methodology will be used in developing all new NRCS programmes and some existing programmes will have been modified;
- new NRCS programmes and those programmes that have been modified will represent a direct application of the Fundamental Principles in service delivery and advocacy;
- the availability of training materials on humanitarian values and the Fundamental Principles;
- the integration of humanitarian values into NRCS dissemination programmes;
- a 20 per cent increase in media coverage of NRCS activities and a rise in donor support;.

Critical assumptions

- Project and budget will be approved;
- strikes, political instability and other such circumstances will not affect the implementation of the programme;
- training materials and tools produced by the Federation Secretariat are readily available by early 2002;

Monitoring and evaluation

- This programme will be reviewed through quarterly operational updates issued by the NRCS information department;
- the overall monitoring, supervision and evaluation work will be carried out by the NRCS executive director and the secretary general to ensure that a multi-sectoral approach is taken to implementing the programme. The central executive committee (the board) will be responsible for monitoring the project at macro level.

[click here to return to the top](#)

4. Organisational development

Background and achievements/lessons to date

This programme includes all current Organisational Development projects in Nepal, presented as programme objectives. The projects listed as objectives are:

- Human Resource Development
- Junior Red Cross / Red Cross Youth Development
- Remote and Developing Chapter Development
- Women Development
- Finance Development
- Financial Resource Development
- Subchapter Empowerment Programme.

In the past few years the NRCS has made major efforts to enhance its organisational development. It has sought to strengthen various levels of its organisation, covering both management systems and programme consolidation. Organisational development is a built-in component of most of its programmes. Creating local infrastructure and sustainability through integrated resource mobilisation components institutionalises community level programmes. These have proved a very effective means of transferring skills and resources to sustainable community level structures over the years. A recent example is a women development programme which has achieved a 30 per cent increase in women membership in the targeted districts and has also increased the participation of women in the decision making process.

In order to build the institutional capacity of NRCS further, a number of innovative and additional activities and support programmes have been successfully developed and implemented in recent years. These general organisational development projects may be categorised for practical purposes as follows: (i) governance and organisational development; (ii) management and administrative development; (iii) human resource development; (iv) financial resources and assets development. A few selected CD projects of NRCS that require assistance from the Federation are incorporated in this programme.

The NRCS, as part of its general policy and strategy, has many types of income generation programmes and schemes attached to activities, programmes, institutions and organisational units, with the aim of achieving their long-term sustainability. Most of these programmes are based on traditional income generation methods, such as renting building space, service charges, interest from fixed bank deposits, and the institutionalised participation of stakeholders. These include communities, local organisations and other local agencies, as well as administrative and political units. Such programmes are one of the great strengths of the society. Nevertheless, several important programmes are facing setbacks due to a shortage of funds and resources. Accordingly, this project proposal incorporates important resource mobilisation and income generation programmes which need external support. The Swiss Red Cross has provided financial support for the Organisational Development Programme in 2001.

Goal The overall goal of this programme over the next three to five years is to develop and strengthen the NRCS through organisational and managerial development as well as diversified resource mobilisation and human resource development.

Objectives and activities

Objective 1 To strengthen and improve the governance system and the management potential of the society so as to maximize its human resource mobilization and management capacities.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- Conduct 5-day workshops in 5 regions on gender participation and representation at governance, management and programme levels for district chapter volunteers.

- conduct a 5-day central level workshop for the Central Executive committee members on overview, strategic planning and implementation of programmes, strengthening management systems and institutional development.
- conduct 3-day “Planning Together” Workshops in 5 regions for the district chapter volunteers on teamwork for achieving targeted activities.
- conduct a 5-day national level Red Cross Orientation Workshop in 5 regions for trainers from district chapters on the Movement, Geneva Conventions, IHL, Emblem, etc.
- conduct a 1-day district level Red Cross Orientation Workshop on the Movement, Geneva Conventions, IHL, Emblem etc, twice a year for the executive members in 75 districts.
- upgrade the Red Cross Training cum Activity Centre with advanced physical facilities, such as internet, and other necessary equipment.
- conduct 3-day regional workshops in 5 regions on Effective Report Writing for district chapter volunteers to upgrade their knowledge and skills.

Objective 2 To strengthen and expand the JRC/RCY and develop their leadership skills. To motivate and involve young people in the humanitarian services of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- Conduct a 3-day national level seminar for youth leaders and members to review the youth policy and programmes and make recommendations for improvement.
- organize 3-day workshops on programme planning and youth development in order to promote youth activities for the least developed district chapters.
- implement volunteer exchange programmes in 6 districts.
- provide support for conducting district level seminars and workshops in 30 districts.
- hold 2 youth camps at national and regional level with participation of 40 youth members in each camp.
- conduct a national level Training of Trainers on first aid.
- hold a national level leadership training for 30 youth members.
- hold national level competitions (album, poem, art, essay etc.) for 500 youth members.
- conduct 10 literacy classes for 300 children.
- provide support to 20 JRC circles for establishing book banks for poor students.
- start 10 afforestation programmes in 10 youth circles.
- establish first aid training units in 5 districts.

Objective 3 To strengthen the foundation, capacity and resources of the remote and developing chapters of NRCS.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

Increase the managerial capacity of the chapters

- Conduct one day Red Cross orientation for DEC members/staff - 4 times;
- operate on a regular basis the chapter’s office;
- develop the financial and administrative rules and functioning of the chapters;
- access and fulfil the legal liability of the chapters.

Membership drives and Organisational Development

- Conduct membership drives through committee formation;
- form Junior RC (JRC) Circles at least three in each district;
- form co-operative committees, at least one in each district;
- form subchapters, at least one in each district.

Fund raising programmes

- Provide assistance to district chapters in proposal design;
- carry out programme implementation (income generation) activities according to local plans of respective district chapters.

Support to the chapter for service activities

- Provide disaster relief material support;
- conduct health camp /sanitation campaigns;
- provide stretchers to support first aid and relief programmes.

Workshops and training courses

- Carry out management and resource mobilisation training in 4 Places during 2002;
- conduct communication and report writing training in 2003;
- conduct management refresher training in 2003;
- conduct review workshop in 2 places.

Provide basic office equipment

- Provide furniture;
- print financial and administrative rules and other formats (100 pcs.) And purchase office stationery, communication equipment and other administrative support;
- purchase computer / motorcycle.

Personnel support

- Be available for district and central level;
- conduct capacity building for training personnel.

Objective 4 To increase women's membership and encourage women to increase participation in NRCS organisation, management and activities.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- Carry out a membership drive for women in 15 districts;
- target women for the dissemination of information about the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement;
- conduct five regional workshops for policy makers and active life members of district branches on Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and gender issues;
- develop environmental and sanitary conditions of the community by disseminating the messages of reuses and recycles of wastes in 15 district branches;
- carry out leadership development training programmes for women of 15 project districts.

Objective 5 To further strengthen the NRCS financial management system.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- Review, update, standardise SCALA package;
- conduct two workshops on financial management System at district level;
- conduct training on Inventory Management System at centre and regional level;
- conduct workshops on internal audit and physical verification system at headquarters;

Objective 6 To enhance the resource development capacities of NRCS headquarters and enhance skills and knowledge of the NRCS's volunteers and staff members.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

- Provide support and mobilize passive resources by making hotel, hospital, shopping, complex, training centre and cold store;
- organize resource management workshops at regional level;
- collect the data of assets and resources from all district chapters;
- strengthen the capacity of personnel at headquarters and district chapters.

Objective 7 To strengthen the capacity, foundation and resources of the subchapters for sustainability.

Activities to achieve this objective are:

Organisational Development

- Carry out a membership drive campaign through subchapters targeting at least 200 people in each district, representing 14,000 in all;
- strengthening JRC/RCY community participation with 10 people in each district;
- provide Red Cross orientation to the subchapter board members (7,700 persons);
- conduct a national level subchapter seminar for district chapter and subchapter board members (140 persons);
- conduct district level subchapter seminar in 70 districts for 1,400 persons;
- promote and monitor the implementation of constitution liabilities and formulate rules and regulations of subchapters (700 subchapters).

Service programme support

- Provide disaster preparedness and relief service support to 5 families in each subchapters;
- provide first aid service support to 30 first aid kits and training for 30 persons;
- conduct sanitation campaign targeting 700 people;
- conduct health training camp for maximum 30 people;

Human resource development

- Provide management training for subchapter executive committee (SCEC) members and district executive committee (DEC) member including proposal and report writing in 5 places during 5 days for 140 persons;
- provide professional development training for headquarters personnel for 2 persons;
- provide resource mobilisation and income generation training for SCEC members and DEC members in 5 places during 5 days for 140 persons;
- provide disaster management training for SCEC members and DEC members in 3 places during 5 days and for 80 persons.

Office Management

- Support building construction for subchapters (maximum 75 buildings).

Application mode based activities

- Provide programme orientation for SCEC and DEC members (140 persons);
- conduct co-ordination meeting at local/district levels for district level governmental organisations (GOs), NGOs and INGOs (1400 persons);
- provide supervision/monitoring;
- support observational exchange visits for 70 SCEC members;
- develop and print manuals for chapters and subchapters;
- conduct review workshop for 70 SCEC and DEC members;
- produce a final evaluation of the programme;
- create a subchapter evaluation system development and district level fund creation for awarding the subchapters.

Expected results

Objective 1:

- Women's participation will be effectively increased at governance, management and programme level e.g. planning, implementation, decision-making and evaluation;
- Central Executive committee members will be able to review the overall policy and procedures, strategic plans, country assistance strategy, management systems and institutional development of NRCS and also strengthen the co-ordination between chapters and functioning units;
- district chapters will be able to achieve their mission and purpose collectively and more efficiently;
- trainers selected from district chapters will be highly trained in the Movement, Geneva Conventions, IHL, emblem etc. and able to carry out advocacy at all levels;

- district level trainers will be trained on dissemination of Red Cross Red Crescent Principles and humanitarian ideals;
- district volunteers / members will have the skills to write effective reports.

Objective 2:

- National seminars, volunteer exchange programmes, programme planning workshops, JRC/RCY organisation and service programmes will be held by mobilising a large number of junior members;
- JRC/RCY leaders will be able to lead JRC/RCY circles with a high level of motivation;
- junior members and other children deprived of school education will have the opportunity to receive books and will be enrolled in child literacy classes.

Objective 3:

- 160 persons will receive Red Cross orientation information;
- 4 personnel will be recruited and will run the office;
- Monthly and quarterly reports will be produced;
- 100 copies of financial and administrative rules will be developed and distributed;
- 4 district chapters will be able to fulfill their legal liability in timely fashion;
- 1,600 Red Cross members will be recruited;
- 24 JRC circles, 8 co-operative committees and 8 subchapters will be formed;
- 4 income generating projects will be implemented;
- 80 families will have been supported by disaster relief materials;
- 8 health or sanitation camps will have been organized;
- 8 stretchers will be provided and 400 people will benefit from them;
- 240 persons will be trained in different types of training;
- 80 persons will be participating in progress review workshops;
- managerial capacity will be increased by provision of office equipment;
- suggestion and recommendations will be received by evaluation team;
- 4 district chapters will have increased capacity to provide regular services in districts.

Objective 4:

- Women's membership will be increased by 2 per cent in 15 project districts;
- five regional workshops will be organized on disseminating Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and gender sensitisation for policy makers of 15 project districts;
- two dissemination workshops will be conducted on Red Cross Red Crescent Movement for women of 15 project districts;
- three skill development workshops will be organized for women of 15 project districts; one leadership development workshop will be conducted for potential women leaders;
- one study tour will be organized.

Objective 5:

- Capacity of computers in the finance department will be maintained and updated;
- improved accounting system will be established;
- national headquarters will be able to maximize its existing resources;
- an improved reporting and record keeping system will be established in centre warehouse and regional warehouses;
- the internal auditing system and physical verification system will be further improved;
- earning capacity of national headquarters will be increased.

Objective 6:

- National headquarters will be able to maximize existing resources;
- capacity to generate income at all levels will be increased.

Objective 7:

- 14,000 members will be recruited;
- 7100 JRC Circles will be formed/reformed;
- 700 subchapters will be institutionalized;
- 700 subchapters will fulfill their legal liability properly and develop rules and regulations;
- 700 sub chapters will have an increased capacity to provide services;
- managerial capacity will be built up, i.e. increased efficiency, effectiveness and competency of the work of the volunteers of the subchapter;
- 700 subchapters will have moved closer towards sustainability and self-reliance with their own resources;
- 350 families will be supported by relief materials;
- 30 first aid kits will be used on emergency services;
- 700 sanitation campaigns and 30 health camps will be organized;
- 392 persons will be trained in different types of training;
- 75 subchapter office buildings will be constructed;
- 7,840 persons will be knowledgeable about Red Cross and programmes;
- 1,400 persons will attend co-ordination meetings;
- 70 persons will participate in exchange visits;
- 1,540 persons will be participating in seminars;
- 70 persons will participate in workshops;
- subchapter evaluation system will be established and 70 subchapters will have been reviewed;
- suggestions and recommendations will be received by the evaluation team.

Indicators

- Numbers of meetings, workshops and programmes organized. Documents and manuals produced as planned. Number of training programmes, literacy classes and competitions organized;
- number of service and training units, plantation of saplings and community centres established;
- standard strategy and policy document on human resource development produced, circulated and implemented at different levels of the institution. Physical infrastructure improved and constructed;
- an increase in number of trained and active women members;
- policy papers, rules and regulation, job description of all staff, roles of committees, clarity of functions, revised and documented;
- SCALA package implemented more efficiently, disseminated among relevant groups, and accounting and auditing systems improved.

Critical assumptions

- Timely approval of the programme is assured by donors;
- availability of funding corresponds to cash flow planning;
- political interference does not disturb the programme;
- there will be no serious inflation of the local currency;
- community participation and commitment will continue;
- no large scale civil or natural emergencies take place;
- increased number of district chapters will agree to send information;
- strikes, political instability and other such circumstances will not affect the implementation of the programme.

Monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring of the programme will be undertaken in the following ways:

- Monitoring mechanisms are built into all programmes and projects as a standard organisational measure. This is also in order to respond to the needs of the Federation, participating national societies and funding agencies;
- the society's central executive committee, directly or through the central level committees, manages and oversees the overall monitoring and evaluation of the programmes. Direct supervision, regular reports, a

hierarchical administrative monitoring mechanism, and monitoring by programme-specific committees and executive staff are in place. Effective monitoring is built into periodic review and evaluation meetings;

- regular monthly or quarterly reports (as is practical/advisable) are prepared by NRCS and are sent to the Federation regional delegation, and through it to the Federation Secretariat and to supporting partners. Visits will be made by regional delegation technical delegates and/or staff (finance, information, and organisational development) on a regular basis and at agreed intervals to provide guidance, technical support, and advice as and when necessary. In addition, representatives of supporting agencies at agreed intervals will ensure follow-up through visits.

An evaluation process will be established by means of:

- An analysis of the regular progress reports;
- an analysis of the regular monthly financial reports;
- a mid-term review of each programme after one year involving, as appropriate, NRCS staff and volunteers, regional delegation technical delegates and staff, and representatives of supporting agencies who will be encouraged to join such processes;
- an evaluation process at the end of a two-year phase of each programme involving, as appropriate, NRCS staff/volunteers, regional delegation technical delegates/ staff, representatives of supporting agencies, and if necessary external technical experts.

[click here to return to the top](#)

PROGRAMME BUDGETS - 2002								
Delegation SARD (Nepal)								
PROGRAMME	Disaster Resp	Disaster Prep	Health & Care	Human. Values	IDRD	Reg. Co-operation	Co-ord. & Mgmt	TOTAL
Shelter & Construction	0	0	57'810	0	183'127	0	0	240'937
Clothing & Textiles	14'232	0	0	0	0	0	0	14'232
Food & Seeds	0	0	487	0	1'509	0	0	1'996
Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & 1st Aid	0	0	1'947	0	1'460	0	0	3'408
Teaching Materials	0	1'947	6'823	0	0	0	0	8'771
Ustensils & Tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Relief Supplies	0	18'256	0	0	3'651	0	0	21'907
Subtotal Supplies	14'232	20'203	67'067	0	189'748	0	0	291'250
Land & Buildings	0	0	14'605	0	9'736	0	0	24'341
Vehicles	0	0	11'684	3'189	7'302	0	0	22'175
Computer & Telecom	0	12'171	19'229	35'436	8'276	0	0	75'112
Medical Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Capital Equipment	0	7'302	7'083	10'299	66'524	0	0	91'207
Subtotal Capital	0	19'473	52'601	48'923	91'839	0	0	212'835
Programme Management	1'136	17'137	37'805	8'671	48'600	0	0	113'350
Technical Services	340	5'130	11'317	2'596	14'548	0	0	33'931
Professional Services	377	5'689	12'550	2'879	16'134	0	0	37'629
Subtotal Programme Support	1'854	27'956	61'673	14'146	79'282	0	0	184'911
Warehousing/Inspection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicles	0	4'138	14'386	0	7'302	0	0	25'826
Subtotal Transport & Storage	0	4'138	14'386	0	7'302	0	0	25'826
Delegates & Expatriates	0	0	1'400	1'400	1'400	0	0	4'200
National Societies and Local Staff	0	64'565	205'602	10'953	82'251	0	0	363'371
Subtotal Personnel	0	64'565	207'002	12'353	83'651	0	0	367'571
Travel & Related Expenses	0	8'681	9'046	10'384	18'855	0	0	46'966
Information	0	8'373	14'872	16'674	6'718	0	0	46'637
Consultants	0	12'172	18'282	0	3'098	0	0	33'552
General Expenses	768	11'367	36'374	3'481	45'196	0	0	97'186
Training Workshops & Seminars	0	77'219	79'358	22'637	195'058	0	0	374'272
Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Training, Information & General	768	117'811	157'933	53'176	268'925	0	0	598'613
TOTAL BUDGET	16'854	254'146	560'661	128'598	720'747	0	0	1'681'006