

PROGRAMME UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

Appeal No. MAANP001
17 July 2006

NEPAL

The Federation's vision is to strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity. Its mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.

In Brief

Programme Update no. 1, Period covered: 1 January to 31 May 2005;
Appeal target for 2006-2007: CHF 3.2 million (EUR 2.1 million or USD 2.5 million)
Appeal coverage: 44%;
Outstanding needs: CHF 1.8 million (EUR 1.2 million or USD 1.5 million);

(Click here for the interim financial report with the latest income and expenditure)

Related Appeals: [South Asia Appeal 2006-2007 \(MAA52001\)](#)

Programme summary

Security issues and political instability have been a feature in Nepal this reporting period, delaying some of the activities planned. First aid services rendered by the Nepal Red Cross Society volunteers in this tumultuous time however provided life-saving assistance to many of those affected by the resulting upheavals and violence, increasing NRCS reputation among stakeholders. Meantime, the health programme focused on policy and strategy development, while NRCS headquarters strove to improve disaster management capacity by initiating a process to establish a disaster management centre and finalize the disaster management contingency plan.

On a wider level, the NRCS is undergoing an organizational development process that has begun by strengthening the strategic planning process, establishing support service units and promoting human resource development through better volunteer mobilization. Efforts are also ongoing to integrate humanitarian values as a cross cutting component in all the NRCS programmes even as regular promotion through media channels continue. Many projects in all the four core areas received confirmed pledges during the first half of the year. However, funding is still sought for the humanitarian values, women's development and volunteer management projects.

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Operational developments

This year saw the most turbulence in Nepalese politics since the pro-democracy demonstrations in 1990. The events leading up to the restoration of democracy in Nepal had great historical significance for the country. After a long stand-off between the King and the political parties, the King handed back power to the people, marking the beginning of Nepal as a secular state.

At the beginning of the year, a ceasefire was declared by the Maoists. The Seven Party Alliance (SPA), after an agreement with the Maoists, announced a nationwide strike on 6 April 2006, which included demonstrations culminating in mass rallies in the capital and other major cities. Local and national level strikes continued throughout the reporting period, which led to blockades, widespread disruption of businesses, schools and public transportation, and restriction on movement. The anti-monarchy/pro-democracy protests became more violent between 14-24 April and took the form of a people's movement. Security forces clamped down heavily and 21 protestors were reportedly killed and more than 5,000 injured. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) played a significant role in monitoring accusations of human rights abuses by both the Maoists and the security forces. On 24 April, the King conceded to the pressure and re-instated the House of Representatives, which had been dissolved four years before, after which the SPA was able to form a government. The 12-point agreement between the SPA and the Maoists is expected to bring the Maoists into mainstream Nepalese politics, thereby forming the first step towards sustainable peace through negotiations between the government and the Maoists.

Although the overall security situation continues to make it difficult and costly to travel within the country, the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) has made a lot of effort to continue normal programme implementation in all districts. A significant activity in this respect has been the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and NRCS programme on conflict preparedness and response, combined with an intensive dissemination programme in the conflict zones, which is enabling the national society to learn how to operate more effectively in a conflict situation. The present political scenario in the country has given hope that development programmes are likely to be less affected in the future.

The NRCS played a significant role during the 19 days of demonstrations in the capital and other parts of the country, in providing life saving first aid services to more than 2,500 people and transporting more than 600 seriously wounded people to hospitals for further treatment. The services have been highly appreciated by all parties involved in the demonstrations and it has helped the NRCS to promote its image to a great extent.

There has been a significant scaling up of programme activities during the reporting period, particularly in the areas of disaster management and health. There has also been improvement and capacity building in the areas of reporting, planning and human resources, women's development, volunteer management, resource mobilization, HIV/AIDS, water and sanitation and school sanitation. The details of these are described in the relevant sections of this programme update.

Table: Appeal funding and budget analysis by programme

Programmes	Appeal budget for 2006	Appeal budget for 2006-2007	Total funding	Funding coverage of 2006 budget	Funding coverage of 2006-2007 budget
Health and Care	728,057	1,498,927	509,173	70%	34%
Disaster Management	591,848	1,213,122	688,173	116%	57%
Humanitarian Values	34,350	69,918	17,502	51%	25%
Organizational Development	221,525	454,814	155,044	70%	34%
Coordination & implementation	n/a	n/a	44,209	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	1,575,780	3,236,781	1,414,101	90%	44%

Note:

- 1) Funding for disaster management includes the opening balance of the DIFID Risk Reduction Project budget till 2008.
- 2) Funding for coordination & implementation covers in-kind personnel support

Health and care

Overview

The NRCS has been implementing various health interventions since its establishment, including activities like ambulance services, first aid and blood transfusion services. Since the 1980s, the national society has been engaged in implementing various community-based health interventions such as reproductive health, family planning, primary health care as well as safe drinking water and sanitation in different parts of the country. In the 1990s, specific components of community-based interventions have been adopted in its health programmes, including community-based first aid (CBFA), community eye care programme, HIV/AIDS prevention and reproductive health programme, in order to empower the community to respond to these situations. Logframes for some projects under the health and care in the community have been revised; please refer to project sections below.

Overall Goal: The health status of vulnerable communities in Nepal is improved.

Programme objective: Communities are empowered to cope with health problems and practise positive health behaviours through strengthened institutional capacities.

Progress/Achievements

Project 1: Community-based first aid (CBFA)

Project objective: Capacities of communities are built to promote health and manage injuries and illness as well as prepare for and deal with disasters.

[<Click here for the revised community-based first aid \(CBFA\) project logframe>](#)

Changes have only been made to indicators, assumptions and activities of the project logframe, while objectives and expected results remain the same.

Expected Result 1: First aid service is established through volunteers in the community

CBFA volunteers of four project districts (Tanahu, Palpa, Arghakhachi and Kapilvastu) had provided first aid services to 952 community people, including those injured during the recent pro-democracy demonstrations. Besides this, 26 other district chapters provided first aid services to more than 3,000 people and, out of these, about 600 were transported to hospitals for further treatment. NRCS gathered significant resources to continually provide its services during the recent demonstrations.

CBFA volunteers are equipped with first aid boxes and ORS (oral re-hydration solution). Replenishment of first aid kits and ORS is sourced locally, some of it being received from the governmental local health units. Six stretchers to carry the injured, wounded and sick from rural villages to health institutions have been distributed to the communities of Arghakhachi district.

In the districts where the programme has already phased out, first aid teams also gathered together during the pro-democracy demonstrations. Red Cross Fundamental Principles were strictly maintained and safety measures were applied during operations. In addition to this, the Palpa district chapter conducted a landmine awareness campaign at the district headquarters and surrounding areas, through its volunteers, after a clash between security forces and armed opponent groups.

Activities planned for next reporting period:

Volunteers and trainers will be recruited in two new programme districts (in Udaypur and Manang, with the support of Swedish Red Cross through the Federation), and will receive training on CBFA. First aid trainings for teachers and junior/youth volunteers will also be carried out. Two new resource centres will be established in the new districts and advocacy and dissemination activities will be carried out.

Expected Result 2: An enabling environment to practice positive health behavior is established

As a result of community-based awareness activities conducted by volunteers, the community members have constructed 108 toilets, 43 washing platforms with utensil stands, 12 garbage pits, 32 utensil stands and 18 improvised stoves by assembling locally available resources.

A number of information, education and communication (IEC) materials were distributed to the communities and have generated awareness on health, sanitation and disaster preparedness. Community-level health and sanitation competitions were organized during this period, with participation of 825 households.

There were 15 community gatherings, 11 sanitation campaigns at communities and schools and an orientation meeting on health and sanitation organized to generate awareness among the communities. NRCS volunteers conducted four meetings on HIV/AIDS, in which 264 community members participated. In addition, health counselling was given to 162 persons. As an outcome of a community meeting organized in Kapilvastu district, coordination and cooperation was established with different stakeholders working in the project area.

Activities planned for next reporting period:

- Participatory rural appraisal (PRA) survey in new districts,
- social mobilization and awareness activities, health and sanitation campaigns and competitions,
- IEC material distribution,
- model sanitary unit construction and coordination meetings.

First aid volunteers save lives during demonstrations



During the recent political demonstrations in Nepal, NRCS volunteers helped save lives by providing first aid to the wounded.

"We followed foot prints in blood and treated the injured", describes Sudarshan Adhikari, one of the first aid volunteers deployed to respond to injuries resulting from

clashes in the Kathmandu suburb of Gongabu on 11 April.

Hundreds of injured were treated on the spot and more than 500, who needed further medical treatment, were transported to hospitals. Badri Sigdel, a demonstrator who fractured his leg while fighting with the police, says that he would not have known what to do if the Red Cross had not taken him to the hospital. Sajan Ray says volunteers saved the life of his brother who suffered serious intestinal damage after being shot in the stomach.

Agreeing that Red Cross volunteers provided life saving assistance during the demonstrations, Dr. Manohar Lal Shrestha of the Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital says: "Doctors in Nepal are not accustomed to treating patients on the spot. The volunteers managed to prevent bleeding and give first aid to the injured, which made our jobs easier and allowed us to be more efficient in providing medical care".

Expected Result 3: Communities are organized and prepared for probable disaster

In total, 13 CBFA and disaster preparedness committees are functioning and have organized interaction and orientation programmes on disaster preparedness and response. CBFA volunteers reached 350 families with disaster preparedness messages and advices. The project provided some funds to these communities to open and operate bank accounts. CBFA volunteers and community members donate to the community fund on a monthly basis and in this reporting period, volunteers collected cash and grain in four districts. The funds are being used to provide immediate relief support during emergencies and to replenish first aid materials. Guidelines have been prepared by the community on how to manage the funds.

Volunteer meetings (15 in number) reviewed, on a monthly basis, activities conducted and planned for the following month. Palpa district organized a community action plan workshop, with 19 participants including CBFA volunteers, the local Red Cross unit, community people and other stakeholders.

Activities planned for next reporting period:

- Formation and revision of community action plans,
- collection and distribution of community disaster fund,
- training on account keeping and fund mobilization,

- meetings and activities related with disaster preparedness and response.

Expected Result 4: Red Cross district chapters, sub-branches at local level are capable in promoting and managing CBFA activities towards communities

During this reporting period, CBFA volunteers disseminated information about Red Cross Principles and activities to 274 people in four districts. As a result of their effort, together with programme activities, three new Junior Red Cross circles and one Youth Red Cross circle have been formed in Arghakhachi district, while 185 new members have joined the NRCS. The project has supported institutional development and income generation activities of the district and sub chapters. District chapters have made a commitment to investing some income in the continuation and expansion of CBFA activities in future.

Meetings were regularly organized to review activities and 47 monitoring visits were carried out during this period.

Activities planned for next reporting period:

- Programme orientation workshops in new districts,
- planning and review meetings, district chapter support activities, resource mobilization workshop, capacity building trainings, evaluation of programmes in three districts, workshop for trainers.

Impact

The role of the CBFA volunteers as service providers in conflict situations has become more important. CBFA volunteers, together with existing community volunteers, have become the only source of immediate assistance in many conflict areas. The support of CBFA volunteers to local government health posts has been appreciated. Red Cross visibility and image has been promoted by the services provided by CBFA volunteers in emergency situations.

The capacity of district chapters and sub-chapters to provide first aid services at the community and district levels has been enhanced, as could be seen in the services provided during the recent political tensions. All the CBFA project districts put together first aid teams and provided first aid and transportation services during that time. CBFA volunteers from the project area and trainers were deployed in the mobile first aid team.

CBFA volunteers have also significantly contributed to improving the health status of rural communities. Their role in first aid services, referral services, health awareness, disaster preparedness, dissemination of Red Cross Principles, reproductive health, and environmental as well as social issues is seen as vital. Positive health practices in the targeted communities are increasing due to first aid services, health counselling and awareness activities. Community health problems are now managed by the community itself and positive changes can be seen in the area of sanitation and hygiene, which is contributing to reduce impact of waterborne and communicable diseases. Disaster preparedness activities and fund collection will also support the sustainability of the programme.

Social mobilization activities organized under this project have provided a platform for people to discuss issues, come up with local-level solutions and plan collectively. These have helped to raise awareness regarding existing social problems and issues and mobilize local resources.

Project 2: Community Development

Project Objective: The level of health awareness is increased and the basic health conditions of the most vulnerable improved ensuring the capacities of NRCS and communities at all levels.

[<Click here for revised community development project logframe>](#)



Community-based first aid activities

A slight modification has been made to expected result 2 while other expected results remain the same. Changes have also been made to some indicators, assumptions and activities in the project logframe.

Expected Result 1: Participation in social activities and enrolment and regularity of school-going children has increased

Most of the activities planned in the two targeted districts (Dhankuta and Dang districts), to achieve the expected result, were implemented. A one-day orientation programme to establish and effectively run a small-scale library in Dang district was organized in the project area. Two adult literacy classes were started in Dhankuta district with 42 women participants. Four persons were trained as facilitators for REFLECT classes to be conducted in Dhankuta district in the future. The literacy management committees' meetings were held regularly for the smooth and effective implementation of adult literacy classes in Dhankuta district.

Activities planned for next reporting period:

Classes to introduce community people to activities like the adult literacy; library facilities for students of these classes and meetings of the literacy management committees; motivation for communities to participate in these activities.

Expected Result 2: Waterborne diseases reduced by provision of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in project areas

The scope of this expected result has been expanded to include the additional provision of sanitation facilities. The main activities carried out that contributed to this expected result include starting renovation work of ten drinking water schemes in Dang and Dhankuta districts, constructing eight family toilets, preparing six improved cooking stoves, setting up 20 washing platforms, constructing animal pens and imparting knowledge on safe water handling practices. A detailed survey and feasibility study for a drinking water scheme in Ahale village in the Dhankuta project area was also carried out. This proposed scheme will ensure supply of safe drinking water to 83 households.

Trained traditional birth attendants provided services to 32 pregnant women, trained traditional healers to nine sick people, and community-based first aid volunteers to 21 injured people in Dang and Dhankuta districts. Similarly, 621 people in these districts were provided with advice on health awareness through trained women volunteers working in the community.

Activities planned for next reporting period:

The NRCS plans to move ahead with the construction of drinking water schemes in Dhankuta and with the completion of renovation work on drinking water schemes in Dang and Dhankuta. Other plans for the coming months include further construction of family toilets, washing platforms improved cooking stoves, health volunteers' meetings, health education classes, home visits and observation of national sanitation week.

Expected Result 3: The vulnerable communities' empowerment and self-reliance ensured due to the development and expansion of sustainable social and economic activities

Members of the self-help (micro-credit) groups made regular savings and investment during this period. Also, regular monthly meeting of the groups were held as per schedule. Efforts were also made to explore the markets to sell products manufactured by trainees who had undergone skills development programmes. Four orientation programmes for the formation of new groups was organized in both districts. Twenty-four participants working as certified first aid volunteers in Dhankuta district took part in a first aid refresher training.

Activities planned for next reporting period:

During the coming months, the main planned activities are skills development training programmes, for instance in the area of bee keeping, and further orientation for the formation of new groups.

Expected Result 4: The quality of services provided by Red Cross units ensured and number of beneficiaries increased through strengthened capacities of all Red Cross units

As a result of dissemination and increased activities of the project at the district and community level, 38 new members were enrolled in the Red Cross. Regular meetings of the district chapter executive committee, sub-chapter executive committee and project steering committee were held and resulted in policy inputs. A Junior Red Cross circle was formed at a local school, which increased local peoples' access to Red Cross services. Construction of a building in Dang for income generation activities was completed, and plans are underway to rent

it out. A new participatory monitoring and supervision system was developed for effective monitoring and implementation of the project. Monitoring checklists have been developed. The community has been motivated and made aware of the importance of project activities and the need for community ownership of these through participation of its members in supervision, monitoring and problem solving with regard to project activities.

Activities planned for next reporting period:

- Organizational development workshop and leadership development training for district chapter and sub-chapter executive committee members and community leaders,
- project sustainability workshop,
- health volunteers' workshop,
- final evaluation of project activities in Dang,
- quarterly review meeting and planning workshops,
- district chapter and sub-chapter workshop in Dang and Dhankuta districts,
- construction of a building for income generation activities in Dhankuta district.

Impact

The impact of community-based development programmes takes time. For this reason, the impact described below should not be seen only as a result of activities implemented during the reporting period but as an outcome of all past interventions under the project.

Those who are newly literate through the adult literacy classes are now able to read and write simple texts and are practicing writing letters to their relative staying abroad. The majority of the children who had participated in the child literacy classes have now joined regular school.

Personal, household and environmental sanitation in the project area has improved. In both districts (Dhankuta and Dang), the streets and their surroundings areas are cleaner and the practice of defecation in the open is almost absent. Water pots are kept covered and animals are penned. Personal hygiene like clipping nails, having regular baths and washing clothes on a regular basis has greatly increased. Health and nutrition have also improved, with an increase in the coverage of child immunization and tetanus vaccination, as also in the growth and intake of green vegetables. People in the project areas who visited traditional healers before project interventions are now accessing local health centres, thereby increasing the flow of patients to the health post and hospitals. Such changes in behaviour and practices have also contributed to the reduction of waterborne diseases.

The enrolment of women in self-help groups has made them financially more independent. They have gradually taken up decision making posts in different local level as well as district level committees. The level of women's participation in community mobilization activities demonstrates that women are less discriminated against by the society as compared to earlier. This has always been one of the long-term aims of the community development project and the activities of the project have contributed to this change.

The district chapters and sub-chapters are becoming stronger in financial management due to the various income generation activities. This will contribute to making the project activities sustainable even after the phasing out of Swedish Red Cross funding from two districts of the project. The policy, procedures, rules and regulations of all the activities have been developed and carried out accordingly. The quality of services provided by the chapters and sub-chapters has been improved through various trainings and workshops. Likewise, leadership quality, project planning and management system have been strengthened within different levels of the Red Cross institutions.

Green vegetables for a long and healthy life

Ms. Muna Kumari Rai (25 years old) has been living in Ahale VDC (community development project implementing area) of Dhankuta district for the last ten years. She came here from a neighbouring VDC after marriage. When she first arrived, there was poor practice of growing green vegetables and people did not know the importance of its consumption. Two and half years earlier, when NRCS launched the community development project in Ahale VDC, she joined one of the adult literacy classes conducted by the project, where she learnt of the nutritional value of green vegetables. Encouraged by the project's women motivators, she began developing a kitchen garden and convinced the women of her village to do the same. Although initially encountering resistance from family members, her efforts to raise awareness within and outside her family paid off. Now, many women in Ahale VDC have well-managed vegetable gardens in their houseyards, and a majority of residents here have included green vegetables as one of the major food items in their daily diets.

Project 3: School-based drinking water and sanitation project

Project Objective: Access to sustainable safe water is ensured, hygiene and sanitation environment in schools and communities improved, and the capacity of JRC/RCY circles and members to manage hygiene and sanitation environment programmes increased.

Overview

The NRCS started its school-based drinking water and sanitation project in 1984, through Junior/Youth Red Cross mobilization. The project has been focused on providing safe drinking water and behaviour change communication activities in sanitation in 43 districts. Funding for this project has been from the Japanese Red Cross Society (as part of the international friendship project with NRCS), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), International Water and Sanitation Centre, and the Government of Nepal. The project covers more than 60 schools and nearby communities, focusing on poor and orphaned children. To expand the coverage of the project, the budget was increased in the Federation appeal 2006-2007 but additional donor funding through the appeal was not forthcoming. Nevertheless, the NRCS could carry out a minimum of prioritized activities through bilateral support from the Japanese Red Cross Society.

The strength of the project's design is the focus on basic sanitation, particularly on completely eradicating the practice of open defecation in the villages where the project is operating. Another key strength is the involvement of school teachers and students as change agents.

Expected Result 1: Access and use of child-friendly water and sanitation facilities by school children in schools and communities is ensured

More than 40 child-friendly school toilets, with urinals, have been constructed in Chitwan, Tanahun and Nawalparasi districts, with nominal financial support from the project and contributions from schools and the communities. Families of the school children were involved in the planning, designing and construction of the toilets. Drinking water source protection works were also implemented in Nawalparasi during this period.

Expected Result 2: Development of life skills and positive sanitation practices among school-aged children and community people are introduced

About 70 per cent of community members in the project areas have a toilet and do not defecate in open places. Each project-implementing school has its own community sanitation map. Life skills-based hygiene and sanitation training curriculum for the children has been developed and used in all schools.

Expected Result 3: Capacity of JRC/RCY circles and members to manage programmes is enhanced

A total of 60 Junior/Youth Red Cross circles in the project areas have prepared their annual plan of action on sanitation and hygiene education. Based on the plan of action, JRC/RCY volunteers are involved in constructing school toilets, soak pits and garbage pits, together with implementing behavior change communication activities. Participation of JRC/RCY members in planning, implementing and monitoring of activities is increasing. Trainers, trained in life skills based hygiene and sanitation, organized regular training in 60 schools in the above-mentioned three districts. Some schools have formed maintenance funds for operation and maintenance of sanitation units.

Impact

All schools implementing the project have prepared a regular routine to clean the school toilets, classrooms and school compounds. However, monitoring reports shows that only 50 per cent students practice regular washing of hands, after handling garbage, after defecation, before cooking and feeding children. Some activities like drinking water schemes, training programmes and activities related to disaster management, which were mentioned in the appeal, were not covered under the existing project due to the constraints mentioned below.

Project 4: HIV/AIDS

Project Objective: NRCS has contributed to a reduction of burden of HIV/AIDS in Nepal through strengthened local response, community-based prevention, care and anti-stigma activities in collaboration with other partners.

Expected Result 1: NRCS has contributed to the reduction of incidence of new infections through changed behavior

A total number of 194 participatory learning groups (PLGs) have been formed in both the project districts of Doti and Surkhet. These groups are running monthly peer education sessions at the community level. Of these PLGs, 94 are women's groups (25-30 members each), ten are youth groups in school and 90 are youth groups out of school. Most of the members in the women's PLG are the spouses of migrant men in these districts.

During the reporting period, 26 community orientation sessions were conducted in Doti district for a wide ranging target group. This included sessions in four schools and 22 community-level orientation sessions, covering a total of 1,025 participants. These sessions addressed the current global and national situation of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, role of NRCS, introduction to its HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support programme and several other issues. The participants expressed their commitment to making the programme successful.

A total of 526 people (200 men and 326 women) were educated on prevention through public activities at local festivals and religious gatherings (13 in Doti and five in Surkhet). Life-skills based training manuals (500 copies) were printed and sent to the district chapters for use in community trainings. Project management training was conducted for 16 project staff in Surkhet district to increase knowledge and skills in project management and basic facts related to HIV/AIDS. The meaningful involvement of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in project management was also emphasized. A total of 700 condoms were distributed in the project areas and the correct method and benefits of using them were explained and demonstrated.

With a view to review 2005 activities and plan for the future, a district-level review and planning meetings of ongoing activities were conducted in both districts.

Expected Result 2: NRCS has contributed to improving the quality of life of PLWHA and their families through care, support, and anti-stigma and anti-discrimination activities

Voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) services were provided to eight people each in Doti and Surkhet districts. VCT outreach activities are being carried out in the Doti district in collaboration with a local NGO (hasti-aids). Door-to-door visits were carried out and records kept of those who living with HIV/AIDS and those affected by it. Referral mechanisms, treatment of diseases that occur due to a weak immune system and counselling have been established with the collaboration of a local NGO (Nepal STD and AIDS research centre).

In an effort to counter the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS, a number of activities were conducted. Stories of PLWHAs, overcoming obstacles and living life in a positive way, were shared during workshops, community and school orientations and training programmes in both the districts. A support group of PLWHA has been formed in Surkhet district. People who have disclosed their positive status during the crisis care management workshop in Surkhet are involved in this group. The registration process of a group that will support the NRCS HIV/AIDS project in Surkhet district is underway. The involvement of PLWHA continues to be emphasised. Youth Vision, an organization working for PLWHA, was also involved in facilitating project management training.

Cooperation with NGOs and government offices has been good. An agreement has been signed with the NGO hasti-aids for organizing outreach VCT activities in the project areas. The district health office and district education office have circulated a letter to their local units and volunteers, encouraging collaboration and cooperation with NRCS on the project in Doti district. In Surkhet district, an ad-hoc committee has been formed for running VCT services effectively.

Expected Result 3: NRCS has contributed to reduction of transmission of HIV by blood transfusion through increased voluntary non-remunerated blood donations

The project has been coordinating with the district public health office, district hospital, GTZ and other concerned organizations in order to establish a blood transfusion service. A month-long training on blood transfusion service has been provided to a laboratory assistant of Doti district hospital. Financial support was provided from GTZ and the training was conducted by NRCS central blood transfusion service. A record keeping system has been established in Doti district with the support of Global Fund against Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). The voluntary non-remunerated blood donation component has been included in the GFATM supported project. Two types of IEC and BCC (behaviour change communication) materials related to blood donation were also distributed in Doti district.

Expected Result 4: Networking and institutional capacity of NRCS is strengthened to effectively deliver HIV interventions

The NRCS's HIV/AIDS five-year operational plan for 2006-2010 has been finalized. The operational plan was developed in line with the NRCS's HIV/AIDS strategy 2004-2008. More than 40 districts will be covered during the planned period.

A four-day health strategy development workshop was conducted at Dhulikhel from 16-19 January 2006. The draft of the strategic plan has been developed after several discussions at central and district level. Three consultative meetings were held at headquarters and the South Asia regional delegation health team was consulted. The strategic plan details the main areas for action within broader categories of primary health care, reproductive and child health, blood services, first aid, HIV/AIDS prevention and control, comprehensive eye care services and health in emergencies.

Impact

As a result of the project's interventions, PLWHA are confident enough to disclose their status. Many people with sexually transmitted infections are coming forward for voluntary counselling and testing. Social and family stigma and discrimination towards PLWHA is gradually being reduced. As a result, PLWHA are openly participating in



Hope for life: A young PLWHA widow

My name is Kaushila B.K., aged 18, from Surkhet. I got married ten months ago upon advice from my parents.

A month after my marriage, my husband went to India again for a year. He unexpectedly came home three months later, ill with fever, cough and dizziness. He had become very thin. Though I was happy we were together, his deteriorating health made me anxious. I suspected he was affected by witchcraft and took him to a church to be cured, but he did not recover. I urged him to use a condom during sexual intercourse, but he refused.

Meanwhile, I met a Red Cross peer educator and got to know about HIV/AIDS. I asked him to take a HIV/AIDS test and he received counselling from the Red Cross worker, but still he refused. Two months later, he became seriously ill. He was admitted to hospital and was diagnosed as HIV positive. The Red Cross brought him to a nearby town for further treatment, but he died.

When he passed away, I became a widow. Life seemed hopeless. I had no livelihood, no land, property or other support. I had no children, and felt suicidal.

I received counselling and some financial support from the Red Cross and relatives. That support helped me live and created hope, and I helped form a support group organization, "Kakre Bihar Plus", with the help of the Red Cross.

I participated in home and community-based care training and HIV/AIDS training-of-trainers, organized by the Red Cross. Gradually, I have become optimistic. The participants in the training programmes encourage me to speak, making me more vocal and more confident. Nowadays, I am involved in creating awareness among people living with HIV/AIDS and speak about the disease at the community women's peer educator's training programme. Indeed, I will be a trainer soon.

social activities, which was not possible before implementing the project in the communities. Relationships between PLWHA organizations and other stakeholders are improving.

Project 5: Capacity building of Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) health services

Project Objective: The institutional and programme capacity of NRCS health service department is strengthened for effective management of health services programmes.

Expected Result 1: Better health management system is established, quality of health services improved and consistency maintained through improved procedures and infrastructure

NRCS has reviewed its health service policy and developed a health strategic plan for 2006-2010. Financial and technical support has been provided by the project for developing the health service policy and strategic plan. A meeting with a consultant was held to develop the health management information system and a plan was produced. In the next reporting period, meetings with other departments will be organized for additional funds.

Expected Result 2: Efficiency and technical health capacity of staff and volunteers is developed

A staff member from the health service department has been attending a ten-month health care management course, which will end in August 2006. A total of seven proposals were submitted to Global Fund against Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFTAM) and four proposals were awarded to NRCS. The programmes have been implemented in phases in nine districts of the country.

Expected Result 3: Health service is scaled up and health volunteer management system developed

No specific activities were carried out under this expected result during the reporting period.

Activities planned for the next reporting period:

A district-level workshop will be organized for service situation analysis, identification of service gaps, mapping of resources and deciding on organizational priorities. Health policy and strategies will be translated into Nepali and a district dissemination meeting will be conducted. Training needs will be identified at the district level and an inventory of needs will be maintained. Consultative meetings with other stakeholders at the district level will also be conducted.

Constraints for the overall programme

The political tensions, strikes, blockades and demonstrations were a major constraint in conducting activities across all projects, and many planned for this reporting period had to be postponed to the next one (some specifics described below).

Community-based first aid: Priority was given to organizing and sending first aid teams to the areas affected and potentially affected by the political upheavals.

Community development: Activities postponed included organizing some disaster management training programmes. However, it is still expected that remaining activities planned for the year will be completed on schedule.

School-based drinking water and sanitation: Due to lack of adequate financial support, not all planned activities could be implemented. There is an interrelation between construction of drinking water facilities, toilets and behavior change activities and each of these requires equal emphasis. However drinking water construction has received less funding from donors.

HIV/AIDS: Activities such as training-of-trainers and monitoring visits had to be postponed.

Capacity building of NRCS health services: Some planned activities were pushed to the next reporting period due to some internal misunderstanding on the allocation of funds to particular projects. This has now been resolved, and activities will continue as normal for the rest of the year.

Disaster management

Overview

Disaster management is a high priority area in NRCS. All the planned activities like disaster management capacity building, community-based risk reduction, community-based disaster management and population movement, were implemented, although some activities were delayed due to the difficult political and security situation in the country.

Overall Goal: Livelihood of people affected by disasters and conflicts sustained by assisting them promptly through effective preparedness and response systems.

Programme Objective: The disaster management capacity of the Nepal Red Cross Society is strengthened in order to provide effective response to disasters as well as to enhance capacities of vulnerable communities.

Progress/Achievements

Project 1: Disaster management capacity building

Project objective The NRCS capacity in disaster management is strengthened through improved systems and mechanisms to ensure effective disaster management at all levels.

Expected Result 1: NRCS disaster management tools, teams and systems are strengthened, diversified and expanded

To strengthen NRCS capacity in disaster management through improved systems and mechanisms as well as to ensure effective disaster management at all levels, a disaster management centre at NRCS national headquarters is being established. As part of disaster preparedness activities, response kits are being procured, a draft contingency plan has almost been finalized and templates for an emergency preparedness plan have been prepared.

To link up with contingency planning, NRCS has developed a geographical information system (GIS) system and data input for eight districts has been completed so far. Regular meetings of the Nepal disaster preparedness network (DP-Net) are taking place. The European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), under its disaster preparedness programme (DIPECHO) is funding a project for strengthening DP-Net, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has submitted a proposal, in consultation with DP-Net, for this purpose. As the secretariat of the network, the NRCS has been involved in several planning meetings to move the project forward. From now on, there will be a separate office and staff solely for DP-Net. NRCS also hosted a regional DM working group meeting in Kathmandu during the reporting period.

Activities planned for the next reporting period:

As the secretariat of DP-Net, NRCS will conduct meetings of the network, data input of districts for the GIS system and upgrading of the disaster management centre at its national headquarters.

Expected Result 2: Effective response services is rendered to victims of disasters to save lives and assistance provided through enhanced NRCS response preparedness mechanism

Every year, disaster-affected families receive goods from NRCS relief services provided through central, regional, zonal and district warehouses. During this reporting period, NRCS distributed relief material to 325 families affected by fires and storms in different districts. Red Cross volunteers and local people also collected cash and goods locally for response work. A breakdown of people affected and beneficiaries covered by NRCS is given below:

Type of disaster	Missing	Dead	Injured	Families affected	Population	Expected losses (in NRP)	Number of beneficiaries
Fire	-	5	15	348	1,704	19,500,000	221
Windstorm	-	-	-	197	1,001	904,285	10
Total	-	5	15	545	2,705	20,404,285	325

Activities planned for the next reporting period:

Effective response services will be provided by national headquarters, district chapters and communities at the time of a disaster.

Project 2: Community-based risk reduction

Project objective: The coping mechanisms of local communities are enhanced and effects of natural disaster are reduced

Expected Result 1: Community resilience is built up in disaster affected communities to prepare for and respond to disaster

NRCS has been implementing a community-based risk reduction project in three districts covering 15 communities. All districts chapters, covered by the project, completed the vulnerability and capacity assessment of targeted communities and prepared a report including a hazard and social map. Disaster preparedness unit committees have been formed in each of the 15 communities. Each committee consists of 11 members, which includes a minimum of three women members. Community- and district-level orientation and coordination meetings were organized in all the districts, with participation of Red Cross volunteers, district and field staff and other relevant stakeholders. A ten-day training of trainers programme was organized in Jhapa district and 19 community workers participated in this training.

Activities planned for the next reporting period:

Various disaster preparedness measures will be carried out, following the work plan. These include dissemination of IEC materials through media and publications as well as public awareness campaigns. Community-level activities include DM training, establishment of early warning systems and structural and non structural mitigation and district/community level coordination meetings. At the national headquarters, the disaster response contingency plan will be updated, and maintenance and stockpiling of emergency rescue kits and relief material will continue.

Project 3: Community-based Disaster Management (CBDM)

Project objective: Disaster management capacity of local communities is further strengthened so they can cope with the effect of disasters on their own.

Expected Result 1: DM capacity of vulnerable communities is strengthened and the effects of the disasters reduced significantly through community and resources mobilization at a local level

The community-based disaster management project covers 32 communities in 8 districts. All eight communities formed disaster preparedness unit committees, as described above. Orientation on programme implementation was provided to seven district chapters during this period, which covered 835 participants including volunteers and field and national headquarter staff. Community-based disaster management training of trainers and disaster preparedness plan training for 20 community workers were also organized during the period. Refresher training was organized in 20 communities for 1,370 participants. The communities have been closely involved in the project and have increased their revolving fund amount, with CHF 1,409 and 234 kg of food grain collected.

Activities planned for the next reporting period:

- Community school-based disaster preparedness initiatives,
- first aid kits/stretchers support to community and establishing an office,
- community management training,
- district and community level training,

- establishment of early warning system at community level,
- refresher training to community workers at national headquarters,
- monitoring and supervision,
- support for district capacity building which will be supported by the establishment of the disaster management centre at national headquarters.

Expected Result 2: School children and youth have gained skills and knowledge on DM to be able to support their communities and vulnerable groups

NRCS has been conducting a school-based disaster risk reduction project in three districts since 2004. During the current reporting period, Junior Red Cross circle and student core groups were formed at the 40 schools where the project has been implemented. All targeted districts and schools received orientation on the programme, covering 965 participants including teachers, students and volunteers. A five-day refresher training-of-trainers for teachers was also organized with a total of 18 participants. The students and junior/youth volunteers demonstrated an ability to provide effective relief and rescue services during a disaster. They have been involved in providing first aid services to the community people and in disseminating disaster awareness messages in their communities.

Activities planned for the next reporting period:

- Capacity building of district chapters,
- establishment of disaster management resources centre of Junior Red Cross,
- small-scale mitigation work at school area,
- first aid support to school,
- provision of financial support for tree planting near school area to improve the school environment and prevent soil erosion,
- organizational development of sub-chapter, and monitoring and supervision.

Expected Result 3: Vulnerability to earthquakes in the communities in Kathmandu valley is reduced and the community resilience built

Earthquake preparedness in Kathmandu valley is one of the components of the CBDM project, with financial support from DIPECHO since January 2006. To implement the project, an office has been established, ten wards have been selected and beneficiaries have been tentatively identified.

Activities planned for the next reporting period:

- Orientation on the programme to district chapters and wards (smaller units of the districts),
- formation of community groups,
- training of trainers and designing of monitoring and supervision systems.

Project 4: Population Movement

Project objective: The vocational skills of refugees and selected groups of the local population are enhanced to provide opportunities to improve their own life situation.

Expected Result 1: Refugees and host population are trained in vocational skills that have enhanced their livelihoods and improved relations between the two groups

With financial support from the regional population movement project, NRCS has been conducting life skills development activities for indigenous communities and Bhutanese refugees in Jhapa and Morang districts in eastern Nepal. Vocational training courses, in the areas of beauty care/hair dressing, sewing/cutting tailoring and computers, were started for the target groups. New offices have been established in Damakas as the earlier office, set up during support provided by UNHCR, was closed after the phase-out of that project in December 2005. Coordination meetings have been organized with different stakeholders at different levels and coordination has been maintained with agencies involved in refugee assistance to avoid duplication of activities.

This project is also complemented by the activities of the NRCS in collaboration with the ICRC. These include the restoring family links project, where the NRCS has provided tracing services to conflict-affected districts. During this period, 674 Red Cross messages were exchanged, 506 were collected, 445 were distributed and 951 were

returned to sender. NRCS has also (with support of the ICRC) provided family kits to the conflict-affected people in different districts in the mid and far western region.

Activities planned for the next reporting period:

The main activities will consist of various vocational training programmes in areas such as photograph framing, beauty care/hair dressing, needlecraft and savings and micro-credit.

Impact

The community-based disaster management and risk reduction programme has helped to increase community ownership and empowerment, to organize and manage disasters locally and reduce vulnerability. This has also led to an increase in generating local resources. Disaster response capacity has therefore been further strengthened. In addition, community people have a better understanding of the Red Cross and its principles.

Constraints

Some activities were delayed due to the difficult political and security situation.

Organizational development**Overview**

Volunteers are the key strength of the NRCS and their capacity is being strengthened by the volunteer management and service project. The women's development section of the NRCS was established in 1998 to promote gender sensitivity and increase women's membership and effective participation in the NRCS, through specific programmes and in coordination with other departments, programmes and district chapters (please refer below for information on the gender and women development project).

Within the last two years, traditional fundraising activities have been supplemented by many new ones (for more information, please refer the resource mobilization and fundraising project below). The NRCS is also trying to increase income by using fixed assets to meet the financial needs of Red Cross programmes for long-term sustainability. The resource mobilization policy, prepared by NRCS in the year 2005, and the lessons learnt from previous years have also provided the NRCS clear guidelines for upcoming activities. At the beginning of 2006, the project focused on preparing fundraising material and creative publicity and communication kits.

Nepal Junior/Youth Red Cross (JYRC), an integral part of the NRCS, has been playing a significant role in expanding and delivering humanitarian services in the community (please refer to Junior/Youth Red Cross organization and service project). JYRC has also been implementing various service activities by collecting resources at the local level and getting support from various external development partners like ICRC and local individual donors. It has greatly contributed in developing dynamic leadership and other necessary qualities among JYRC members and expanding JYRC services throughout the country. While the junior/youth organization and service project had assisted in conducting activities in about 40 districts annually during previous years, in 2006, this project shifted focus to the organizational development aspect in order to better develop junior/youth volunteer management for humanitarian services. The project is being implemented in Panchathar, Ilam, Chitwan, Surkhet and Doti districts this year.

Two projects under the organizational development programme have been underfunded – volunteer management and service as well as the gender and women development. Funding coverage for the volunteer management project only stands at 8% of the amount appealed for (a contribution from DFID). The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (KNRC) has shown interest in supporting the project from mid 2006. Although funding received so far will not be sufficient to cover all planned activities, the overall budget and logframes have not been changed in anticipation of further funding opportunity.

Funding coverage for the gender and women development project stands at 68% and therefore still requires donor support. Activities have been slightly modified in the log frame due to the political instability and a nationwide strike (described in detail in the constraints section).

Overall Goal: Nepal Red Cross makes an effective difference in the lives of vulnerable people in their respective communities through increased capacities of the national society.

Programme Objective: The volunteer capacity of NRCS is strengthened at all levels towards self-reliance to better serve the vulnerable communities

Progress/Achievements

Project 1: Gender and Women Development

Project Objective: Capacities of women members and volunteers are strengthened and women leaders and managers trained, for strengthening local governance of national societies

[<Click here for the revised gender and women development project logframe>](#)

Changes have only been made to indicators, assumptions and activities of the project logframe, while objectives and expected results remain the same.

Expected Result 1: Competence and confidence of women members has increased to improve gender balance in the local governance

During this period, almost all preliminary activities of the project have been carried out. Dailekh district has been identified as a new area for project implementation. In the five districts (Panchathar, Illam, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi and Dolakha) where the project had been implemented in the year 2005, follow-up activities are being carried out to maintain the sustainability of interventions. Activities include revival of women development committees, organizing training for sub-chapter volunteers, monitoring and follow-up visits and providing financial support to the local staff.

The operational plan for 2006 has been developed at national headquarters and staffing arrangements have been completed in all six target districts. A one-day orientation programme on the operational plan 2006 was organized at headquarters for executive members of the district chapters, women development sub-committee members, project staff from the districts and concerned staff and volunteers from headquarters. The total number of participants was 19. Several issues related to the project such as duration, activities, trainings, budget etc. were discussed.

Expected Result 2: Women empowerment activities in conflict-affected areas of five district branches have been promoted

Activities for this expected result will start only from early June in the districts.

Expected Result 3: Gender issues are integrated and mainstreamed in all NRCS programme areas

The activities for this expected result could not be carried out due to political instability in country. The activities planned for the year 2006 have been shifted to the year 2007. The required revisions have been made in the log frame.

Project 2: Volunteer Management and Service

Project Objective: NRCS has increased the managerial and operational capacities of volunteers to ensure that vulnerable people receive better, relevant and effective humanitarian services and support.

Expected result 1: Competence of specialized volunteers is increased on governance and programme implementation for developing and implementing effective and relevant services to the vulnerable people

A survey was carried out to find out how many volunteers are active in 15 district chapters of three regions. The selected district chapters were trained on the establishment of a volunteer management system in 2005.

Five national programmes covering five different departments have been selected to develop and implement a volunteer management system/programme. Jhapa and Palpa district chapters, selected in 2005, continued their

activities to establish a volunteer management system. These district chapters are collecting information on their members, preparing databases of existing volunteers and recruiting new volunteers to meet their operational needs.

In the coming months, if sufficient funding is received, the project will conduct a volunteer management workshop and district chapters and programmes will establish a volunteer management system. Database software will also be installed, volunteers will be trained and a volunteer management review meeting will be organized.

Impact

Volunteers are being effectively mobilized in various programmes and activities of NRCS, both at the central and district levels. First aid volunteers were brought together in Kathmandu valley and in 22 district chapters during a three-week long nationwide strike. Similarly, Red Cross volunteers from across the country were actively involved in nationwide celebrations on the occasion of World Red Cross Day. A volunteer database has been created in some district chapters.

Constraints

Funding coverage is currently quite low, making it difficult to implement all planned activities. The political situation in the country also affected timely implementation of project activities.

Project 3: Junior/Youth Red Cross Organization and Service Project

Project Objective: To strengthen the capacity of Junior/Youth members to effectively deliver humanitarian services of the movement.

<Click here for the correct version of the logframe agreed with the donor concerned; this is to replace an incorrect version published with the 2006-2007 appeal>

Expected Result 1: Youth volunteerism, including leadership and volunteer management framework for clear and better utilization of the youth volunteers, is developed.

During this period, a consultative meeting with the partner national society was held to finalize the logframe and identify the project districts. Preliminary implementation was carried out with active involvement of the volunteers. The 26th National Junior/Youth Seminar was conducted on 9-10 March 2006 in Gyanodaya Higher Secondary School in Khajura, Banke Nepalgunj, and was attended by about 300 Junior/Youth Red Cross representatives from 37 districts.

Expected Result 2: Youth volunteerism framework is implemented in five districts.

Programme procedures and modalities for this project were shared with all the selected districts. Preparatory activities were carried out for organizing a workshop to draft Junior/Youth Red Cross volunteer management guidelines.

Impact

As this is a new kind of project initiative that the NRCS has undertaken, the assessment of its impact may require some time. Some of the impacts that can be expected in the coming period include the involvement of Junior/Youth volunteers on a larger scale and in a more systematic manner, the establishment of a larger number of Junior/Youth Red Cross forums at the community level and increased Junior/Youth motivation in the Red Cross Movement.

Project 4: Resource Mobilization and Fundraising Project

Project Objective: Dependable and regular financial resources have been secured through the implementation of improved system and diversification of resources by developing the fundraising skill at all level.

Expected Result 1: Diversified fundraising activities are implemented systemically, leading to measurably improved sustainability in services and programmes

Potential donors (individuals, business houses and institutions) have been contacted directly and there has been some interest in contributing towards activities/programmes. Meetings have been held with various corporate

bodies to explore the possibility of getting support from them on a regular basis. Fundraising material and communication kits (like brochures, pamphlets, diaries, programme overview handouts with pictures, donation forms, etc.) were distributed on World Red Cross Day, with the purpose of building the image of the Red Cross Movement, as well as raising funds. Fundraising training activities are being carried out regularly and are running smoothly. More than 80 souvenirs were produced and are being sold. Greeting cards sold during Nepalese New Year also raised some money.

Review of assets has been completed and a process for better management of assets is being developed. Stakeholders have shown a great interest in first aid training, which would provide some revenue. The popularity of the NRCS first aid and blood services, provided during the political demonstrations, has enhanced its public image and may help us to raise funds in the future.

Expected Result 2: Learning from resource mobilization activities has been systematized and is continuously shared at all levels of NRCS to enhance community level and programme sustainability

Twelve active district chapters have already committed to support twelve other relatively weak district chapters. Besides regular fundraising activities, several other activities such as preparation of publicity and communication kits, documents for workshops and trainings appropriate to the target audience etc. are also being developed. The fundraising unit is investing time in the preparation of a corporate kit, to be used for presentation in different corporate houses. A review meeting to analyze strengths and weaknesses and develop some recommendations for improvement of the programme in future, was also organized.

Expected Result 3: General public and specific target groups has increased understanding of and support for NRCS programmes and activities

Overall, there has been good response from the public. Awareness on NRCS programmes and activities was spread through distribution of pamphlets along with the monthly bulletin to increase understanding among stakeholders, regular updating of the NRCS website and resources mobilization and fundraising activities. Visits to the NRCS offices and interactions during events such as World Red Cross day garnered enthusiasm among the public to assist NRCS in its fundraising activities.

Impact

Prompt and clear communication by NRCS is ensuring that they are receiving continuous support from their regular donors within Nepal, and new local/national donors are increasing day by day. Progress is being made in building the national society's image, which is leading to an increased membership in each district chapter.

Constraints for the overall programme

The unstable political situation in Nepal has caused delays in implementation of all projects, with the resource mobilization and fundraising project in particular citing that most corporate organizations refused to engage in partnership events in this tumultuous time.

Two projects faced some low funding issues – gender and women development and volunteer management and services – affecting planned activities. Gender and women development specifically have modified its logframe and changed or removed some activities because of this. Under expected result 1, a three-day gender training will be carried out instead of a seven-day national training-of-trainers on gender, as this is more cost effective and the cost of resource persons is also less. Under expected result 2, location of activity implementation has been reduced from five districts to one new district. Activities under expected result 3 will be postponed to 2007.

Humanitarian Values

Overview

The NRCS humanitarian values programme started in 2004, with the support of DFID through the Federation. Increase in social harmony through behaviour change and translating the Fundamental Principles into action have remained the broad focus of the programme in 2006. Some ongoing programmes were carried out in the first few months, especially the radio programme which covers major activities of the NRCS and advocates for non-

discrimination. Some other activities could begin this period because of lack of funding coverage of the appeal. The regional humanitarian values programme has now confirmed it will support some of the activities.

Overall Goal: NRCS has brought changes in people's behaviour, increasing mutual understanding and respect for human dignity.

Programme Objective: The knowledge of the general public is enhanced and behaviours of Red Cross members and selected communities changed, through dissemination of Fundamental Principles and promotion of humanitarian values.

Progress/achievements

Project 1: Humanitarian values promotion

Project Objective: Red Cross members are trained on humanitarian values and encouraged to fight against discrimination to bring changes in behaviour.

Expected Result 1: NRCS project managers have integrated humanitarian values into their programmes

A central-level workshop has been planned for June 2006 to help programme managers better incorporate humanitarian values (HV) in their programmes. During the workshop, programme managers are expected to share the ways in which their specific programmes will try to incorporate HV. The HV department is being consulted on the best methods of integration and preparation of an activity plan. As the confirmed financial support was not enough for the proposed programme, the region has pledged to provide support for the workshop.

Another activity planned is the preparation and dissemination of a brochure on humanitarian values, to be developed and published by July.

Expected Result 2: Selected RC youth has raised awareness on the issue of discrimination in their communities

The three activities under this expected result are planned for execution later in the year. The first activity is organizing two youth camps in August and October. As funding was not sufficient for both the camps, the humanitarian values programme of the regional delegation in Delhi has confirmed financial support for the camp planned in August.

The second activity is the national essay competition on the issue of non-discrimination. The competition has been announced on the NRCS radio programme and in the Nepalese newsletter. The title of the competition is "We can make our society a model society without discrimination". The deadline for submission of essays to the HV department is 16 August. Prizes for the winning entries will be awarded at the national headquarters on Nepal Red Cross Day on 4 September.

The last activity is to mobilize the youth to reduce discrimination in their communities. These are the youth from eight districts who participated in the youth camps in 2004 and 2005. The programme will support the youth, with a small amount of money, so that they can implement the action plans they prepared during the youth camps of 2005. This money is being dispatched and the youth will start their activities within one month.

Project 2: Communications development

Project Objective: The communication work of NRCS is strengthened, increasing support to its activities and raising awareness on humanitarian issues.

Expected Result 1: The NRCS communication and publicity work has resulted in a better image and increased support, enabling the NS to carry out more humanitarian activities and bring changes in behaviour in the society.

The NRCS communication and humanitarian values department has been actively supporting the programmes and activities on dissemination and publicity. This includes a radio programme aired weekly on Saturday morning covering the major activities of NRCS that advocate for non-discrimination. Quarterly bulletins in English and

monthly bulletins in Nepali have been published and news and information on NRCS activities have been posted regularly on the NRCS website. This has helped disseminate Red Cross humanitarian values and build the NRCS image, its acceptance and accessibility throughout the country. In the next reporting period, these activities will continue to be carried out regularly.

Impact

Although it is difficult to measure the impact of activities carried out during the reporting period, it is possible to see that the humanitarian values programme has strengthened the NRCS image and provided an impetus to its activities, which has had a positive impact for the target groups covered by the NRCS activities. Promotion of humanitarian values has helped Red Cross workers treat the beneficiaries with dignity and respect. Dissemination of Red Cross Principles and values and the translation of these into action has gathered force in the NRCS. Programme managers have accepted that promotion of humanitarian values should be integrated into their programmes. However, as most activities under this programme will be implemented/completed later in the year, specific tangible impact cannot be assessed at this stage.

Constraints for the overall programme

Along with funding issues, the major constraint was the political situation in the country. The demonstrations and curfew in the month of April made it impossible to go out and implement the activities.

Implementation and management

Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships

Regular coordination meetings have taken place between the NRCS, ICRC and the Federation, to share information and discuss the security situation in the country, programme implementation and coordination of assistance to the national society. ICRC, supported by the Federation, has launched a programme of conflict preparedness and response based on the principles of the concept of “safer access”, involving NRCS senior governance and management committee. A particular focus during the reporting period was the provision of support to NRCS for deploying first aid teams to work in conflict situations, as happened in March.

With the Federation’s assistance, the NRCS has been following up with all partner national societies involved in the cooperation agreement strategy for Nepal, and orientation programmes have been organized on ‘Federation of the Future’ and ‘Operational Alliances’. The Federation office in Nepal has also been closely involved with helping NRCS address some key management issues, including re-establishing the national society reporting unit as part of the overall communications strategy which is being developed, assisting with framing a human resource management plan and establishing a strategic planning unit at headquarters.

Various routine coordination meetings were held with UN partners (including UNDP, UNICEF, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs or UNOCHA, World Food Programme or WFP and the World Health Organization or WHO) as well as with the European Union, USAID and NGO partners. The national society is the key partner in a UNDP-ECHO funded project for emergency preparedness and enhancement of the capacities of DP-Net. The Federation is a member of the newly created Inter-Agency Standing Committee and the NRCS is an active member of the sub-working group on shelter. In light of the conflict situations and risks of earthquakes that face Nepal, there is now a strong focus on expanding cooperation with UN partners in the area of contingency planning for better coordinated emergency preparedness and response.

During the Federation’s South Asia regional team meeting in Kuala Lumpur in January and in Delhi in March, the support of the regional delegation to Nepal was discussed and plans were drawn up for future assistance of technical delegates and staff to NRCS programmes.

Effective representation and advocacy

The NRCS is maintaining close contacts with the donor community and is active in fundraising for projects and positioning the national society within the humanitarian and development sectors. The society received good coverage from local media for specific events such as World Red Cross Day, first aid, HIV/AIDS, youth and local disaster response interventions. The NRCS involvement in both national and international disaster response

operations continues to be widely reported and has helped raise the profile of the national society.

Delegation management

The Federation office in Nepal consists of a Federation representative and one local support staff member only. The regional delegation for South Asia continues to provide technical and other support to the national society in its core activity areas.

[Interim financial report below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

The International Federation undertakes activities that are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to achieve the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- *Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.*
- *Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.*
- *Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.*
- *Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.*

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering quality and accountable assistance to the most vulnerable.

For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAANP001 - NEPAL

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/5
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAANP001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	1'498'927	1'213'122	69'918	454'814	0	3'236'781
B. Opening Balance	22'742	146'579	3'782	36'998	1'709	211'809
Income						
Cash contributions						
British Red Cross				20'655		20'655
Capacity Building Fund				24'405		24'405
DFID Partnership	24'946	47'397	13'720	9'979		96'042
Netherlands Red Cross		76'369				76'369
New Zealand Red Cross		63'415				63'415
Swedish Red Cross	227'423			31'050		258'474
C1. Cash contributions	252'369	187'181	13'720	86'089		539'359
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
British Red Cross		358'201				358'201
Finnish Red Cross		78'000				78'000
New Zealand Red Cross		-81'788				-81'788
Swedish Red Cross	234'063			31'957		266'020
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	234'063	354'414		31'957		620'433
Inkind Personnel						
Danish Red Cross					42'500	42'500
C5. Inkind Personnel					42'500	42'500
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	486'432	541'594	13'720	118'046	42'500	1'202'293
D. Total Funding = B + C	509'173	688'173	17'502	155'044	44'209	1'414'102

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	22'742	146'579	3'782	36'998	1'709	211'809
C. Income	486'432	541'594	13'720	118'046	42'500	1'202'293
E. Expenditure	-207'030	-170'210	-11'586	-58'082	-59'463	-506'371
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	302'143	517'963	5'916	96'963	-15'253	907'731

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAANP001 - NEPAL

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/5
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAANP001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		1'498'927	1'213'122	69'918	454'814	0	3'236'781	
Supplies								
Shelter	38'822							38'822
Construction	190'896							190'896
Seeds,Plants	17'500							17'500
Medical & First Aid	2'800							2'800
Teaching Materials	149'122							149'122
Other Supplies & Services	30'450							30'450
Total Supplies	429'590							429'590
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	18'025							18'025
Computers & Telecom	41'942					1'978	1'978	39'964
Office/Household Furniture & Eq	52'255							52'255
Medical Equipment	5'250							5'250
Others Machinery & Equipment	95'991	400	1'100		478	-1'978	0	95'991
Total Land, vehicles & equipme	213'463	400	1'100		478	-0	1'978	211'485
Transport & Storage								
Storage	1'470							1'470
Distribution & Monitoring	17'395							17'395
Transport & Vehicle Costs	71'750	20			536	839	1'395	70'355
Total Transport & Storage	90'615	20			536	839	1'395	89'220
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	209'660					243	243	209'417
Delegate Benefits	43'500	6'823	3'400			46'857	57'080	-13'580
Regionally Deployed Staff	20'740							20'740
National Staff	14'888	700	1'469		105	1'573	3'847	11'041
National Society Staff	616'259					674	674	615'585
Consultants	6'510	12'049					12'049	-5'539
Total Personnel Expenditures	911'556	19'572	4'869		105	49'347	73'893	837'664
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	847'170	2'063	1'240	200	50	691	4'244	842'926
Total Workshops & Training	847'170	2'063	1'240	200	50	691	4'244	842'926
General Expenditure								
Travel	97'703	500	350		555	3'484	4'889	92'814
Information & Public Relation	91'675				21	28	49	91'626
Office Costs	90'276					2'268	2'268	88'008
Communications	39'708					948	948	38'760
Professional Fees	12'530					90	90	12'440
Financial Charges	111'710					28	28	111'682
Other General Expenses	90'394	335	1'000		700	-1'945	90	90'304
Total General Expenditure	533'996	835	1'350		1'276	4'901	8'362	525'634
Federation Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societi		170'683	150'588	10'633	51'861		383'765	-383'765
Total Federation Contributions & Transfers		170'683	150'588	10'633	51'861		383'765	-383'765
Program Support								
Program Support	210'391	13'457	11'064	753	3'775	3'686	32'735	177'656
Total Program Support	210'391	13'457	11'064	753	3'775	3'686	32'735	177'656
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	3'236'781	207'030	170'210	11'586	58'082	59'463	506'371	2'730'410
VARIANCE (C - D)		1'291'897	1'042'911	58'332	396'732	-59'463	2'730'410	