

Programme Update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Nepal

Appeal No. MAANP001

This report covers the period 1 July to
31 December 2009

30 December 2009



Students viewing the arts of junior Red Cross volunteers entitled 'Humanity'. There was an art competition for promoting Red Cross knowledge. Photo: Nepal Red Cross Society.

In brief

Programme purpose:

The International Federation's role in Nepal is to provide support to the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) in the form of funds and technical input to build the national society's capacity to achieve the goals defined under the fifth NRCS development plan (2008-2010). These goals are aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda goals and areas follows:

1. Enhance the disaster management capacities of vulnerable communities and provide effective response to disasters, through the strengthening of the preparedness and response systems of the NRCS (Global Agenda goal 1).
2. Improve the health status of targeted communities and reduce their vulnerability through community-based health and care systems (Global Agenda goal 2).
3. Reduce the socio-economic vulnerability of communities, strengthen the capacity of the NRCS at all levels and increase self-reliance to better address needs in the communities (Global Agenda goal 3).
4. Increase awareness and understanding of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and humanitarian values, to promote respect for diversity and human dignity through service to vulnerable people (Global Agenda goal 4).

Executive summary

Nepal has witnessed a series of global and local challenges regarding increased humanitarian crisis through natural disasters and health in emergency as well as socio-political changes along with the peace process in Nepal. The national society was heavily engaged in relief work in response to the monsoon floods and landslides that hit the country in its eastern and western parts in August, and the mid- and far-western regions in October. The International Federation provided funds from its disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) in October to support the NRCS respond to the floods and landslides caused by the late monsoon.

Also worth mentioning is the NRCS's response during the acute watery diarrhoea outbreak in the western part of Nepal in July. The national society, in coordination with government authorities and other humanitarian organizations, provided emergency relief and response to the affected people in the outbreak areas. A public health in emergency (PHiE) unit has been established at the NRCS headquarters which will be further strengthened to carry out response in future health emergencies. The NRCS had accepted direct assistance from in-country partners to provide support to the affected population during the acute watery diarrhoea outbreak and the first wave of floods and landslides in the country.

Besides responding to the emergency situation, the NRCS's disaster management programme continued to focus on strengthening institutional and community level capacities for disaster preparedness, response and risk reduction. For the first time, NRCS is developing a disaster management strategic framework with the technical support of the International Federation and partner national society. Similarly, the NRCS has prioritized climate change adaptation and a proposal has been submitted to the World Bank to work in this area. The Emergency Appeal 2008 (Koshi and Western Floods) was successfully closed in August and there is a plan to use the remaining funds for disaster preparedness in the area of emergency shelter, emergency water and sanitation, and contingency planning for a potential earthquake in the Kathmandu valley.

The health and care programme emphasized on community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), HIV/AIDS and NRCS health sector capacity building components, along with humanitarian pandemic preparedness (H2P). During the reporting period, a draft plan on non-pharmaceutical interventions for H2P preparedness and response has been prepared and is in the process of approval.

NRCS is in the phase of active implementation of the fifth development plan (2008-2010) and its Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) for the same period. In its efforts to work as a model national society, the NRCS has introduced the cooperation model of Operational Alliances for the community development programme and a lighter version of Operational Alliance for organizational development, as well as a coordination mechanism for disaster risk reduction (DRR)/disaster management. Similarly, the NRCS is part of the Global Alliances for HIV and DRR. All coordination/cooperation models aim for cost effective and result oriented actions in their relevant fields of activities.

Under the organizational development/capacity building interventions, an Operational Alliance light taskforce was formed – with the participation of NRCS management, participating national societies, International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation – to draft an organizational development framework, which includes an organizational development policy, a strategy and plan and a partner's resource mapping. Further, progress was made in the areas of volunteer management, junior/youth Red Cross and gender and women development. The support service mechanism was established and the new NRCS legal unit was linked to the International Federation's programme on international disaster response laws, rules and principle (IDRL). Similarly, the International Federation-supported finance development project with funds from the Danish Red Cross support was started, and the human resource management project with bilateral support from the Belgian Red Cross-Flanders was advanced.

Under the humanitarian values programme, the NRCS continued its radio programme, publication activities, dissemination of international humanitarian law, and promotion of proper use of the Red Cross emblem.

During the reporting period, the NRCS finalized its 2010-2011 plan with the technical support of the International Federation's Asia Pacific zone office and its South Asian regional office. Additionally, the national society conducted its central executive committee (CEC) review meeting and successfully hosted an Operational Alliance meeting for the community development programme and a partnership meeting in November.

Financial situation: The total 2009 budget is CHF 1,507,500.00 (USD 1487904.00 or EUR 997486.00). Coverage is 98 per cent while expenditure from January to October 2009 is 68 per cent of the total 2009 budget (see [attached financial report](#)). The financial report from January to December 2009 will be issued with the 2009 annual report by April 2010.

No. of people we help: During this reporting period, the NRCS provided support to 1,243,746 people, of which 600,885 (48.31 per cent) were women. A Global Agenda goal-wise breakdown of the total number of beneficiaries is as follows:

Global Agenda Goals/Core Areas	Number of persons reached		
	Male	Female	Total
Global Agenda goal 1: Disaster management	366,240	396,760	763,000
Global Agenda goal 2: Health and care	194,534	122,349	316,883
Global Agenda goal 3: Organizational development / capacity building	6,587	6,276	12,863
Global Agenda goal 4: Humanitarian values	75,500	75,500	151,000
Total	642,861	600,885	1,243,746

Our partners: The NRCS has a long experience of working with bilateral and multilateral partners. During the reporting period, besides the ICRC and the International Federation, the NRCS worked with more than ten partner national societies bilaterally. The partners that supported the NRCS multilaterally, through the International Federation, are the Austrian, Finnish, Japanese, Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross Societies, as well as USAID through the Global Appeal for humanitarian pandemic preparedness. In addition, the Canadian Red Cross/Canadian Government and Netherlands Red Cross Society have supported towards the replenishment of the DREF for the allocation made to the flood and landslide operation.

Owing to the improving NRCS's capacity for programme implementation, an increasing shift was seen within the national society towards bilateral rather than multilateral programmes, while the International Federation office in Nepal focused its support on strategic issues, facilitation of technical experts for capacity building, coordination, international representation, fundraising and support for the implementation of the emergency operations, as well as planning, monitoring and reporting.

Bilateral partner national societies working with the NRCS include: the American, Austrian, Belgian-Flanders, British, Danish, Finnish, German, Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Japanese, Korean, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norwegian and Swiss Red Cross Societies.

The NRCS also has partnership with the Government of Nepal and other non-Red Cross partners, such as UN agencies, and national/international non-governmental organizations like CARE, Save the Children and World Vision, as well as communication agencies like Radio Sagarmatha and community level organizations.

On behalf of the Nepal Red Cross Society, the International Federation would like to thank all partners and contributors for their support.

Context

After a decade-long conflict, which ended in 2006, Nepal successfully held democratic elections and was declared a republic in 2008. However, since the Maoists left the government over what they call an unconstitutional move of the president reinstalling the sacked Chief of Army, the democratic and peace processes for the new republic has been slow. The elected Constituent Assembly is currently in the process of drafting a new constitution for the country; however, it is behind schedule due to political instability. Public security-related issues, including frequent incidents of abductions, and the failure of the government to curb violent activities continued to be serious causes of disturbances in the country. Strikes, mass protests, abductions and violence of other kinds were frequent, especially in the Terai districts (southern plains) and major cities.

Food insecurity continued to dominate humanitarian concerns. A combination of drought and price hikes on food has increased the number of food-insecure people to 3.4 million. Populations in the mid- and far-western regions have suffered from lack of food, water and other basic necessities, including health services.

Climate change has become another burning issue in the country. The impact of climate change was well evident when flies were seen in the Mount Everest base camp (above 5000 m) during this autumn. Other deteriorating effects were unseasonal heavy rains and wearing off of high mountains. The continued melting of glaciers in the Himalayan mountains is projected to increase flooding and rock avalanches and to adversely affect water resources in the next two to three decades.

During the reporting period, floods and landslides due to the late monsoon hit the country twice; first in August and secondly in the beginning of October. Both the disasters resulted in the loss of many lives and

property, affecting thousands of people in the different parts of the country. Similarly, the acute watery diarrhoea outbreak, including cholera, cases claimed more than 300 lives affecting more than 70,000 people in the country especially in its mid and far western regions. The Nepal Red Cross Society's (NRCS) headquarters and district branches in the affected areas provided emergency relief and response to save maximum lives, and worked closely with government authorities and other humanitarian organization. The International Federation supported NRCS to appeal in-country to receive funds for the operation during the first wave of floods and landslides and acute watery diarrhoea, while the International Federation's disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) was issued during the second wave of floods and landslides.

In addition, an influenza A (H1N1) community outbreak was another public health problem threatening the people in the different parts of country. NRCS has been working in creating awareness on human pandemic preparedness (H2P) in the communities and promoting the non pharmaceutical measure of intervention.

Despite some constraints and delays due to the security situation, the extensive engagement of the national society in responding to the floods and landslides, and acute watery diarrhoea, all the activities set under the plan were implemented successfully during the reporting period.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster Management

Programme components	Outcomes
1. Disaster preparedness, capacity for better response and early recovery	NRCS capacity for emergency response and early recovery is further enhanced and targeted people's livelihood options are secured.
2. Community/school-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR)	The risk of disaster is reduced in disaster-prone areas and effective response mechanisms are established.
3. Global Alliance on disaster risk reduction (GADRR)	Developed project proposal for coming years based on findings from baseline study.

Achievements

Outcome 1: NRCS is in the process of strengthening its warehouses' capacity under the capacity building programme. The national society has already selected four district chapters (Gulmi, Lamjung, Dolpa and Dailekh) for the warehouses renovation. So far, the NRCS headquarters has received cost estimation for the renovation from the respective district chapters.

The NRCS Banke district chapter organized a district level coordination meeting in November for the livelihood support programme. The main objective of the meeting was to share the programme concept and seek future collaboration from other stakeholders in the district. A total of 43 representatives from different organizations (government and national and international non-government organizations) working in the area of livelihood and disaster risk reduction (DRR) within the district participated in the meeting. During the meeting, the district chapter had shared the progress and future plans of the programme. The meeting recommended for conducting another stakeholder meeting to identify the specific areas for future collaboration in programme.

Similarly, two trainings, each three days long, on enterprises promotion were conducted in the livelihood programme implemented community in Banke district for a total of 32 community people involving one from each household. The training remains very fruitful to select the livelihood option for the participants.

The late monsoon caused heavy floods and landslides, which claimed more than 130 people and affected over 38,000 families (about 210,000 people) in different parts of the country during August and October. NRCS immediately provided relief assistance to the affected population through its widespread network of volunteers in the community. More than 300 NRCS trained volunteers and staff have been deployed for emergency assessment, registration of affected people, distribution of pre-stored foods and non-food relief items (including tarpaulins, blankets, kitchen sets and clothes) and the delivery of first aid services. NRCS also assisted in the search and rescue and evacuation operations together with other local stakeholders in the district, mainly with the government's district disaster relief committee (DDRC). Similarly, NRCS also provided emergency response services to the affected people due to the acute watery diarrhoea outbreak of 17 districts across the country in July 2009.

On the behalf of NRCS, the International Federation requested DREF amounting to CHF 307,240 (USD or EUR) in October and is carrying out the floods and landslides relief operation with the support received through DREF.

Presently, the NRCS is developing a disaster management strategic framework with the technical support of a staff-on-loan from the American Red Cross working with the International Federation, and the partner national society supporting the disaster management department. In this regard, two consultative meetings were organized in the NRCS training centre in Banepa district, with a total of 36 staff and volunteers from the national headquarters and district chapters. The International Federation supported two NRCS staff members for the national water and sanitation disaster response training (NWDRT) to enhance their capacity in emergency relief operation. One NRCS finance officer participated in the finance training in Bangladesh. Similarly, one staff from the disaster management department visited the Mongolian Red Cross in order to share the disaster management best practices and to assist on DRR issues during the period under review.

With the support of the Internal Federation, a short term international development response law (IDRL) project was started in October with the purpose of identifying gaps and areas of good practice in addressing legal issues and implementing the key regional and international instruments relevant to disasters in Nepal, and to recommend measures to minimize legal barriers and encourage effective national and international responses to disasters in the country. So far, some preparatory work, such as internal sharing, office set up, bank account and budget sheets in Nepali currency, have been completed. The project is expected to be completed by March 2010.

Outcome 2: NRCS has been implementing the school-based disaster risk reduction programme with the financial support of Finnish Red Cross/International Federation since 2004. This year, the programme has been implemented in ten most vulnerable schools in four districts of Nepal: Chitawan, Bhaktapur, Syangja and Palpa.

During the reporting period, two schools in Chitawan and four schools in Palpa districts have constructed a retaining wall to prevent landslides. In Bhaktapur, four schools have completed the drinking water scheme within the school periphery. Similarly, seven schools in Chitawan, two schools in Palpa, seven schools in Syangja and four schools in Bhaktapur districts have constructed toilets within the school periphery. In addition, one school in Palpa district has constructed drainage. The entire mitigation activities were carried out based on the vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) of the concerned schools.

The programme produced different information, education and communication (IEC) materials and distributed them in the schools and communities to generate awareness among the students and community people on disaster preparedness. In addition, a one-day district level school safety workshop was organized in each of the programme's districts. Altogether, 234 stakeholders had actively participated in the workshop. Similarly, an art competition was also organized on disaster preparedness. A total of 440 students from 14 schools in Syangja and Palpa districts participated in the competition.

Furthermore, the programme provided income generation support such as goat or pig keeping, kitchen gardening, micro shop, etc, to 200 most economic vulnerable families, and one set of emergency bed, cupboard and light search and rescue materials to 40 junior Red Cross circles in the programme implemented communities.

Outcome 3: In 2008, NRCS signed up as a member of the Global Alliance on DRR, aiming to scale up DRR interventions in Nepal in quality and quantity together with participating national societies and the support of the International Federation.

During the reporting period, two national level consultative workshops were organized on DRR in Pokhara and Biratnagar districts with the aim to map out DRR understanding, needs and efforts of the NRCS district chapters. A total of 69 representatives from 45 district chapters participated in the workshop. A baseline assessment was carried out in five selected districts: Siraha, Parsa, Lamjung, Arghakhanchi and Dolpa. Similarly, a baseline assessment was also carried out for the overall DRR programme development.

Based on the above, NRCS developed a proposal for the Global Alliance on DRR; however, after consultations with partners in country, it was decided to firstly focus on the drafting of the disaster

management strategic framework and to base the Global Alliance proposal on the strategy. As mentioned above, the disaster management strategic framework is currently being drafted.

Constraints/challenges

Political unrest, such as strikes/blockades, mass protests and violence of different kinds that occurred frequently in the country, especially in the Terai region, posed a challenge to the implementation of the programme activities. In addition, the acute watery diarrhoea outbreak, and floods and landslides in different parts of the country hampered some of the longer-term activities planned under the programmes, as most of the trained staff was deployed to respond to the emergency situation.

Health and Care

Programme components	Outcomes
1. Community-based health first aid	Capacities of the communities are built to manage injuries and illness during normal times and during disasters.
2. HIV/AIDS	Contribution to the reduction of new cases of HIV according to Global Alliance framework.
3. Humanitarian pandemic preparedness	Capacity of NRCS to prepare for and to provide emergency assistance to people affected by human pandemics is enhanced.

Achievement

Outcome 1: During the reporting period, the NRCS's community-based health first aid (CBHFA) programme was implemented in six districts, with the programme running in the districts of Dolakha, Ramechhap, Salyan and Jajarkot, while Baitadi and Pyuthan were the two new districts added to the programme this year. In the new districts, a total of 395 people, including local stakeholders and community members, in the programme area were orientated on the CBHFA programme. In each new district, 24 CBHFA volunteers were trained and mobilized to render first aid services in their communities.

In the four other districts, 155 health volunteers, including female health volunteers of the government, traditional healers, and volunteers and staff of local Red Cross branches, were trained on CBHFA to provide prompt and effective first aid services in the community. In addition, a basic first aid refresher training was conducted for 24 CBHFA volunteers, including 11 women, in Dolakha district. During the reporting period, a total of 780 community people received first aid services by CBHFA volunteers.

The programme has increased an awareness of positive health practices through health and hygiene promotion activities in communities. During the acute watery diarrhoea outbreak in Salyan and Jajarkot, the CBHFA volunteers worked in close coordination with other humanitarian authorities to render first aid needs and created awareness on safe drinking water and hygiene practices. A total of 640 community people received health counselling on personal hygiene and environmental sanitation in the programme districts. In addition, 55 toilets, 20 washing platform and 15 utensil stands were built by community households during this period.

Village cleaning campaigns were organized 36 times in the programme areas (wards 1 to 9) in four districts with participation of 450 community people. Altogether, 96 community people, including 32 women, were trained in kitchen gardening in Dolakha, Jajarkot and Salyan districts.

The programme contributed in establishment of seven first aid and disaster committees in each new district. While in the four old districts, the committees collected NRP 19,000 (CHF 265) to be used during emergencies. In Dolakha, a training on account and management was conducted for 36 committee members enabling them to manage the committee fund operations effectively. Moreover, 24 members from the junior Red Cross circle were trained on community based disaster preparedness.

A VCA workshop was organized in Salyan district with participation of 35 people, including community leaders, social workers and CBHFA volunteers. This helped to create awareness about disaster risks/hazards and identify measures to minimize the impacts of disasters.

In July, a CBHFA staff from NRCS visited Mombasa, Kenya to facilitate the CBHFA master facilitator workshop. In addition, one staff participated in the "CBHFA Lessons Learnt Workshop" at Jakarta, Indonesia in October. During the reporting period, a CBHFA national facilitator workshop was conducted

for 27 trainers to acquaint them to the new learning-by-doing approach. The approach has been very important for them to enhance their facilitation skills.

In addition, the programme disseminated Red Cross principles and values in the communities, which resulted in the enrolment of 80 people as life members in the NRCS.

Outcome 2: The HIV prevention, care and support project has been running in three districts: Surkhet and Doti since 2005, Jhapa since 2007. The project is based on the Global Alliance framework on HIV, thus focusing on further prevention of HIV, expanding care, treatment and support for people living with HIV, reducing HIV related stigma and discrimination and strengthening the capacities of NRCS to efficiently, effectively and in a coordinated way, deliver scaled up and sustainable HIV interventions.

At the local level, capacity building activities like trainings, orientations and learning sessions were accomplished with equal participation of women and people living with HIV (PLHIV). The project outreach in the communities has enabled people to realize the risks and consequences of the infection and facilitated their timely access to voluntary counselling and testing, prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT), antiretroviral treatment (ART) and other related services. So far this year; 1,847 people, including 1,295 women, have got tested. Similarly, 104 women were referred for PMTCT services and 194 orphans and vulnerable children were supported for school enrolment and livelihood. In total, 84,257 people including 55,960 women, accessed HIV information from Red Cross peers.

The project has been continuing its support to the district hospital in Doti in providing supplementary nutrition support to PLHIV in the initial first three months of ART. During the reporting period, 76 PLHIV on ART received nutritional support which helped them to increase adherence to ART, consequently improving their quality of life. Participation of PLHIV has significantly increased in project as district chapters have agreements with positive networks aiming to involve them as much as

"No fear, no stigma, no discrimination"



Shanti B.K is a 31-year-old woman from Surkhet.

Being HIV positive, Shanti is very conscious and open about it. She has three children and is very positive about life. Shanti's husband was a migrant worker who went to India frequently. He died from AIDS-related complications last year, leaving her to grieve with their children.

She works as a labourer in a nearby village. With the minimum wage she earns, Shanti has to support herself and her three children. She does not have land or any other property to support her family. To make ends meet, Shanti has to work hard and be very economical in what she spends.

Coincidentally, Shanti is a peer educator of the Nepal Red Cross Society HIV programme. When she got herself tested, she was shocked to find she was HIV positive.

"I didn't know what to do," she said. "I thought this was the end of everything. However, the Red Cross volunteer in my village referred and supported me for the CD4 count test after which I had to start ART."

Since then, the Nepal Red Cross Society HIV programme has been supporting Shanti. She has got two goats as a livelihood support and her children have received educational support.

Shanti says that she is happy being a peer educator and gets continuous support from the Red Cross volunteers. Her confidence and positive attitude has helped her to talk to people about HIV in her community.

These days, Shanti frequently visits other communities to share her story and raise their awareness on HIV.

"I am very proud to be part of the Red Cross in preventing HIV in my community. I think it's a privilege to be able to contribute something to the society you live in," Shanti said with a smile.

possible. PLHIV have been recruited as staff which has contributed to reducing stigma and discrimination in the communities.

The involvement of young people in blood donation has significantly increased through the Club 25 concept. They have taken up the concept of voluntary blood donation in their schools and colleges through orientations, blood donation camps and interactions programmes. Their active initiation has motivated youth outside the project areas to donate blood and also get information on HIV. The Youth Friendly Service Centres in the communities which provide the IEC materials have provided a platform for young people to spend their leisure time in a meaningful way.

NRCS's participation in the International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific 2009 provided an opportunity to learn about the variations in the HIV context in Asia Pacific. A condom day study was conducted in order to capitalize the impact of the annual celebration of National Condom Day over the past 15 years. The results were announced in November. Similarly, as the regional project phases out in December, a capitalization study will be conducted in order to see the behavioural changes brought about by the project over a period of five years. Exposure visits and peer conference will be conducted to enhance leadership skills of young peer educators.

As a part of the regional HIV project, the NRCS initiated two pilot projects lasting until December: "To increase knowledge and negotiation skills among female sex workers for condom use" in Kaski district since May this year and "HIV focused community based health promotion project" in Dolakha district since June 2009. In Kaski, the project aims to reach 400 female sex workers and 1,000 clients with appropriate IEC interventions targeted to sensitize, facilitate behaviour change and increase the access of communities to health services. Likewise, in Dolakha, the project activities are focused on HIV with a CBHFA approach. This project will facilitate to manage existing health problems at the local level and improve access to health services.

Outcome 3: NRCS is the national coordinator of the humanitarian pandemic preparedness programme and is closely working with the other USAID-funded partners; Care, Save the Children and AI.comm, as well as with the government, UN and national and international non-governmental organizations. During the reporting period, the district and national level human pandemic preparedness and response plans were drafted focusing on non-pharmaceutical interventions. All the relevant stakeholders have been mapped for the prompt response in emergencies.



Nepal Red Cross Society volunteers and staff members receiving an orientation on the H1N1 influenza pandemic in Kaski district. Photo: Nepal Red Cross Society.

NRCS has conducted national and district level trainings on pandemic influenza preparedness targeting Red Cross volunteers, government authorities at national and district levels, health professionals and local leaders. The plan is also to train female community health volunteers who are expected to generate awareness at grass root level.

Considering the alarming rise in the number of influenza A (H1N1) cases and its increasing case fatality ratio at global, regional and national levels, the project has developed and distributed additional IEC materials to all 75 district chapters. Further plans include: orientation to Red Cross ambulance drivers, Red Cross branch staff and volunteers, teachers and community leaders in the country other than project districts, dissemination of H2P awareness through radio programmes, and integration of H2P curriculum into other on-going projects. This will ensure sufficient trained volunteers and staff for effective response at all levels. Monitoring and supervision, as part of the regular activities was carried out throughout the reporting period.

Meanwhile, a business continuity plan has been drafted to keep NRCS functioning at the time of crisis. To strengthen coordination among stakeholders, regular coordination meetings have been continuing. During the reporting period, NRCS hosted a regional workshop on influenza pandemic in Kathmandu, which provided an opportunity to share experiences and good practices among the H2P working groups. In addition, two NRCS staff participated in interaction humanitarian preparedness conference held in Hanoi, Viet Nam in September.

Similarly, NRCS provided emergency response to the acute watery diarrhoea outbreak which claimed 342 lives and left almost 60,000 sick in the mid- and far-western regions of the country in July. An emergency response was initiated to support the government efforts which specifically included a water, sanitation and hygiene promotion campaign in 17 affected districts which will continue until January. The response included distribution of relief items like water purifiers, oral rehydration salts, stretchers, blankets and tarpaulins through mobilization of trained local volunteers. Almost 1,900 volunteers were mobilized to reach 379,948 people. Mass media campaigns through IEC distribution, radio programmes and street dramas in the remote areas added value to the response. With this, a public health in emergency (PHiE) unit has been established at the national headquarter which will be further strengthened to carry out response in future health emergencies.

In addition, a half day workshop was supported by the South Asia regional office to frame a PHiE response mechanism at the NRCS. The idea was to give a general concept of PHiE and identify the areas where NRCS could possibly intervene during emergencies.

Constraints/challenges

Political unrests and disasters continued to affect the smooth implementation of the programme activities. Delay in funding was a great challenge in timely accomplishment of the planned activities. Therefore, non budgeted activities were carried out until budgets were dispersed. The frequent dropout of trained first aid trainers/volunteers was another challenge for the smooth implementation of the programme in the community.

Sustainability of the programme is also foreseen as a major challenge. Therefore, the district planning for 2009 prioritized an integrated approach through capacity building of the district chapters, coordination and local resource mobilization to carry out health care activities. With some projects phasing out in 2009 and 2010, the NRCS needs to explore the possibilities of partnerships both within and outside the Movement.

Organizational Development

Programme component 1	Volunteer management
Outcome 1: Volunteering promotion and development	The network of volunteers is systemized and improved at national and district levels and delivered humanitarian services to the vulnerable people.
Outcome 2: Junior/youth Red Cross organization development and service	The capacity of junior/youth members is strengthened to effectively deliver humanitarian services of the Movement.
Outcome 3: Gender and women development	Participation of women at all levels of the national society is increased.

Achievements

Outcome 1: The 47th Nepal Red Cross Day was celebrated on the national level with dissemination of various Red Cross activities. A total of 7,000 volunteers participated in the celebration and 200 blood volunteers donated blood in different parts of the country on the occasion. During the reporting period, the NRCS very successfully conducted CEC review meeting and hosted partnership meeting.

The website (www.rcvolunteers.org.np), which was designed for the volunteer management, was updated and made accessible to 19 additional district chapters during the reporting period. The database software has been developed for districts and 30 district chapters will have the software of volunteer management information system by the end of December. The district chapters were motivated to allocate some budget for operating the website and funding for the Global Volunteer Accident insurance scheme for the volunteers. A brief orientation session was conducted on volunteer management manual in the seminar.

Three workshops were organized on organizational development and volunteer management in Nuwakot, Lalitpur and Palpa for the district chapters and sub-chapters volunteers from different parts of the country. Altogether, 85 volunteers had actively participated the workshops. A brief orientation session was also conducted on volunteer management manual in each workshop. All the participants from district chapters and sub-chapters in the workshop committed to maintain the proper volunteer database and agreed to be involved in the Global Volunteer Accident insurance scheme by paying premium themselves.

NRCS is in the process of implementing the Operation Alliance light on its organizational development. For this, an organizational development strategy framework has been developed, including an organizational development policy, strategy and plan, and partners' mapping. The framework was shared during the partnership meeting and now needs to be finalized and implemented. In this process, the NRCS has updated its organizational development policy, which in the future will be the overarching policy for all the organizational development related policies in the NRCS.

Outcome 2: During the reporting period, the junior and youth project was implemented in six districts: Jhapa, Tehrathum, Bajhang, Acham, Baitadi and Darchula for the effective involvement of junior and youth members in Red Cross activities. The NRCS headquarters organized junior and youth volunteer management orientation programmes in four districts including two in remote districts (Humla and Arghakhanchi) other than the programme districts. Two additional orientations were conducted in Jhapa where participants from Terhathum Jhapa, Baitadi, Bajhang, Achham, Darchula and Baitadi had participated. A total of 25 participants from all the programme districts had received the orientation on junior and youth volunteer management.

Similarly, frequent monitoring and follow-up visits were made from the headquarters in the programme districts. The other regular activities included practical demonstration on the seven Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, support for junior and youth circle management such as letter heads, stamps, registers, Red Cross related materials, and books and orientation to the junior/youth volunteer management manual. More than 1,000 junior/youth members and adult volunteers benefited from the programme during the reporting period.

During the reporting period, the NRCS developed a junior/youth leadership development and management manual, which is now in the process of being published.

Outcome 3: During the reporting period, the project activities were conducted in six districts: Lamjung and Syangja (intensive districts), Bhaktpur and Maygdi (follow-up districts), Gulmi and Arghakhanchi (phased out districts). All the project district chapters and sub-chapters completed orientation on the gender and women development operational plan. A total of 321 participants, including the Red Cross volunteers, women development committee members, staff and community people, were present in the orientation and discussed several issues related to the project activities.

From the baseline survey in Lamjung and Shyangja (intensive districts), and new sub-chapters of Bhaktpur and Maygdi (follow-up districts), 215 families were identified as being economically vulnerable. In Lamjung and Shyangja, goat keeping training was organized for 115 targeted households and among them, 41 most vulnerable women were provided with NRP 5,000 (CHF 70) each for income generation activities.

In follow-up (Bhaktpur and Maygdi) and phased out (Gulmi and Arghakhanchi) districts, 42 more vulnerable women were provided with the financial support for income generation activities. In addition, refresher trainings were organized on animal husbandry and mushroom culture in the districts targeting 138 women of the community. In Dolakha and Maygdi districts, the process of providing the scholarship for higher education to girl students from poor families is ongoing.

During the reporting period, the project had accepted women empowerment related proposals from 32 district chapters, which did not have any big budget projects from the Red Cross. Among them, three best proposals from three different regions of the country were selected and awarded each with NRP 50,000 (CHF 698). These district chapters are now organizing gender and skill development trainings, Red Cross orientations, forming saving and credit groups, and providing financial support to the economically vulnerable families for income generation activities.

In October, a gender training was organized in Sunsari with joint venture of the national headquarters, participating district chapters and host district chapter to produce gender resource persons. The selected

persons would then conduct gender training for producing gender advocates in their respective districts. A total of 20 participants from ten district chapters in the eastern region of Nepal actively participated in the training.

Similarly, a two-day women’s conference was organized in November in the western region with the objective of increasing women’s participation and their capacity building in the Red Cross. Altogether, 41 participants including CEC members were present in the conference. The conference made some strategic points that would be helpful in increasing the number of membership and participation, and capacity building of women in NRCS. During the occasion, an orientation session on gender and diversity was also organized. The session was facilitated by a gender and diversity expert (external resource person) focusing on the four elements of social inclusion: acceptance of existence, ensuring identity, ensuring indiscriminate and ensuring equality.

The partial funding of the women’s conference was contributed by the national society’s disaster management department and H2P project as an integrated approach of NRCS on women and gender programme.

In addition, a programme officer has been deployed for the implementation of the programme in timely and effective fashion. The programme is now more focused on policy making, including resolving programmatic issues.

As a result of the membership campaigns, 49 more people have enrolled in the NRCS membership in the six project districts.

Programme component 2	Outcomes
Outcome: Community development project	The basic health and livelihoods conditions of the most vulnerable communities are improved and the capacity of community, organizations and NRCS at all levels is strengthened.

Outcome: The NRCS has endorsed the Operational Alliance manual for the community development project since the beginning of this year 2009. The community development project in Dhankuta district, which was phased out in January, was followed up in this period. In addition, the project carried out a baseline survey and situation analysis in Darchula and Pachthar – the two districts, which will be funded by the Finnish Red Cross – by hiring two separate external consultants.

In the follow-up district Dhankuta, 212 toilets were constructed in partnership with the district drinking water supply office, local village development committee, local non-government organization and the Red Cross sub-chapter. With the installation of these family toilets, the coverage of toilets in the project area is 100 per cent and the district authority has declared the project area as an open defecation-free village development committee (VDC). Similarly, a drinking water scheme was developed covering 91 households of ward numbers 5, 6 and 7 of the project VDC with the financial support of NRP 550,000 (CHF 7,676) from the district drinking water office and NRP 450,000 (CHF 6,280) from the local beneficiaries.

In addition, Dhankuta district chapter has established a disaster emergency trust fund of NRP 50,000. (CHF 698) collected from different government organizations in the district. Similarly, the district chapter received an ambulance vehicle from the Indian Embassy to provide emergency services to the people in remote areas of the district.

In August, two NRCS staff participated in the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion workshop in Malaysia, one of whom was supported by the International Federation.

In November, NRCS hosted a joint annual review, lessons learnt and planning workshop for the community development programme where the Operational Alliance partners and observers were present. Similarly, the NRCS organized a one-day partnership meeting in November for sharing the strategic direction among partners. A total of 22 representatives from different national societies participated in the meeting. The participants shared their future plans to support the NRCS in improving the situation of the most vulnerable people in Nepal. NRCS usually organizes such partnership meetings every two years.

Programme component 3	Strengthening support service mechanism
Outcome 1: Finance and resource	NRCS’s capacity to mobilize in-country resources is

development	increased.
Outcome 2: Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting	Planning, monitoring and reporting capacity of the NRCS is enhanced.

Outcome 1: NRCS has been implementing the finance development project since March with the support of the International Federation. The aim of the project is to develop and strengthen the financial management capacity of the national society through further development of the financial system. A consultant has been hired to facilitate the project. The consultant is responsible for coordination, reporting and facilitation of the project, and supporting the NRCS finance director in the overall finance sector development in NRCS.

In August, with the support of the regional finance development programme funded by the Danish Red Cross, a finance management training was organized for the NRCS governance members. The main purpose of the training was to build confidence and financial skills of governing body members to fulfill their role as guardians of the national society's financial resources, and promote accountability and transparency in strategic and operational management.

In addition, the NRCS's finance director participated in the South Asia and South East Asia National Societies' finance directors' meeting in Bangkok from 30 June to 2 July. The main achievements from the meeting were the sharing of best practices among the partner national societies and the identification of common financial management issues like accounting policies, financial reporting, audit needs and systems, risk management and seeking of their solutions.

Besides, NRCS is a member of the Asia Pacific resource generation steering group. The communication director from NRCS participated in the Asia Pacific resource generation/communication meeting held in Malaysia in October. The meeting was mainly focused on the needs analysis and sharing of best practices among the partner national societies. The steering group members have planned an Asia Pacific resource generation forum in 2010 and they have been sharing their progress on the responsibilities regarding their regions through teleconference in the first week of every month.

Outcome 2: NRCS has taken good initiative to strengthen the capacity of its reporting by appointing a new reporting officer this year. The reporting officer had been trained as information manager by the International Federation's emergency shelter cluster team before joining the NRCS headquarters. The reporting officer has now been linked to the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) unit in Kuala Lumpur and has received training on effective writing, which was financially supported by the Danish Red Cross through the International Federation's South Asia regional office. By having a competent reporting person in place, the quality of reports at the NRCS has markedly increased. The reporting officer has also been involved with the planning process for the International Federation support plan 2010-2011 and has been very efficient in coordinating inputs from the various departments appealing for or receiving International Federation funds.

Constraints/challenges

The retention of a huge number of trained and motivated volunteers and junior/youth members is one of the biggest challenges faced by the programmes and which hampered the implementation of planned activities in an effective and timely manner. Due to the wide network throughout the country and lack of office equipment and financial resource in sub-chapters and a few district chapters, the maintenance of a proper database containing information on volunteers spread across the country was also a challenging task.

In addition, the floods and landslides, and acute watery diarrhoea outbreak in different parts of the country hampered some of the activities planned under the development programmes, as most of the trained volunteers were mobilized to respond to the emergency situation. Similarly, the repeated strikes and blockades that occurred in the country posed challenges in travelling to the programme districts for monitoring visits.

Humanitarian Values

Programme component	Principles and humanitarian values promotion
Outcome 1: Humanitarian values component is integrated within health and care, disaster management and capacity building programmes of the NRCS.	
Outcome 2: Discrimination (practices against “untouchables”) against minorities, women, returnees, children and people living with HIV is reduced in 35 selected communities.	
Outcome 3: Additional 100,000 people are reached through the radio and electronic media to promote humanitarian values.	

Achievements

Outcome 1: NRCS has integrated humanitarian values in all its programmes as a cross-cutting issue. Applying an integrated programming approach, community development, health and disaster programmes have been implementing their activities. The community development programme has allocated budgets for media and communication trainings for the district chapters to enhance their communication capacity. Budget has also been allocated for the training on humanitarian values promotion. Similarly, disaster, health and community development programmes have financially supported the radio programme which advocates the humanitarian value issues.

The International Federation has supported the salary for a communication officer in the NRCS national headquarter, and the ICRC has bilaterally supported the operation cost of the NRCS communications and humanitarian values department for implementation of its dissemination programme. In addition, the International Federation supported some activities of the Our World Your Move campaign. From this fund, 13 district chapters and the headquarters organized activities like folk song and poem competitions, rally, interaction programmes with different stakeholders and publications. A total of 26,000 persons (about 40 per cent women) participated in these activities.

During the reporting period, a communication training was conducted for the communication staff and governance of 13 district chapters in Chitwan to strengthen their communication capacity. In total, 19 participants were present in the training. Similarly, a humanitarian values promotion workshop was organized in Pokhara. Twelve programme officers and 12 volunteers of the community development project from the district chapters and sub-chapters participated the workshop.

In addition, two dissemination trainings on Red Cross knowledge were conducted at Biratnagar and Chitwan in October and November respectively. A total of 54 local level disseminators from different regions of the country participated in the training.

Outcome 2: As there were no funds available internally and externally to conduct any activities in the communities to reduce discrimination, no work has been done in this area during the reporting period.

Outcome 3: NRCS has been publishing a monthly newsletter in Nepali and a quarterly newsletter in English and disseminating them to the stakeholders to inform them of the activities of the Red Cross Movement in Nepal. During the reporting period, 9,000 copies (Nepali version) and 1,000 copies (English version) of the newsletter were distributed to the internal and external stakeholders, including government ministries/departments, UN agencies and embassies in Kathmandu. Four web stories, news and updates further helped in the dissemination on humanitarian values and Red Cross services. During the period under review, 21 weekly radio programmes (episodes 236 to 257) were aired through Radio Nepal (government owned radio station) and 11 weekly radio programmes were aired through Radio Sagarmatha FM (private-owned) respectively on humanitarian values and Red Cross services, which reached out to about 120,000 people.

Constraints/challenges

In the reporting period, the humanitarian values programme has not been funded by any partners. Therefore, lack of human as well as financial resources was the main challenge to impede the timely completion of the activities set under the humanitarian values programme. The humanitarian values programme has been integrated to all the programmes in NRCS as a cross-cutting issue.

Working in partnership

NRCS has a long experience of working with UN agencies, government organizations, the International Federation and ICRC, partner national societies and national and international non-governmental organizations for effective programme implementation. A major part of NRCS's longer-term developmental programmes were funded bilaterally rather than multilaterally through the International Federation's coordination and due to the good implementation capacity of NRCS, the International Federation's support for Nepal is shifting away from programme funding, but focusing on capacity building and coordination support.

The Operational Alliance model has harmonized the framework for the community development programme using the "Seven Ones", and the Alliance has been operational since the beginning of 2009.

In line with NRCS's intention to roll out the Operational Alliance concept to other departments, an Operational Alliance "light" has been introduced in its organizational department. During the reporting period, the taskforce comprising all relevant NRCS directors, participating national societies in-country, the International Federation and the ICRC has drafted a harmonized organizational development framework by hiring an external consultant. The framework was presented in the partnership meeting in November requesting their support in the most prioritized areas of the national society.

The Global Alliance on HIV has strengthened partnerships as the frame work highlights the role of the participating national societies in providing resources, capacities and input to support services of the NRCS's HIV programme. Meanwhile, NRCS has signed an agreement with Agni Airlines, a national airlines company to support the HIV programme which indicates initiation of partnerships with corporate businesses. NRCS's efforts in the recent acute watery diarrhoea outbreak were supported by participating national societies, the Finnish Embassy and other local agencies. Similarly, the NRCS has submitted its proposal for the Global Alliance on DRR. NRCS has started developing a disaster management strategic framework with the support of partners working with the disaster management department.

In addition to the support for Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination, the International Federation office has been actively involved in coordinating with the international community in Nepal and in participating in the humanitarian country team meetings comprising UN agencies, the Red Cross Movement and international non-governmental organizations.

As the permanent shelter cluster lead in-country, the International Federation and NRCS updated the contingency plan for emergency shelter together with the Government of Nepal and the cluster members and the support of UNHABITAT, who is the current focal point for shelter recovery. UNHABITAT also supported the International Federation/NRCS with a workshop on the revision of Sphere standards, which is feeding into the Global Sphere Revision.

In May, the International Federation/NRCS joined a DRR consortium to support the Government of Nepal to further push DRR in Nepal. The other members of the consortium are UNDP, UNOCHA, UNISDR, the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank. The consortium worked out a flagship programme document with five priority areas of intervention: flood/river basin management, hospital and school safety, emergency preparedness and response, community-based DRR and policy support. The International Federation/NRCS took the lead role for developing the flagship programme of CBDRR. In this context, Margareta Wahlstrom, the United Nations Under Secretary General for DRR visited Nepal on International DRR day to launch the programme and to host a symposium. A few days prior, the Government of Nepal endorsed its new disaster risk management strategy, which had been in draft form for more than two years.

Contributing to longer term impact

The International Federation's programmes supporting NRCS in its four core areas of work, aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda goals, were implemented in line with the following strategic directions set by the national society in its fifth development plan (2008-10):

- Focus on quality programming while scaling up its activities;
- Building capacities at all levels to stay responsive; and
- Applying an integrated planning and programme approach, including the consolidation of current projects.

Under the disaster management programme, DRR and disaster management capacity building has been the main priority areas. Being part of the Global Alliance on DRR, NRCS has drafted a proposal for the Global Alliance on DRR and will continue its coordination work around the disaster management strategic framework. The disaster management/emergency operation centre and contingency plan have significantly contributed in strengthening NRCS's disaster management capacity and facilitating a more effective response by the national society during disasters such as devastating floods and landslides in the country. NRCS's support to the affected families has helped restore normal lives among the affected people. Similarly, the community-based risk reduction interventions have increased the coping capacities and resilience of targeted communities, as was seen in the decreased casualties following the monsoon floods in the programme areas. In addition, the NRCS disaster management department will continue to contribute to the "Building Safer Communities" initiative created by the South Asia regional office. The entire activities have been focused to strengthen the community coping capacities and institutional capacity development in line with global priorities such as the Hyogo Framework for Action and Millennium Development Goals. The response and relief activities will be carried out by developing and mobilizing the trained volunteers. The community level disaster management trainings have supported to foster the coordination at local level. The gender sensitization has been increased and women are heading the resource generation activities.

The health and care programme has contributed to strengthening the capacities at the local level which will further help them to coordinate and mobilize locally available resources. Monitoring and supervision reports, field observations, focus group discussions, key informant interview and programme reports show significant positive changes in knowledge, attitude and practices of target groups in relation to HIV and AIDS and reproductive health, including an increase in informed decision making by women on issues around their reproductive health and rights. Increased participation of women has empowered them to make informed decisions on issues around their reproductive health and rights which will contribute to the reduction of HIV infection among women. The CBHFA is mainly focused on addressing public health problems at the community level through mobilization of trained CBHFA volunteers. There are visible positive impact on minimizing the risks and hazards of minor injuries and illnesses in the community. Similarly, through the H2P programme, communities' people are oriented on influenza pandemic and concept of H2P, as well as it has formulated the pandemic response team with the aim to respond immediately during the time of pandemic. It has made people more conscious for pre-planning of pandemic.

The focus of the organizational development programme is on the Operational Alliance "light" on organizational development and the finalization of the organizational development framework including an updated organizational development policy, an organizational development strategy and plan, and a partner's resource mapping. The online database of volunteers is being established for all the 75 district chapters and is expected to be completed by the end of 2010, which would strengthen the volunteer management information system of NRCS. Further emphasis will be placed on increasing the membership of women and marginalized and promoting gender, inclusion and youth sensitization at all levels of the national society, including decision-making bodies. Gender and women development project has raised gender awareness in Red Cross volunteers and staff. It has contributed to enhance women capacity and empower vulnerable women through gender awareness workshops, skilled based trainings and supports to income generation activities.

The national society has been strengthening the delivery and implementation structure of the organization by giving equal priority to strengthening the management support service mechanisms including legal and statutory affairs, finance and human resource management, administration and logistic, external /international relationships, communication/marketing/advocacy, resource mobilization, and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. In addition, NRCS has emphasized on humanitarian values with a focus on the integrity, diversity, leadership, innovation, and social integration. Likewise, NRCS has also updated its country Cooperation Agreement Strategy document in line with the fifth development plan.

Looking ahead

The 2009-10 International Federation support plan sets a clear focus on the new operating models through which NRCS will enhance not only its coordination with partners, but also plans to further harmonize approaches and scale up its activities not only in quantitative, but also qualitative terms.

NRCS will continue to contribute to the "Building Safer Communities" initiative created by the South Asia regional office and at the same time strengthen the disaster management framework at the policy and strategic level. At the grass-root level, the focus will be on further strengthening community resilience

through more CBDRR interventions (including in other vulnerable districts not covered earlier), as well as continuing to ensure community participation, especially women's participation, in programme intervention for better programme success and sustainability. Further, the earthquake contingency plan will be operationalized and the geographical information system will be further strengthened.

In addition to the long-term programmes, NRCS has been frequently involving in emergency operations, especially during the yearly occurring monsoon season. Following emergency appeals in 2007 and 2008, the International Federation launched a DREF appeal in October for NRCS to support its relief and recovery operation to provide support to more than 152,000 people displaced by the floods and landslides due to over due monsoon in the different parts of the country.

Besides strengthening NRCS's capacities to efficiently deliver health and care services, priority will be given to building partnerships, tapping resources and diversifying funds. For ownership and sustainability of programmes at the local level, it is important to involve community-based organizations. NRCS sees HIV and AIDS as a cross cutting issue which needs to be integrated into other development sectors. Coordination with the government sectors in preparing response to the influenza pandemic will keep NRCS on the profile as a committed partner and responder. In the International Federation 2010-2011 support plan, NRCS has focused to incorporate new CBHFA with "Learning by doing approach" in community based trainings with increase of female participation in trainings and programme activities. Above all, integration of humanitarian values and Red Cross principles into all project activities will disseminate Red Cross Movement's ideology. Further, efforts will be made to equally involve women in all health and care projects.

Under organizational development, the volunteer management programme component will include youth and gender components and the whole programme will be better linked to disaster management and health. It is envisaged that both volunteer management and principles and values will operate as service providers to the programmes. The current "management support team meetings" at NRCS are used as a coordination body to make sure that programmes are properly linked with each other and mechanisms are described/developed to fund organizational development and principles and values activities through the large programmes.

The programmes will apply a comprehensive and integrated approach to programme management for more realistic and sustainable interventions. The aim is to integrate the various programmes of disaster management, health and care, organizational development and humanitarian values to meet the needs of the vulnerable in a more holistic way and in line with an "Integrated Programming Approach" initiative implemented in South Asia and the goals of the fifth NRCS development plan.

How we work

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet 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.

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[<financial report below; click to return to title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAANP001 - Nepal

Interim Financial Report Jan-Oct 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/10
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAANP001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	422,813	678,394	224,705	0	181,588	1,507,500
B. Opening Balance	11,892	90,985	40,369	1	7,583	150,830
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	100,000					100,000
British Red Cross			0			0
British Red Cross (from British Government)	-79,129					-79,129
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	33,521					33,521
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	35,000					35,000
Finnish Red Cross	33,245	0	12,396			45,641
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)	188,387	0	70,246			258,633
Japanese Red Cross		54,632				54,632
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	20,000					20,000
Other		236				236
Sweden Red Cross		0				0
Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)		258,040	47,503			305,544
C1. Cash contributions	331,025	312,909	130,146			774,079
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
Austrian Red Cross					27,542	27,542
British Red Cross (from British Government)	79,129					79,129
Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)		270,488	51,173			321,661
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	79,129	270,488	51,173		27,542	428,331
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
Austrian Red Cross					85,000	85,000
C4. Inkind Personnel					85,000	85,000
<u>Other Income</u>						
Services					43,200	43,200
C5. Other Income					43,200	43,200
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	410,153	583,396	181,319		155,742	1,330,611
D. Total Funding = B + C	422,046	674,381	221,688	1	163,325	1,481,441
Appeal Coverage	100%	99%	99%	#DIV/0	90%	98%

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	11,892	90,985	40,369	1	7,583	150,830
C. Income	410,153	583,396	181,319		155,742	1,330,611
E. Expenditure	-213,714	-518,581	-146,960		-146,039	-1,025,295
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	208,331	155,800	74,727	1	17,286	456,146

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAANP001 - Nepal

Interim Financial Report Jan-Oct 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/10
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAANP001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
A		B						A - B
BUDGET (C)		422,813	678,394	224,705	0	181,588	1,507,500	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	1,637							1,637
Construction Materials	134,126							134,126
Seeds, Plants	234							234
Teaching Materials	41,424							41,424
Other Supplies & Services	44,432							44,432
Total Supplies	221,852							221,852
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	10,211							10,211
Computers & Telecom	10,289							10,289
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	5,690							5,690
Others Machinery & Equipment	5,924							5,924
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	32,115							32,115
Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicle Costs	54,555	2,066	5,825	1,503		3,504	12,898	41,656
Total Transport & Storage	54,555	2,066	5,825	1,503		3,504	12,898	41,656
Personnel								
International Staff	132,000					101,918	101,918	30,082
National Staff	43,600					9,623	9,623	33,977
National Society Staff	226,737							226,737
Consultants	13,344					2,294	2,294	11,050
Total Personnel	415,681					113,836	113,836	301,846
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	503,076			949		2,383	3,332	499,745
Total Workshops & Training	503,076			949		2,383	3,332	499,745
General Expenditure								
Travel	38,058					5,367	5,367	32,691
Information & Public Relation	13,523					6,464	6,464	7,059
Office Costs	32,662					3,488	3,488	29,174
Communications	15,750					599	599	15,151
Professional Fees	12,484					9,576	9,576	2,908
Financial Charges	2,019		12	7		-2,269	-2,250	4,269
Other General Expenses	67,737					-875	-875	68,612
Total General Expenditure	182,233		12	7		22,349	22,368	159,864
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		195,642	477,812	134,398			807,852	-807,852
Total Contributions & Transfers		195,642	477,812	134,398			807,852	-807,852
Programme Support								
Program Support	97,988	16,006	34,932	10,104		3,968	65,010	32,978
Total Programme Support	97,988	16,006	34,932	10,104		3,968	65,010	32,978
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,507,500	213,714	518,581	146,960		146,039	1,025,295	482,205
VARIANCE (C - D)		209,099	159,813	77,745	0	35,549	482,205	