

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 2010.

30 December 2010



Red Cross volunteers practicing first aid in the community based health and first aid (CBHFA) training in Gulmi district. Photo: Nepal Red Cross Society.

In brief

Programme purpose:

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (IFRC) has been providing funding and technical support to help Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) in achieving the goals defined under its fifth development plan (2008-2010). These goals are aligned with the IFRC's Global Agenda goals which are as 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:

During the second half of 2010, NRCS was heavily engaged in responding to the monsoon flooding and landslides that affected more than 45 out of 75 districts throughout the country during August, September and October. Efforts have also continued towards the completion of the emergency operation to curb a potential diarrhoea outbreak in seven districts in the far and mid Western regions of Nepal, for which the IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal for CHF738,960 (USD 664,175 or EUR 527,232) to support NRCS to assist 189,000 people over a nine-month period. Additionally, some NRCS district chapters were involved in interventions to

prevent the spread of dengue which flared up following the unusually warm temperatures following the late monsoon season, as well as some isolated cases of A(H1N1) influenza.

At the strategic level, NRCS has been extensively involved in finalising its Sixth Development Plan for 2011-2015, which closely follows the IFRC's Strategy 2020 approach. At the same time, NRCS and the IFRC country office have been revising the IFRC country support plan for Nepal in 2011 based on current needs and future strategic directions in discussion with partner national societies.

Regarding the IFRC supported programmes for 2010, significant progress has been made in achieving the targets identified in the revised programme components and log frames which were developed during the first half of the year.

In disaster management, NRCS has been playing a key role in the coordination of the Emergency Shelter Cluster and the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium Flagship 4 on Integrated community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) together with the IFRC country office. A number of strategic initiatives have also been undertaken including the development and finalisation of strategic frameworks for disaster management, emergency water and sanitation and climate change adaptation, in addition to the ongoing livelihood support programme for flood displaced communities in Banke district and school based disaster risk reduction activities in Palpa district.

Health and care activities have focused on continuing the roll out of the community based health and first aid (CBHFA) programme in six districts reaching communities and households with first aid services, health and hygiene information and latrine construction as well as the integration of key issues such as disaster risk reduction and organizational development. The CBHFA approach has also been integrated into ongoing HIV/AIDS programme activities, currently underway in four districts, with an emphasis on prevention among highly vulnerable groups such as female sex workers, improving the lives of people affected by HIV and reducing stigma and discrimination.

As part of organizational development/capacity building interventions, progress was made in the areas of: volunteer development where the online volunteer database was introduced to another six NRCS district chapter; junior/youth Red Cross through a number of orientation sessions, camps and training activities; and the gender programme to increase the level of participation of women as members and volunteers of NRCS as well as livelihood support, which reached 170 women from vulnerable households and established a fund for girls education. Support services of NRCS were also strengthened through the development of common approaches and tools for planning, monitoring and evaluation (PMER) together with the IFRC and partner national societies as well as initiatives for human resource and finance development.

NRCS continued activities to support the integration and promotion of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values and together with the IFRC organized the 2nd Asia Pacific Commutations Forum in Kathmandu in November. NRCS also finalised a study on legal preparedness for international disaster response in Nepal and held a high level workshop to discuss the findings, hosted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, which discussed the implementation of the 'Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Assistance for Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance' (IDRL Guidelines).

Financial situation:

The total budget is CHF 1,002,747 (USD 1,073,835 or EUR 801,994), of which 116 per cent is covered. Expenditure from July to November was 96.7 per cent of the overall 2010 budget (see [attached financial report](#)). The financial report from January to December 2010 will be issued with the 2010 annual report by April 2011.

Programme area	Budget CHF	Current coverage %
Disaster Management	268,344	99%
Health and Care	580,735	100%
OD / Capacity Building	162,517	99%
Principles and Values	00	0%
Coordination	145,747	89%
Total Budget	1,157,342	98%
	Current Expenditure	75% (Oct 2010)

[Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.](#) [Click here to see the Emergency Appeal: Potential Diarrhoea Outbreak, Nepal \(MDRNP004\)](#)

No. of people we help: A total of 287,748 people have benefited from activities carried out during the reporting period, of which 287,748 (44 per cent) were women. A Global Agenda goal-wise breakdown of the total number of people reached is as follows:

Global Agenda Goals/Core Areas	Number of persons reached		
	Male	Female	Total
Global Agenda goal 1: Disaster management	1,770	1,730	3,500
Global Agenda goal 2: Health and care	7,821	9,446	17,267
Global Agenda goal 3: Organizational development / capacity building	10,728	10,981	21,709
Global Agenda goal 4: Humanitarian values	140,028	105,244	245,272
Total	160,347	127,401	287,748

Our partners:

NRCS has long experience of working with a diverse range of partners, numbering more than 25 in total, from government, to international and national non-governmental organisations, to Movement partners, civil society, private companies and the media. The IFRC support plan 2010-2011 in fact represents just a small proportion of the total support received by NRCS.

Partners who have made direct contribution to this support plan include: Belgium Red Cross (Flanders), Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross.

On a bilateral basis, NRCS has received support from the following Red Cross and Red Crescent partners: America, Austria, Belgium-Flanders, Britain, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Japan, Korea, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland, as well as from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Beyond the Movement, NRCS has partnerships with the Government of Nepal, the European Union, United Nations (UN) agencies and a number of national and international non-governmental organizations such as CARE, GTZ, CARITAS, Save the Children, Oxfam GB, World Vision and community level organizations.

NRCS is also expanding its relations with the private sector through partnerships with Radio Sagarmatha and new agreement with Agni Airlines, a national airlines company, for HIV/AIDS prevention activities.

Bilateral national partners include district health office (DHO), health post and sub-health post, District AIDS Coordination Committee (DACC), district reproductive health coordination committee (DRHCC), PLHA Network, local FM radio, newspapers and other local stakeholders.

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

Context

Political uncertainty remains

Political uncertainty has continued throughout the latter half of 2010, with the deadline for the adoption of the new Constitution extended until May 2011, the installment of a caretaker government with limited decision making powers and several unsuccessful attempts to elect a new Prime Minister. The capital has remained relatively calm with a noticeably reduced number of strikes and protests, however with increasing fuel and food prices, together with significant electricity shortages, tensions are likely to rise once again. Additionally, instances of politically and criminally motivated abductions, violence and extortion have been continuing unabated in some parts of the country.

Floods, landslides and public health emergencies

Following the start of the monsoon in late June, heavy rains caused floods and landslides in several parts of the country, mainly in the low-lying Terai region. The situation further deteriorated during July and August resulting in the death of 155 people, with over 50,000 people affected and 1,600 families displaced. The Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) responded with the provision of shelter, food and non-food relief items to the displaced population. Updates were posted on the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) but no request for international assistance was required.

The number of cases of diarrhoea also increased across the country with the onset of the monsoon, resulting in 64 deaths and more than 3,700 cases across 29 districts. Among those worst affected were children and the elderly. The Emergency Appeal, launched by IFRC in May, enabled NRCS to rapidly scale up early prevention activities in seven districts which were identified as among the most vulnerable given the previous five years of historical data. Through this early intervention, involving household level awareness, distribution of hygiene kits and other key activities, no outbreak of diarrhoea occurred in these districts this year. Moreover, NRCS also commenced work on the development of a strategic framework to ensure that emergency interventions could be linked in with longer term water, sanitation, health and hygiene programmes.

During September and October, several districts in Nepal, most notably Chitwan, Rupandehi, Kailali and Parsa, experienced a dramatic increase in the number of dengue cases, due to factors such as the prevalence of stagnant water sources for breeding, a mobile population and warmer than usual temperatures, resulting in an increase in vector (*Aedes*) mosquitoes. NRCS, together with IFRC and the Ministry of Health, hosted a briefing at NRCS headquarters for donors and partners, proposing some immediate actions which could be taken to support government efforts. Given that the warmer temperatures were already beginning to drop and cases were reducing, it was decided that NRCS should focus its efforts on early interventions in the coming year as the same situation was likely to be faced with potentially greater consequences next season.

Similarly, the reporting period witnessed isolated outbreaks of influenza A (H1N1) and six cases of poliomyelitis in different parts of the country and NRCS is currently considering its role as part of the upcoming national polio campaign in early 2011.

NRCS Sixth Development Plan (2011-2015)

A key focus for NRCS during the current reporting period has been the review of its Fifth Development Plan (2008-2010), which comes to an end this year and the development of the Sixth Development Plan (2011-2015). The new plan aims to remain compatible with the Government of Nepal three year approach paper (2010-2013) and also reflects the aims and priorities of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the IFRC's Strategy 2020. An initial draft has been produced in consultation with internal and external stakeholders and will be finalised by the end of the year.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management

Programme components	Outcomes
1. Disaster preparedness for better response	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The communications and logistics systems of NRCS are strengthened to enable more effective disaster response.2. NRCS capacities for delivering emergency shelter services are strengthened and support is provided for emergency shelter cluster coordination in Nepal as required.3. Emergency water and sanitation capacities of NRCS are strengthened through the provision of appropriate equipment, training and preparedness activities.
2. Recovery	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Severely disaster-affected communities have recommenced livelihood activities and are well prepared to respond to future disasters.

3. Disaster risk reduction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selected vulnerable schools undertake risk reduction activities to reduce future vulnerability to disaster. 2. NRCS, together with the IFRC, is able to make a contribution to the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium and enhance its own coordination and technical capacities on disaster risk reduction (DRR). 3. NRCS has capacities to assess the risk of climate change and develop an action plan on climate change adaptation
----------------------------	---

Achievements:

Programme component 1: Disaster preparedness for better response

Outcome 1: The communications and logistics systems of NRCS are strengthened to enable more effective disaster response.

Financial support has been provided for maintenance/renovation of warehouses in four districts (Gulmi, Lamjung, Dolpa and Dailekh). During the reporting period, this renovation, re-construction and extension work has almost been completed. Additionally, each of the four districts was supported with a computer and printer depending on their needs to strengthen their logistics management capacity. The procurement of a radio repeater tower and radio sets is also under way, to strengthen NRCS communication and logistics management systems at headquarters level.

Outcome 2: NRCS capacities for delivering emergency shelter services are strengthened and support is provided for emergency shelter cluster coordination in Nepal as required.

During the reporting period, NRCS has taken on a stronger role in the coordination of the Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Item (NFI) Cluster in Nepal, with the support of IFRC. Regular meetings have been taking place involving key shelter partners, such as the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC), National Society for Earthquake Technology, National Centre for Disaster Management, UN HABITAT, Habitat for Humanity, UNDP, UNOCHA, International Organization for Migration, CARITAS and others, hosted by different agencies on a rotating basis. Additionally, NRCS has been working closely with DUDBC to form a Technical Working Group of key partners to review and harmonise current models, tools and standards for emergency shelter in Nepal. The Shelter Cluster is also in the process of finalising its Terms of Reference and Work Plan for 2011, with a focus on developing a common approach and updating the contingency plan for emergency shelter and NFI distribution in the event of a major disaster.

At the end of November, a five-day national level training on emergency shelter took place, facilitated by trainers from the Australian Red Cross, IFRC and UNHABITAT. The training involved some 25 participants from NRCS, DUDBC and other shelter cluster members. This training was a key opportunity to further strengthen partnerships and generate a common understanding of emergency shelter among the different partners. Following this event, a district level emergency shelter training package will be developed and consultative meeting will take place to discuss and finalize NRCS Emergency Shelter Guidelines and also to develop a localized emergency shelter kit.

Outcome 3: Emergency water and sanitation capacities of NRCS are strengthened through the provision of appropriate equipment, training and preparedness activities.

During the reporting period, the NRCS water and sanitation unit has undertaken a consultation process with different NRCS departments and senior management to draft a five-year strategic framework for emergency water and sanitation (E-WATSAN). A half day workshop was held on 3 December 2010 to finalize the strategy, involving governance and staff of NRCS, as well as key Movement partners including IFRC, Swiss Red Cross, Belgium Red Cross (FI), Finnish Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross. Support was also provided from the IFRC's Asia Pacific Watsan Coordinator from the Zone Office, Kuala Lumpur.

NRCS is in the process of receiving a WATSAN Kit 5 from the IFRC Asia Pacific Zone office, donated by Netherlands Red Cross. Once it has been delivered in-country, a national level training of trainers will be organized for volunteers and staff on its utilization. A review of NRCS warehousing capacity for water and

sanitation equipment is ongoing, with several informal discussions held with senior management and project managers. Similarly, the NRCS water and sanitation unit has been collecting key documents on E-WATSAN which are planned for translation into Nepali by early 2011.

Programme component 2: Recovery

Outcome 1: Disaster affected communities have recommenced livelihood activities and are well prepared to respond to further disaster

NRCS has been implementing this recovery project since 2009 to support 144 families displaced by floods in Banke district, which will end in December this year.

During the reporting period, 102 additional families have been supported with NPR 12,000 (approximately CHF171) seed money to start their own businesses, such as a shop and livestock management, in the community. In addition, 25 community people – including six women – have been trained on basic disaster management, 25 people – including four women – on disaster preparedness planning and 23 people – including five women – on basic first aid training.

A revolving fund of NPR 102,000 (CHF 1,457) has been deposited in the Global Bank of Banke for use by the community when required for business enhancement. Similarly, an amount of NPR 204,000 (CHF 291) has been deposited as a risk transfer initiative to provide NPR 2,000 (CHF 28) to families suffering from business loss. These funds are managed with guidance and supervision of the NRCS district chapter and livelihood unit.

A vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) map has been printed, showing the community's social infrastructure and is displayed in the community unit office, the NRCS Banke district chapter and the disaster management centre at national headquarters. Information, education and communication (IEC) materials have also been distributed to the community including 1,000 posters on livelihoods and 600 posters, including 30 printed flip charts, on disaster management.

A review meeting of the programme was held on 23-24 September 2010 at Nepalgunj involving 27 participants including NRCS central executive members, volunteers from district chapters, sub-chapters and project staff participated in the review. An interaction programme with community beneficiaries was also carried out as part of the review. The key points raised during the review meeting were:

- Need for regular monitoring and supervision of the supported businesses.
- Need for replicating such livelihood projects in other communities where needs are identified.

The final evaluation of this programme is scheduled to take place in early 2011.

Programme component 3: Community/School Based Disaster Risk Reduction

Outcome 1: Selected vulnerable schools undertake risk reduction activities to reduced further vulnerabilities to disaster

Most of the activities under this programme were completed in the first half of 2010, however during the reporting period, the selected four schools in Palpa district constructed toilets and water tap renovation works, befitting a total of 2400 students.

Outcome 2: NRCS, together with IFRC, is able to make a contribution to the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium and enhance its own coordination and technical capacities on disaster risk reduction (DRR).

The Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium led by the World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), IFRC, UNDP and UNOCHA together with the Government of Nepal, has identified five 'flagship' areas where priority DRR activities are needed. IFRC, together with NRCS and the Ministry of Local Development, is leading Flagship 4 on Integrated Community Based DRR/Management.

In October, the Consortium Flagship leaders, together with the Government of Nepal, organised a briefing for embassies, donor agencies and other partners to provide further details on each of the flagship areas and to highlight recent activities and future plans.

Following this, NRCS undertook a mapping and analysis of current coverage and approaches for community based DRR (CBDRR) used by different implementing partners in Nepal. Based on the mapping results and a consultation meeting with some of the key CBDRR partners and government, a

revision of the current work plan for Flagship 4 was developed with the support of the IFRC Zone Disaster Management Unit and in consultation with the Ministry of Local Development. The revised work plan focuses on the development and roll-out of a minimum package of CBDRR at VDC level which will ensure partners are adopting a common approach to CBDRR and will enable greater consistency and effective tracking of CBDRR progress across the country.

This work plan concept was shared during the Flagship 4 consultation meeting in December, hosted by the Ministry of Local Development together with the IFRC and NRCS, with participation from government, UN, NGOs and donor partners. The work plan was received positively and additional comments and suggestions received will be integrated into a final version by early 2011 in preparation for the upcoming donor meetings in February and March in Kathmandu and Washington.

Outcome 3: NRCS has capacities to assess the risk of climate change and develop an action plan on climate change adaptation (CCA).

NRCS disaster management policy has clearly identified climate change adaptation as a key priority area and the newly endorsed Disaster Management Strategic Framework (2010-2015) of NRCS has also emphasized climate change as part of DRR to be addressed over the next five years. At the beginning of 2010, NRCS received a contribution from the Red Cross Climate Change Centre through the IFRC to commence activities on CCA.

During the reporting period, NRCS has identified possible adaptation activities and drafted a CCA framework which is expected to be finalized by the end of 2010. The procurement process to publish IEC material has been finalized and printing is in process for completion by mid-December 2010.

A two-day sensitization workshop was conducted in the national headquarters in November to sensitize key NRCS staff and volunteers on climate change, to identify the prevailing climate change issues and clarify possible interventions for NRCS. A total of 39 people including volunteers, executive director, directors, programme coordinators and officers of NRCS of national headquarters and district chapters had participated the workshop. The participants committed to integrate climate change adaptation issues and activities in to their various programmes and projects.

A briefing document and risk assessment study on climate change are expected to be finalized by the end of 2010, as well as a comprehensive action plan on climate change adaptation by mid 2011.

Constraints or Challenges:

Seasonal migration to India and other places for employment has been a major constraint for the effective implementation of livelihood project in Banke district.

Health and care

Programme components	Outcomes
1. Community-based health and first aid	Communities are empowered to cope with health problems and practice positive health behaviours through strengthened institutional capacities.
2. HIV/AIDS	Contribution to the prevention of new cases of HIV infection among at-risk populations.
3. Humanitarian pandemic preparedness	Preparation for and improved capacity to respond to a pandemic is increased at district and household levels.

Achievements

Programme Component 1: Community-based health and first aid

Outcome: Communities are empowered to cope with health problems and practice positive health behaviours through strengthened institutional capacities

The CBHFA programme is currently being implemented in six districts: Salyan and Jajarkot (which have been ongoing from 2008); Pyuthan and Baitadi (which have been ongoing from 2009); and Khotang and Gulmi (which commenced in 2010). Each project includes components on first aid service, health promotion and disease prevention, disaster preparedness and organizational development.

Conducting programme orientations and first aid trainings

In the two new districts of Khotang and Gulmi, the programme focused on assessments, baseline surveys, orientation sessions, coordination meetings with stakeholders and training to CBHFA volunteers at local levels to build a foundation for implementation. A baseline survey was conducted in both districts and in-depth information was obtained on priority health issues identified through vulnerability capacity assessments. In these districts, orientation sessions on CBHFA were conducted for executive



Community orientation on the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) programme in Khotang district. Photo: Nepal Red Cross Society.

members and staff of district chapters and sub-chapters to sensitise them to the CBHFA concept, objectives and programme components. Similarly, 51 volunteers were selected and trained on CBHFA who later participated in regular monthly meetings during which they practiced first aid skills, shared their experiences and developed plans for community actions.

In Pyuthan and Baitadi districts, 44 teacher sponsors were trained in basic first aid and in Jajarkot, training was given to 24 female health volunteers and traditional healers. In Salyan and Jajarkot, 49 CBHFA volunteers received refresher training on first aid.

Providing first aid service

During the reporting period, CBHFA volunteers provided first aid service to 290 community members and referred 300 people for advance health facilities in the six districts. Similarly, more than 1,000 community members received first aid messages through different activities such as home visits, community gatherings and rallies on World First Aid Day. In Salyan, the CBHFA volunteers saved the life of a seven year old boy by delivering timely first aid and collected a fund of NPR 6,000 (CHF 92) from local contributions to support his advanced medical treatment.

Contributing to the improvement of health, hygiene and sanitation

In Salyan, Jajarkot, Pyuthan and Baitadi districts, CBHFA volunteers disseminated diarrhoea prevention, child nutrition and safe motherhood information through street drama shows, awareness campaigns, home visits and gatherings. As a result, 40 households have built latrines (pit or cemented) and 35 households have constructed washing platforms in these districts during the reporting period. Additionally, personal hygiene competitions were organized in two schools, each from Salyan and Pyuthan districts targeting primary level students. A total of 150 students had participated in the competitions.

In Salyan, 50 leaflets with information on neonatal issues were distributed in coordination with local health posts. Agriculture seeds for kitchen gardening were distributed to 200 households through coordination with the district agricultural office.

Contributing to community resilience

A total of 48 CBHFA volunteers have been trained in CBDRR in Pyuthan and Baitadi, who have shared preparedness messages with 90 other people in the communities. Altogether 30 members of local 'first aid and disaster committees' have been trained in accounting and management. This has enabled them to handle basic accounts for 'first aid and disaster' funds, which so far amount to NPR 89,000 (CHF1,369) across the six districts. The committees have also been conducting meetings, developing community action plans, maintaining a dialogue with communities for disaster preparedness, as well as monitoring progress of behavioural changes.

Strengthening coordination

During the reporting period, coordination meetings were conducted in all the programme districts to share objectives, progress and achievements of the programme. More than 150 representatives from the local government offices and other community based organizations participated in these meetings. Similarly, Red Cross Movement knowledge was disseminated to the communities of the project districts, resulting in 40 new NRCS life members.

Monitoring and supervision

Monitoring visits were out by NRCS headquarters in Pyuthan and Baitadi districts to check the progress and effectiveness of CBHFA programmes, and also to understand the challenges faced during implementation. The monitoring team met district chapters and sub-chapters executive bodies, staff and volunteers, interacted with community people and conducted field observations. In particular visit observed the following:

- Most people in the programme area were aware about personal hygiene, health and sanitation.
- People are constructing and using sanitary units.
- People are visiting CBHFA volunteers for the treatment of injuries and health counselling.

Red Cross Becomes a “God” Mina works in a restaurant in Pokhara. She is 21 years old and born in a village in Lamjung District. Due to poverty, she came to Pokhara in search of job and joined a hotel as waitresses, where she came in contact with clients of sex workers and later became a sex worker herself.

One day, Mina joined a participatory learning group organised by NRCS Kaski district chapter. She had no idea about the transmission and prevention of HIV and was initially hesitant to speak about the use of condoms and sexual practices. However, the knowledge she gained during the PLG sessions became a motivating factor, leading her to increase contact with NRCS and become involved in dissemination activities.

Later, when an NRCS team went to visit Mina, they discovered she had also been giving information about the benefits of condom use to her friends as well. She openly confessed that in the past, she had not used condoms when she was with clients, but now she always uses them. She was also very happy to learn about the femidom (female condom) and said, "Now we are safe, even if our client becomes drunk or refuses to use a male condom."

These days, Mina visits Red Cross two or three times a week and also brings her other friends so they can learn about the risk of HIV transmission and condom use. She also inspires her friends to go for STI check ups. She frequently says "Kaski Red Cross is my God. If there was no Red Cross, then I could be infected by HIV at any time. Red Cross became my eye-opener."

Slowly Mina has also begun to reduce the number of sex partners she has and has made up her mind to change her occupation as well.

Programme Component 2: HIV/AIDS

Outcome: Contribution to the prevention of new cases of HIV infection among at-risk populations

During the reporting period, NRCS has implemented HIV programme in four districts: Jhapa, Kaski, Dolakha and Achham. The programme focused on preventing new infection through behaviour change communication (BCC) activities, mobilizing peer educators (PEs) and expanding support for people living with HIV (PLHIV). During this year, the programme has integrated a CBHFA approach. This has been highly appreciated by community because it addresses other health issues and contributes to disseminate the HIV knowledge at the same time from the same forum.

Contributing to the prevention of new HIV infections

During the reporting period, the programme sought to prevent new cases of HIV infection among vulnerable target groups, such as migrant workers and their families and female sex workers, through Peer Group Networking involving one-to-one interaction and peer learning group (PLG) sessions, street-drama events and education on preventing mother to child transmission (PMTCT). These efforts have been effective in creating awareness on HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infection (STI) among communities and the number of people visiting voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) centres is increasing. In particular, the spouses of migrant workers and female sex workers have become more aware about HIV transmission and have been persuading their husbands or sex partners to visit VCT centres. Referral services were also provided to 235 people to VCT centres for nutrition and antenatal check ups, antiretroviral treatment or oral infections as required.

Contributing to the reduction of stigma and discrimination

In September, 25 peer educators were trained on gender-based violence in the Jhapa district. The training provided basic knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its mode of transmission and discussion of issues related to stigma and discrimination linked to gender-based violence. The peer educators have been promoting advocacy, counselling and interpersonal communication in the communities against stigma and discrimination. Similarly, positive life sharing, support group mobilization, coordination and collaboration have been continuing in the community. Positive life sharing activities have been particularly effective as a way of encouraging PLHIV to disclose their HIV status and live with a positive life attitude and self-esteem. Orientations on HIV/AIDS and the use of condoms were planned for December this year for local hoteliers as well as gender-based violence training for target groups in Kaski district.

Within NRCS, an HIV/AIDS workplace policy has been finalised and a study was carried out at national headquarters to gauge the knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) on HIV/AIDS. A total of 107 staff responded and revealed the need to further improve knowledge of HIV/AIDS among staff. Two orientation programmes were conducted on the HIV/AIDS workplace policy for the staff and volunteers of national headquarters. The purpose of the orientations was to improve awareness on HIV/AIDS and contribute to respect and non-discrimination in the recruitment and retention of staff and volunteers living with HIV/AIDS. Additionally, the national society has established a "Treatment Fund" amounting to NPR 800,000 (CHF 11,429) at national headquarters. The fund will be used for the treatment and support of staff and volunteers living with HIV/AIDS and operating guidelines will be developed in 2011.

Improving the quality of life of people living with HIV/AIDS including orphans and vulnerable children

During the reporting period, seven people living with HIV have received livelihood support (goat keeping and small scale businesses) and three orphan and vulnerable children (OVC) have received educational support, including uniforms and stationery, on the recommendation of support groups. This support has made an important contribution to enabling PLHIV to live a healthier and productive life and has significantly improved their acceptance and respect within the community. Additionally, a kitchen gardening training was conducted in Achham district for 20 PLHIV and people at high risk, with the objective of improving their health status through changes in food habits.

Improving maternal and child health

During the reporting period, 106 women have been benefitted from ring pessary insertion and prolapsed uterus removal services in Dolakha district. A uterus prolapse screening campaign was conducted for this purpose with the support of trained health workers from sub-health posts. The support of the sub-health posts has been vital for gaining access to communities which are otherwise hard to reach.

Healthy baby competitions were conducted in two communities in Dolakha district, involving a total of 72 babies. These competitions have been helpful in raising community awareness on the importance of regular antenatal and postnatal check-ups. Moreover, it included awareness on breast feeding, immunization, supplementary diet and sanitation to ensure the health of mothers and children during and after pregnancy.

Strengthening NRCS capacities to deliver and sustain HIV programming

During the reporting period, a one-day orientation on the HIV programme was organised in Achham district for the district chapter and sub-chapter executive members and staff. Such orientations are important for making the participants understand the objectives and activities of the programme and to strengthen commitment for their roles and responsibilities during programme implementation.

A VCA training exercise was also carried out in the district to identify health vulnerabilities focusing on the risk of HIV transmission and the capacities of the community. Altogether 32 women, including female community health volunteers (FCHV), the president of the Mothers' Group, community workers of WALK (a local NGO) and other members from dalit, disadvantaged and higher caste groups, participated in the training exercise. The VCA revealed a number of key health vulnerabilities including problems with women's reproductive health and a low awareness about HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections.

For the sustainability of the programme, four support groups including VDC representatives, PLHIV, community-based organization representatives, peer educators and community leaders were formed in the district and were provided with a one-day orientation on HIV/AIDS and their roles and responsibilities. In addition, 40 community volunteers were provided basic CBHFA training in Achham district in October.

and a refresher CBHFA training was conducted for 20 volunteers in Dolkha district in July, including the provision of materials for a first aid kit box.

In August, an exposure visit was organised for staff and peer educators of Kaski and Jhapa districts in a brothel area of Siliguri, India. This visit was important for exchange of knowledge, experience and good practices in HIV/AIDS prevention and condom promotion.

Monitoring, supervision, meetings and coordination

Coordination and sharing meetings with district health offices, health post/sub- health posts, PLHIV, female sex workers and other local stakeholders have been crucial for reducing programme duplication and creating a platform for sharing knowledge and experience. These meetings are also important as a way of indentifying further needs of PLHIV which can be supported by the programme.

District chapters have been making regular monitoring visits to the programme areas on a monthly basis and during the reporting period, a monitoring visit was made from headquarters to each of the project districts. All the planned activities were found to be progressing smoothly and the community target groups appeared interested in the programme and were expecting its further continuation.

In October, a review meeting was held in Dolakha involving NRCS district chapter and sub-chapter volunteers, representatives from district health offices, media and community based organizations. The meeting discussed the progress, challenges and ways forward of the programme and prepared a way plan for this year.

Programme Component 3: Preparation for and improved capacity to respond to a pandemic is increased at district and household levels.

NRCS has successfully implemented the humanitarian pandemic preparedness (H2P) project in four districts (Illam, Kathmandu, Nawalparasi and Bardiya) to strengthen institutional capacity and community resilience against pandemic influenza. The project was completed in July this year with only a few follow up activities carried by the respective district chapters, which are also planned to be integrated into a public health in emergency plan for 2011.

Constraints or Challenges:

Due to budget constraints, the compilation of household surveys is being done internally by NRCS and therefore requires more time and expertise to accomplish this activity. The CBHFA approach which has been integrated into the HIV programme have identified health problems which are difficult to fit under Global Alliance framework on HIV, so alternative means of addressing these issues may need to be explored.

A lack of funding for follow up activities from the H2P programme has created doubts about whether plans prepared at district level and trained volunteers will be sustained and used effectively.

Organizational development

Programme component 1: Volunteer management	Outcomes
1. Volunteer development	The volunteer database is further improved and the capacities of volunteers are strengthened through orientations and leadership training.
2. Junior/Youth Red Cross organisation development and service	The capacity of junior/youth members is strengthened to effectively deliver humanitarian services.
3. Gender and women development	Participation of women at all levels of the national society is increased.

Outcome 1: The volunteer database is further improved and the capacities of volunteers are strengthened through orientations and leadership training.

During the reporting period, the volunteer database website (www.rcvolunteers.org) has been updated regularly at central level. Similarly, the volunteer database system (volunteer information system -VIS) has

been installed in 17 districts (Parsa, Bara, Makwanpur, Chitwan, Gorkha, Tanahun, Lamjung, Kaski, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Arghakhanchi, Palpa, Kapilbastu, Banke, Bardiya, Surkhet, and Kailali). An orientation session was conducted for governance volunteers and staff in each district to equip them with the skills to operate the system and they have committed to updating database regularly.

The importance of the volunteer database system was also discussed among the governance volunteers during the regional seminars in the eastern, western and far western regions, also resulting in a greater commitment to implement proper volunteer database systems to mobilise volunteers more effectively when needed.

A one day orientation session on the volunteer management policy, manual and database system is planned for 25 programme managers and officers at national headquarters in the first week of December. This session will be important for providing the participants key knowledge and skills on how to mobilize volunteers systematically. In addition, newly elected governance volunteers from district chapters will receive a leadership and management training as well as an orientation session on volunteer management and the Red Cross Movement during December this year.

Outcome 2: The capacity of junior/youth members is strengthened to effectively deliver humanitarian services.

The junior/youth programme has been working towards the development of junior/youth circles at the grass roots level to support the activities of NRCS in addressing the needs of vulnerable people in Nepal. The programme has currently been implemented in Tehrathum, Sankhuwashabha, Okhaldhunga, Darchula, Bajhang and Bajura districts targeting 20,548 people including district chapter and sub-chapter volunteers and junior/youth members as well as teachers and teacher sponsors.

During the reporting period, an orientation programme was conducted in three districts (Bajhang, Dadeldhura and Bajura) for governance volunteers, youth volunteers, programme focal persons and staff. The orientation focused on the formation, roles and responsibilities of district junior/youth forums and sub-forums. Following this session, district chapters have created a more favourable environment to strengthen and expand the junior/youth circles in their districts.

As planned, 30 junior/youth sub- forums (five in each district) have been established for coordinating programme activities within their assigned area. Additionally, 12 junior/youth camps (two in each programme district) were organized during the reporting periods and were successful in motivating about 500 junior/youth volunteers for involvement in NRCS activities. Five competitions on the Red Cross Principles were organized in each district for junior/youth members reaching more than 2,000 people.

A total of 60 junior/youth circles (10 from each district) have been supported with registers, branded note pads, Red Cross flags and a photo of Henry Dunant. The support has been useful for maintaining records (meeting minutes) as well improving the motivation and identity of the circles.

In Darchula, Bhang, Tehrathum and Sangkhuwasava districts, a three day leadership management training was conducted for 25 junior/youth volunteers. Dadeldhura and Bajura districts are planning the same training for December. Similarly, a national headquarters 'training of trainers' is scheduled for the last week of December to enable junior/youth orientation programmes to reach more remote district.

Outcome 3: Participation of women at all levels of the national society is increased.

This programme is being implemented in the following five districts: Sankhuwasava (regular), Lamjung and Syangja (follow up) and Myagdi and Bhaktapur (phase out). During the reporting period orientations were held in each district involving a total of 290 people (of which 115 were women) including volunteers, women's development committee members, staff and community members. The orientations discussed an overview of the programme and a detailed plan of action for implementation.

Altogether 199 households were identified as economically vulnerable following a baseline survey conducted in Sankhuwasava (two VDCs), Syangja (one VDC), Lamjung (one VDC) and Bhaktapur (two VDCs). One person from each of these households then received trainings on animal husbandry, which included 170 of the most vulnerable women from different caste and ethnicities as well as those with disabilities. Of those women trained, 41 of the most vulnerable were provided with financial support to commence income generation activities of their own to improve their livelihoods. This year, the Bhaktapur district development committee also supported the replication of this project in new sub-chapters of Bhaktapur with a contribution of NPR 100,000 (CHF1,428).

In Lamjung district, a scholarship fund was established with the purpose of providing educational support to girls. The total value of the fund was NPR100, 000 (CHF1,428) of which 40 per cent was contributed by the programme and 60 per cent by the district chapter and sub-chapters. Similarly, the Myagdi district is in the process of providing scholarships for girls this year, adding NPR 36,000 (CHF 514) from last year's scholarship fund which was provided by the project.

Also during the reporting period, 59 people including 20 women have enrolled as Red Cross life members in Sankhuwasava and Myagdi districts. Similarly, women development committees in sub-chapters of the project area have been formed/ reformed during this period.

Programme component 2: Strengthening support service mechanisms	Outcome
1.Human resource management	Feasibility study for human resource development institute is carried out.
2.Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)	Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting capacity of the NRCS is enhanced thereby promoting its institutionalization.
3.Finance and resource development	NRCS's capacity to mobilize in-country resources is increased.

Programme component 2: Strengthening support service mechanisms

Outcome 1: Feasibility study for human resource development institute is carried out.

As no funding was received for this programme, the planned activities were not carried out during the reporting period. However, bilateral support for human resource management has been provided by Belgian Red Cross (Flanders) covering various aspects of human resource development in the national headquarters.

Outcome 2: Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) capacity of the NRCS is enhanced thereby promoting its institutionalization.

Although the PMER component of this plan has not been specifically funded, the NRCS PMER unit has been coordinating the PMER aspects of all the IFRC-supported programmes together with the IFRC Country Office. The unit has also been engaging closely with the PMER unit in the IFRC Asia Pacific Zone Office in Kuala Lumpur for technical input.



Participants discussing the log frame during the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) workshop. Photo: Nepal Red Cross Society.

The common log frame developed during the four-day PMER training workshop organized jointly by NRCS, British Red Cross and the IFRC in July, has been used successfully by all departments for the development of the revised IFRC support plan for 2011.

The IFRC also provided technical support from the Asia Pacific Zone office for a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) training in October for the district-level staff of community development programme (CDP). A CDP

M&E framework was drafted in the training. Now, NRCS is in the process of developing M&E plans for the IFRC supported programmes in 2011. For this, a training workshop on monitoring and evaluation has been planned in December to equip the programme coordinators/managers/officers with skills in M&E preparation, data collection and plan implementation. During this process, it was identified that a generic monitoring and evaluation frame work for the national society would significantly improve the quality of programme and project implementation.

Outcome 3: NRCS’s capacity to mobilize in-country resources is increased.

In 2009 NRCS commenced a finance development project, supported by the IFRC through the regional finance development programme funded by Danish Red Cross, with the purpose of strengthening the financial management capacity of NRCS. In the first half of 2010, a proposal was developed and a sense of ownership workshop was conducted during the mid-eastern and mid-western regional seminars. During the current reporting period, a special server for accounting software has been established and training on new accounting software has been scheduled for finance personnel in the national headquarters in December.

Constraints or Challenges

As funding for the women’s development project was received only in the third quarter of the year, some activities have not yet been started, however efforts are underway to complete all the activities by the end of the year. Moreover, lack of fund for some programmes like human resource development and PMER has been a challenge for the continuation of those activities.

Humanitarian values

Programme component	Outcome
1. Humanitarian values promotion	Humanitarian values are integrated within health and care, disaster management and capacity building programmes of the NRCS and an additional 100,000 people are reached for the promotion humanitarian values.
2. Reducing discrimination.	Discrimination against minorities, women, returnees, children and people living with HIV is reduced in 35 selected communities
3. Communications capacity building	Communications capacity of the NRCS communications focal points in national headquarters and selected district chapters is improved.

Outcome 1: Humanitarian values promotion

Although humanitarian values is not funded through this country plan, humanitarian values components have been successfully integrated into the training and community level activities of the community development, HIV/AIDS and drinking water and sanitation programmes. Those activities have been regularly updated in website and NRCS publications.

Weekly radio programmes run by NRCS have included issues on promoting humanitarian values and reducing discrimination with case studies from different communities received from district branches. During the reporting period, ten different FM stations including Radio Sagarmatha FM broadcasted 26 episodes of the Red Cross radio programme. Of these, three episodes were focused on humanitarian stories promoting the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values. These radio episodes have been reaching around 150,000 people throughout the country.

Additionally, two weekly radio programmes in local languages were broadcasted from the central and eastern Terai region, which have reached to around 80,000 people. The radio programme has been useful to motivate local people for blood donation and promoting safer access for humanitarian aid workers and respect for the Red Cross emblem.

Outcome 2: Reducing discrimination

NRCS community based programmes have included dissemination of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement as part of their programme components. During the reporting period, 47 new youth disseminators in 32 district branches were developed after two separate trainings conducted in the eastern and mid western region. These youths have supported the district chapter as facilitators for training activities on the Fundamental Principles and International Humanitarian Law. These

youths have also been active in social activities in their localities as a catalyst for changing minds against discrimination based on caste, ethnicity and health issues and enhancing respect for diversity.

Outcome 3: Communications capacity building

During the reporting period, two radio focal persons from the local FM stations were trained to further develop their capacity and skills in delivering standard messages about Red Cross. Dhanusha and Parsa district branches reported the quality of the radio programme has improved after the training. Communications focal persons from different departments of NRCS national headquarters met twice in this period to finalise the Red Cross radio programmes to air through FM radios.

The timeliness and quality of NRCS publications have also been improving and the NRCS web site www.nrccs.org has been regularly updated. The NRCS Annual Report of 2009-10 has been published with 800 copies distributed and posted on the website. Monthly Nepali language and tri-monthly English language news bulletins have also been published regularly and during this period included special features on urbanization, first aid and the blood service.

From 16 to 18 November NRCS Communications Director chaired second Asia Pacific Communications Forum that held in Kathmandu jointly organised by the IFRC and NRCS. Communications focal persons from 23 countries of the Asia Pacific region participated and interacted on different subjects such as communications strategies, utilisation of social media, Strategy 2020, and International Year for Volunteers 2011, as well as discussing common activities and good practices. Participants also conducted a brainstorming session to plan for the further strengthening of regional communications capacities.

Constraints or Challenges:

As there was no funding for the humanitarian values programme, many planned activities have not been completed. Some of the activities, such as training on the dissemination of the Fundamental Principles and IHL and the radio programmes were conducted with the support of ICRC.

Additional programmes supported by the IFRC

Besides supporting against the plan, the IFRC supported Nepal Red Cross Society in a number of other ways, some of which are highlighted below:

- With the support of the IFRC, NRCS has carried out a "Legal Preparedness Study for Strengthening Legal and Policy Framework for International Disaster Response in Nepal". The study has assessed the prevailing legal and policy facilities of Nepal, as well as good practices and constraints, to determine its readiness in case international assistance is required for a large scale disaster, using the IDRL Guidelines as the frame of reference. A high level consultation workshop was conducted in November, hosted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, to share the provisional findings and recommendations from the study with government ministries and departments, UN agencies, INGOs and the Red Cross Movement partners. Based on the feedback received, the final report will be presented to the Government of Nepal in December.
- The IFRC country office also supported a number of NRCS staff to participate in a range of regional and international meetings and workshops ranging from first aid, to human resources and gender, to disaster management, water and sanitation, blood donation and psychosocial support.

Working in partnership

Operational alliance 'light' for organisational development

During the reporting period, a meeting and several discussions were carried out to facilitate the implementation of the NRCS organisational development framework together with Movement partners, as agreed during the partnership meeting in Pokhara in November 2009. A number of partners have pledged support for different aspects of the organisational development framework and NRCS is developing more detailed project proposal, log-frames and budgets.

A half day meeting was held scheduled with partners (Belgian Red Cross Flanders, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, ICRC, and the IFRC SARD and country office) on 7 December to share achievements and discuss:

- Progress and achievements to date
- Priorities and work plan in the light of the NRCS 6th Development Plan 2011-2015

- Structure / modalities of the partnership
- Possibilities for managing the OD OA light process

Work is now underway to prepare the conclusions of the meeting and to further improve the working modalities of the Operational Alliance 'light' with the support of the IFRC.

Working within the Movement

Monthly meetings between the NRCS, IFRC and ICRC have been continuing in furtherance of the MoU on the 'Roles and Responsibilities of the Movement Components in Nepal with regard to Emergency Preparedness and Response' signed in June 2009.

Additionally, in August the IFRC hosted the first joint IFRC/PNS/NRCS coordination meeting and it was decided that such meetings should be held monthly to share information and discuss strategic issues of common interest. The meetings have made an important contribution to the atmosphere of good collaboration between partners.

Contributing to longer-term impact

IFRC, through its country, regional and zone offices, has been supporting NRCS in improving the quality of programming through the provision of technical support and training opportunities for staff and volunteers in different programme areas. In this way, the IFRC hopes to make a contribution to the longer term organizational development of NRCS.

Additionally, NRCS integrates evaluations and lessons learned processes into all of its programmes which provide valuable information for improving the effectiveness and sustainability of future programming. NRCS has also been active in capturing and sharing good practices with other partners in Nepal.

These efforts will also be complimented by the NRCS 6th Development Plan 2011-2015 which focuses on 'doing more, doing better and reaching further' to the vulnerable people through effective humanitarian services. This plan also contributes to the national goals of the Interim Plan of the Nepal Government, the IFRC Strategy 2020 and the strategic direction of the broader Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement as well as the Millennium Development Goals.

Under the sixth development plan, NRCS will focus on:

- Improving the quality/standards of service delivery, consistency, integration, coordination, and community resilience
- Improving resource mobilization for programme support, cost effectiveness/value for money and sustainability
- Improving communication, strengthening organization and capacity development and accountability

Consequently, capacity building from community to district to national level remains at the core of NRCS programming and is strongly reflected in all the components of the IFRC support plan.

Looking ahead

As the NRCS's fifth development plan is reaching its end in 2010, attention will be turning towards the recently drafted sixth development plan of the national society. The sixth development plan (2011- 2015) is a road map for the next five years, in which NRCS has identified its strategic aims, key action areas to meet organizational vision and mission.

NRCS's 4 strategic aims for next five years (which are in line with the IFRC strategy 2020) are follows:

1. Save lives, protect livelihood, strengthen recovery from disaster and crisis
2. Safer, resilient and healthy communities
3. Promote social inclusion and culture of non violence and peace
4. Strengthen organizational governance and management capacity at all level for better performance to reduce vulnerability

The sixth development plan has also identified a number of priority areas within each of the strategic aims and the IFRC is committed to provide technical and financial support to NRCS to help achieve these goals.

As there has been an increasing shift of partner national societies towards bilateral partnerships with NRCS rather than through the IFRC support plan over the last few years, IFRC country office in Nepal is focusing its support on strategic issues, facilitation of technical experts for capacity building, coordination, international representation, fundraising, planning, monitoring and reporting as well as supporting emergency appeals and operations.

The Nepal country plan for 2011 has been revised and can be found [here](#).

How we work

The IFRC's vision is to:

Inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this report, please contact:

In Nepal:

- Nepal Red Cross Society: Umesh Prasad Dhakal, executive director, NRCS; email: umesh@nrccs.org; phone: +977.14.27.0650; fax: +977.14.27.1915
- International Federation Country Office in Nepal: Victoria Bannon (Federation representative); email: victoria.bannon@ifrc.org; phone: +977.14.28.5843; fax: +977.14.28.6048

International Federation South Asia Office in Delhi:

- Azmat Ulla (Head of Regional Office); phone: +91.11.2411.1125; fax: +91.11.2411.1128; email: azmat.ulla@ifrc.org
- Michael Higginson (Regional Programme Coordinator); phone: +91.11.2411.1122; email: michael.higginson@ifrc.org

International Federation Asia Pacific Zone Office in Kuala Lumpur:

- Al Panico (Acting Head of Operations); phone: +603 9207 5702; email: al.panico@ifrc.org
- Alan Bradbury (Resource Mobilization and PMER Coordinator); phone: +603 9207 5775, email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org

Please send all funding pledges to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org.

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

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAANP001 - Nepal

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/11
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAANP001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	268,345	417,193	162,516	0	154,693	1,002,747
B. Opening Balance	206,189	66,886	29,929	1	37,257	340,263
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>					14,674	14,674
<i>Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)</i>	22,444					22,444
<i>British Red Cross</i>			0			0
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>					780	780
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)</i>					11,220	11,220
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	0		4,229			4,229
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>			23,963			23,963
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	36,140	24,093				60,234
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	5,214					5,214
<i>New Zealand Government</i>		103,468				103,468
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		46,551	21,724		6,207	74,481
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>		175,119	81,722		37,012	293,853
<i>United States Government - USAID</i>		163,537				163,537
C1. Cash contributions	63,799	512,767	131,637		69,892	778,095
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	-5,580					-5,580
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	-5,580					-5,580
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Services</i>					36,240	36,240
C6. Other Income					36,240	36,240
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	58,219	512,767	131,637		106,132	808,756
D. Total Funding = B + C	264,408	579,654	161,567	1	143,389	1,149,019
Appeal Coverage	99%	139%	99%	#DIV/0	93%	115%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	206,189	66,886	29,929	1	37,257	340,263
C. Income	58,219	512,767	131,637		106,132	808,756
E. Expenditure	-231,200	-513,912	-134,053	-1	-90,935	-970,102
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	33,208	65,742	27,514	-0	52,453	178,917

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAANP001 - Nepal

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAANP001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
A		B						A - B
BUDGET (C)		268,345	417,193	162,516	0	154,693	1,002,747	
Supplies								
Construction Materials	10,308							10,308
Teaching Materials	2,692							2,692
Other Supplies & Services	29,938							29,938
Total Supplies	42,938							42,938
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	15,380							15,380
Vehicles	2,461							2,461
Computers & Telecom	32,783							32,783
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	1,154							1,154
Others Machinery & Equipment	14,527							14,527
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	66,304							66,304
Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicle Costs	23,658	917	1,866	702		8,567	12,051	11,606
Total Transport & Storage	23,658	917	1,866	702		8,567	12,051	11,606
Personnel								
International Staff	86,358					37,921	37,921	48,437
National Staff	105,811					26,914	26,914	78,898
National Society Staff	155,012							155,012
Consultants	13,615							13,615
Total Personnel	360,797					64,834	64,834	295,962
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	257,735					3,318	3,318	254,416
Total Workshops & Training	257,735					3,318	3,318	254,416
General Expenditure								
Travel	22,308	2,605	2,436	919		2,857	8,817	13,491
Information & Public Relation	7,738					115	115	7,623
Office Costs	23,852					5,450	5,450	18,401
Communications	7,916			37		3,095	3,131	4,785
Professional Fees	31,135					23,039	23,039	8,096
Financial Charges	11,101	157				-3,338	-3,181	14,281
Other General Expenses	86,067	12,098	16,062	7,057	1	-22,501	12,718	73,349
Total General Expenditure	190,116	14,860	18,498	8,013	1	8,717	50,090	140,026
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		200,905	466,071	118,269			785,245	-785,245
Total Contributions & Transfers		200,905	466,071	118,269			785,245	-785,245
Programme & Service Support								
Programme & Service Support	61,201	14,084	27,332	6,608	0	5,498	53,523	7,677
Total Programme & Service Support	61,201	14,084	27,332	6,608	0	5,498	53,523	7,677
Services								
Services & Recoveries		434	145	460			1,039	-1,039
Total Services		434	145	460			1,039	-1,039
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,002,747	231,200	513,912	134,053	1	90,935	970,102	32,646
VARIANCE (C - D)		37,145	-96,719	28,463	-1	63,758	32,646	