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# Annual Report Nepal

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**MAANP001**

**26 April 2012**

**This report covers the  
period 1 January 2011 to  
31 December 2011**

*A Nepal Red Cross Society volunteer  
conducting a first aid training practical  
exercise on a woman from the  
community in Gulmi district.*

**Photo:** Nepal Red Cross Society.



## **In brief**

### **Programme outcome**

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is committed to support Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) in achieving the four strategic aims defined under its sixth development plan (2011-2015) through funding, technical support, advocacy, representation and coordination. The strategic aims under the sixth development plan are in line with Strategy 2020 to:

- Save lives, protect livelihoods and strengthen recovery from disaster and crisis.
- Promote safer, resilient and healthy communities.
- Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
- Strengthen organizational governance and management capacity at all levels for better performance to reduce vulnerability.

### **Programme(s) summary**

2011 brought both challenges and opportunities for the humanitarian activities of Nepal Red Cross Society. On the one hand, the country continued to experience the uncertainty of the constitutional reform process and the declining economic conditions and increasing food prices, compounded by shortages of gas, electricity and fuel. A major earthquake affecting the eastern-most part of the country and unusually cold weather also required a scale up of emergency response activities, over and above the annual cycles of floods and landslides. Nevertheless, following the annual conference of the national assembly of NRCS and the election of new central executive committee for a term of four years, NRCS has been pushing ahead to achieve the strategic aims of its Sixth Development Plan 2011-2015, including efforts re-engineer governance and management structures. Similarly, significant progress has been made in taking forward the programmes supported by the IFRC, despite the limited and delayed funding for implementation.

**Disaster management:** NRCS developed guidelines and tools to integrate climate change adaptation (CCA) into its disaster risk reduction (DRR) programming as well as on community fund management and emergency shelter and completed the follow up activities of the recovery project in Banke district. Significant emphasis was made on preparedness for a major disaster with Movement partners, including a Movement simulation/exercise and updating the NRCS earthquake contingency plan. IFRC continued its efforts with government and other partners to generate consensus on community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) in accordance with its role as lead of Flagship 4 on CBDRR as part of the government-led Nepal risk reduction consortium.

**Health and care:** The community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) programme continued to benefit vulnerable people through first aid training and services, health promotion activities and safer motherhood services. The HIV programme consolidated its dissemination and peer education activities with vulnerable groups such as female sex workers (FSWs) and seasonal migrants, as well the general public. NRCS also enhanced its capacities in emergency health through the development of a new public health in emergency (PHiE) training manual and guideline, and conducting trainings. Emergency water and sanitation capacity has been scaled up following the arrival of water and sanitation Kit 5, and related training for key NRCS and government personnel.

**Organizational development:** NRCS continued to improve the volunteer database across the country and developed capacities of all types of volunteers including junior/youth Red Cross volunteers through various trainings, orientations and campaigns. More systematic efforts are being made to facilitate and attract volunteers humanitarian as a campaign in the International Year of Volunteers and Youth 2011. The gender and social inclusion project also supported and empowered a number of vulnerable and marginalized women and girls with livelihood activities and scholarships for secondary education. NRCS organizational capacities were further enhanced by the introduction development of new software for finance and logistics management as well as intensive on-site mentoring and training in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) and the development of a concept for an overarching PMER framework for NRCS.

In addition, NRCS responded to a number of disasters including floods and landslides, earthquake and extreme cold. An allocation from IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) was made to support the earthquake response including rapid assessments and delivery of immediate assistance to the affected people.

### Financial situation

The total 2011 budget was CHF 1,562,728. Coverage is 68 per cent while expenditure from January to December 2011 is 40 per cent of the total 2011 budget.

[Click here to go directly to the financial report.](#)

### No. of people we have reached

In 2011, around 87, 000 people (50 per cent women) have been reached through IFRC supported programmes and projects. This number is about 270 per cent of the target set in the revised operational plan for 2011.

Outcome	Target no. of people reached (plan 2011)			Target no. of people reached (revised operational plan 2011)			No. of people reached in 2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Global Agenda goal 1: Disaster management	57,725	60,450	118,175	399	339	738	399	339	738
Global Agenda goal 2: Health and care	38,082	43,055	81,137	6,980	6,148	13,128	34,583	36,522	71,105
Global Agenda goal 3: Organizational development/ capacity building	14,512	10,551	25,063	9,771	8,519	18,290	8,125	7,000	15,125
Global Agenda goal 4:	25	27,015	27,040	-	-	-	-	-	-

Humanitarian									
<b>Total</b>	<b>110,344</b>	<b>141,071</b>	<b>251,415</b>	<b>17,150</b>	<b>15,006</b>	<b>32,156</b>	<b>43,107</b>	<b>43,861</b>	<b>86,968</b>

## Our partners

NRCS has been working with over 25 partners including government, international and national non-governmental organizations, Movement partners, civil society, private companies and media.

Partners supporting NRCS through the IFRC country plan in 2011 include Austrian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, British Department for International Development (DFID) and AusAID (through the Asia Pacific zone office).

NRCS has received bilateral support from national societies of 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 IFRC and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Discussions are ongoing for new partnership with Australian Red Cross starting from 2012.

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 Caritas Internationals, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Habitat for Humanity, Oxfam GB and community level organizations. Other bilateral national partners include Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC), National Centre for Earthquake Technology (NSET), district health office, health post and sub-health post, district AIDS coordination committee, district reproductive health coordination committee, people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) network and other local stakeholders.

On behalf of NRCS, IFRC would like to thank all partners and contributors for their generous support.

## Context

Nepal has witnessed rapid political changes in last two decades. The armed and unarmed people's movements since 1996 have restructured socio-political power structures. Currently Nepal is governed under the Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2007 and a Constituent Assembly was formed in 2008 to draft a new constitution, the deadline for which is 27 May 2012.

Economically, Nepal has been facing a downturn in industries coupled with food price hikes which have severely been affecting people across the country, especially the significant proportion of the population living below the poverty line of USD 1 per day. The situation has been compounded by an electricity crisis, resulting in up to 16 hours of load shedding per day which has a significant impact on daily life as well as on commercial industry and public services. For families living in Nepal's remote highland regions, chronic food insecurity and hunger are part of the daily struggle. The low agricultural production, expensive imported food and men migrate elsewhere to find work have left the women to manage farms and households alone. Furthermore, rapid growth of urban population and unplanned settlement in the cities has posed pressure on drinking water, health, sanitation and socio-economic service sectors in addition to the challenges it created for emergency response, such as big scale earthquakes.

Climate change has further worsened the situation, whereby Nepal also witnesses numerous disasters every year impacting thousands of people across the country. During this reporting period, floods, landslides and thunder killed 81 people and displaced more than 1,100 families (approximately 6,000 people) in 37 districts throughout the country. In response, NRCS deployed volunteers and distributed 2,225 non-food items (NFI) kits to affected families.

A 6.9 Richter scale earthquake shook the eastern part of Nepal including Kathmandu valley on 18 September, and killed seven people, injured 64 people and displaced 7,800 families (approximately 43,000 people) across 18 districts, mainly in the eastern part of the country. NRCS launched emergency response operations, supported by IFRC's DREF and activated its emergency operations centre to receive information from its district chapters. More than 6,000 families received either an NFI kit, or tarpaulins and blankets support as per their requirement from NRCS.

Since the end of November, unusual cold weather affected daily life of many people in different parts of the country. Some 5,000 families who were displaced from the last September's earthquake were suffering from the extreme cold in nine districts (Taplejung, Ilam, Panchthar, Bhojpur, Sankhuwasava, Khotang, Solukhumbu,

Tehrathum and Dhankuta). Therefore, NRCS distributed an additional two blankets per family with the support of IFRC's DREF.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Disaster management

Programme component	Outcome
<b>1. Disaster risk reduction</b>	1.1: Leading the Nepal risk reduction consortium flagship 4 on integrated community-based disaster risk reduction. 1.2: Climate change adaption and institutional preparedness for risk reduction (Revised outcome from 'Integrating climate change adaptation into community-based disaster risk reduction initiatives').
<b>2. Disaster preparedness, response and recovery</b>	2.1: Preparedness for response. 2.2: Recovery. 2.3: Emergency shelter.

### Achievements

#### Programme component 1: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

#### Outcome 1.1: Leading the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium Flagship 4 on integrated community-based disaster risk reduction

The Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium (NRRC) was launched by the Government of Nepal (GoN) in 2009 together with a group of international organizations working to promote the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR). The founding members of the NRRC were the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) and the World Bank. Since 2009, new NRRC members have included AusAid, the Department for International Development (DFID), the Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO), the US Embassy and the World Health Organization (WHO). (For further details see <http://www.un.org/coordinationmechanism/nrrc>)

The NRRC has developed a Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan based on the GoN National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (NSDRM). Five flagship areas were identified and are lead by different international organisations, together with relevant GoN focal Ministries. The IFRC is the lead organization for Flagship 4 on international community-based disaster risk reduction, together with the GoN Ministry of Local Development and supported by a number of other key agencies including NRCS.

Participating in high level symposium: In February, the GoN and NRRC members jointly organized a two-day high level symposium involving senior participation from the Nepal, USA and UK governments as well as donor agencies, UN agencies, IFRC, international and local non-governmental organizations (I/NGOs), and the private sector. A similar event was also held in Washington in April, hosted by the US government.

These events were successful in bringing much needed international attention to Nepal with a focus on scaling up funding and capacities for disaster risk reduction (DRR), particularly given the high risk of a devastating earthquake affecting the capital and major urban areas.

Conducting consultative meetings: In 2011, NRCS and IFRC, together with the Ministry of Local Development, hosted consultative meetings for the NRRC Flagship 4. These meetings included participation from over 30 agencies, including government ministries, UN and I/NGOs working in the field of community based disaster risk reduction in Nepal.

A Flagship 4 Advisory Committee was established comprising representatives from the government, Red Cross, UN, NGO and donor community. The advisory committee meets on a monthly basis and acts as decision-making body for Flagship 4 and oversees the development, implementation, monitoring and reporting of the Flagship 4 Joint programme results. The advisory committee also provides technical guidance on specific aspects of community-based disaster risk reduction based on feedback from the wider stakeholder group of Flagship 4. Additionally, a Flagship 4 coordinator was seconded to IFRC on a part time basis from the Nepal Ministry of Home Affairs through the Australian government volunteer programme.

Mapping of countrywide CBDRR activities: The country-wide mapping of CBDRR activities has continued with over 270 projects tracked across 32 districts. Efforts are also underway to finalize the Flagship 4 tracking tool to enable information on CBDRR to be captured systematically across the country to give a fuller picture of CBDRR progress and further reinforce the value of investing in DRR efforts in Nepal.

Flagship 4 Information Platform: Mapping information, as well as news, tools, guidelines and other materials are included on the newly launched Flagship 4 website at [www.nrrc.org.np](http://www.nrrc.org.np). The development of the website was sponsored by UNDP and includes a number of interactive components where partners can enter their organization and project information, join the mailing list and upload photos, documents and event information.

Consultations: In November, Disaster Preparedness Network of Nepal (DP-Net) hosted a half-day workshop on Flagship 4 for DP-Net members and other stakeholders to collect experiences and good practices in key areas of CBDRR such as mainstreaming into local government, early warning and preparedness. Over 70 participants joined the workshop, which took a 'market place' format enabling participants to showcase their activities in different areas and rotate between several small group discussions.

A series of district and regional level consultations are also in preparation to ensure that local authorities and organizations outside of Kathmandu are actively engaged in the work of Flagship 4.

### **Outcome 1.2: Climate change adaption and institutional preparedness for risk reduction**

As noted above, this outcome was revised to address the need for institutional preparedness of NRCS prior to the integration of climate change adaptation into CBDRR. Hence in 2011, NRCS focused on increasing its understanding of climate change and developing its institutional capacity for risk reduction.

In the first half of 2011, NRCS completed a number of activities from the 2010 work plan including the finalization of a background document on climate change and a sensitization session on climate change adaptation conducted during the NRCS western regional seminar in Mustang district, with the purpose of making the governance volunteers aware about climate change issues.

In the second half of 2011, NRCS carried out the following activities as institutional preparedness for risk reduction:

Developing CCA training curriculum: A training curriculum on climate change adaptation has been designed in consultation with the department. The curriculum is in line with the community based disaster risk reduction course. The course has been designed as a six day residential training package and includes the CBDRR process.

Developing climate change VCA guideline and tools: On 12-14 August, a climate change vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) guideline and VCA tools were drafted and discussed during a three-day workshop involving NRCS key staff and volunteers in Kailali district. The IFRC climate guidelines, Care climate VCA and NRCS CBDRR programme implementation guidelines were taken as reference documents to facilitate the workshop.

The newly developed climate change VCA tool was tested at Dadwa community of Lamjung district in November, involving a comprehensive, participatory assessment of the community in the context of climate change. The climate change VCA guideline will then be finalized based on the VCA report.

Capacity building: During the reporting period, NRCS participated in various forums and workshops about climate change adaptation within the country. Similarly, various publications related to climate change were collected. To date, publications from organizations such as International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, Practical Action, and Care Nepal have been collected. Resources from the internet are also being collected and documented.

#### Planned for early 2012:

- A formal training on climate change
- A workshop to formulate a framework on the climate change information sharing mechanism. The workshop will focus on the developing a sharing mechanism in support with the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology of the Government of Nepal.

## Programme component 2: Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery

### Outcome 2.1: Preparedness for response

IEC materials published and distributed: During the reporting period, NRCS published 4,000 pieces of information, education and communication (IEC) materials such as pamphlets on earthquake. Few of them were distributed on Nepal Earthquake Day on 16 January 2012. The IEC materials can be useful tool to disseminate the earthquake safety message among the community.

Strengthening logistics and inventory systems: Lack of adequate warehousing has been identified as a key issue for enhancing NRCS preparedness for response. In 2010, NRCS had renovated its warehouses in four districts (Gulmi, Lamjung, Dolpa and Dailekh). In 2011, NRCS carried out a brief survey of warehouses in different parts of the country for renovation/reconstruction. Nine warehouses in nine districts of Udaypur, Doti, Baitadi, Morang, Birgunj, Butwal, Banke, Kanchanpur and Rukhum have been identified for the renovation for 2012

As described further below in the section on finance development, NRCS received support for the installation of Microsoft Dynamics Navision software from IFRC, World Food Programme and others to better integrate finance, procurement and inventory management and was customized as per NRCS requirements.

Enhancing earthquake preparedness: In September, Red Cross Movement partners in Nepal organized a three-day Movement earthquake simulation exercise. The exercise was designed and facilitated by a UK-based consulting firm HumEx with the support from IFRC. A total of 162 personnel, including ICRC, IFRC and Belgian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross and many NRCS headquarters and district level staff and volunteers were involved in the simulation exercise.

The objectives of the exercise was to test the NRCS contingency plan and Movement coordination mechanisms and was designed in three phases simulating the first hours after an earthquake, the first weeks prior to the entry of international assistance and the first month following the entry of international assistance. The simulation was interrupted after a real earthquake struck in Taplejung on 18 September requiring the teams to shift to an actual response situation. However, the lessons learned from the simulation were immediately captured and integrated into a revision of the NRCS contingency plan. There is a plan to conduct the similar exercise in September 2012.

The drill exercise was a practical way to test reliability of the communication equipments and to ensure that all Red Cross Movement partners in Nepal are familiar with the system. The exercise was to make key people know what to do in the first hours of a major disaster.

Plan revision: Because of relatively low funding, the activity 'strengthening of emergency operation centre' was removed from the 2011 plan. NRCS has incorporated this activity with British Red Cross and Danish Red Cross supported DRR programmes for 2012.

### Outcome 2.2: Recovery

The NRCS implemented livelihood project in Holiya village development committee (VDC) of Banke district since 2009 to December 2011. The project supported 121 families restart their livelihoods after they were displaced by flooding.

Currently, the community has been engaged with different types of livelihood options such as bicycle maintenance business, animal husbandry (goat, pig and cow keeping), grocery shops and earning by transporting passenger on rickshaw. The families supported for small scale businesses have been earning a daily net income of around NPR 150 to NPR 300 (CHF 1.80 to CHF 3.60) and those involved in goat and pig keeping were found to have managed a successful breeding programme.

For the sustainability of the livelihood activities, two community level funds (revolving fund amounting NPR 155,365 equivalent to CHF 1,829 and risk transfer fund amounting NPR 242,000 equivalent to CHF 2,635) have been established and deposited in a joint account of livelihood with DRR unit, Betahani sub-chapter and Banke district chapter at Global Bank in Banke district.

In 2011, the project mainly focused on ensuring sustainability of the programme by the community itself. Refresher trainings, community level fund management guideline development, coordination meetings and livelihood with DRR unit members re-election and project hand over programme are the key highlight of the livelihood activities in 2011, details of which are given below:

## Conducting meetings, orientations and trainings

Type of training	No. of training	Date/month	Participants	Remarks (Output/outcome/importance of the training)
Community level meeting/workshop for fund management guidelines	1	May 2011	Project staff, district chapter and sub-chapter volunteers, and community representatives	Three-day community level meeting/workshop to draft community level fund management guidelines (revolving fund and risk transfer fund management guidelines). The draft documents were then finalized incorporating inputs from different consultative meetings held at national headquarters. A total of 100 copies each of fund management guideline and livelihood operational guideline were published.
Health and hygiene promotion	3	Aug-Sep 2011	105 people (22 women)	Upon completion, 25 households constructed their own toilets, and the remaining households have committed to construct and use toilets.
Disaster management refresher training	1	Oct 2011	25 people (six women)	The training was conducted in local language and included key processes, leadership and coordination, damage assessment and relief distribution.
First aid refresher training	1	Nov 2011	15 volunteers (four women)	The training enhanced the capacity of local volunteers to provide first aid services.
Community level coordination meeting	1	8 Nov 2011	28 people including representatives from different local government and NGOs	Held in Holiya VDC that aims to disseminate project progress and get commitment of the stakeholders for possible technical and other support related to community livelihood promotion in the future.
District level coordination meeting	1	20 Nov 2011	31 people including community members, representatives from government agencies, political leaders and other concerned agencies	NRCS Banke district chapter conducted the meeting to share the progress and results of the livelihood project to concerned stakeholders that aims to get commitment of the stakeholders for possible technical and other support related to community livelihood promotion in the future.
Livelihood options	3	Last week of Nov 2011	89 people (38 women)	Two-day trainings on livelihood options (including small scale business, animal husbandry and agriculture) were conducted in community in coordination with the Banke district agriculture office and veterinary office, and Semsu-Word that aims to promote the livelihood options of the community.
Community fund management orientation	1	8 Jan 2012	53 representatives of different households of the community in the project area	One-day orientation for sensitizing the community about fund management guideline and its terms and conditions as well as roles and responsibilities of community unit (livelihood with DRR unit), NRCS sub-chapter, district chapters and headquarters.
Community level fund management training	1	8-11 Jan 2012	19 people from community and six people from district chapter	Three-day training for capacitating the community and district chapter to manage and operate the community level funds.

Type of training	No. of training	Date/month	Participants	Remarks (Output/outcome/importance of the training)
Project handover workshop	1	11 Jan 2012	53 people including NRCS secretary general, executive director deputy director and other staff, district chapter and sub-chapter governance volunteers and community	Banke district chapter handed over the project to the community unit (livelihood with disaster risk reduction unit) through the Betahani sub-chapter, which was important to enhance a sense of ownership among the community.

Electing new livelihood with DRR unit members: The project had formed 11 member "livelihood with the DRR" unit in 2009 to facilitate the project activities in Holiya VDC. In June, the general assembly of 74 people re-elected the 11 unit members. Among them, four are women.

Providing the institutional support to sub-chapter: The project has contributed NPR 50,000 (CHF 588) for the construction of the office building of Betahani sub-chapter (the project area lies under this sub-chapter) in Banke district. The sub-chapter has already received the land from other donors.

Annual review meeting and lesson learnt workshop: NRCS disaster management department conducted a joint annual review meeting of all projects (13 projects) implemented through the department on 26-27 December. The meeting was held in Chitwan district and participants included 80 people including NRCS senior management, executive director, disaster management director as well as programme/project coordinators, managers and officers from headquarters and 17 districts.

The objectives of the joint review were to enable cross-learning between different projects, review the entire disaster management programme and develop a common understanding of the disaster management programme implementation process. All projects shared their progress, lessons learnt and challenges in the meeting.

The key lessons learnt from the livelihood project are as follows:

- Different families have different needs in community, so livelihood support needs to be tailored according to a family's needs rather than providing uniform support to the whole community.
- Livelihood projects need to be on a five-year cycle to see the impact of project activities.

NRCS hired an external consultant to evaluate the livelihood project. So far, the field work has been completed.

### Outcome 2.3: Emergency shelter

Shelter cluster meetings were held six times in 2011 (on 31 January, 23 February, 1 April, 14 June, 21 October and 5 December) on rotational basis within the shelter cluster member organizations, which include NRCS, IFRC, DUDBC, NSET, LWF, UN-HABITAT, Lumanti, Save the Children, Habitat for Humanity, OHCHR, IOM, ICRC and DP-Net. The meetings discussed and finalized the shelter cluster work plans, shelter cluster terms of reference, meeting calendar, contact list, emergency shelter models, emergency shelter kits and shelter cluster contingency plan in 2011. NRCS and IFRC participated in Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) meetings organized by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA), Humanitarian Support Unit regularly to update shelter cluster among IASC members.

During the reporting period, NRCS, in close coordination with DUDBC, developed an emergency shelter guideline incorporating input from IFRC shelter unit in the Asia Pacific zone office, different departments of NRCS and shelter cluster members in the guideline. The final version of the guideline is expected to be published by the end of May 2012. The guideline is important to provide proper guidance to NRCS units, volunteers and staff for emergency shelter initiatives in Nepal.

In April, NRCS, IFRC and DUDBC jointly organized a two-day contingency planning workshop in Kathmandu. The purpose of the workshop to update the existing contingency and preparedness plan develop a timeline matrix for response and to endorse the standardized shelter kit, NFI kit and shelter models for Nepal. The workshop was facilitated by the shelter delegate from the IFRC Asia Pacific zone office shelter unit. The workshop was joined by 35 people including the representatives from IFRC, UN-HABITAT, NRCS, DUDBC, IOM (CCCM), UN-OCHA, NSET, Lumanti, DP Net Nepal, UNICEF, Habitat for Humanity, Save the Children and the US embassy.

The participants worked in groups to develop response matrixes focusing on flood in Terai (southern plain) and major earthquake in Kathmandu valley. The workshop also finalized the emergency shelter kits for Nepal and recommended lungi (type of wrapper/outfit for men) as an alternate of the male dhoti (outfit for men in the southern region of the country) in the non-food item kits.

Similarly, NRCS has scheduled shelter national disaster response team (NDRT) training in the last week of March 2012. Expected participants of the training are around 20- 25 people including volunteers/staff having representation from selected districts, DUDBC and national headquarters. The purpose of training is to enhance the capacity of volunteers/staff in the field of emergency shelter and build common understanding on its approaches, tools and kits.

### Constraints/challenges

Unavailability of appropriate and relevant training in climate change in Nepal context has been a challenge for the capacity development of the national society in climate change; however, local and nationally available institutes are being explored for such trainings.

### Health and care

Programme component	Outcome
1. Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)	1.1: Establish/continue first aid services through community based volunteers in target districts. 1.2: Ensure target communities are capable of applying effective health promotion and disease prevention measures during normal times and disasters. 1.3: Increase the capacity of NRCS at various levels to support communities to implement CBHFA activities. 1.4: Increase access to safer motherhood services.
2. Reducing the vulnerability to HIV and its impact on most at-risk population	2.1: Preventing further HIV infection among the key target groups of female sex workers, migrants and youth. 2.2: Reducing HIV stigma and discrimination. 2.3: Expanding HIV treatment, care and support needs of orphans and vulnerable children and people living with HIV/AIDS. 2.4: Develop the capacity of district / sub-chapters of NRCS in project districts to ensure ongoing sustainability of HIV activities.
3. Public health in emergencies (PHiE)	3.1: Improve NRCS capacity at headquarters and in two pilot districts to deliver appropriate and timely health services during emergencies. 3.2: Strengthen emergency water and sanitation capacities of NRCS in line with the five year NRCS strategy for emergency water and sanitation.

### Achievements

#### Programme component 1: Community-based health and first aid

During 2011, the project/programme was implemented in six districts with Baitadi and Pyuthan since 2009, Gulmi and Khotang since 2010, and Siraha and Surkhet added to the project in 2011. The major components of the project include first aid, health promotion and disease prevention and capacity building of local Red Cross units. Since 2011, maternal and child health component was also added to the project and Gulmi district was selected as the pilot district for implementation.

During the period, the project received good support and cooperation from its stakeholders in meeting its outcomes. Broadly, the project has reached over 25,000 people in 2011, of which around 14,500 were women.

The funds received for the project was enough to cover the operational plan for 2011. However, it is expected that a gap in the regular funding pattern from 2012 will not allow the project to be continued at the same strength. Therefore, with the level of funding revisions in the plan has been made with focus of the exit strategy to continue project in the four project running districts (Gulmi, Khotang, Siraha and Surkhet). The project has also shared its plan and proposal with other potential partners for additional funding. In Baitadi and Pyuthan, the project completed its three-year cycle and the respective district chapters developed its sustainability plan that will be executed at their own expense.

### Outcome 1.1: Establish/continue first aid services through community-based volunteers in target districts



Students holding posters with HIV control messages in Dolakha district. **Photo:** Nepal Red Cross Society.

Altogether 59 CBHFA volunteers were selected and trained through Module 1 to Module 4 CBHFA training manual in two new districts of Siraha and Surkhet. The CBHFA volunteers provided first aid service to 1,020 people for basic injuries and illness during normal times and other situations like road accidents and social festivals in all project districts. The CBHFA volunteers have also been serving as a link between the communities and the formal health system by providing first aid service, health counselling and referral services.

During the reporting period, a total of 96 people were trained in basic first aid in Gulmi, Khotang, Baitadi and Pyuthan districts. The participants were among the governance volunteers of sub-chapter,

members of junior Red Cross circle and teacher sponsors. The CBHFA volunteers participated in first aid campaign on the World First Aid Day through which more than 1,000 people gained information on the importance of first aid through participation and observation.

Similarly, 364 community households in Gulmi and Khotang participated in the first aid demonstration sessions through which they learnt about first aid techniques for basic injuries such as cuts and wounds. The monthly report from CBHFA volunteers shows that they have been handling basic injuries of the community people. This also indicates that communities are deviating from their traditional practice of treating injuries and progressing towards health service seeking behaviours for basic injuries and illness. .

### Outcome 1.2: Ensure target communities are capable of applying effective health promotion and disease prevention measures during normal times and disasters

Altogether, 480 people gained information on signs and symptoms of common diseases like reparatory diseases, diarrhoea, fever, pneumonia and their preventive measures from the monthly health education sessions in Baitadi, Pyuthan, Gulmi and Khothang districts.

Activities like education sessions, demonstrations and IEC distribution on safe water and hygiene promotion in community schools in Gulmi, Baitadi and Pyuthan have contributed in maintaining basic sanitation as well as maintaining personal hygiene among the children in schools. These schools have been practicing weekly cleaning of school area and its surroundings. Every morning, the children are checked by the school management for maintaining tidiness like clean uniforms, clipped nails and combed hair. Also, the hand washing demonstrations organized in the schools have disseminated information on the importance of hand washing and correct hand washing steps. It is expected the children will further share this information at their household level. Field reports reveal that more than 1,500 children have been reached with hygiene promotion activities.

The sanitation competitions held in Pyuthan, Gulmi and Baitadi was participated by 80 households. In all the three districts, the top three households were awarded. Additionally, 96 toilets built though programme support and individual household contribution in Baitadi, Pyuthan, Gulmi and Khotang respectively indicates that the trend of open defecation is being decreased. In Gulmi, 56 households have built washing platforms and utensil rack/dryer. In Pyuthan ward 7 of the project VDC has been declared as open defecation free. Now, all the 80

households of this ward have toilets through support from programme, local partners and personal contribution.

Volunteers trained in street drama organized a show in their communities in Baitadi, Pyuthan, Gulmi and Khotang districts. The show was based on disseminating information on positive health behaviours to prevent diarrheal diseases. The show was observed by more than 25,000 people in the four districts.

**Outcome 1.3: Increase the capacity of NRCS at various levels to support communities to implement CBHFA activities**

In Siraha and Surkhet districts, project orientations were held for district chapter, sub-chapter and the community. Altogether, 18 CBHFA committees were established at ward level for coordinating the efforts of the CBHFA programme at the local level. The ward level committees in Pyuthan, Baitadi, Gulmi and Khotang have established some funds through community contribution to be used for replenishing first aid materials of CBHFA volunteers as well as for providing first hand support during emergency situations. The total amount of fund in these four districts is NPR 123,000 (approximately CHF 1,447). The ward level committees in all the six districts are functional with involvement in activities like developing community action plan, holding monthly meetings, participation in events and days celebration and fund collection.

Out of six project districts, four districts have started to generate income from the income generation initiatives supported by the programme. Monthly revenue is generated from building rentals from which the respective district chapters have agreed to provide 25 per cent of the income to support some activities after project phase out. Activities to support include volunteer meetings, first aid volunteer refresher training, first aid kit replenishment and celebration of health events and days.

As a result of Red Cross dissemination activities in schools and community, an additional 387 people have enrolled as life members and eight junior Red Cross circles have been formed in all the six programme districts. The sub-chapter office has been established in all the project areas, which maintains close coordination with the ward level committees, CBHFA volunteers and district chapter for planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting.

**Gaining knowledge and helping others**



My name is Lageshwor Yadav and I am a school teacher in Barchawa VDC of Siraha district. Although I am a school teacher, I did not have any knowledge about HIV/AIDS.

One day, I got an opportunity to take an HIV/AIDS class conducted by the Nepal Red Cross Society CBHFA programme in the village. It was then that I learnt about HIV: how it transmits from one person to another and how it can be prevented. After the session, we interacted with other participants and it was realized that we should share the knowledge with other people in the village.

The village is predominantly inhabited by the Musar community (a marginalized community). A considerable number of men have the trend of seasonal migration to neighbouring countries, especially India, to seek employment which increases the risks for HIV transmission. So we supported the Nepal Red Cross Society in disseminating HIV awareness, including prevention and control message in the village.

As a result of constant awareness and counseling, people have started visiting the VTC centre for testing. So far, five positive cases have been identified and coordination have been made with ADRA Nepal (an international organization working in Nepal) to support their treatment. Those identified as being HIV positive are poor and strive hard to make a living, mostly relying on agriculture and labour for their daily wages.

I am thankful to Nepal Red Cross Society CBHFA programme for carrying out such actions that has helped to identify HIV cases which otherwise would not be exposed, leading to hazard and risks. There are other vulnerable communities who should be educated on this type of information so that they can help themselves.

It made me realized that a small individual effort can contribute and bring a positive change. I have started my expedition.

#### Outcome 1.4: Increase access to safer motherhood services

In Gulmi district, several meetings were organized with the local health post, VDC and local clubs to develop action plan for improving access to safe motherhood services. Key activities carried out during the reporting period were as follows:

- Ward level female groups were formed of for coordinating the efforts of project in safe mother services.
- In total 30 people were trained on reproductive health and safe motherhood
- Altogether 20 people were trained on reproductive health and safe motherhood counselling who have provided counselling to 35 other women.
- Healthy child competition was organized with participation of 35 children and more than 200 people as observers. Weight of the baby, vaccination status, sanitation status of the baby and mother as well as parents' knowledge about child care and importance of breast feeding were considered for evaluation indicators in the competition.
- Goan ghar clinic (grass root level clinic of the government) has been activated and equipped with basic medical instruments. Likewise the local health post has also been supported.
- Through local coordination, the free gynae (women reproductive health) camp was organized in Gulmi through which 129 women were examined counselled and 15 were referred for advance medical treatment.

All the activities under this outcome have contributed to raising awareness about safe motherhood practices including pre-natal, neo-natal and post-natal care. Women can now share their reproductive health problems with their male counterparts and other women without hesitation and there is also a provision to receive counselling from trained volunteers. Altogether, 15 uterine prolapsed cases have been identified and have been referred for further treatment.

#### Monitoring visits and meetings

Type of event	Frequency	Place/venue	Participants	Remarks (Findings/importance of the event)
Monitoring visit from headquarters	Six monitoring visits (one visit in each programme district/area)	Siraha, Surkhet, Gulmi, Khotang, Baitadi and Pyuthan districts	Programme staff and governance volunteers	Meeting with project committee in the district, CBHFA volunteers and the people of the project area that helped to ensure effectiveness of the programme through proper planning and implementation.
Monitoring visit of the programme area from district chapter and sub-chapter	Monthly/some times frequently in need basis		Field officer and governance volunteers	Visiting programme area regularly and providing guidance to the programme staff and volunteers. This contributed in maintaining quality in community trainings, rapport building with the community and understanding the constraints and challenges to achieve the desired outputs.
Coordination meetings at district level	Usually quarterly/need basis		District health post, sub-health post, VDC , district development committee, local clubs	The participating organizations have committed to extend their support and cooperation to implement the project the selected VDCs. The VDC provided grant support for health promotion and disease prevention activities. The district health post has provided equipment to the sub-health post for strengthening safe motherhood services in Gulmi district.
Review meeting	Quarterly and annual		National headquarters	Project staff from field and headquarters, CBHFA volunteers and service recipients and governance volunteers from district and headquarters

Districts level quarterly and annual review meetings were held in all programme districts in participation of programme field staff and volunteers, and district chapter and sub-chapter governance volunteers.

### Plan revision

Same activities, namely the CBHFA national facilitator training, lesson learnt workshop and basic first aid training for teacher sponsors were removed from the plan due to the low funding situation. However, CBHFA refresher training was added for volunteers in Baitadi and Pyuthan districts and basic first aid training for district chapter governance volunteers in Gulmi and Khotang districts.

### Programme component 2: HIV programme

In 2011, NRCS implemented HIV/AIDS programme in five districts of Surkhet (commenced in 2005), Jhapa (commenced in 2007), Kaski and Dolakha (commenced in 2009) and Achham (commenced in 2010). The programme phased out in three districts of Surkhet, Jhapa and Achham since the end of June.

The programme was implemented intensively in Kaski and Dolakha districts, whereas follow up activities were carried out in Jhapa, Surkhet and Achham districts. The follow up activities included peer group mobilization, life skill refresher training, peer learning sessions, orientation on voluntary non-remunerated blood donation (VNRBD), street dramas, positive life sharing, competitions and meetings.

In Kaski, the project focused on behaviour change of female sex workers) and their clients while in Dolakha, adopting CBHFA approach, the project activities were focused on HIV, first aid, maternal and child health and nutrition of migrants and their spouses. The project has significantly contributed to adopt safe behaviour of female sex workers in Pokhara of Kaski district. This can be noticed while talking with them.

Broadly, the project output has contributed significantly towards the NRCS HIV/AIDS five-year operational plan (2006-2011) by reaching over 45,000 people directly and indirectly in 2011. The number of people reached figure is much higher than the one (8,964 people) in revised plan 2011. The plan had missed to include around 33,500 people reached through behaviour change communication (BCC) activities (such as street drama), HIV/AIDS awareness rallies, dissemination of IEC materials, display of boards at public places and events celebration such as Condom Day and World AIDS Day.

As the intensive HIV project was phased out in all districts from the end of 2012, only a few follow-up activities will be conducted in Kaski district reaching about around 300 additional FSWs and around 150 clients of FSWs.

### Outcome 2.1: Preventing further HIV infection among the key target groups of female sex workers, migrants and youth

Outreach activities: Peer educators are trained volunteers of the HIV programme. They have been sharing health messages among their peers through one-to-one visits and peer learning sessions in the programme districts. One-to-one sharing is the basic philosophy of the peer education. This approach has been quite effective to disseminate positive peer pressure and change behaviour. The programme has been successful to reach 1,222 FSWs in Kaski district with HIV/AIDS and STIs prevention and control message in 2011.

Similarly, peer educators organized peer learning sessions about HIV/AIDS and adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) in schools and community. The peer educators have formed network of different types including Didi Bahini Samuha (sisters group), Namuna Samuha (model/exemplary group) and Sangeeni Samuha (friends group).

During the reporting period, 75 demonstration sessions were conducted on the proper use of condoms targeting FSWs and their clients in Kaski district. As a result, there has been increased demand for condoms among FSWs and they have gradually developed negotiation skills on the use of condoms with their clients. A total of 68,944 condoms were distributed in Kaski district. Among them, 280 pieces were female condoms. Similarly, four street dramas and 16 participatory learning sessions were conducted in Kaski district benefiting over 500 people. Participants shared their knowledge and attitude on HIV/AIDS and STIs during the participatory learning sessions. They also discussed about the correct use of condom for the safer sex practices. Participatory learning sessions have been proved as important activity in reducing the risk behaviours among the target population.

Operating support centre and referring for voluntary counseling and testing: Support centres are being operated in Kaski and Achham districts with the purpose of sharing information on HIV/AIDS and reproductive health by providing facilities such as video shows, condom distribution and IEC materials for the target groups. The centre received 940 people visitors during this reporting period and has been playing a vital role to

disseminate knowledge and awareness on HIV/AIDS, and referring the target group to voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) centre. The peer educators have been working as focal person for such centres with their major roles and responsibility to educate and counsel visitors in the centres.

A total of 557 people referred for VCT in Kaski district. While 144 people benefited from mobile VCT service in Achham district. Similarly, 606 people were referred for STIs and eight people for other services such as opportunistic infection treatment, anti-retroviral treatment, and care and support in Kaski district.

Special day celebrations: During the reporting period, World AIDS Day, 17<sup>th</sup> Condom Day and 28<sup>th</sup> Candle Light Day were celebrated with different activities such as mass rallies, talk programmes, IEC material displays and distribution, media campaigns, press conferences, condom distribution and street drama performances in Dolakha, Kaski and Achham districts. These activities encouraged close coordination with government agencies and concerned stakeholders and enabled the wider community to learn about HIV/AIDS and the proper use of condoms. Around 10,000 people received knowledge about HIV/AIDS through these activities.

Hoarding/flex board establishment and IEC material distribution: Altogether, 10 hoarding/flex boards (2'X3') with HIV/AIDS prevention and control message were displayed in Achham and Dolakha districts. Similarly, 40,000 brochures and 500 peer educators' manuals were distributed to target groups in Kaski and Achham districts. The brochures were with six different types of messages: HIV/AIDS, STIs, ASRH, life skills, community home-based care (CHBC) and VCT. Approximately, 29,500 people were reached by the dissemination of brochures and hoarding boards display.

Orientation of Club 25: In 2011, an orientation session was conducted on the Club 25 concept for 40 volunteers in Surkhet district to increase involvement of youth in blood donation together with HIV prevention. This orientation included the importance of blood and blood donors, voluntary blood donation and HIV/AIDS and was successful in raising the level of awareness among youth for preventing the possibility of infection through blood transfusion. The Club 25 concept received an overwhelming response and youth participation has significantly increased in blood donation in the Surkhet and Jhapa districts.

## **Outcome 2.2: Reducing the vulnerability to HIV and its impact on most at-risk populations**

Orientations on HIV/AIDS: During the reporting period, NRCS conducted 12 one-day orientations on HIV/AIDS in Pokhara of Kaski districts. A total of 350 people from the police force, mother groups, hotel associations and local youth clubs participated in the orientations. Similarly, 36 female community health volunteers (FCHV) were oriented on HIV/AIDS in Achham district. The main objective of the orientations was to provide basic knowledge on HIV/AIDS and other STIs, and reduce double stigma for female sex workers. The participants said that the orientations could also be for the women such as spouses of migrant workers and clients of FSWs who were at high risk of HIV/AIDS and STI.

Similarly, 193 women from four VDCs were oriented on prevention of mother to child transmission in Achham district. These sessions have proven crucial for reducing HIV transmissions from mother to child among the target population.

Providing trainings to peer educators: A three-day refresher life skill based peer educator training was conducted in Kaski and Achham districts, which trained 52 peer educators, including 32 women. In Kaski, female sex workers have been working as peer educators and in Achham migrants and their spouses are peer educators. The training was conducted on 3-5 January 2011 in Achham and 7-9 April 2011 in Kaski. Similarly, network leadership management training was conducted for 50 peer educators in Kaski district in April.

Likewise, 52 peer educators were provided with gender based violence training in Kaski and Achham districts. The training was quite practical. Most of the participants participated in discussion and openly involved in sharing their experiences about gender based violence. The session on sex workers and gender based violence was quite impressive. The training has been useful to raise the participants' awareness on different aspects of the gender based violence.

Positive life sharing: A total of 360 people repeatedly benefited from positive life sharing. The people living with HIV (PLHIV) individually and in organizational capacity will be requested to share positive life stories/experiences in the various forums organized by the programme. The positive life stories will be developed and disseminated during especial occasions like Condom Day and World AIDS Day. For this, the project will provide minimal monetary support in terms of travel, per diem and to buy some medicine.

Motivating peer educators: During the reporting period, 150 peer educators and FCHVs were provided with T-shirts, caps and bags to motivate them in their project activities. Likewise, 10 active peer educators were rewarded in Achham district with a diary, pen and bag. Such rewards have been effective to motivate peer educator to involve more in the project/HIV/AIDS awareness creating activities.

Support group formation: The project facilitated to form a support group in Achham district. A support group is a loose organization structure form from the representative of target group like PLHIV, FSWs, migrants and their spouses. Their major role is to facilitate the project activities, for example providing educational identifying appropriate people nutrition support.

### **Outcome 2.3: Expanding HIV treatment, care and support needs of orphans and vulnerable children and people living with HIV/AIDS**

Nutrition support was provided to the people enrolled for anti-retroviral treatment during the initial three months (based on the doctor's prescription). The support included nutritious food such as Horlicks, and other food amounting NPR 1700 (approximately CHF 20) per person per month. According to doctors, the support has contributed to improve health of PLHIV to some extent. In 2011, 80 people living with HIV received nutrition support.

Livelihood support such as goat keeping and shop/small-scale business (around NPR 10,000, approximately CHF 118) has helped PLHIV orphan and vulnerable children (OVC) to sustain their life by partially contributing to daily household expenditures. Altogether, 20 PLHIV and OVC received livelihood support in 2011.

Altogether, 50 orphan and vulnerable children were re-enrolled in schools with greater acceptance from the school management, thus reducing stigma and discrimination in Achham district. Due to the lack of economic support and isolation from their friends in school, OVCs had to leave the school, but due to regular advocacy with school teachers and community people, OVCs were able to re-join the school. OVCs were supported with school uniforms, stationery and other required materials needed to attend school. After the project phase out, they can continue their education with the livelihood support provided by the project. During the reporting period, the project supported 249 OVC for school enrolment.

### **Outcome 2.4: Develop the capacity of district/sub-chapters of NRCS in project districts to ensure ongoing sustainability of HIV activities**

Developing capacity of NRCS and peer networks: A number of specific events were conducted including: orientation and CBHFA terminal meetings, peer learning group meetings, awareness-raising events at community level, VCT services and healthy baby growth monitoring to develop capacity of NRCS district chapters and sub-chapters, and peer networks in programme districts. District chapters and sub-chapters have taken responsibility for programme implementation and have been tapping local resources or started dialogue with various stakeholders for the continuation of the HIV programme in their communities.

All health related organizations in the districts have started to work on planning, implementation and coordination to build mutual alliances for the betterment of the programme. In 2011, Achham district chapter was supported with computer and multimedia (projector) out project activities at district level.

A staff member from the NRCS headquarters health and care department participated on the 10<sup>th</sup> International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific (ICAAP) held in Korea in August with the support of IFRC. ICAAP was the pre-eminent regional forum for HIV/AIDS in Asia Pacific. It was an opportunity for NRCS to exchange lessons learnt and best practices on the implementation of comprehensive HIV programmes among diverse range of participants including representatives from governments, communities, and civil society organizations, development partners, academics and the private sectors of different countries in Asia Pacific .

Awareness-raising competitions: During the reporting period, different competitions such as essay writing and quiz competitions were held in Lapilang and Babare VDCs in Dolakha district. The objective of essay competition was to create awareness of Red Cross health activities, with the topic "Red Cross is the Friend of Sorrow". Altogether, 15 participants participated in competition with the top three competitors receiving prizes and others receiving certificates of appreciation. The purpose of the quiz competition was to create awareness on health issues including HIV/AIDS, reproductive health and first aid. Altogether 20 participants, including peer educators and CBHFA volunteers, participated in the competition. All participants received certificates of appreciation and the first three winners of each competition also received prizes.

Similarly, a healthy baby competition was organized in Lapilang VDC in Dolakha district in coordination with sub-health post. The purpose of the competition was to create awareness on the importance of personal

hygiene and care for healthy babies. Altogether, 46 babies participated in the competition (20 girls and 26 boys) with the top three winners receiving certificates and prizes and the others receiving letters of appreciation.

First aid refresher training: In Dolakha district, CBHFA volunteers were mobilized to disseminate messages on HIV prevention and control, women's reproductive health and safer motherhood in the project communities (Babare and Lapilang VDCs) and also provided first aid for the minor injuries in the community. The volunteers meet on a quarterly basis and share their experiences, ideas, and plan for the next quarter on how to disseminate health messages more effectively in the community. During the reporting period, 42 CBHFA volunteers refreshed their knowledge and skills through first aid refresher trainings in Babare and Lapilang VDCs of Dolakha district.

Monitoring and supervision: During the reporting period, monitoring visits were carried out from the headquarters twice in each district of Dolakha, Kaski and Achham. The district chapters made monthly monitoring visits to the project areas. While the sub-chapter monitored the project activities regularly and frequently in need basis. During the visits, they interacted with the staff members to provide them technical and conceptual knowledge on how to conduct the programme effectively.

The visits were important for assessing the progress and challenges of the project and providing on the spot guidance to the staff and volunteers of the project activities

Coordination and collaboration: Two coordination meetings were held at national headquarters to discuss on sharing resource for IEC materials and assess the outcome of Condom Day celebration. The meetings were participated by NRCS health and care department staff and other organizations working in HIV/AIDS.

Similarly, two coordination meetings were held in each of Dolakha and Achham districts. The meeting was mainly focused on creating an enabling environment to conduct outreach activities and reduce social stigma in the community. The meeting was also important for sharing:

- Problems faced by FSWs and other peer educators.
- HIV/AIDS knowledge and experience among the stakeholders.
- Programme challenges and constraints, and exploring possible solutions.

The participants of the meeting included representatives from the district health office, district AIDS coordination committee and other line agencies, local community based organizations and Red Cross volunteers and staff.

Review meetings and sustainability planning workshop: Sustainability planning workshops were conducted in Dolakha and Achham districts together with the district chapter and sub-chapter governance volunteers and local stakeholders including representatives from government and non-government organizations and community. The workshops drafted a plan to continue the minimum project activities in the project area after the project is phased out.

Similarly, review meetings were conducted in Dolakha, Kaski and Achham districts. The meetings were crucial to check the project progress, discuss challenges and document lessons learnt and best practices.

The following lessons learnt/best practices have been documented:

- Support centres have been the best meeting place for target groups such as FSWs for interacting and gaining knowledge on HIV/AIDS. There is provision of tea during the visit. The support centre would be more useful if visual aids such movies and documentary about HIV/AIDS are placed in coordination with concern stakeholders.
- Pictorial IEC/BCC materials are effective tools to disseminate HIV/AIDS message among the target groups, especially those who are uneducated. So sufficient number of pictorial IEC/BCC materials needs to be distributed among the FSWs and other target groups.
- Continued monitoring and supportive supervision are necessary for peer educators since it is a BCC programme.
- Mobilization of FSWs as peer educators has been an effective way to educate their peers on HIV/AIDS and promote their negotiation skills for proper use of condoms.

### **Programme component 3: Public health in emergencies**

#### **Outcome 3.1: Improve NRCS capacity at headquarters and in two pilot districts to deliver appropriate and timely health services during emergencies**

The NRCS Sixth Development Plan has identified public health in emergencies response as priority programme and the national society has gradually been developing capacities in public health in emergencies response.

As there was low funding for this component, few of the planned activities could take place. Nevertheless, NRCS developed public health in emergency manual and operational guideline, and conducted trainings with the technical support of an external consultant. Four consultative meetings were held among the concerned departments and sections such as disaster management and health and water and sanitation during the drafting process.

A regional emergency health training was held in Kathmandu organized jointly by NRCS and IFRC involving a total of 19 participants from the national Red Cross Red Crescent societies from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Twelve resource persons provided facilitation from IFRC (from the zone and region), NRCS, UNFPA and UNICEF. The aim of the training was to enhance the national society emergency health preparedness and response capacity by developing a pool of health professionals who can be quickly deployed domestically or internationally for assessment, planning, implementation and coordination of emergency health interventions.

In September, as there was a potential risk of a dengue outbreak in Nepal, NRCS conducted a dengue prevention and control training in Chitawan district in coordination with the Epidemiology and Disease Control Division of the Nepal government and IFRC. A total of 31 participants from Chitawan, Nawalparasi and Rupandehi districts participated the training. The purpose of the training was to develop resource persons at district level so that they can be mobilized to train more people in the community and disseminate dengue prevention and control messages promptly if there is any outbreak.

NRCS conducted a public health in emergency training in the last week of December in Pyuthan district. A total of 25 Nepal Red Cross staff and volunteers working in disaster response and first aid participated the training, from five districts of Pyuthan, Bardiyaya, Jumla, Nawalparasi and Salyan. The objectives of the training were to:

- Develop district level human resource on emergency health response.
- Test the recently development public health in emergency training manual and guideline.

In 2012, there is plan to roll out the public health in emergency programme in an additional five districts, subject to the availability of resources.

### **Outcome 3.2: Strengthen emergency water and sanitation capacities of NRCS in line with the five-year NRCS strategy for emergency water and sanitation**

NRCS endorsed a new Emergency Water and Sanitation Strategic Framework (2011-2015) and is now able to deliver quality water and sanitation services in a more coordinated way during an emergency.

Following the arrival of the Water and Sanitation Kit 5, donated by Netherlands Red Cross through IFRC last year, NRCS organized a water and sanitation national disaster response team training using the Kit 5 materials from 10 to 15 June 2011. The training covered mass water treatment installation and maintenance of the treatment plant, distribution of safe water, and water quality monitoring. It is seen as a major milestone in producing national level resource persons on emergency water and sanitation in Nepal. The participants of the training were staff/volunteers working in the humanitarian relief field from NRCS (headquarters and selected district chapters), government agencies and other concern agencies and the facilitators were the water and sanitation specialists/resource persons from IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, NRCS water and sanitation staff and NORIT company (the Kit 5 manufacturer) staff.

In May, the NRCS water and sanitation programme coordinator participated in a water and sanitation coordination meeting in Kuala Lumpur with the support IFRC Asia Pacific zone office. Additionally, as a positive example of regional sharing of technical expertise, the NRCS water and sanitation programme coordinator was invited as a facilitator for the sanitation training in Afghanistan in the first week of December.

Several pledges for emergency water and sanitation were received late in the year, including for emergency water and sanitation, and participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) training at national and district levels (from DFID through IFRC) and the provision of two water and sanitation Kits 5 (from Japanese Red Cross through IFRC). The activities for these pledges are being combined into an emergency water and sanitation operational plan for 2012, submitted to IFRC.

## Constraints or Challenges

- Retention of trained volunteers is seen as one of the biggest challenges faced by all programmes.
- Low socio-economic status of community is a barrier as they prioritize their household chores rather than the sessions, making behaviour change more difficult.
- Lack of appropriate space makes participatory learning sessions difficult during unpleasant weather.
- Some difficulties were faced to provide support for orphans due to limited resources in care and support components.
- Sustainability of the HIV programme is seen as another challenge. Keeping this in mind, the district planning for 2013 prioritized an integrated approach in these activities which will help to continue basic HIV interventions at a small scale after the programme phases out. In order to minimize these constraints and challenges, a strong integrated approach is necessary in the HIV programme of NRCS.

## Organizational development

Programme component	Outcome
1 Volunteer management	1.1: Further strengthen the volunteer management system and leadership capacity of NRCS volunteers at different levels. 1.2: Enhance the capacity of junior/youth members and volunteers to provide effective and qualitative services to vulnerable communities. 1.3: Increase the participation and support of women from different castes, religions and ethnicities at all levels within NRCS.
2 Enhance the capacity of NRCS support services	2.1: Support the development of NRCS financial management systems and domestic fundraising and income generation skills. 2.2: Enhance the overall quality and capacity of NRCS planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) functions. 2.3: Explore the feasibility of a Human Resource Development Institute within NRCS.

## Achievements

### Programme component 1: Volunteer management

NRCS developed a 'light' operational alliance for organizational development, based on the framework developed in 2009. The framework has prioritized the national society's key organization development activities for 2010-2013. In 2011, all the organizational development related programmes and activities were conducted in line with the priorities set under the framework, however discussions are ongoing as to how to ensure the effectiveness of this model.

### Outcome 1.1: Further strengthen the volunteer management system and leadership capacity of NRCS volunteers at different levels

During the reporting period, volunteer management project focused on updating the website ([www.rcvolunteers.org.np](http://www.rcvolunteers.org.np)) at headquarters level, volunteer information system (VIS) establishment at district level, orientation and mobilization of volunteers during the earthquake operation and NRCS General Assembly. In addition, leadership trainings were provided to governance volunteers of district chapters. In 2011, the programme have been successful to capacitate around 7,300 people including over 3,000 women through orientations, trainings and volunteer notebook supports, the detail of which is given in the table below. The programme has a plan to capacitate over 7,000 people in 2012.

Improving volunteer database: During the reporting period, the volunteer database website was updated regularly at headquarters level. VIS has been installed in additional 19 districts (Dolakha, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Sindhupalchowk, Dhading, Nuwakot, Lalitpur, Kavre, Bhaktapur, Rautahat, Baglung, Parbat, Syangja, Gulmi, Rukum, Rolpa, Salyan, Pyuthan and Dang). So far, VIS has been installed in 51 districts out of 75 districts in Nepal.

VIS at district chapters has made it easier to access volunteers for regular Red Cross activities during normal time as well as during emergency response. Majority of trained volunteers were accessed easily and deployed during the earthquake response in September.

In April 2011, around 50 volunteers were oriented and mobilized for logistics support during the NRCS 40<sup>th</sup> General Assembly in Bhaktapur district, which involved more than 300 people from 75 district chapters and headquarters. Orientation session helped volunteers for providing effective services to accomplish General Assembly successfully. Similarly, NRCS mobilized over 600 volunteers to undertake assessment and more

than 700 volunteers for relief distribution in response to 6.8 Richter scale earthquake that struck eastern Nepal in September.

Strengthening capacity of volunteers/staff through training/orientation: Altogether, 124 NRCS governance volunteers from 69 districts were empowered with volunteer management skills through volunteer management orientation sessions during the five regional seminars held in Doti, Rolpa, Mustang, Sindhupalchowk, and Panchthar in 2011. Similarly, 60 volunteers and staff from 30 districts were orientated on volunteer management through the sessions organized in Sindhupalchowk and Doti districts.

In November, 28 programme managers and officers were oriented on volunteer management and global volunteer accident insurance at national headquarters. The orientation was important for the development of skills for mobilizing volunteers in normal and emergency situations and on the procedures to be followed, as well as the importance of global volunteer accident insurance. A major achievement of the orientation was the commitment of programme managers to contribute funding for global volunteer accident insurance for their programme volunteers in 2012.

A three-day training on volunteer management and organizational development was conducted on 15-17 December in Kaski district for governance volunteers of 20 district chapters. The training was participated by 20 coordinators/chairpersons from district organization development committee in districts. The training has empowered the district organizational development committees with skills on effective volunteer management. The volunteer note book has been an effective tool to monitor activities of volunteer during deployment.

On 21-23 December, a leadership and management training was conducted at Parsa district for 21 newly elected governance volunteers from 21 districts. The training was useful to capacitate the newly elected governance with leadership and management skills and techniques. The participants of the training have developed an annual plan of their respective districts. The training has also been useful to improve the district reporting system. National headquarters has received the quarterly reports from the district as expected.

Altogether, 38 governance volunteers and staff from 19 districts (where the database system was established) were oriented on volunteer management and Red Cross Movement through the orientation sessions held at NRCS National Training Centre, Banepa. The volunteer management concept, volunteer website, volunteer database system, volunteer insurance, Red Cross Movement, Red Cross emblem and the concept of well-functioning national societies were discussed in the sessions.

International Volunteer Day celebration: During the reporting period, NRCS undertook a 25-day celebration programme for International Volunteer Day from 10 November to 5 December 2011, supported by the IFRC South Asian regional office. The major activities included inter-school competitions (wall magazines and art competitions), inter-college essay competitions, inter-Red Cross Action Team poem competitions, first aid simulations, blood donations and recognition of the 30 best volunteers with certification.

The objectives of the International Volunteer Day celebration were to:

- Promote the volunteering spirit within NRCS activities.
- Create opportunities for all people to volunteer.
- Strengthen relationships with United Nations volunteers, Government of Nepal and other stakeholders to encourage working together in future.

Similarly, NRCS presented volunteer investment and value audit results of different programmes (such as HIV/AIDS programme) in global volunteer conference held in Budapest, Hungary on 15-17 September, and in webinars (seminars on internet) on measuring the economic value of volunteers organized by IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur on 12 October and South Asia regional office, New Delhi on 7 December.

Rewarding volunteers: In 2011, altogether 150 volunteers were awarded and certified during regional seminars and General Assembly. Similarly, NRCS produced 5,000 field notebooks (field work diaries) for volunteers and visibility materials (150 t-shirts) and distributed to volunteers. So far, 3750 field notebooks have been distributed to volunteers in different districts.

The field notebooks are important for record keeping and reporting on volunteer mobilization. Volunteers are asked to prepare a daily report in the notebook and submit it to the concerned district chapter when they complete their designated mission/operation. The volunteer notebook gives the clear picture of involvement of volunteers and their services (information of volunteers who, what, when, how many times he/she involved in services). Evaluation and motivation of the volunteers are easier from the note book.

During the reporting period, 1,290 volunteers were insured with Global Accident Insurance. This insurance has motivated the volunteers to provide more time for Red Cross activities, ensuring better services for vulnerable communities. Many district chapters are committed to generating funds for additional volunteer insurance.

### **Outcome 1.2: Enhance the capacity of junior/youth members and volunteers to provide effective and qualitative services to vulnerable communities**

The junior/youth Red Cross programme focused on strengthening coordination among the district chapters and sub-chapters, and promoting their working relationships through the organization of forums and sub-forums to better manage their junior/youth circles and involve them in Red Cross humanitarian activities within their respective fields. As a result, the junior/youth programme contributed towards the overall organizational development of NRCS.

In 2011, the programme continued in three districts of Sankhuwashabha, Okhaldhunga and Bajura targeting 12,600 junior youth volunteers and members. The major activities during the reporting period include: programme orientations to three programme districts, formation of sub-forum and circles, holding competitions, stationery support to the junior/youth Red Cross circles, junior/youth camps, and junior/youth Red Cross programme orientation in two remote districts. These activities capacitated around 7,500 (versus target 12,600) junior/youth volunteers and members in 2011.

#### Programme

orientations/workshops: During the reporting period, each programme district provided orientations to their junior/youth volunteers focusing on formation of district junior/youth forums and sub-forums and their roles and responsibilities, as well as activities to be conducted during the year. The major responsibilities of the junior/youth Red Cross volunteers' are:

- Active involvement in providing support to vulnerable people and social services.
- Involvement in humanitarian activities such as assisting people affected by disaster and crisis
- Dissemination of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.
- Monitoring of proper use of Red Cross emblem and facilitate for avoiding the misuse.
- Organize and participate in different competitions such as Red Cross quiz contests, speech competition.
- Supporting youth as an agent of behavior change (encouraging socially responsible and humanitarian behaviour).



Red Cross junior and youth volunteers participating in an orientation session in Bajura district. **Photo:** Nepal Red Cross Society.

Junior/youth Red Cross programme orientation/workshops were conducted in two remote districts (Manang and Taplejung) separately. The purpose of the workshops were to disseminate Red Cross Movement knowledge and develop infrastructure for junior/youth Red Cross in remote districts. The district chapters have developed district level junior/youth Red Cross and plan to make their junior/youth Red Cross circles more efficient for involving in Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement activities. In total, 70 participants including 30 young people had actively participated the workshop in two districts.

#### Establishing junior/youth sub-forums:

Forums and sub-forums are the functional bodies of junior/youth volunteers formed by the programme for effective implementation of the project activities. In 2011, altogether 15 junior/youth sub-forums (five sub-forums in each district) were established in programme districts, which are responsible for coordinating all the junior/youth activities within the assigned areas. The sub-forums in each district organized quiz contest,

drama (practical demonstration of Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement) and speech competitions about Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in coordination with junior/youth Red Cross circles, sub-chapters and district chapters within the respective area, which benefited around 2,000 junior/youth Red Cross members/volunteers in a district (around 6,000 people in three districts).

Empowering junior/youth Red Cross circles and volunteers: During the reporting period, the programme supported for six two-day junior/youth camps (two camps per project district) involving 250 junior/youth volunteers and members. The camps motivated junior/youth volunteers/members to actively engage in humanitarian work. The major content of leadership training for junior/youth Red Cross volunteers were also integrated in the camps as leadership training was removed from the plan because of funding situation.

Similarly, each programme district chapter provided in-kind support to 10 junior Red Cross circles in their district, totalling 30 junior Red Cross circles in three programme districts. The support included registers, circle letter pads, Red Cross flags, basic first aid kits and photos of Henry Dunant. The support has been useful for enabling the circles to maintain records, correspond with concerned Red Cross units using letter pads and promoting the identity of Red Cross circles.

National junior youth conference: In February, NRCS Kaski district chapter organized the 31<sup>st</sup> National Junior Youth Conference in Pokhara in which 175 junior/youth delegates and teacher sponsors from 49 districts participated. In addition, central committee governance members, national headquarters staff, executives from Kaski district chapter, representatives of ICRC, IFRC and delegates of Belgian Red Cross (Flanders) and Norwegian Red Cross were present. The conference reviewed junior/youth Red Cross policies and programmes and set out future guidelines to address the emerging challenges integrating with capacity building to solve urgent issues.

In the conference resolution, the Red Cross youths committed to refrain from political activities and smoking and imbibing alcohol; to make school environments plastic-free; to increase youth involvement and to use Red Cross pins in programmes for visibility; and expand emergency preparedness activities in schools.

### **Outcome 1.3: Increase the participation and support of women from different castes, religions and ethnicities at all levels within NRCS**

In 2011, NRCS carried out some follow up activities of the gender and social inclusion project in Sangjya and Lamjung districts, which had been started in 2009. This included project orientations at the district and sub-chapter level, skill based trainings for the vulnerable women, gender training for volunteers, staff and community people scholarships for the girl students and the development of a scholarship policy. A total of 283 people including 64 males were directly benefitted by the project. The target was 270 people.

Conducting project orientation: District chapter and sub-chapter executives, women development committee members, representative from VDC and local NGOs, project staff and community were oriented on detail plan of operation of the project in Sangjya and Lamjung districts. A total of 98 people including 42 males had participated in the orientation. Project orientation was important to make the district chapters, sub-chapters and concern stakeholders aware on the detailed plan of action, activities, timeline, role and responsibilities of stakeholders and budget. This led to timely accomplishment of planned activities.

Conducting trainings: Aiming to develop the gender advocates in the district and sub-chapter, the gender training was conducted in district/subchapter levels. A total of 48 people including volunteers, women development committees, district staff and community people had participated the trainings. Among them, seven people were male. The gender training contributed to raise awareness on gender sensitization in district chapter/sub-chapter and project areas.

The project also provided skill-based refresher training in animal husbandry for 67 people including seven males from the communities to refresh and enhance their skills especially in providing appropriate food, shelter and care for to gain the maximum benefit. The training was also important to provide the participants knowledge on preventive measures of the animal diseases and illness. The participants have received the skills of treating minor animal diseases and they are aware on contacting near veterinary clinic for the treatment if the illness is not manageable.

Providing support to the economically vulnerable women: In 2011, 49 vulnerable women received support (NPR 5,000 equivalent to CHF 59 for each woman) for the income generation activities from the revolving fund, established established by the project in 2009. With the amount, the women have started different livelihood activities such as animal husbandry (such as goat keeping) and grocery. They will pay back the

amount when they can in future (usually within a year). Each project district has guideline to mobilize the revolving fund smoothly in their community.

Supporting talented girls for higher education: Three girls (two girls from Syangja and one girl from Lamjung) received education scholarship in 2011. Because of the scholarship, the economically poor girls got opportunities to continue their higher education, and improve their ability and status. Both the districts had established scholarship fund (NPR 75,000 equivalent to CHF 882 in Lamjung and NPR 40,000 equivalent to CHF 471 in Syangja) in 2010 with the support of project. With that fund, the district chapters are able to continue the scholarship activities in the days to come from the interests of the fund.

Monitoring, communication/reporting and review meetings: In 2011, two monitoring visits were carried out by the headquarters while the district chapters and sub-chapters made it on monthly basis. The field visits were important to get the actual situation of the project activities and identify gaps and possible solution to implement the activities in an effective way.

There was regular telephonic communication among headquarters, district chapters and sub-chapters about the progress of the project activities. Headquarters received reports on a monthly and quarterly basis from the district chapters. Project review meetings were conducted at headquarters, concern district chapters and sub-chapters. The meetings were important to discuss overall achievement of the project and document challenges and recommendations for future programming.

#### **Programme component 2: Enhance the capacity of NRCS support services**

##### **Outcome 2.1: Support the development of NRCS financial management systems and domestic Fundraising and income generation skills**

IFRC South Asia regional office has been supporting NRCS in strengthening its financial management capacity since 2009. In 2011, NRCS worked for replacing its accounting software (Scala) with new software on accounting and warehouse management (Microsoft Dynamics Navision) and conducted training/workshops for developing accounting and reporting skills. Emerging issues of finance management were discussed and efforts were made to reduce major audit comments.

Replacing accounting software: NRCS is replacing its accounting software (Scala) with new accounting and warehouse management software (Microsoft Dynamics Navision) with the support of IFRC South Asia regional office, WFP, NRCS disaster management programme and the NRCS finance development fund. The software was procured in July 2011 and a consultant was hired to customize it for the specific needs of NRCS.

In July, a workshop was conducted for 21 key finance, warehouse and procurement personnel of NRCS to develop a common understanding about the current needs and identify the major requirements for the software. A second workshop was conducted at Budol Banepa in November to finalize the requirements, joined by over 30 people including NRCS chairperson, secretary general, treasurer, executive director, directors, deputy directors and finance managers/officers. Following the workshop, the consultant prepared a functional requirement document and submitted to NRCS management for approval. The whole process of customization is expected to be completed by April 2012.

Minimizing audit issues: NRCS conducted a one-day workshop on 23 December to minimize audit issues by making programme and finance people more aware about the comments of auditor. NRCS senior management, programme managers and finance managers participated in the workshop. NRCS hired an external consultant (senior chartered accountant) to make the workshop more effective. The workshop was also attended by the director from IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur. After observing the consultant's presentation on key audit issues, the director highlighted a number of issues common within underdeveloped countries such as finance, logistics, legal aspects, human resources, information technology, programme implementation, constitution, rules and regulation, team efforts and planning for risk management.

The workshop provided the following recommendations and way forward:

- Firstly, identify common issues and prioritise them.
- Test and verify the issues and apply them in practical work.
- Identify the risks of the audit issues identified and categorise them in two levels (governance and management).
- Improve and strengthen internal audit to minimize risks.
- Follow rules and regulations at all levels.
- Improve organizational culture.

Developing skills in accounting and reporting: An account-keeping and store management training was conducted from 12 to 14 December 2011. The objective of this training was to enhance the account keeping and reporting capacity of district chapters/branches by providing basic knowledge and skills of accounting and inventory management. Participants raised issues openly in depth and the training became successful to deliver clear idea regarding account keeping, inventory and resource management. It was recommended by all participants that such training should be provided to all branches and refresher is required in due course of time.

### **Outcome 2.2: Enhance the overall quality and capacity of NRCS planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting functions**

As this component was not specifically funded, multilaterally or bilaterally, most of the planned activities could not be implemented during this reporting period. Nevertheless, IFRC has been supporting NRCS through technical input, coaching, training and onsite mentoring. The NRCS PMER unit has closely been linked with the PMER unit in IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur for technical input and coordinating the PMER aspects of all the IFRC supported programmes in Nepal together with the IFRC country office.

Onsite mentoring: PMER resource persons from IFRC Asia Pacific zone visited NRCS in September and December (one person in September and two in December) on their mission to national society PMER capacity building through onsite mentoring including the following activities:

- Facilitated monitoring and evaluation training at the NRCS headquarters for 19 people including water and sanitation project team and, staff of other units and departments from national headquarters.
- Reviewed the water and sanitation logical framework and developed a monitoring and evaluation plan with the project team.
- Carried out a field visit to the water and sanitation project in Nanglebhare VDC of Kathmandu district to mentor the PMER, and water and sanitation staff onsite monitoring and evaluation.
- Prepared a report on the existing monitoring and evaluation system of the project and provided key recommendations for improvement.
- Facilitated one-day evaluation training for key programme managers at national headquarters.
- Facilitate a two-day reporting workshop for reporting focal persons at national headquarters.
- Facilitated one-day workshop to collect NRCS overarching PMER needs and challenges and prepared a concept paper for the development of a generic PMER framework for NRCS.

The NRCS disaster management in rural development project supported by Danish Red Cross, and the water and sanitation programme contributed some funds and managed these trainings/workshops and field visit in Nepal. Discussions are ongoing with the PMER unit at IFRC Asia Pacific zone office for further development of NRCS PMER capacity.

Training opportunity for staff at PMER unit: During the reporting period, reporting officer from the NRCS PMER unit participated on reporting workshop at Kuala Lumpur and regional PMER network meeting at New Delhi with the support of IFRC. The workshop and meeting were the opportunity for the participant to update knowledge and skills on:

- IFRC report writing.
- Difference between reporting and communications.
- Perspectives on reporting from host and partner national societies.
- IFRC financial systems and how these relate to narrative reporting.

The meeting was a useful platform to discuss the outstanding PMER issues and challenges, and share best practices among countries in Asia Pacific.

### **Outcome 2.3: Explore the feasibility of a Human Resource Development Institute within NRCS**

Since this programme component has not been funded, none of the planned activities were implemented during the reporting period. However Belgian Red Cross (Flanders) has been exploring possibilities to support these activities bilaterally.

### **Constraints or Challenges**

- Due to the lack of sufficient funding, some activities such as leadership training could not be accomplished in junior/youth Red Cross programme.
- Retaining of a large number of trained junior/youth volunteers and members has been a challenge. There is high mobility/migration of youths for their further study and fetching opportunity.

- Because of the limited budget, most of the activities of gender and social inclusion project were removed during plan revision.
- The volunteer information system was installed in 19 districts only, while the target was 32 districts. The reason behind this was the delay in election/nominations of NRCS central and district executive committees.

## Humanitarian values

Programme component	Outcome
1. Internal advocacy on Humanitarian Values and monitoring	Improved understanding, integration, and monitoring of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values within NRCS programmes.
2. Emergency communication and media relation	Improved emergency communication and media skills of NRCS headquarters and district level staff to support the promotion of humanitarian values

## Achievements

As the humanitarian values programme has not been funded, none of the activities planned under this plan were carried out. Activities adjustments were made in the implementation schedule affected by internal and external causes.

## Working in partnership

NRCS continued to coordinate its activities with UN agencies, government organizations, IFRC, ICRC, partner national societies, and national and international non-governmental organizations for effective programme implementation. In recent years, the role of the IFRC Country Office in Nepal has shifted away from programme funding, focusing instead on technical support, advocacy, representation and coordination. The IFRC country office has been playing a strong role in-country to connect NRCS and Movement partners to the various networks and sharing information on key developments within the humanitarian and development sectors through the monthly information sharing meetings and regular communication through mailing lists.

Red Cross Movement partners have also been working together to improve preparedness for large scale disasters in Nepal, in particular for the possibility of a major earthquake affecting Kathmandu valley. Several planning meetings were held to further define the role of different partners in supporting NRCS, as well as real-time testing of radio and satellite communications equipment from assembly points in the valley. The process culminated into a three-day Movement earthquake simulation exercise in September, designed and facilitated by a UK-based consulting firm HumEx with support from IFRC disaster management staff, several partner national societies, ICRC, IFRC and many NRCS headquarters and district level staff and volunteers joined the exercise. There is a plan for similar simulation exercise in 2012.

NRCS worked collaboratively with a wide range of stakeholders including Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee members including the Ministry of Home Affairs at national level and District Disaster Relief Committee including the district administrative office at district level for diarrhoea prevention operation and earthquake response. NRCS also participated in the Nepal government's national polio campaign 2011 under the "Global Polio Eradication Initiative". These initiatives have strengthened partnerships with the government and other agencies, such as the World Health Organization and UNICEF.

NRCS and Korean National Red Cross have signed memorandum of understanding on cooperation in sustainable development of water and sanitation operations in Nepal. Efforts are ongoing to explore more partnerships with new partner national societies and private organizations to further diversity the support based for NRCS.

NRCS has also been cooperating with other organizations and partner national societies in a range of other programme areas, as well as hosting international different trainings. In November, NRCS hosted international field school training in Chitwan district. The training was organized by Norwegian Red Cross in coordination with Canadian Red Cross and IFRC. A total of 37 delegates from different countries participated in the training, out of which five were from NRCS. NRCS also mobilised some 80 staff and volunteers to facilitate the engagement of the teams with the local community as part of the exercise. The field school was an important opportunity for NRCS staff and volunteers to experience a large scale emergency operation and learn more about disaster response and emergency health.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

Community participation and involvement of concern stakeholders including local government authorities have been encouraged to a large extent at every stage of programming (planning, implementation and internal evaluation), enhancing the sense of ownership among the community and stakeholders. Other strategies considered for the sustainability of the programmes include:

- Institutional and human resource development and capacity building.
- Demand driven approach.
- Coordination and collaboration with local level stakeholders especially government authorities.
- Use of participatory appraisal tools.
- Volunteer involvement and management.
- Woman empowerment and leadership development.
- Focus on vulnerable group and social inclusion.
- Maximum use of local resource and technology.

The IFRC Long Term Strategic Framework (2012-2015) for Nepal has directly been linked to the main priorities and areas of intervention as outlined in the NRCS Sixth Development Plan (2011-2015). Additionally, IFRC through its country, regional and zone offices, has been supporting the further improvement of programme integration, systemization and quality through technical support, mentoring and training opportunities for NRCS staff and volunteers.

## Looking ahead

NRCS sixth development plan (2011-2015) has set strategic aims and key action areas for fulfilling the vision and mission of the society. The sixth development plan was prepared harmonizing all strategic development efforts with all relevant national and international contexts including the Strategy 2020 of IFRC, the cooperation strategy of ICRC, the development plan of Government of Nepal and the strategic commitments of NRCS made at statutory meetings of the organization.

IFRC is committed to support NRCS achieve these goals and the newly developed IFRC long term strategic framework for Nepal for 2012-2015 focuses on a number of key areas for the provision of strategic and technical support. IFRC will also continue to play a strong role in coordination, advocacy and international representation, in line with Strategy 2020 and IFRC business lines.

## How we work

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

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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



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 nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

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Please send all funding pledges to [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org).

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

## Development Programme Financial Report

MAANP001 - Nepal

Annual Report 2011

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/9998
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Programme	MAANP001
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>	438,321	573,217	349,793	20,397	181,000	1,562,728	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	33,014	61,378	25,823	0	48,468	168,682	
<b>Income</b>							
<u>Cash contributions</u>							
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	40,702					40,702	
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>					10,000	10,000	
<i>DFID Partnership grant</i>	0	-0			76,651	76,651	130,237
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	85,323	260,306	10,665		10,665	366,960	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	1,404					1,404	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	33,689					33,689	
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>		195,612	91,285		0	286,897	
<i>United States Government - USAID</i>	28,378					28,378	149,342
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>189,496</b>	<b>455,918</b>	<b>101,951</b>		<b>97,316</b>	<b>844,681</b>	<b>279,580</b>
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>Services Fees</i>					52,042	52,042	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>					<b>52,042</b>	<b>52,042</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>189,496</b>	<b>455,918</b>	<b>101,951</b>		<b>149,359</b>	<b>896,723</b>	<b>279,580</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>222,510</b>	<b>517,295</b>	<b>127,774</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>197,826</b>	<b>1,065,405</b>	<b>279,580</b>
<b>Coverage = D / A</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>109%</b>	<b>68%</b>	

## II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	33,014	61,378	25,823	0	48,468	168,682	
<b>C. Income</b>	189,496	455,918	101,951		149,359	896,723	279,580
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-117,034	-245,980	-112,221		-154,036	-629,270	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>105,476</b>	<b>271,315</b>	<b>15,553</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43,790</b>	<b>436,134</b>	<b>279,580</b>

## Development Programme Financial Report

MAANP001 - Nepal

Annual Report 2011

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/9998
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Programme	MAANP001
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>438,321</b>	<b>573,217</b>	<b>349,793</b>	<b>20,397</b>	<b>181,000</b>	<b>1,562,728</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	769	24,973					24,973	-24,204
Construction Materials	36,220							36,220
Clothing & Textiles	300							300
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	10,431							10,431
Medical & First Aid	984							984
Teaching Materials	9,074							9,074
Other Supplies & Services	27,684							27,684
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Su</b>	<b>85,463</b>	<b>24,973</b>					<b>24,973</b>	<b>60,489</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	6,921							6,921
Computers & Telecom	30,822	1,528				2,340	3,868	26,954
Office & Household Equipment	33,885					1,567	1,567	32,318
Others Machinery & Equipment	1,969	263	891	272		-1,426	0	1,969
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>73,597</b>	<b>1,791</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>272</b>		<b>2,481</b>	<b>5,435</b>	<b>68,162</b>
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Distribution & Monitoring	1,440							1,440
Transport & Vehicles Costs	33,387	2,080	7,400	3,027		-442	12,065	21,322
Logistics Services		1,418					1,418	-1,418
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>34,826</b>	<b>3,498</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>3,027</b>		<b>-442</b>	<b>13,483</b>	<b>21,343</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	198,650	3,850				60,323	64,173	134,477
National Staff	61,136	8,546	25,496	9,435			43,477	17,659
National Society Staff	182,849							182,849
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>442,636</b>	<b>12,396</b>	<b>25,496</b>	<b>9,435</b>		<b>60,323</b>	<b>107,650</b>	<b>334,986</b>
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	6,152	280				12,260	12,540	-6,388
Professional Fees	8,764					7,000	7,000	1,764
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fe</b>	<b>14,916</b>	<b>280</b>				<b>19,260</b>	<b>19,540</b>	<b>-4,624</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	657,972	1,528	547	266		4,309	6,651	651,321
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>657,972</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>266</b>		<b>4,309</b>	<b>6,651</b>	<b>651,321</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	43,741	1,210	4,574	1,931		53,083	60,798	-17,057
Information & Public Relations	7,499	1,136				54	1,190	6,309
Office Costs	22,438					5,078	5,078	17,361
Communications	14,309	6				8,818	8,824	5,485
Financial Charges	2,817	0				-1,922	-1,922	4,739
Other General Expenses	67,136		5,126	1,667		-7,186	-393	67,529
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>157,941</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>3,598</b>		<b>57,925</b>	<b>73,575</b>	<b>84,366</b>
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies		61,785	186,241	87,915			335,941	-335,941
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>		<b>61,785</b>	<b>186,241</b>	<b>87,915</b>			<b>335,941</b>	<b>-335,941</b>
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	95,378	7,059	14,968	6,793		9,351	38,171	57,207
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>95,378</b>	<b>7,059</b>	<b>14,968</b>	<b>6,793</b>		<b>9,351</b>	<b>38,171</b>	<b>57,207</b>
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		938	195	93		812	2,039	-2,039
Pledge Reporting Fees		432	541	822		17	1,812	-1,812

## Development Programme Financial Report

MAANP001 - Nepal

Annual Report 2011

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/9998
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Programme	MAANP001
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
	A						B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		438,321	573,217	349,793	20,397	181,000	1,562,728	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		1,370	737	915		829	3,851	-3,851
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	1,562,728	117,034	245,980	112,221		154,036	629,270	933,458
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		321,287	327,237	237,572	20,397	26,964	933,458	