

PROGRAMME UPDATE



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

NEPAL

8 July 2003

Appeal No. 01.55/2003; Appeal Target: CHF 2,248,507 (USD 1.54 million or EUR 1.52 million)

Programme Update No. 1; Period covered: January 1 to May 31, 2003

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries.

For more information: www.ifrc.org

In Brief

Appeal coverage: 21%; See attached Contributions List for details; or see the Federation's website at: http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual03/1-2-3%20-%20ap015503.pdf

Outstanding needs: CHF 1,776,822

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: Floods and Landslides 01.23/2002; South Asia Regional Programmes 01.58/2003

Programme Summary: *Nepal Red Cross Society is recognized as the largest humanitarian organization in Nepal and has faced large challenges in the year to date. The Society continuously builds its capacities to play an even more prominent role as a neutral and key promoter of humanitarian values. The serious humanitarian impact of the seven-year internal armed conflict and the monsoon floods and landslides in 2002 created additional challenges in meeting the needs of the most vulnerable in Nepal.*

Despite elaborate preparation and planning of the Federation Appeal 2003 focusing on the implementation of disaster management, health, and organisational development projects, donor response has been slow in the first quarter, limiting the Nepal Red Cross ability to fully respond to humanitarian needs. The new improved Federation Budget approval system allowed however expenditure to start early in the year, while waiting for written confirmation of the pledges. The floods and landslides emergency appeal 2002 received strong support and the activities were finalized during the first quarter 2003, as reported in a separate Operations Update. Donors are encouraged to urgently review the appeal objectives and step up their commitment to Nepal Red Cross long term programmes.

Bilateral support in Nepal has progressed with the implementation of the Belgian Red Cross health program First Aid Training Standardisation. The Drinking Water and Sanitation programme, bilaterally supported by Japan Red Cross for 20 years, is expected to be phased out after the completion of the fourth phase in July 2003, however it is almost agreed that Japanese Red Cross will continue their support for another three years starting from 2004.

The Federation's continued support to strengthen the capacity of the Society has continued during this period. The Project Planning Process training to the national society staff, staff on loan programme for reporting focal person, regional level reporting, information and finance development workshops have been useful for the capacity building of the society. Similarly Federation is providing support to finalise the Four Year Development Plan and the support to the CAS process. It has also taken the initiative in seeking additional funding for the national society from international institutions. ICRC office Nepal is also providing its support to this Society to run different programmes across the country. The International Federation and the ICRC

jointly urge donors not to delay their support to the Nepal Red Cross programmes for promotion of Humanitarian Values. Following a local donor meeting held in Kathmandu in 2002, the Nepal Red Cross worked with the ICRC and the Federation on a Strategy and Plan of Action regarding how to address the changing needs of vulnerable communities in regard to the present situation in Nepal. Lack of funding in the first quarter has been an obstacle towards carrying out planned activities.

The support provided by the Nepal Red Cross Society to the disaster victims of Monsoon Flood 2002, has increased the disaster management capacity of the organization and built upon the national image of the society.

Due to the changed environment in Nepal and the increased complexity of donor requirements regarding narrative and financial reporting, the Federation Regional Delegation in South Asia intends to place a full time Federation Representative in Kathmandu, to step up the Federation support to the Nepal Red Cross during this challenging times.

Operational developments

Programme Goal: The role and policies of the Federation at the national level are understood and supported by key stakeholders within the international community, enabling the Federation to provide a greater degree of support to the most vulnerable in Nepal.

Following the declaration of a state of emergency on 26 November 2001, the Government of Nepal mobilized the army to curb violence arising from the country's internal conflict. 2002 was characterized by political instability and a deteriorating security situation in the country with several serious incidents claiming an estimated 7,000 lives. The situation in the country proved to be extremely difficult for the National Society, and at times, the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) was directly affected including the deaths of some volunteers and several security incidents relating to NRCS personnel and property in 2002. Yet, the National Society continued to carry out its activities, with increased caution and adherence to the Fundamental Principles by its members, volunteers and staff who became even more committed and motivated to provide effective and relevant services to the most vulnerable and increasingly conflict-affected communities.

In January 2003 the ceasefire between the Maoist rebels and the government gave some hope of reaching a permanent solution to the problem but that still appears to be a distant prospect. The political situation is still fluid as the major political parties are not in favor of the government installed by the King in October 2002, nor the new Government of June 2003. Even months after the cease-fire, the internally displaced conflict victims are not able to return their homes. In this climate, Nepal Red Cross has to further play a more prominent role as a neutral and key promoter of services and humanitarian values. All of the programmes of the society are now planned and implemented from a conflict sensitive point of view and greater humanitarian need for peace promotion and reduction of vulnerability.

Following the 2002 multi-donor meeting in Kathmandu convened by the NRCS to discuss its activities in view of the changing situation in the country, the Society reviewed its objectives. The NRCS worked together with the ICRC and the Federation on a Strategy and Plan of action to address the situation in Nepal, and to become more involved in providing humanitarian assistance to those affected by the conflict.

Conflict preparedness work was supported both by the Federation and ICRC through joint training to assist the programmes of the NRCS in re-focusing on appropriate adjustments in their ongoing work. The ICRC and the Federation support accelerated integrated training for the branches on international humanitarian law (IHL), practical relief logistics (including Federation's support), setting up tracing networks, and to address security and integrity issues. The wider aim of these strategies was to develop a common perception of the situation for an appropriate response.

The heavy monsoon rains in the middle of 2002 caused floods and series of landslides that resulted in more than 500 casualties and approximately 301,000 people being affected in 49 of the country's 75 districts. The Nepal Red Cross Society, despite challenges posed by armed conflict, the ongoing emergency relief operation and low level of funding towards its development programmes, continued to carry out its activities. The tragic loss of life of volunteers and the exceptionally heavy monsoon hampered the implementation.

The National Society is finalizing its fourth five-year Development Plan 2003-2007, approved by the General Assembly in May 2003, during which the Chairman was re-elected and contract of the Secretary General extended. The plan is consequently expected to lead to development of the cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) through a participatory process with all stakeholders and a CAS meeting is planned in Kathmandu early November 2003.

As mentioned above, due to the initial low coverage of the Federation Annual Appeal 2003, many of the appeal objectives are yet to be met, while other activities are being carried out through funds raised nationally or through bilateral partners. The major bilateral partners at present are the American Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Belgium Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross Society, ICRC, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), GTZ, UNICEF and the Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA) Nepal. The Federation Annual Appeal is supported by the Swedish Red Cross Society and SIDA, Australian Red Cross, the Netherlands Red Cross, DFID and OPEC HIV/Aids grant.

During this reporting period the following activities were carried out to meet the expected results under the specific objectives of the core areas.

Health and Care

Overall Goal: The health status of the communities is improved and their vulnerability reduced.

Programme Objective: The capacity of the Nepal Red Cross Society at all levels is enhanced to empower communities and to promote positive behaviour for improved health.

The health and care programme included in this appeal consists of the following projects:

Community Development Project

Nepal Red Cross Society has during the year been implementing Community Development Projects in nine (9) districts of the country. In addition to the Federation coordinated partnerships, bilateral partner national societies are also supporting these Nepal Red Cross projects. The Swedish Red Cross is supporting through the Federation coordinated Annual Appeal. The Norwegian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross are providing bilateral support for the Twinning Projects.

The general objective of the Community Development Programme is to improve the situation of the most vulnerable communities, families and individuals to make them stronger so that they can enjoy fuller and more productive lives and become less vulnerable to disease and disaster. Similarly, the general objective of the twinning programme is to promote mutual understanding and development education between Branches in different National Societies, enhance institutional development to achieve sustainability and to implement service programmes with a view to improving the service to the most vulnerable. The development objective of the PHC based Community Programme is to reduce morbidity and infant mortality and to improve the health situation of the women, men and children in the programme areas. Integrated in the programme design is the objective to develop skill in participatory planning, implementation and monitoring within local communities.

Project Objective: The capacity of the most vulnerable people, who constantly live in situations where their socio-economic security and their dignity are threatened, is developed.

Expected results: (health & sanitation and drinking water)

- **Infant/child and maternal mortality rates are reduced by 70 per cent through the initiation of health related activities.**
- **Water borne diseases and epidemics are reduced by 60 per cent as a result of the provision of safe drinking water, latrine construction and improved cooking stoves to 90 per cent of the people in the project area.**

Achievements

The following are the main achievements (Federation coordinated projects: Baitadi, Rasuwa and Dang) made during January to April 2003.

- 33 trained Traditional Healers provided service to 102 persons in Baitadi, Rasuwa and Dang districts.
- 37 Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA) in Baitadi, Rasuwa and Dang had assisted to 287 persons.
- 61 Community Based First Aid (CBFA) volunteers had provided service to 152 persons in Baitadi, Rasuwa and Dang.
- 12 toilets constructed in Rasuwa and Baitadi districts and benefiting 71 individuals.
- 13 Improved Cooking Stoves constructed in Rasuwa and Baitadi and 72 persons benefited.
- 9 washing platforms constructed in Rasuwa and Baitadi districts and 57 persons benefited.
- 10 kitchen gardens established in Baitadi district.
- 48 Health volunteers trained in Dang and Rasuwa districts.
- Five drinking water users' committees have been formed in Dang district and two drinking users' committee workshops have been conducted in Baitadi and Rasuwa with 35 persons.

Expected results (non-formal education): The literacy rate is increased by 90 per cent (of the 75 per cent of people involved in other activities of community development) and partnerships with relevant organizations are established.

Achievements:

- 7 adult literacy classes with 154 participants are continuing in Rasuwa, Dang and Baitadi districts.
- 6 post literacy classes with 97 participants are continuing in Sindhupalchowk, Gorkha and Myagdi.
- 9 child literacy classes with 217 participants are continuing in Rasuwa, Baitadi and Dang districts.

Expected Results (self-help): Availability of food for an additional two months is secured for 30 per cent (out of 50 per cent of the population involved) in self-help groups through links with relevant organizations.

Achievements

- One self-help education training conducted in Dang district with 18 persons.
- Three-skill development training such as tailoring, wool knitting and traditional Stool Weaving (Muda Bunai) trainings conducted in Rasuwa and Dang with 33 participants.
- Three self-help groups have been formed in Dang district with 61 participants.
- During this period, self-help groups of Baitadi has saved Rs. 7'840 and invested Rs. 14'000.

Expected Result: (Institutional Development): The quality of service provided by Red Cross, district chapter and subchapters is improved and the number of beneficiaries increases by 50 per cent.

Achievements:

- One coordinating meeting, one Sub Chapter seminar and one Red Cross orientation programme conducted with 142 participants in Baitadi, Rasuwa and Dang districts.

- During this period, Rs. 31'112 income was earned from income generating activities, which has been deposited in the banks of Baitadi and Rasuwa.

Impact

Water borne disease and conditions such as diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera were found to be rapidly reduced after the implementation of the project activities in the project areas. The behaviour of people in the targeted communities changed for the better in personal hygiene and environment sanitation. Reduced infant mortality has been observed and this positive impact is expected to continue.

Enhanced institutional and individual capacity and improved organisational development down to the grass root level of Nepal Red Cross occur as a result of this project. This is demonstrated in the community ownership of sub-chapter activities, sub-chapter offices being constructed and improved by the community as well as an improved status of women through the literacy and the skills training programme.

In mid-July, the action plan and budget will be revised if the planned activities have not been conducted on time. The ceasefire means it is now safer and less difficult to convene large gatherings, meetings and workshops in the project area.

Constraints

The long term impact of the various components of the community development project have yet to occur or become visible and measurable at this point in a 1-2 year period of a 5 year programme. Increased efforts will be made during the coming planning cycle to identify indicators, in cooperation with the involved communities, for measurement of the long term impact.

Drinking Water and Sanitation Project

Project Objective: The programme contributed to the reduction of morbidity and mortality in the vulnerable community of nine selected village development communities (VDCs) of six districts in Nepal.

Expected Results:

- **A total of 50 per cent of the people in the VDC programme are made aware of personal, domestic and environmental sanitation.**
- **A total of 50 per cent of the households in the hills and 20 per cent in the Terai have constructed latrines and washing platforms.**
- **A total of 50 per cent of the households of the VDC programme are supported in getting safe drinking water.**
- **A total of 1,500 people (community, volunteer and staff) received different training.**
- **A total of 69 management committees and 120 saving and credit groups are formed and strengthened.**
- **A total of 1,500 members from the management committee and saving and credit groups are literate.**
- **Six district chapters and nine subchapters strengthened in order to sustain the programme.**

Achievements

This project was not funded in the appeal and the activities could not be started during the first quarter. National Society is investigating mobilizing other partners to get the funding.

Junior Red Cross Drinking Water Supply (as a part of the above project).

Project Objective: The health condition of the children, their families and the communities is improved.

Expected Results:

- School children develop the habit to wash their hands with soap or wash after defecation and before eating.
- Child-to-child learning environment about hygiene and sanitary behaviour will be developed.
- Youth leaders' capacity in planning and organizing of the circle is strengthened.
- Schools and nearby communities will install and improve the sanitary units (i.e., toilet, drainage, soak-pit, garbage-pit, etc.).
- Female students and community women will have increased participation in the decision-making process related to the hygiene and environmental sanitation activities.
- Schools and nearby communities will be familiarized with international humanitarian law.
- The performance of the Junior Red Cross and the Red Cross Youth will be efficient and effective.

The activities linked to project have as of yet not been funded.

Drinking Water Quality Improvement (Arsenic mitigation)

Project Objective: The use of arsenic contaminated water above 50 ppb is stopped by providing alternative options, the adverse health effects on users is investigated, and there is increased awareness by the community about water quality.

Expected Results:

- Arsenic contamination in shallow tube-wells is analyzed.
- Different technologies for arsenic-free water options are provided.
- The use of arsenic contaminated water is stopped and the health of users (those who used heavily arsenic contaminated water) is examined.
- The knowledge and skill about environmental health and sanitation is increased.
- The capacity of community people for qualitative drinking water is enhanced.

Achievements:

This project did not receive funding and the National Society could not carry any of the activities to meet the expected results as outlined in the Annual Appeal.

Arsenic testing of contaminated water and treatment activities are on-going with the bilateral support of the Japanese Red Cross only for the limited project areas.

Community Based First Aid

Project Objective: The capacity of the organizations of the Red Cross and the community are enhanced in preventing and addressing the health priority and day-to-day problems of injuries, and to prepare for and respond to disaster and internal armed conflict.

Expected Results:

- The risk of life threatening situations caused by injuries and priority health problems in the communities of 11 districts are reduced.
- First aid and disaster relief service are established in the community benefiting 80 per cent of its people.
- The capacity of district chapters to provide immediate care, manage training and mobilize volunteers to address priority health problems of the community is enhanced.

Achievements

- Six days CBFA refresher trainers' training has been conducted from 15 to 20 March at Kavre, Banepa. 16 CBFA trainers participated. The trainers from the first aid Section and Disaster department conducted the training.
- Mahottari district chapter conducted CBFA volunteer's supplementary training. 28 (17 male, 11 female) volunteers participated. This training was conducted by the district level CBFA trainers.
- Fund collection for Community Disaster Relief Fund (CDRF) is carrying on smoothly in all program areas. Altogether Rs. 35,370.00 has been collected in five program districts.
- Panchthar developed CDRF manual with the participation of the community. Manuals are being developed in the four remaining districts.
- Panchthar district chapter conducted a sanitation campaign 4 times during the reporting period.
- Rautahat and Panchthar district started to construct toilets to distribute among the community. This will help to generate income for the sub chapters.
- Two out of five districts, conducted one-day community level CBFA orientation meetings. The objectives of the meetings were to inform about the progress of the CBFA program to representatives of the selected community and discuss their role, responsibility and participation in the program. Community people e.g. Board members of VDC, executive members of NRCS sub-branch, JRC members, RC members, representatives of local GOs & NGOs along with local social workers and academics participated in these meetings.
- A two-day review meeting was organized in Rautahat district from 20 to 21 February, 2003 with an objective to review the progress of year 2002, make plans for 2003, share the experience gained and discuss account keeping. In this meeting, six staff from HQs (FA Section) and five district staff took part in the discussions. The outcomes of the meeting were: Activities and work plan for 2003 finalized; discussed and finalised the report formats (account & progress); and all participants observed the project activities of the Program area of Rautahat district.
- During this reporting period, trained CBFA volunteers provided through five districts; first aid service to 796 people, health education to 332 people, Red Cross information disseminated to 263 people, relief support to 12 people and disaster counselling to 69 people.
- Membership of Red Cross has been increased in program districts.
- In order to equip CBFA volunteers, Panchthar district has purchased and distributed first aid materials using its own resources.
- CBFA volunteers of Panchthar district rendered their services in the Polio Immunization Campaign.

Impact

With the initiation of the local Red Cross Sub Branch and CBFA Ward Units in the three districts of Taplejung, Ilam and Panchthar, community people have constructed 136 toilets, 5 washing platforms, 5 utensil stands and 78 garbage pits using their own resources.

The impact of the CBFA program at grass root level has been found to be very positive amongst those involved with dealing with disaster.

The collection of NRs.35,370.00 from local donations and the creation of a disaster relief fund is another example of an impact of the programme.

Constraints:

Some of scheduled activities for the first quarter have been postponed until the second quarter due to delay in funding.

Coordination

Internal: In order to support other development programmes of this society, trained trainers under CBFA program are being utilized in conducting first aid and community health related trainings

External: NRCS cooperated with UN agencies such as UNDP, providing them with Red Cross volunteers on request. An example is volunteers help out with First Aid simulations at the UNDP-organised Earthquake Day on February 17 each year. The NRCS also provides FA training to the staff of UNDP and other organizations.

Federation: As a continuation of last year's DFID support for the CBFA provided through the Federation in 2003, NRCS is implementing the CBFA program in three districts, namely Jhapa, Sarlahi and Kanchanpur. Sharing of information and coordination at regional level is effective.

HIV/AIDS prevention (blood safety, care and support and awareness campaign)

Project Objective: A comprehensive awareness campaign, voluntary counselling and testing, and care/support service is introduced for the people affected by HIV/AIDS.

Expected Results

- Large-scale awareness and advocacy activities are expanded in five districts.
- Voluntary, confidential testing facilities introduced and blood safety strengthened in six districts.
- Access to care and support services to people affected by HIV/AIDS improved in six districts.
- A supportive environment for people living with HIV/AIDS and their families is created in six districts.
- The organizational capacity of the Nepal Red Cross Society is strengthened in the management of the HIV/AIDS programme.

Achievements:

- Planning, reviewing and revising the project document was carried out as required.
- A series of preparation meetings were held between the concerned Departments of the Society and also with the Coordinator of SARNHA for interventions.
- Selection criteria of the districts and project sites developed.
- Most of the project staff has been recruited. One staff member recruited and the other recruitment will be completed by mid-June 2003.
- Once the suggestions of the SARNHA Coordinator were incorporated, the project document was forwarded to the Regional Health Delegate, SARD for feedback/input.
- Planning for orientation to district chapters finalised.
- Reporting and management (programme and finance) benchmarks were established at a separate meeting at the second SARNHA meeting held in Bangladesh in December 2002.
- Budgetary exercises for grouping the budget in accordance with the programme types, allocation of the budget for the Federation's expenses as per its rules completed.
- In consultation with SARD and SARNHA, project documents namely action plan, logical framework, reporting format, budget and activity schedule were reviewed and finalised.

Impact

The project will be implemented through Health Service and Junior/Youth Departments with the involvement of Blood Transfusion Service, HIV/AIDS and Junior /Youths programmes.

This is a model programme for the national society not only from the perspective of meeting its direct objectives but also promoting a multi-sector coordination, implementation and participatory approach within the Society and SARNHA. The process to date has been a positive influence on the coordinating capacity of the Society.

Constraints

Time-consuming preparatory works have been completed during the first quarter and the implementation of activities is planned for the next quarters.

Disaster Management

The disaster response priorities include an improvement in the coordinating mechanisms and the strengthening of these mechanisms in each region. For disaster preparedness programmes, the priorities are strengthening the community-based DP programme, organizational and operational capacity to mobilize local communities.

Overall Goal: Reduced impact of disasters on vulnerable communities.

Programme Objective: Strengthened disaster management capacity of the Nepal Red Cross Society.

Expected Results

Disaster Response

- an improved disaster response coordinating mechanism with the government and with non-governmental organizations; and
- strengthened disaster response mechanism in each region including disaster response teams.
- District chapters gain learning opportunities from participating in relief operations conducted in districts other than their own.
- The disaster preparedness stocks and human resource capacity will be such so it can provide for 300,000 victims of natural and man-made disaster.
- Rules and regulations for disaster response are revised.
- A review of relief operations is carried out by the NRCS.
- A total of 100,000 Bhutanese refugees per year are provided with food and non-food items to cover their basic needs.
- An enlarged human resource pool of skilled and experienced volunteers and staff members is available at all levels.

Disaster Preparedness

- The organizational and operational capacity of the NRCS will enable it to mobilize local communities in reducing the impact of disasters by utilizing and further strengthening their existing coping mechanisms.
- The 2002 CBDP programme in 75 communities in 14 districts was consolidated through the established network of trainers and volunteers and a revised two-year programme using the same network, is in place in 50 new communities in ten selected districts.

Disaster Response progress/achievements

4,000 internally displaced families received relief assistance: With the support of the ICRC, Nepal Red Cross Society has been carrying out a relief operation for internally displaced families. The operation has been active in 20 different districts in the mid and far western regions. The Society has already procured relief materials and sent these to the regional office at Nepalgunj.

Lesson learnt workshop organized: NRCS NHQ organized a lesson learned workshop in order to share knowledge, experiences and lessons that were learnt from disaster operations in 2002. Volunteers and staff from the severely disaster affected district chapters participated in the workshop and is reported on separately (See final report, Floods and Landslide Appeal 2002)

Refugee Assistance Programme: NRCS has been implementing the Refugee Assistance Programme for Bhutanese refugees in Jhapa and Morang districts for last 10 years. UNHCR has been providing its support to the society to render relief services to 102,738 refugees.

- Home Gardening & Nutrition Education Programme: The Damak field office has distributed various seeds and seedlings (i.e. Latte, Ladies finger, beans, bitter guard, tomato, brinjal, green vegetables etc.) to refugee families. Likewise, the field office organized capacity building training on hygiene for field staff on 16-18 May 2003.
- Food distribution: The society has been distributing various food items to all refugees. During this period, the field office has distributed rice, pulses, vegetable oil, sugar, salt, unilito/gram to them. A variety of vegetables have also been distributed.
- Non-food distribution: The field office has distributed kerosene, washing and bathing soap, blankets and stoves.

Under the Federation Appeal objectives in 2002, the Netherlands Red Cross financed procurement of clothes for refugee women who had not been provided with clothing since 1995. Procurement was finalised at the end of January and the distribution of cloth was completed on 15 February 2003. The distribution followed three steps in which the beneficiaries were involved. First distribution was at camp level, then to sector level and then to beneficiary level. The process guaranteed both transparency and refugee involvement, but took time. The camp-wise distribution report of both items is given below. NRCS distributed cloths to individual beneficiaries with the support of refugees. NRCS is using the recording format given below, to register the name of beneficiaries at the field level

DISTRIBUTION REPORT – BHUTANESE REFUGEES

Sn	Camp	Population female	Petticoat (Undergarment)	Blouse (Top)
1	Beldagi-1	5,064	4,320	4,320
2	Beldahi-2	5,287	5,490	5,490
3	Beldahi-extension	3,337	2,902	2,902
4	Sanischare	5,353	4,503	4,503
5	Goldhap	2,864	2,548	2,548
6	Timai	2,791	2,437	2,437
7	Khudhunabari	4,611	3,175	3,175
	Total	29,307	25,375	25,375

Impact

The 4,000 most affected IDPs families directly benefited from the relief operation. They have received relief materials in the form of basic necessities such as blankets, kitchen utensils, clothing and plastic tarpaulins and plastic buckets.

From the lesson learned workshop, participating district chapters realized the need to better extend coordination and cooperation among districts during disasters for improved relief activities in future.

Refugee families have directly benefited from relief services of NRCS. They are receiving food, non-food and other basic support from the society.

Disaster Preparedness progress/achievements

The Nepal Red Cross successfully hosted a regional Disaster Management seminar beginning of June 2003. Various aspects of disaster management were discussed and practical earthquake simulation exercise followed, including assessments in the centre of Kathmandu, field exercise setting up an emergency reception area, medical facilities and shelter including water and sanitation as well as a full day desk top exercise, role playing all stakeholders from earthquake victims to international mobilization of assistance such as FACT, ERU and Regional Disaster Response Teams.

The Earthquake preparedness programme is highly relevant in Nepal, as a major scale earthquake is expected to occur as per previous patterns (approximately every 75 years, the last major earthquake happened in Kathmandu in 1934).

Other achievements

Warehouse management workshop organized: A regional warehouse management workshop organized on 6-7 March 2003 at Jhapa. Key volunteers of NRCS district chapters and warehouse managers of eastern regions participated in the workshop.

Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) Programme

Community people participated in refresher training (internal fund): In order to review the knowledge and skill of people in the community, refresher training was organized in 30 CBDP implementing communities. This activity was part of a follow-up programme.

Programme implementing communities prepared draft disaster preparedness plan (internal fund): 30 Communities have prepared draft DP (Disaster Preparedness) plans as part of the follow-up programme. In order to sustain the CBDP programme in all communities, NRCS strongly emphasised the need for preparation of a DP plan in every community and implementing their own disaster management activities. Most of these communities have now prepared a draft DP plans and these are soon to be finalised.

18 Volunteers and staff of programme implementing district chapters oriented (internal fund): To disseminate the CBDP programme objective, implementation strategies and policies, NRCS organized orientation programmes for key players of relevant district chapters.

Programme communities raised revolving fund (internal funding programme): 30 programme communities have been raising revolving fund continuously in their communities where as NRCS has been implementing only follow up programme there.

New communities have been selected for CBDP (DFID fund, coordinating with the Federation): 12 new communities have been selected for implementation of CBDP in Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha, Syangja and Nawalparasi districts. In each district a community worker has been selected a community-level DP unit formed.

12 Community workers and 2 community trainers trained on CBDP ToT (DFID fund, coordinating with the Federation).

7 Community trainers and 7 district chapter staff trained on Preparedness plan training (DFID fund, coordinating with the Federation).

Community level DM training is being carried out (DFID fund, coordinating with the Federation).

Community level Refresher training is being carried out (DFID fund, coordinating with the Federation).

95 communities where CBDP committees were formed in the previous year have been collecting revolving funds (DFID fund, coordinating with the Federation).

30 programme communities have been raising revolving funds continuously in communities where the NRCS has been implementing only follow up programmes.

Action together for Livelihood Management Plan in Flood Situation in Jaleswor.

Iron net weaving training was held from 4 to 10 March 2003 with 19 participants from 4 wards taking part.

Candle making training was held from 9 to 13 March 2003 with 18 female participants taking part.

The field office organized woollen weaving training from 10 to 24 March 2003 with 11 female participants taking part.

Family kits were distributed to each of the four disaster management committees on 23 March 2003.

A 70 metre long dam was constructed over the period 3-13 April, 2003.

Impact

As a result of the warehouse management workshop, all district chapter volunteers and staff realized the need to strengthen their practices on warehouse management mechanism as per the Societies needs.

The people of the most vulnerable communities in terms of disasters have directly benefited from the programme and its activities. They have actively participated in community-level disaster preparedness and mitigation activities. They are collecting funds and food grains to increase their revolving fund that is utilised in disaster management. They are also conducting training within the community to increase the number of people skilled in dealing with disaster preparedness.

A comprehensive external evaluation of the CBDP programme was made late 2002 and the evaluation report is available from the Nepal Red Cross, Federation Secretariat or on DMIS.

Constraints

NRCS plan to gradually expand the CBDP programme to other vulnerable districts. Since 1997, The Society has already been implemented CBDP in 16 districts. In 2001 the CBDP programme was implemented in 14 districts. In 2002-2003 the Society has been implementing this programme only in 12 districts to date. It is anticipated that increased donor support will allow the programme to continue its expansion, particularly regarding Earthquake preparedness within the Kathmandu valley and CBDP in most vulnerable districts.

Humanitarian Values

Overall Goal: Reduced tensions, violence and discrimination within communities across the country through existing programmes of the national society.

Programme Objective: Increased promotion of the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, International Humanitarian Law (IHL), and humanitarian values both inside and outside of the national society.

Expected Results

- Knowledge on best practices in promoting fundamental principles and combating discrimination is developed.
- The methodology and tools to promote fundamental principles, IHL and humanitarian values among internal and external stakeholders is developed.
- Key areas of vulnerability are identified and addressed.
- Strategic links with national and international media are developed, and there is increased visibility of the national society and the Movement.
- Internal communication and networking is strengthened.
- The positive profile and image of the national society, in country and externally, is further increased as a countrywide humanitarian organization.
- Humanitarian values and the fundamental principles are included in national training programmes.
- Country-based training carried out in BPI, Reach Out and SPHERE and integrated into programme planning and implementation.
- The Nepal Red Cross Society has implemented the global campaign to reduce stigmatization and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS through targeted communications activities.
- Reduced tensions in targeted areas.

Progress/Achievements

The programme has not received any financial support but some critical activities in support of objectives have been carried out with ICRC funding and local resources of Nepal Red Cross Society.

- Dissemination of IHL and fundamental principles to Junior/ youth Red Cross members, NRCS volunteers, NRCS staff by organizing various workshops, seminars and conferences.
- Strategic links with national and international media have been developed by organising meetings with journalists and press conferences.
- Internal communication and networking strengthened through regular publishing of monthly NRCS bulletin, quarterly English news bulletin and updating RC website.
- Humanitarian values and the fundamental principles are integrated in the various NRCS training programmes.
- Nepal Red Cross Society has been continued to conduct a nationwide campaign on the proper use of the Emblem.

Impact

The Dissemination programme has a positive impact on the community. There has been a distinct positive change in the use/misuse of the Emblem following a highly coordinated programme with all the movement partners and local stakeholders.

The conflict situation means the NRCS has continued to adjust and evolve its role from delivering services in a peacetime environment to having to operate in conflict sensitive situations. This role continues to increase and the services provided have heightened the positive image of the Red Cross.

Constraints

Resources were directed into mobilizing volunteers and the network of the organisation for service and organisational image building. This meant there was insufficient funding remaining to enable the National Society act upon other activities suggested by chapters and volunteers.

Coordination

All Movement partners (ICRC Country Delegation Nepal, Regional delegation of Federation and Nepal Red Cross Society) are working very closely in this sector. Similarly, the progress made from the joint effort to prepare the national Red Cross Emblem Law has been a major step forward in the history of Nepal Red Cross.

Organizational Development

Overall Goal: The country's millions of vulnerable people will receive increased and sustainable community-based support to reduce their vulnerability through increased capacities of the NRCS, and their needs will be assessed at all levels and development of relevant and focused programmes will occur to meet them.

Organizational development is an integrated component of most of the programmes of the Nepal Red Cross Society. Creating local infrastructure and sustainability was achieved through integrated resource mobilization approaches at the community level. The approach to community involvement through membership development and recruitment of active volunteers resulted in an effective means of transferring skills and resources to develop sustainable structures at the community level over the years. A recent example is a women's development programme which achieved a 30 per cent increase in membership in targeted districts and also increased the participation of women in the decision making process. This empowered women at local levels and helped ensure gender sensitivity in planning of programmes that can meet their needs long term.

Young people were also better integrated into the programmes of the NRCS. These included first aid and relief and rescue. The latter activity saw Red Cross Youth/Junior Red Cross messengers in remote districts getting assistance for accident victim and carrying sick or wounded civilians to the nearest hospitals. The Red Cross Youth (RCY)/Junior Red Cross (JRC) members provided food and medicines to some victims of the conflict and other emergencies, and organized blood donations at regular intervals. Young people were empowered to manage their own service programmes better (for example, school youth circles at sub-chapter levels mobilizing their own increased local resources through the RCY/JRC Days to fund their own activities).

The OD programmes of the Nepal Red Cross Society emphasize capacity building as the overarching result in order to build stronger and more relevant services to meet the needs of vulnerable communities. In this sense, the OD programme, with its integrated approach to governance and management development, strengthening of branch level systems and structures, finance and information development, represents an integrated capacity building and change management plan operating across all the activities of the national society. The main emphases are on:

- In a phased manner, shifting the focus from support at national levels to improving service delivery at local levels.
- Organizational development activities that will strengthen programmes and provide an impact at the community level.
- Promoting capacity building through programmes so improved services are delivered through investment in people, improved systems and structures, and connections to overall organizational strengthening processes across all programmes (e.g. stronger human resources development practices).
- Organizational development processes will strengthen the society's diagnosis, strategic planning, and implementation system (including advocacy, branch development, and leadership development).
- Monitoring, evaluation, learning and adaptation are improved.

The ongoing conflict in Nepal made each OD programme a more vital component of the change management plan. All of the OD programmes are re-evaluating objectives in order to focus work on the new vulnerabilities and needs

for services due to the conflict. The human resources development and personnel (volunteer and staff) selection, analyzing and responding to the gendered impact of conflict, the strategic use of information and communications in positioning work, and the need for chapters to demonstrate the highest integrity in their financial and administrative systems will all play a significant role in whether the NRCS is accepted in an unique and neutral position in the conflict.

Programme Objective: The Nepal Red Cross Society moves towards being a well-functioning national society offering high quality assistance with greater impact and relevance to the most vulnerable people in each of the communities it serves.

Expected Results

- Management potential of the national society is strengthened, maximizing its human resource mobilization and management capacities, and further strengthening its volunteer base and service delivery to vulnerable communities.
- A contribution of the Nepal Junior Red Cross and Red Cross Youth to the promotion of Red Cross humanitarian values and strengthened participation in the Movement will be ensured.
- Strengthened foundation, capacity and resources of the remote and developing branches of the national society leading to more effective service delivery.
- Increase number and participation of women members in the national society's organization, management and activities.
- The national society has a sound system of financial management, budgeting, accounting and effective financial resource mobilization strategies that will lead to sustainable programmes at the community level.

Progress/achievements

Initial funding was confirmed early in the year and these resources combined with the Nepal Red Cross own resource mobilization allowed the National Society to carrying out its regular activities through its organisational network.

The following activities were carried out to meet the expectations of junior Youth Red Cross development. The progress/achievements relating to financial management are outlined following the details on the Youth Red Cross development.

- Program planning of the proposed activities until December 2003 is almost completed: Site selection, Programme planning and Program orientation for the Swedish and OPEC supported activities have been completed.
- National seminar organised: A Junior/Youth Red Cross National Seminar was held February 22-24, 2003 in Mahottari District. 206 people took part from 44 of the country's 75 districts. The seminar recommended the following main points
- Encourage all districts to establish a Junior/Youth treatment imperishable fund.
- Disseminate and conduct the training material on conflict management and IHL to teacher sponsor and JRC/RCY members.
- The need to conduct the regional seminar of JRC/RCY at the regional level.
- The need to send district seminar participants to participate in the National seminar.
- The need to coordinate with JRC/RCY for effective implementation on health, community development, and disaster activities.
- A three-day workshop for the developing district chapters was held in Tanahu District with 46 participants from the 19 districts and headquarters. The objective of the workshop was to orient the district chapters about the new trend in the field of Junior /Youth Red Cross Programme and enhance their capacity through the development of work plans for district activities.

The remaining Red Cross Youth development programme budget of 2002 was carried forward to 2003. The budget adjustment was made according to the local situation and the objective of the programme.

Impact

This programme is integrated with the regular programme at different levels of the organisation. District chapters are willing to host more programmes. Local participation in the implementation of the programme is increasing.

Constraints

While the internal security situation has improved since the ceasefire and the movement of people around the country has become easier, the fluid political situation means negative impacts on the programme in the future cannot be ruled out.

Finance and Resource Development progress/achievements

- The capacity of the server upgraded according to the needs of the Society.
- Participation in the Regional Fund Raising Forum Meeting with two people from the NRCS attending.
- Internal financial control mechanism in the districts reinforced through field visits.
- Refresher training organised to strengthen the working capacity of the central warehouse.
- Plan developed to computerise the blood accounting and data management programmes.
- Finance director took part in the regional information, finance and reporting development workshop organised by SARD.

Impact

Institutional capacity in the area of finance and resource management is increasing and the intention is to further strengthen the service based on recommendations from the external audit taking place mid 2003.

Constraints

Lack of sufficient funding for internal resource mobilisation activities. Lack of sufficient skill man power to perform fundraising activities with new techniques.

Federation Coordination

Overall Goal: The Nepal Red Cross Society receives optimal support for the implementation of its priority programmes through a coordinated response by partners from inside and outside the movement.

Objective: Long-term strategic partnerships between the national society and partners from within and outside the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement are established.

Expected Results

- A new cooperation agreement strategy is being developed establishing new partnership principles, using the strategy for the Movement as a guideline.
- A partnership meeting of the mains stakeholders to review the strategic plan of the Nepal Red Cross Society and to coordinate the programming/support of various partners is planned early November 2003.
- The cooperation agreement is signed between the Nepal Red Cross Society, the Federation and the ICRC outlining the roles which the three Movement partners will undertake to further strengthen and develop the national society.

Progress/achievements

The Nepal Red Cross Society, the Federation and the ICRC (which is currently the lead agency) meet regularly at all levels and relationships are good with the Swiss and the Japanese Red Cross societies which are presently operating bilaterally in-country. The Movement has become more effective in its humanitarian support because of the harmonization of planning and programming. However, more integration is needed to optimize the vital roles of each component has to play in line with Strategy for the Movement. The five-year development plan of the Nepal Red Cross Society will be used as the foundation of a second generation CAS which will aim to coordinate assistance strategies from all partners of the Movement. The second generation CAS, which is currently under development, should be the document that will realise full coordination.

Within the Movement, in recent years, the Nepal Red Cross Society received most of its bilateral financial and programme support from the Danish, Japanese, Swedish and Swiss Red Cross Societies. The Federation, along with the ICRC, has promoted Movement cooperation. A joint memorandum of understanding was signed by all components in July 2002 to harmonize disaster response. This supplements a comprehensive range of country level tripartite accords as well as programme agreements between the Nepal Red Cross Society and the Federation.

The good relationships between the components of the Movement helped to achieve positive positioning of the Nepal Red Cross Society. It received good support and cooperation from the government, in particular from the ministries of home affairs (in charge of disaster relief), health, social welfare, finance and education. The Nepal Red Cross Society maintains close links with other organizations and donors in the country such as the various UN agencies, Save the Children, DFID, USAID and others. Through its effective programmes, the Nepal Red Cross Society is widely recognized as a credible partner in the fields of disaster response, disaster preparedness, health and vulnerability reduction.

Impact

The Movement has become more effective in its humanitarian support because of the harmonization of planning and programming.

6. International Representation

Overall Goal: The role and policies of the Federation at the national level are understood and supported by key stakeholders within the international community, enabling the Federation to provide a greater degree of support to the most vulnerable in Nepal.

Objective: Partnerships with diverse external stakeholders through increased representation, information sharing and advocacy at the country (Nepal), regional (New Delhi) and international levels are enhanced.

Expected results

- A country advocacy strategy which reflects the Federation's global advocacy priorities of HIV/AIDS and disaster preparedness is developed with the national society to highlight Nepal's needs.
- Good relationships are developed and maintained with national authorities and donor governments.
- Advocacy materials are produced and disseminated to counterparts, agencies, organizations and partners.
- Regular meetings are held with relevant counterparts in targeted diplomatic missions in Kathmandu and New Delhi to market the annual appeal, emergency appeals and provide operational/policy updates.
- The Federation's delegate consistently participates in relevant fora and NGO/INGO coordination mechanisms (This should include international fora which are included in the South Asia regional appeal).
- A creative country marketing plan based on the Asia and Pacific communications strategy is developed.

Progress/achievements

Regular contact is maintained with key diplomatic missions and the Government. With the ICRC having the lead role, the ICRC also promotes the work of the NRCS to diplomatic missions, UN agencies and other national stakeholders.

A number of Embassies and High Commissions based in India also cover Nepal and SARD visits them from time to time and promotes Nepal Red Cross activities.

The Nepal Red Cross Society HIV/AIDS programme has a strong advocacy component and reaches not only citizens of Nepal, but through the national media the international community.

Constraints

The Federation Relief delegate departed Nepal in February 2003, at the end of the Floods and Landslide Operation, which left a vacuum regarding international representation work. However, the ICRC as lead agency has carried on some of this work and the Federation is now planning to post a full time Federation Representative in Kathmandu, as an integrated part of the South Asia Regional Delegation.

A regional draft marketing concept paper has been drawn up and participants from the Nepal Red Cross attended a regional fundraising workshop in June, so this will form the basis of a Nepal country marketing strategy.

For further information please contact:

- *Nepal Red Cross Society, National Headquarters, Kalimati, Kathmandu, NEPAL. email:nrcs@nrcs.org, phone (977) (1) 4270650, 4270167, fax, (977) (1) 427 1915. Website, www.nrcs.org*
- *Nepal Red Cross contact: Mr Badri Khanal, Executive Director, email: badri@nrcs.org*
- *Regional Department, Federation Geneva: Ewa Eriksson; Phone: 41 22 739 4353, email:Ewa.Eriksson@ifrc.org*

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

APPEAL No. 01.55/2003

PLEDGES RECEIVED

05.07.2003

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

				TOTAL COVERAGE		
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				2'248'507		21.0%
CASH CARRIED FORWARD				225'585		
AUSTRALIAN - RC		7'426	AUD	6'100	14.04.03	DISASTER MANAGEMENT
SWEDISH - GOVT		200'000	SEK	32'000	23.05.03	JRC/RCY
SWEDISH - GOVT		400'000	SEK	64'000	23.05.03	CBFA
SWEDISH - GOVT		900'000	SEK	144'000	23.05.03	CDP
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				471'685	CHF	21.0%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				0	CHF	0.0%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	