

# 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

10 June 2004

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### In Brief

**Appeal No. 01.58/2004; Programme Update No. 1; Period covered: 1 January to 30 April 2004; Appeal coverage: 54.5%; (NB. This is against the revised reduced appeal amount); Outstanding needs: CHF 716,538 (USD 571,539 or EUR 473,834).**

*(Click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List - also available on the website).*

**Appeal target: CHF 1,684,870 (USD 1,343,275 or EUR 1,114,196); The appeal budget has been reduced by CHF 224,028 (11.7 per cent), down from CHF 1,908,898. (Click here to go directly to the attached revised appeal budget).**

**Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: N/A**

**Programme summary:** The main thrust of the Nepal Red Cross Society's appeal programmes are long-term community-based programmes in the areas of health, HIV/AIDS, sanitation, first aid and disaster preparedness with a project cycle of 2 to 5 years. All the programmes build on community mobilisation and participation through establishing community groups that are responsible for implementing different training programmes and small scale construction for their own communities, e.g. latrines, wells, mitigation work. The impact of these programmes is evaluated at the end of the project cycle. Regarding impact presented in this programme update, highlights are the relief distribution to 289 families affected by fires in various districts, and the establishment of 12 new community-based disaster units. The community-based first aid volunteers have given service to 787 people and the Nepal Red Cross Society has established itself as a leading organisation in the fight against anti-stigma of people affected by HIV/AIDS.

In addition, it should be noted that the current armed conflict and political instability present challenges for the implementation of the programme. While all programmes are being implemented, activities sometimes have to be postponed or locations changed. Monitoring on a regular basis is not always possible. At district and local level, Red Cross staff have to regularly explain the programme purpose and negotiate with parties to the conflict to ensure implementation. At the same time the importance of the Nepal Red Cross Society's programmes increase since communities are more vulnerable in times of conflict and the Red Cross is one of the few organisations that can work throughout the country.

The overall budget for disaster management is covered to over 100 per cent and implementation is ongoing. However, the population movement project within this programme, which provides assistance to the Bhutanese refugees, urgently requires funding, having received no donor support to date under this appeal.

Under the health programme, funding is especially requested for the HIV/AIDS activities where the budget has only 45 per cent coverage. More funding is also needed for the community development programme, currently 54 per cent covered, and the community-based first aid programme, with coverage of 61 per cent. It should be noted

that drinking water activities have been removed from the appeal as this project is now being funded bilaterally. The youth project, previously under the health programme, is now under the organisational development programme.

The largest funding gap is in the organisational development programme. The financial capacity development project (resource mobilisation) and youth project activities have received funding coverage of just 19 per cent of the total revised budget. Other essential programmes waiting for funding are the volunteer management and women's participation projects. The Federation appeal programmes are being implemented by the Nepal Red Cross Society on the basis of a cash transfer system and monitored by the Federation office in Nepal.

The Nepal Red Cross Society would like to extend its thanks to the British Red Cross Society/DFID, the Finnish, Netherlands, New Zealand and Swedish Red Cross Societies, OPEC and the Federation capacity building fund for the support provided to the appeal programmes. In addition, the American, Belgium, Danish, Japanese, Norwegian and Swiss Red Cross Societies have assisted through bilateral agreements.

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*This Programme Update reflects activities to be implemented over a one-year period. This forms part of, and is based on, longer-term, multi-year planning. 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](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

## **Operational developments**

The armed conflict between the government's security forces and the Maoists is continuing and affecting the whole country. The conflict intensified in March with major fighting around two district capitals in Bhojpur and Myagdi. Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) volunteers were active giving first aid, taking care of the wounded and delivering relief material in cooperation with the ICRC. In the Myagdi incident, the Maoist side detained 37 people from the police, military and authorities. They were later handed over to the ICRC, in their role as a neutral intermediary, and then released. A similar release of police captured in eastern Nepal has also taken place. This positive recognition of the ICRC role has raised the image of the whole Red Cross Movement in the country. However, it has also raised expectations of what the Red Cross can achieve in similar situations.

The political standoff between the government appointed by the king and the political parties has deepened. The political parties demand a return to a more democratic system with a multi-party government or, if possible, new elections. Since 1 April, demonstrations have taken place daily in Kathmandu, often leading to violence. Traffic blockades and general strikes are common all over the country, inflicting great damage on the economy and creating big logistical challenges. Local businesspersons have estimated that a one-day general strike in the whole of Nepal costs the country USD 14 million in lost revenue. The Prime Minister resigned in early May (effectively a resignation of the government) and, to date, a new Prime Minister has not been agreed upon.

NRCS implements various conflict response activities with support from the ICRC. These include non-food distribution through local districts, emergency first aid and delivery of Red Cross messages. The national society ambulance service is experiencing a higher demand as well as a more difficult environment to work in. The general challenges for NRCS due to the conflict are mentioned in the programme summary section.

Nepal is prone to earthquakes and floods during the monsoon period but no major natural disaster has occurred this year to date. However, there have been many fires that have affected several villages and NRCS has assisted 289 families in various locations with relief goods delivered from NRCS warehouses.

Most of the appeal programmes are being continued from 2003. The appeal financed community development programme is continuing in three communities consisting of marginalised ethnic groups. The community-based first aid (CBFA) programme and the community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) programme are continuing in 43 and 47 communities respectively. The CBDP programme is expanding this year to 32 new communities. A new initiative being added in 2004 within the disaster preparedness programme is to work through schools to reach communities. A community-based earthquake preparedness programme has also been initiated through bilateral funding, and a headquarters earthquake response plan will be elaborated. The emphasis within the refugee programme is changing to include development and empowerment components that bring the refugees and the local community together. The HIV/AIDS project is being implemented according to the funding received while the newly adopted HIV/AIDS strategy will ensure a long-term and comprehensive approach to future activities.

Some new programmes are starting through this appeal. Within the humanitarian values programme, a bi-monthly radio programme to disseminate the Fundamental Principles and raise various humanitarian issues will commence in May. A resource mobilisation programme will ensure the establishment of a fundraising unit with professional staff to improve national fundraising and long-term sustainability.

## **Health and Care**

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

**Programme Objective: Communities are empowered to cope with health problems and practice positive health behaviors through strengthened institutional capacity.**

**1. Community development: To increase the level of awareness and improve basic health conditions of the most vulnerable targeted communities while enhancing the public health capacity of NRCS and communities.**

### **Expected Results:**

- Level of awareness increased and positive behaviors enhanced;
- General health in targeted communities improved;
- Vulnerable community in project area empowered through sustainable economic and social development activities;
- Capacity of community further enhanced (especially among women) in identifying and solving their problems locally; and
- Institutional capacity of Red Cross at all levels developed and their services expanded.

### **Progress/Achievements**

Three of the project areas within the community development programme are supported through the Federation appeal (Rasuwa, Dang and Dhankuta).

The focus to date in 2004 has been put on training and motivation. Meetings of trained volunteers in the Dang and Rasuwa districts, which are further into the project cycle than Dhankuta, are taking place regularly. In Dang there have been 13 meetings with 537 persons (62 per cent women) while there have been 2 meetings in Rasuwa with 48 volunteers participating.

A three-day traditional birth attendant (TBA) refresher training for 22 women was organised in the Rasuwa district. Two workshops were organised in the same district for traditional healers and CBFA volunteers. The aim of these workshops was to promote service quality and increase the efficiency of volunteers in rendering their services. In Dhankuta, a ten-day acupuncture clinic for 57 patients was held.

Twelve literacy management committees have been formed - three in Rasuwa district and nine in Dhankuta district. These committees meet monthly and are responsible for literacy classes.

To create sustainable economic and social development in communities, the programme has established self-help groups aimed at improving savings and credit habits as well as providing needs-based skills development training. While no new activities have taken place during this period, the self-help groups already formed in Rasuwa and Dang districts are functioning well and monthly savings are taking place.

A product of the community development programme is the expansion of district branch services. Three separate annual assemblies of Dang, Rasuwa and Dhankuta districts took place in April. Likewise, annual assemblies of twelve sub-chapters were also completed as a part of their constitutional obligation. The Dang district chapter has provided relief materials to 51 families. The district received blood transfusion equipment worth NPR 70,000 (approximately CHF 1,250) from UNICEF and 12 patients received treatment. NPR 55,900 (approximately CHF1,000) has also been accumulated by the sale of passport forms as part of an income generation activity in coordination with the district administration office. Rasuwa district accumulated NPR 20,560 (approximately CHF365) from their income generating building during this period and recruited eight life members. A coordination meeting was organised in Dhankuta district to avoid duplication and enhance coordination.

### **Impact**

The level of impact varies between the project areas as they are at different stages of the project cycle. The impact is high in Rasuwa where the project has been running for five years. In Dang it is moderate since it is in the third year of the project cycle and it is still low in Dhankuta which is in the first year of implementation.

The services of the health volunteers of the projects have improved and examples of the impact include: local people increasingly using health services; children are being vaccinated on a timely basis; pregnancy complications as well as diarrhoeal cases are reducing; and the cleanliness of surroundings is improving.

The adult literacy graduates have started to use their skills and participants from the children's literacy class have begun to join schools. Women are increasingly participating in Red Cross activities. Income is being generated on a regular basis as a result of income generating activities. Coordination at local level is being strengthened which is promoting cooperation between NRCS and other NGOs.

### **Constraints**

Dhankuta district could not implement the planned activities during this planning period due to the Maoists. The district has been trying to resolve this problem with the support of ICRC and recently the programme has been reactivated. Similarly, the regular political agitation, blockades and strikes have meant less monitoring from headquarters and the postponement of planned workshops. Delays in transfer of funds to districts caused postponement of some activities.

## **2. Community-based first aid: To build the capacity of communities to promote health and improve their ability to manage injuries and illness, and prepare for and deal with disaster.**

### **Expected Results:**

- CBFA committees function at community level;
- Regular first aid services and awareness activities are conducted at community level;
- Communities are prepared for probable disaster and accident; and
- Red Cross district chapters and sub-branches at local level are capable of monitoring activities.

### **Progress/Achievements**

CBFA committees in the communities are functioning well with regular meetings being held. CBFA volunteers have met seven times to discuss their work and problems and have conducted other related activities on their own initiative using local resources: a disaster management seminar, Junior Red Cross Day, a first aid camp, a sanitation orientation workshop, and first aid simulations.

To run a programme in a sustainable way it is essential to seek local partners and resources. For this purpose, one of the district chapters organised a coordination meeting with government, international and local non-governmental organisations and discussed cooperation and coordination with a total of 48 participants. Four district chapters organised similar meetings at the community level.

Volunteers have provided information and training to 274 persons regarding the use of oral rehydration solution, and food and water sanitation advice. Sanitation activities are an integral part of the CBFA programme and all five programme districts observed National Sanitation Week. This involved rallies, quizzes, clean house campaigns and street dramas. Around 300 people participated and more than 2,000 observed the various sanitation activities. Volunteers also launched a fire safety awareness campaign.

An expected result under the programme is that communities are prepared for disasters and accidents. To this end, communities have formed committees that are regularly collecting resources in kind and cash.

Red Cross dissemination is increasing gradually at community level, which is reflected by the increasing number of Red Cross members. During this period, 29 life members, 15 general members, 1 youth circle, 51 youth members and 56 junior members were recruited in the 5 programme districts.

### **Impact**

CBFA volunteers are regularly providing first aid, health and disaster services in their respective areas. During this period, 150 trained CBFA volunteers provided first aid services to 787 people in five districts. Community members have been provided with skills and knowledge in health and sanitation. Relief assistance was provided on a minor scale to people affected by disaster, (noting no major natural disasters have occurred in the year to date).

**3. Health care: To improve the reproductive health situation, *with an emphasis on HIV/AIDS*, of vulnerable communities through increased access to information and services by strengthening institutional and community capacity.**

### **Expected Results:**

- Increased information on *HIV/AIDS* and reproductive health to the community;
- Increased access to reproductive health services;
- Enhance practice of positive health behaviours *regarding HIV/AIDS through life skill development*, and
- Strengthened institutional and community capacity.

### **Progress/Achievements**

The objective and expected results of this programme have been revised to more clearly reflect the emphasis on HIV/AIDS prevention and life skills development. The additions to the original text in the annual appeal are highlighted in *italics*.

The programme is targeting young people, women and communities with large numbers of people migrating for work. Of these groups, the migratory communities are considered to be most at risk of HIV/AIDS. Approximately 145 households affected by migration have been reached through local women's groups, visiting trainers and direct communication with the men who have migrated for work, and condoms have been distributed.

Women's action groups with approximately 1,200 members have begun regular discussions on reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and condom use. There are group leaders who organise the meetings and review their activities. Thirty-six members have received specialised knowledge and skills on HIV/AIDS and STIs.

In targeting youth, an additional 83 young people were trained as life skills-based peer educators as well as peer counsellors. Fifty-six young people were trained as street theatre actors. Nineteen selected youths from the districts participated in a competition with the theme 'Youth and HIV/AIDS'.

NRCS is in the process of developing guidelines for voluntary counselling and testing (VCT). These will be in line with the government's national VCT guidelines and are expected to be completed by the end of July. Ten female community mobilisers and ten visiting educators participated in counselling and leadership training. Sixty participants, including blood donors and other stakeholders related to blood transfusion, were involved in three different blood safety awareness workshops.

A national level interaction programme was held at NRCS headquarters with the theme focussing on preventing discrimination and stigma related to HIV/AIDS. The 84 participants (57 male and 24 female) represented various government and non-government organisations. They came from a range of backgrounds and included doctors, policy makers, students, journalists and people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). This forum has helped position NRCS as a leading actor in advocacy against stigma and discrimination related to HIV/AIDS. In a coordination meeting, information about NRCS HIV/AIDS projects was shared with 61 other government and non-governmental organisations.



*Women's groups are proving to be a powerful resource in the fight against AIDS*

NRCS has adopted a five-year national HIV/AIDS strategy (2004-2008) and this was disseminated to all district branches at the general assembly of the society. Volunteers and staff have also participated in various workshops and training under the capacity building activities of the project.

### **Impact**

The project has strengthened linkages with other organisations and stakeholders at various levels and has established NRCS as one of the leading organisations in the country working in the area of HIV/AIDS, especially relating to anti-stigmatisation. This collaboration has increased the reach of targeted groups. The women's groups, youth peer education, projects in migrant communities and condom distribution have increased significantly. It has been observed anecdotally that attitudes and behaviours towards PLWHAs in the project areas are improving.

### **Constraints**

The armed conflict situation in most of the project districts continues to impede activities.

### **4. Junior Red Cross/Red Cross youth, school health, sanitation and environment: To improve the health situation of school students.**

#### **Expected Results:**

- School children develop the habit of washing their hands with soap or ash after toileting and before eating;
- Child-to-child learning environment about hygiene and sanitary behaviour developed;
- Sanitary units (toilet, drainage, soak-pit, garbage pit, etc.) installed, improved, maintained and properly used at school and nearby communities; and
- Institutional capacity of junior Red Cross/Red Cross youth circles enhanced.

#### **Progress/Achievements**

This programme is not included in the revised appeal since it is being financed on a bilateral basis by the Japanese Red Cross Society. The programme will be implemented in 60 schools and nearby communities with the focus on child-to-child learning and capacity enhancement of teachers to create improved learning environments in the schools. Programme orientation meetings with the district chapter and consultant selection for baseline surveys have taken place.

The junior Red Cross/Red Cross youth organisation and service programme has been moved to the organisational development part of the appeal.

## Disaster Management

**Overall Goal: To strengthen the disaster management (DM) capacity of NRCS in order to provide effective response to disasters as well as enhance capacities of vulnerable communities.**

**Programme Objectives: The DM programme comprises three projects, as follows:**

**1. Disaster preparedness: To strengthen the disaster preparedness (DP) capacity of the society to enhance the capacity of the most vulnerable communities.**

### Expected Results:

- Capacity to respond to 15,000 affected families can be sustained by strengthened capacity of NRCS warehouses;<sup>1</sup>
- Increased skilled human resources in basic DM (90-100) and warehouse management (20-25) will be inducted into NRCS DM;
- Capacity of vulnerable communities enhanced, reducing loss of life and property due to disaster;
- *Disaster capacity response mechanisms at 20 schools and in their neighboring communities increased.* (NB. this a new expected result; see 'progress/achievements' section below);
- *Capacity of vulnerable communities in the Kathmandu valley will be enhanced, reducing loss of life and property caused by earthquakes.* (NB. this expected result has been removed in the revised appeal; see 'progress/achievements' section below); and
- Experienced human resources recruited for effective management of all activities related to the DP project.

### Progress/Achievements

NRCS manages warehouses in various strategic locations where relief materials are pre-positioned for immediate use in times of disaster. There is a capacity to stock 15,000 family packages. Relief materials are supplied to district chapters, which are then distributed to disaster affected people. District chapters supplement relief supplies with locally collected food items.

During the reporting period, relief packages were distributed to 289 families (who had lost their homes as a result of fire) throughout 6 districts. A further 1,091 packages have been distributed to conflict affected people, in cooperation with the ICRC.

Activities relating to the enhancement of skills of staff and volunteers in disaster and warehouse management has yet to commence but will occur at various training events during the coming months. The UNDP has shown interest in partially financing these training courses.

NRCS has been carrying out various activities through its CBDP. Through the appeal, the CBDP is continuing to be implemented in seven districts with the support of DFID/British Red Cross Society, and in seven districts with the support of the Netherlands Red Cross Society. The programme will start in an additional four districts supported by the New Zealand Red Cross Society, and in three districts with integrated school awareness activities supported by the Finnish Red Cross Society. Bilaterally, it is also supported in three districts by the Hong Kong Red Cross Society, and four new districts with the support of World Vision.

Twelve disaster preparedness units (consisting of 11 members, of whom at least 3 are women) have been formed. These units are responsible for implementing the programme in their own communities. The new units have received orientation, informing members about the programme objective, implementation procedures and the roles and responsibilities of the different groups involved.

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<sup>1</sup> This was stated in error as 500 affected families in the annual appeal

**Appeal Title: Nepal Annual Appeal; Appeal No. 01.58/2004; Programme Update No. 1**

Thirty-five implementing communities organised basic DM training courses. The content focusses on causes and effects of disasters and the role of the community in rescue, relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and mitigation. A total of 1,036 people took part (45 per cent women) in the training which was facilitated by volunteers, staff and community workers. It is hoped that those who receive training will spread the knowledge and skills received to their own communities. CBFA training courses have also been completed in 26 communities with a total of 816 participants, including 455 women.

Fifty implementing communities have been collecting money for revolving funds for their own communities. To date NPR 62,648 (approximately CHF 1,058) has been collected through regular contributions from community members and other fundraising initiatives.

Each programme community has been provided with a stretcher and first aid box and have installed a grain-storing container as part of improving DP. Grain is collected regularly and the stock will be available for disaster victims. Any grain not used in a specific period will be sold and revenue added to the revolving fund.

This year, NRCS has started a special CBDP programme that integrates school awareness and is using this to reach local communities. An additional expected result has been included in this revised appeal, which aims at improving awareness in schools of disaster response and, through them, reaching communities. (See 'expected results' listed above).

Fire is a common disaster in Nepal due to the highly flammable nature of building materials and the fact that most families use open fires for cooking. NRCS has therefore published 20,000 copies of a pamphlet on fire safety. These will be distributed by district chapters to promote public awareness in communities especially vulnerable to these disasters.

Seven thousand copies of a pictorial manual on prevention of epidemics such as cholera, black fever, typhoid and encephalitis have been published by the society. These manuals will be distributed to vulnerable communities.

The expected result focusing on earthquake preparedness is not included in the revised appeal since it is covered through bilateral assistance. NRCS, together with the National Society of Earthquake Technology, has begun an earthquake preparedness programme to be implemented in the Kathmandu valley. Recruitment of staff and development of training content have been completed. The expected result in the appeal, as described above, will be met this year through this programme.

**Impact**

Families affected by fire have been assisted with relief materials, exhibiting district chapters' ability to render relief services in response to disasters. Relief material can be supplied to needy districts from the warehouses immediately. However the capacity building in this area can only really be revealed in review of operations responding to a major disaster

The CBDP is continuing in 47 communities and will start in an additional 32. During this period, 12 new DP units were formed.

Impact from the just published pamphlet and pictorial manual cannot yet be evaluated since these are being distributed now. The same can be said with regard to the earthquake preparedness programme which has just commenced.

**2. Disaster response: To enhance the disaster response (DR) capacity of the society at all levels by forming disaster response teams at national headquarters, regional and district levels.**

**Expected Results:**

- Response section at headquarters established and DR teams at different levels formed to ensure immediate, effective DR in times of emergencies; and
- *Strengthen existing response mechanisms, including a headquarters earthquake response plan and further response training.* (This is a new expected result; see 'progress/achievements' section below).

**Progress/Achievements**

The formation of DR teams at national and regional levels is in progress. Three representatives from the society have taken part in a regional training course on disaster teams, including a training-of-trainers (ToT) course. The DM department is preparing to organise a national course using these resource persons. Following this, a national team including volunteers and staff from all five regions will be established. As a next step, disaster teams will be formed in each of the five regions. Districts will not be targeted before 2005.

Furthermore, it is essential for the society to strengthen its existing response mechanisms, including its trained human resources, and to adapt them for earthquake response. It is also essential to further train people in assessment methods such as vulnerability capacity assessments and participatory rural appraisals. The DR part of the appeal has therefore been revised and one expected result added (as above). This will be achieved with the funding already received.

**Impact**

Since the disaster team training is still in its planning stages and the response teams are yet to be formed, the real impact of these activities has yet to occur.

**3. Population movement: To improve the lives of Bhutanese refugees in refugee camps through the provision of food and non-food items.****Expected Results:**

- Bhutanese refugee children attending schools will have benefited from provision of uniforms; and
- *Skills for income generating activities enhanced among refugees and local population.* (NB. this is a new expected result while the previous expected result relating to provision of food and non-food support has been removed. See 'progress/achievements' section below).

**Progress/Achievements**

There has been no response to the appeal for this programme yet. However, NRCS is implementing an assistance programme supported by UNHCR and WFP. In addition, there has also been some bilateral support to specific projects outside of this appeal.

During this reporting period, NRCS has provided the following food and non-food items to 103,874 Bhutanese refugees living in 7 camps.

Food items	Weight (kg)	Non-food items	No. of items
Rice	2,381,241	Washing soap	81,990
Pulses	232,316	Bathing soap	51,244
Vegetable oil	146,262	Plastic buckets	60,220
Sugar	131,812	Kerosene cans	19
Salt	43,560	Water cans	88
Unilito	60,142	Stoves	584
Whole grain	116,160	Stove wicks	10
Vegetables, potatoes	520,033	Blankets	17

As UNHCR and WFP have been continuously supporting NRCS in the provision of food and non-food assistance to refugee families, the expected results requesting relief items mentioned in the appeal have been removed. Instead of that, an activity for the enhancement of technical and professional skills of refugees and the local population has been included in this revised appeal (as above). The appeal is seeking funding both for the purchase and delivery of school uniforms and for the skills development programme.

**Impact**

The refugees are able to sustain their lives by the fulfilment of their basic needs as they are receiving food, non-food items and other basic support from NRCS.

## Humanitarian Values

**Overall Goal: Bring about changes in people's behaviour, increasing mutual understanding and respect for human dignity through a wider dissemination of humanitarian values.**

**Programme Objective: To train Red Cross staff, volunteers and the general public on humanitarian values and to publicise the fight against discrimination in communities.**

### Expected Results:

- By the end of 2004, 350 staff and volunteers of NRCS will have a better understanding of humanitarian values, tolerance and the issues around discrimination; and
- Dissemination of NRCS activities focussing on its humanitarian services.

### Progress/Achievements

Funding confirmation for this programme was received at the end of February; at that point, planning for the project started. The biggest activity to be implemented is a radio programme since this is an effective way of reaching both the general public and Red Cross members. The fortnightly broadcasts are scheduled to commence in mid-May. The programmes will be broadcast on the national radio network, Radio Nepal, which has nationwide reach. Programmes will focus on dissemination of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values.

The proposed three workshops on humanitarian values have been reduced to one due to changed priorities for the funding; the one workshop is scheduled for June. All other proposed activities have remained the same with support either from the Federation appeal or from the ICRC.

### Impact

No impact to report.

## Organisational Development

**Overall Goal: Vulnerable people will receive increased, 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.**

**Programme Objective: NRCS 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.**

**1. Organisational development project: Governance and management potential of the national society are strengthened, leading to stronger capacity in its more diversified human resource base (gender, junior and youth, volunteers, handicapped) to deliver humanitarian services to the most vulnerable communities who are impacted by disasters.**

### Expected Results :

- Strengthened capacity of governance and management of regional branches and sub-branches to effectively and efficiently deliver services to the most vulnerable communities;
- Increased managerial competence of volunteers and staff for developing effective and relevant activities;
- Optimum involvement and contribution of volunteers to the promotion of humanitarian values and service work at all levels in all circumstances;
- Increased participation of women at all levels of the structure and institutional development sectors (planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation); and
- Institutional capacity of the junior Red Cross/Red Cross youth enhanced.

### **Progress/Achievements**

Only the junior Red Cross/Red Cross youth (JRC/RCY) project is financed so far through the appeal. However the last expected result above is not being implemented since there is a separate programme with regard to strengthening the organisation and services of JRC/RCY that has been moved from the health section to this section of the appeal (as per below). The budget has therefore been adjusted for this whole programme. For other projects, NRCS has mobilised some local resources. However, funding is still needed for the volunteer management, women's participation and governance/management projects.

The general assembly of NRCS took place in April with 217 representatives from 66 district chapters taking part. The organisation development (OD) section held a workshop on planning in one district with 25 participants and another workshop on branch development in another district with 24 participants. The district chapters themselves funded these workshops. Two regional coordination committees were convened for mid-term reviews. It was a good opportunity to share experiences and build on relationships between district chapters.

The women's development section has been continuously working to increase female membership in districts as well as widening programme activities. With technical support from the section, the district chapters have been organising their own activities such as skills development training, gender sensitisation workshops and membership drive campaigns.

### **Constraints**

The main constraint was the lack of funding through this appeal. Therefore only a few activities have been implemented, utilising NRCS' own financial resources. In the current conflict situation, it is a challenge to raise funds and volunteers locally. It is also difficult to follow up and regularly visit district chapters due to insufficient funding and lack of human resources.

## **2. Financial capacity development: Diversify and increase financial resources to meet organisational and programme development needs through the improved resource mobilisation system and enhance the financial management capacity through modern technology and new techniques in financial management.**

### **Expected Results :**

- Resource mobilisation policy, strategy, procedures and approaches developed and implemented; and
- *Maintenance of account/data management system at the National Blood Bank, computerised account/inventory management system at 6 warehouses, and account/warehouse management training are developed, implemented and recorded.* (This expected result is being removed; see 'progress/achievements' section below).

### **Progress/Achievements**

NRCS has received confirmation from the capacity building fund that it will receive financial support to further develop its resource mobilisation programme. A draft policy, strategy and guidelines exist in English and will be translated and shared with district chapters. The society will establish a new resource development unit and staff recruitment is currently underway. The new unit will support districts in their resource mobilisation efforts and build up local donor lists to do direct mailing as well as other fundraising activities.

The second expected result will not be implemented this year and funds are not sought for these activities through this revised appeal.

### **Impact**

The impact of the resource development programme is not yet visible.

## **3. JRC/RCY organisation and service: To strengthen and expand the JRC/RCY organisation and involve young people in the humanitarian services (including health) of the Movement. (NB. this project has been moved from the health programme)**

**Expected Results:**

- Increased number of JRC/RCY circles and members;
- JRC/RCY movement and programme more efficient and better equipped in programme development and management, providing quality services through better management of programmes at district and circle level and
- Services provided to the community through JRC/RCY.

**Progress/Achievements**

This project to strengthen the junior and youth network was presented under the health programme in the appeal. It has been moved to the OD section since it clearly contributes to the goal of this programme.

The annual national youth seminar was held with more than 200 representatives from 46 districts. The goal of the seminar was to discuss and make recommendations regarding JRC/RCY activities. Major topics for discussion included HIV/AIDS, junior/youth roles in children's welfare and children's rights, and the Red Cross emblem. A competition on practical presentation of the seven basic principles was also conducted.

The main activities to date have been: planning for and identifying district branches that will implement national first aid ToT junior camps; establishing a first aid training unit; a workshop for developing district chapters; forestation programmes; book bank activities; child literacy groups; and leadership development training. National album, poem and essay competitions are being conducted by three districts from their own resources.

**Impact**

Effective involvement of the junior/youth members and the teacher sponsors is increasing.

**Constraints**

The armed conflict is impeding the ability to conduct and monitor programmes.

**Representation, Management and Implementation****Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnership****Progress/Achievements**

The process of developing a cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) has moved into another stage in 2004. During the final months of 2003, NRCS had internal discussions about the CAS and looked at lessons learned from earlier partnerships and priority areas for future cooperation. This year the society has organised two partnership meetings to present and discuss the CAS.

National cooperation partners such as UN organisations, missions, local NGOs and government partners were invited to the first meeting. The second meeting was for partner national societies (PNS). The partners discussed principles of cooperation, programme areas as well as reporting and audit issues. The national society will now finalise its CAS document - that will function as a framework for cooperation - and a draft Memorandum of Understanding to be signed among partners. An international CAS learning group is being set up so that the Federation as a whole can learn from the CAS process in Nepal and NRCS can gain from the experiences of other national societies.

The South Asia regional partnership meeting was held in Kathmandu in March with over 60 participants (including 14 PNS). The meeting provided a good opportunity for NRCS, as well as other South Asia national societies, to present programmes and discuss priorities and cooperation models with partners.

The in-country coordination among NRCS, the ICRC (as lead agency) and the Federation is being done through regular cooperation meetings to discuss current conflict related issues, the Movement's response and other coordination issues. Federation and ICRC planning processes with NRCS for next year have started. Mutual information and consultation, as well as common participation in planning meetings among all partners, will ensure well coordinated inter-related planning.

Cooperation between NRCS and WHO has a long history, especially in the area of blood transfusion management and HIV/AIDS. The Memorandum of Understanding for collaboration in the region signed by the Federation and WHO has provided opportunities to expand and strengthen this cooperation. NRCS and WHO have together identified health-in-emergencies/crises as a third area of cooperation. NRCS is also in the process of exploring possibilities of more long-term cooperation with the local offices of DFID and the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance.

**Impact**

During the CAS meetings, partners showed considerable interest and commitment to cooperating and supporting NRCS. The well prepared CAS document and the open and constructive dialogue during the meeting laid an important basis for continued cooperation. Some basic principles of cooperation were agreed upon, as well as standards regarding reporting and auditing.

**Delegation management****Progress/Achievements**

The Federation that was reopened in late November 2003 is small. It consists of a Federation representative, and the already existing Secretariat of the South Asia Red Cross/Red Crescent Network on HIV/AIDS. It was strengthened in April with the appointment of a DR manager with regional responsibilities. The budget for this part of the appeal has been revised to reflect the actual coordination and management costs of the office and direct contributions are welcome.

[Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

APPEAL No. 01.58/2004

## PLEDGES RECEIVED

08/06/2004

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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## CASH

					TOTAL COVERAGE	
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				1,908,898		35.4%
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID GRANT 2004				162,500	29.01.04	
CAPACITY BUILDING FUND				60,000	03.03.04	RESOURCE MOBILISATION
FINNISH - GOVT/RC	50,000		EUR	78,775	16.03.04	DISASTER MANAGEMENT
NETHERLANDS - RC	18,000		EUR	27,648	18.05.04	BHUTANESE REFUGEES
NEW ZEALAND - RC	150,000		NZD	126,300	16.02.04	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, CBDP
SWEDISH - GOVT	900,000		SEK	152,100	16.04.04	HEALTH PROGRAMMES, ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
SWEDISH - RC	400,000		SEK	67,600	16.04.04	HEALTH PROGRAMMES, ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				674,923	CHF	35.4%

## KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
Note: due to systems upgrades in process, contributions in kind and services may be incomplete.						
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				0	CHF	0.0%

## ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT

# Nepal

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 01.58/2004

## PLEDGES RECEIVED

08/06/2004

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

# BUDGET 2004

## PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.58/2004

Name: Nepal

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	12,705	0	0	0	0	0	12,705
Clothing & textiles	0	121,451	0	0	0	0	121,451
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	22,436	6,663	0	918	0	0	30,016
Teaching materials	14,143	5,918	0	8,078	0	0	28,139
Utensils & tools	0	2,892	0	0	0	0	2,891
Other relief supplies	551	19,370	0	0	0	0	19,920
<b>SUPPLIES</b>	<b>49,835</b>	<b>156,294</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,996</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>215,124</b>
Land & Buildings	14,770	0	0	82,620	0	0	97,390
Vehicles	2,295	0	0	2,295	0	0	4,590
Computers & telecom	350	0	0	6,334	0	0	6,684
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	35,903	20,141	0	71,014	0	0	127,057
<b>CAPITAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>53,318</b>	<b>20,141</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>162,263</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>235,722</b>
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicules	4,590	9,441	367	2,570	0	0	16,968
<b>TRANSPORT &amp; STORAGE</b>	<b>4,590</b>	<b>9,441</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,968</b>
Programme Support	31,265	33,401	1,997	36,070	6,392	0	109,124
<b>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</b>	<b>31,265</b>	<b>33,401</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>36,070</b>	<b>6,392</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>109,124</b>
Personnel-delegates	16,000	7,025	0	6,000	90,800	0	119,824
Personnel-national staff	97,047	80,845	4,039	59,395	0	0	241,325
Consultants	27,265	3,200	0	8,078	0	0	38,543
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	<b>140,312</b>	<b>91,070</b>	<b>4,039</b>	<b>73,473</b>	<b>90,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>399,693</b>
W/shops & Training	100,788	95,488	4,865	141,172	0	0	342,313
<b>WORKSHOPS &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>100,788</b>	<b>95,488</b>	<b>4,865</b>	<b>141,172</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>342,313</b>
Travel & related expenses	23,468	21,545	2,479	13,760	600	0	61,851
Information	21,591	13,910	14,872	46,546	0	0	96,917
Other General costs	61,856	72,574	2,102	70,072	550	0	207,153
<b>GENERAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>106,915</b>	<b>108,029</b>	<b>19,453</b>	<b>130,378</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>365,923</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET:</b>	<b>487,023</b>	<b>513,864</b>	<b>30,721</b>	<b>554,922</b>	<b>98,342</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,684,870</b>