

Appeal 2005



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

NEPAL

Appeal no. 05AA048

The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilising the power of humanity. The Federation is the world's largest humanitarian organisation, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries. All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project.

This document reflects a range of programmes, objectives, and related activities to be implemented in 2005, and the corresponding funding requirements. These are based upon the broader, multi-year framework of the Federation's Project Planning Process (PPP). The PPP products are either available through hyperlinks in the text¹, or can be requested through the respective regional department. For further information please contact: Ewa Eriksson, Regional Officer, e-mail: ewa.eriksson@ifrc.org; phone: +41 22 730 4252; fax: +41 22 733 0395; or please also access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

Click on the programme title to go to the relevant text, and the budget figure to go to the country programme budget.

	2005
Programme title	in CHF
Strengthening the national society	
Health and care	502,357
Disaster management	457,982
Organisational development	154,895
Humanitarian values	42,583
Total	1,157,818²

¹ Identified by blue in the text.

² USD 964,446 or EUR 756,991.

National Context

Nepal is a highly heterogeneous country in terms of geography, ethnicity, language and culture. Its population is estimated at 24.8 million, growing 2.3 percent a year. The Himalayas cover the northern part of the country, which borders China. To the south lies a long stretch of lower mountains, the hilly region whose southern flanks flatten into the Terai, a sub-tropical plain which borders India.

In the Human Development Report 2004, Nepal features among the poorest countries in the world both in economic terms as well as social parameters. Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita is estimated to be only USD230. More than 40 percent of the population live below the poverty line, 48 percent of children under five are underweight and 19 percent of the total population is undernourished. The female adult literacy rate is 26 percent while for men it is 62 percent. The average life expectancy is 59 years.

The eight-year armed conflict between the government's security forces and the Maoists has claimed more than 10,000 lives. The conflict intensified during the first half of 2004 leading to a deteriorating security and human rights situation. The whole country, including most economic and social activities, is now affected. Since the adoption in 1990 of a constitution ensuring a multi-party democracy system the country has seen more than 12 governments. In 2002 parliament was dissolved and since then the king has appointed a prime minister. The current government has declared peace talks with the Maoists as its first priority. However, no progress has been seen at the time of writing this appeal.

The conflict has disrupted the security and livelihood of thousands of families. Those most affected often follow an established tradition of moving to other parts of Nepal or abroad for employment and for support from relatives and friends. Local communities become even more vulnerable when women, children and elderly are left behind. Most internally displaced persons are assimilated into their new locations, usually a district town or regional centre, but over a longer time period this will increase the burden on these communities.

Nepal faces various types of natural and man-made hazards. Epidemics, floods, landslides and fires cause the most frequent disasters and affect the highest number of people. However, the most serious threat is the probability of a future major earthquake which would result in massive destruction of buildings and infrastructure. The level of vulnerability and coping capacities of communities greatly influence the consequences of disasters and this remains a focus for the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS).

Basing its work on the Red Cross/Red Crescent Fundamental Principles, the NRCS is one of the few organisations that can work throughout the country. It has an essential role to play in the conflict situation by bringing needed humanitarian assistance but mainly by decreasing the population's vulnerability to health crises and disasters by implementing community-based projects.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

Movement Context

The Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) 2004-2006 was elaborated in close consultation with partners. It is based on the National Society Development Plan and outlines the priorities and policy framework for cooperation. The cooperation principles expressed in CAS underline the need for mutual transparency, commitment on an equal footing and cooperation with a vulnerability focus. CAS includes a list of current NRCS partners, national and international, multilateral and bilateral. At the 2004 CAS partnership meeting there were broad discussions about programme priorities and cooperation principles, as well as on coordination of reporting and audit. The dialogue with partners on the agreed CAS and common commitments will continue during 2005. Regular assessments of the cooperation will be done and programme priorities will be regularly updated according to changing needs. CAS and the development plan are on the national society website: www.nrcs.org.

A Federation representative has been based in Kathmandu since late 2003, with the main tasks to strengthen the capacity of the Nepal Red Cross in project management and reporting as well as coordination and partnership building. In close coordination with the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), an essential task is to support the society to strengthen its role in the conflict situation. Nepal Red Cross receives support through the Federation appeal from the following partners: British Red Cross/British Department for International Development (DFID) (disaster management, health and humanitarian values), Finnish and New Zealand Red Cross

societies (disaster management), Netherlands Red Cross (disaster management and refugee programme), Swedish Red Cross Society (health and organisational development), OPEC fund (HIV/AIDS), and the Federation Capacity Building Fund (organisational development). Most of these partnerships will continue in 2005 and discussions with new partners are ongoing.

The society is receiving considerable assistance through bilateral cooperation within and outside the Movement. The main bilateral national society partners are the Belgian, Danish, Japanese, Norwegian, Swedish and Swiss societies (health) Netherlands (refugee programme) American and Hong Kong Red Cross societies (disaster management). None of the societies have full-time expatriate representation in the country. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and World Food Programme (WFP) are important partners within the refugee programme as are several local donor agencies and international non-government organisations (INGOs)/non-government organisations (NGOs).

Confirmed bilateral funding for 2005 at the time of writing totals CHF 941,600 in support of project areas including HIV/AIDS, community development, the eye care hospital in Janakpur, and first aid. Others are under negotiation.

ICRC is an essential cooperation partner, especially concerning the internal conflict situation. It supports the promotion of the Fundamental Principles and dissemination, as well as conflict response, tracing and emergency first aid. The continuous dialogue among ICRC, the Federation and Nepal Red Cross is essential for the society to strengthen its position as a neutral and independent organisation in the conflict situation. ICRC is also carrying out extensive protection activities all over the country.

A mapping has been done regarding the cooperation in 2004 as well as commitments and interests of partners for 2005-2006.

National society strategy/programme priorities

The programme priorities reflect activities presented in the development plan and CAS. The implementation of community-based programmes has become one of the main strengths of the national society. It has an effective model to involve local communities and integrate sustainability components. To achieve high impact these programmes are implemented on a long-term basis where a multi-year commitment from partners might be necessary. Cross-cutting issues such as gender, volunteer management and humanitarian values are also integrated into programmes. The conflict has affected programme implementation. Partners should be aware that programme management has had to become more flexible regarding time frames and location. To date no programme/project has been cancelled.

The national society is the leading organisation in disaster management in Nepal. It heads the DP-net, a network of organisations involved in disaster management. It has well established links with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other actors. The society is implementing a community-based disaster preparedness programme aimed at strengthening the coping mechanism of vulnerable local communities. There is a need to expand this programme to more of the disaster-prone communities.

The Nepal Red Cross infrastructure for disaster response is an essential part of the national response capacity. It is essential to further enhance this capacity to be able to use its resources more effectively and bring prompt, targeted relief to those affected by disaster including the armed conflict.

In cooperation with UNHCR and other partners, the Nepal Red Cross is providing assistance to 120,000 Bhutanese refugees. This operation might change if the planned repatriation starts or the policy of UNHCR changes. ICRC has, during 2004, supported the Nepal Red Cross to assist people affected by the conflict through provision of non-food items.

Nepal Red Cross health programmes are broad and address some of the serious health challenges in the country. The society has over 10 years' experience of community-based HIV/AIDS prevention and anti-stigma activities. During 2005 it will scale up its prevention/anti-stigma intervention and expand into care and support. The reproductive health programme targeting women and men, increasing their knowledge and access to health services, supports the fifth Millennium Development Goal of improving maternal health.

The society would like to expand its community-based first aid programme that ensures first aid service, and promotes health awareness and disaster preparedness in local communities. The drinking water and sanitation programme the society has implemented for 20 years has contributed to increased access for the population to safe drinking water supporting the seventh Millennium Development Goal. However, safe water access is not ensured in remote districts and improved sanitation facilities are a priority need. The Nepal Red Cross therefore plans to use its proven competence in implementing water and sanitation programmes. The community development programme is implemented through an integrated approach to health, socioeconomic development and gender empowerment. It has a five-year project cycle and targets minority groups or other vulnerable communities.

Promotion of humanitarian values and the Fundamental Principles is essential in conflict-affected Nepal. Special focus is on dissemination of the principles and international humanitarian law (IHL) in cooperation with ICRC. The society will address humanitarian values and discrimination through a radio programme, and activities with youth and a community pilot project. The need to strengthen the national society is addressed both through capacity building activities integrated into the various programmes as well as a few stand-alone projects. Enhancing volunteer involvement is emphasised with a special priority on female and youth participation.

Strengthening the National Society

1. Health and Care

Background: One Nepali woman dies every two hours due to delivery and pregnancy complications. The infant mortality rate is 66/1,000 live births. More than 70 percent of the population does not have access to improved sanitation. The UN estimates that there are 60,000 HIV positive people in Nepal. The already serious health challenges are exacerbated by the conflict situation.

The national society health programmes are focused on the community level. Programme interventions stretch three to five years emphasising change in attitudes, building skills, knowledge and community capacities. Baselines, mid-term and final evaluations are done for all projects. Each programme in this Appeal has been designed for a specific number of project areas. However, with more funding, programmes can easily be scaled up to reach additional vulnerable communities.

The community development programme, having a five-year project cycle, integrates health/sanitation components and improving literacy and socioeconomic situations. The community-based first aid programme, with a three-year project cycle, trains community first aid volunteers. It also implements health and disaster community awareness and preventive activities. The drinking water and sanitation programme included in this Appeal focuses on introducing hygiene skills to communities through targeting pupils as well as installing water and sanitation facilities at schools.

The Nepal Red Cross has for many years worked with HIV/AIDS youth peer education and anti-stigma activities. The annual Condom Day is one example of innovation by the society. In 2005 prevention activities will be scaled up together with the development and introduction of community-based care and support. The society is working closely with organisations of HIV positive people. To change attitudes and improve knowledge is the basis for the reproductive health programme. This is done through adolescent and women's groups as well as other awareness raising activities.

Health images CD-ROM, distributed to all national societies in the region and partner national societies, will be used as a tool for national society dissemination health issues.

Goal: The health status of vulnerable communities in Nepal is improved.

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

Community development project - [logframe](#)

Project Objective: The level of awareness increased and the basic health conditions of the most vulnerable improved ensuring the capacities of NRCS and communities at all levels.

Community-based first aid project - [logframe](#)

Project objective: To build the capacity of communities to promote health and manage injuries and illness as well as prepare for and deal with disasters.

HIV/AIDS project - [logframe](#)

Project objective: To increase access to home and community-based care and support as well as to inform on HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases and reproductive health by the end of 2009.

Reproductive health project - [logframe](#)

Project objective: At the end of the one-year project, access to information and services for reproductive health increased.

School-based drinking water and sanitation project - [logframe](#)

Project objective: Ensure access to child-friendly water and sanitation facilities and promote safe hygiene practices through an empowerment process.

2. Disaster Management

Background: Nepal is hit every year by floods and landslides as a result of the annual monsoon: 800,000 people were affected in 2004. The country is located in an earthquake-prone zone and Kathmandu has historically suffered a major event every 75 years with the last one occurring 70 years ago.

The community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) programme strengthens local communities' capacity to prepare for, mitigate and respond to disasters. Flood- and landslide-affected areas have been prioritised in the past, but in 2004 a community-based earthquake preparedness programme started in local communities in the Kathmandu valley.

The society has one central and six regional warehouses as well as 20 depots for storage of relief supplies. The network of warehouses is necessary due to the geography and lack of roads. The programme has trained volunteers and staff as well as a good network of partners. However it is essential to further strengthen this capacity by enhancing the warehouse management, expanding national response teams, and strengthening district level capacity and coordination with others. Buildings and warehouses also require earthquake retrofitting.

The national society will continue to work in the Bhutanese refugee camps. The national society's role as implementing organisation of camp management and food distribution might change depending on the overall situation and UNHCR policy. The society will continue the life skills training programme implemented during 2003-2004 since it has had a good impact among the refugees as well as the local communities.

Goal: Livelihood of people affected by disasters and conflicts sustained by assisting them promptly through effective preparedness and response systems.

Objective: Strengthen the disaster management capacity of Nepal Red Cross in order to provide effective response to disasters as well as enhance capacities of vulnerable communities.

1. Community-based disaster preparedness project - [logframe](#)

Project objective: Disaster management capacity of Nepal Red Cross as well as the most vulnerable communities further strengthened in order to provide effective response to save lives and properties.

2. Disaster response project - [logframe](#)

Project objective: Effective response service rendered to victims of disasters in order to save lives and assist the victims of disasters through strengthening disaster management capacities of the society.

3. Population movement project - [logframe](#)

Project objective: Livelihood of displaced population sustained and vocational skills developed of a mixed group of refugees and local population.

3. Humanitarian Values

Background: In its current five-year development plan, Nepal Red Cross has shown its commitment to *Strategy 2010* and identified promotion of Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values as one of its core areas. The society will promote humanitarian values through all its other programmes. This will further contribute towards bringing about positive changes in people's behaviour both within the Nepal Red Cross and local communities.

The national society disseminates the Movement's Fundamental Principles with the support of the Movement partners. This has been particularly pertinent given the current armed conflict and a scale-up of financial support is needed. The society is closely cooperating with ICRC in areas of dissemination of international humanitarian law and the Fundamental Principles as well as in the area of communication.

The conflict situation has also made it increasingly important to promote human dignity and tolerance among its volunteers as well as towards the general population. Through junior/youth Red Cross activities, it looks forward to promoting an atmosphere of cooperation, friendship, tolerance, non-violence and non-discrimination in local communities.

The Nepal Red Cross has been proactive in integrating activities on humanitarian values into other programme areas. Within the humanitarian values programme, a pilot project fighting discrimination in local communities will be conducted. This project will be an important learning opportunity for future implementation of similar projects fighting discrimination, promoting humanitarian values and social harmony.

Goal: Bring about changes in people's behaviour, increasing mutual understanding and respect for human dignity through promotion of humanitarian values and Nepal Red Cross activities.

Objective: To train Red Cross members and the general public on the Movement's Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values and by promoting these, bring positive changes to selected communities.

1. Promotion of RC principles and humanitarian values project - logframe

Project objective: To train Red Cross members and the general public in humanitarian values and encourage the fight against discrimination to bring changes in behaviour.

2. Communication project - logframe

Project objective: To strengthen communication work of NRCS, increasing support to its activities and raising awareness of humanitarian issues.

4. Organisational Development

Background: The society is applying an integrated approach to organisational strengthening. All programmes include interventions to build capacity of volunteers and staff, in branches and sub-branches. However, nationally planned programmes do not cover all districts and some branches need to build their capacity before they can start to implement these programmes.

The volunteer project will build managerial capacity of volunteers and the youth project will stimulate the involvement of young people. The women's development project has already improved the representation of female volunteers. To ensure continued enhancement in this area, separate interventions are needed as described in the women development's project logframe. The volunteers, women and youth projects presented below do not reflect the full needs of the Nepal Red Cross in these areas. If more funding is available these projects can easily be scaled up to cover more districts.

The national society needs to strengthen its operational capacity in remote areas affected by the armed conflict. A special remote district project has been designed which will be supported by ICRC from 2005. The women and youth development projects will be essential to complement these efforts.

The Nepal Red Cross strengthens local skills and resources to implement disaster response and long-term health programmes on the district level. The society has lengthy experience in local resource mobilisation and fundraising schemes but there is a need for structured evaluation to enable development of better systems and new methods.

The resource mobilisation project is strengthening national headquarters capacity to provide leadership, systems and structures in this area.

Goal: Nepal Red Cross makes an effective difference in the lives of vulnerable people in their respective communities. The communities will receive sustainable community-based support to reduce their vulnerability through increased capacities of the national society.

Objective: Strengthen the volunteer capacity of NRCS at all levels by enhancing the managerial and resource mobilisation capacity towards self-reliance to be able to better serve vulnerable communities.

1. Volunteer management and service project - [logframe](#)

Project objective: The Nepal Red Cross develops a volunteer framework and increases the managerial capacities of volunteers at all levels.

2. Women and gender development project - [logframe](#)

Project objective: Increased participation of women in all levels of the structure and development programmes.

3. Youth development project - [logframe](#)

Project objective: Junior/Youth volunteers trained and mobilised in organisational development for service activities.

4. Finance resource mobilisation project - [logframe](#)

Project objective: To ensure dependable and regular financial resources through the implementation of improved systems and by developing fundraising skills at all level.

5. Implementation and Management

The above described programmes will be implemented by the NRCS based on policies and procedures currently in place. The Nepal Federation office will assist in resource mobilisation and programme management, especially in the areas of monitoring, reporting and financial management. The programme area specialists in the Federation's South Asia regional delegation will give technical assistance according to specific needs of the national society.

The Federation office has an essential role to play, assisting the NRCS in its coordination with international partners. The main focus will be on the follow-up process of the CAS. Together with the society, the office will also explore opportunities for new long-term partnerships with various agencies and organisations present in Nepal. All representation and advocacy will be done together with the Nepal Red Cross, with the society having the leading role determining the priorities.

ICRC is the lead agency in Nepal (due to the current internal armed conflict) with a country delegation of 26 delegates. Movement cooperation meetings take place twice a month between the ICRC delegation, the Nepal Red Cross and the Federation office. The Federation representative coordinates support for the Nepal Red Cross with the cooperation delegate of ICRC. Common programme planning meetings take place with the national society. The cooperation between the components of the Movement has during 2003 and 2004 been working well and efficiently.

The Nepal Federation office consists of a sole Federation representative. In addition, a regional disaster response manager from the South Asia regional delegation in New Delhi is based in the office but covering the whole South Asia region. The office currently shares premises and coordinates administrative tasks with the secretariat of the South Asia Red Cross and Red Crescent Network on HIV/AIDS (SARNHA). The office will remain at its current size during 2005 when it will be evaluated together with the NRCS to determine if the Federation presence should continue into 2006.

For further information please contact:

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- *Nepal Red Cross contact: Mr Badri Khanal, Executive Director, email: badri@nrcs.org*
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BUDGET 2005

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 05AA048

Name: NEPAL

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	43,881	76,895	0	0	0	0	120,776
Clothing & textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	3,786	0	0	0	0	0	3,785
Teaching materials	5,815	9,100	0	15,606	0	0	30,521
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relief supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	53,482	85,995	0	15,606	0	0	155,082
Land & Buildings	1,365	0	0	0	0	0	1,365
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	0	0	0	1,001	0	0	1,001
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	15,860	21,239	0	1,565	0	0	38,664
CAPITAL EXPENSES	17,225	21,239	0	2,566	0	0	41,030
Warehouse & Distribution	1,247	0	0	0	0	0	1,246
Transport & Vehicules	4,332	0	0	6,000	0	0	10,331
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	5,579	0	0	6,000	0	0	11,578
Programme Support	32,653	29,769	2,768	10,068	0	0	75,258
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	32,653	29,769	2,768	10,068	0	0	75,258
Personnel-delegates	55,971	51,027	4,744	17,258	0	0	129,000
Personnel-national staff	137,219	8,635	2,680	37,564	0	0	186,097
Consultants	9,100	0	0	1,556	0	0	10,656
PERSONNEL	202,290	59,662	7,424	56,378	0	0	325,753
W/shops & Training	102,102	122,686	9,555	37,558	0	0	271,901
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	102,102	122,686	9,555	37,558	0	0	271,901
Travel & related expenses	13,194	0	0	3,203	0	0	16,397
Information	14,269	38,401	16,926	6,931	0	0	76,527
Other General costs	61,563	100,230	5,910	16,585	0	0	184,289
GENERAL EXPENSES	89,026	138,631	22,836	26,719	0	0	277,213
TOTAL BUDGET:	502,357	457,982	42,583	154,895	0	0	1,157,818