

Report 2006-2007



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Nepal

Appeal No. MAANP001

4 April 2008

This report covers the period of 01/01/2006 to 31/12/2007 of a two-year planning and appeal process.



Nepal Red Cross volunteers assist the wounded during the political unrest in April 2006.

In brief

Programme summary:

Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) carried out its activities in 2006 and 2007 in line with its five-year development plan and Strategy 2010. The NRCS was heavily engaged in relief work and longer-term programmes, as one of the biggest humanitarian organizations in Nepal, the NRCS directly assisted more than 2,657,584 people in 2006 and 2007.

Nepal witnessed major political unrest, especially in April 2006 during which hundreds of NRCS volunteers provided first aid to thousands injured during demonstrations. In spite of the volatile security situation and political instability, the national society managed to reach the vulnerable communities and provide essential humanitarian services from health to livelihood needs during disasters. Although programme implementation had to be modified due to the conflict situation and devastating flood and landslides, all the proposed activities as outlined in the appeal were implemented to a satisfactory level.

In 2007, heavy flooding and landslides claimed more than 200 lives and affected hundreds of thousands of people. NRCS volunteers assisted many thousands in the relief operation immediately after the disaster, and recovery activities are currently ongoing (see latest floods operations update [here](#)).

NRCS regular programmes continued to provide thousands of people with a range of health services, education and skills training, including HIV and AIDS prevention activities. Support was also provided to people affected by the internal conflicts such as reuniting families in close coordination with the Federation, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other partners.

Financial situation:

The total 2006-2007 budget was CHF 3,134,296 (USD 2.80 million or EUR 1.89 million), out of which CHF 2,833,389 (USD 2.53 million or EUR 1.7 million) or 90 percent, was covered. A total of CHF 2,753,265 (USD 2.46 million or EUR 1.67 million) was spent in the past two years; the balance was carried over to 2008.

	Health	DM	HV	OD	C & I	Total
Revised 06/07 budget	1,058,738	1,213,122	69,918	792,518	0.0	3,134,296
Total 06/07 funding	906,082	1,078,156	17,502	597,687	233,253	2,833,389
Expenditure 06/07	904,897	1,012,658	17,501	593,465	224,746	2,753,265
Funding coverage	86%	89%	25%	75%	0%	90%
Expenditure as % of funding	100%	94%	100%	99%	96%	97%
Expenditure as % budget	86%	83%	25%	75%	0%	88%

Click the following links to go directly to the attached financial reports:

[report 2006](#)

[report 2007](#)

[report 2006/2007](#)

No. of people we help:

Programme	Total beneficiary numbers		
	Women	Men	Total
Health and care	139,946	46,648	186,594
Disaster management	46,334	39,789	86,123
Organizational development	61,135	71,158	132,293
Humanitarian values	20,500	35,000	55,500
Grand total	267,915	192,595	460,510

Movement partners: Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Belgium Red Cross-Flanders, Swedish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Korean Red Cross and ICRC.

International external partners: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/Global Fund, World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Indian Embassy.

Local external partners: District development committees, municipalities, village development committees, national centre for AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STD) control, district public health offices, hospitals, health posts, voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) centres, Youth Vision, local clubs, Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh, Til Ganga eye hospital, Fateh Bal eye hospital and local support groups of people living with HIV (PLHIVs).

Context

Nepal suffered from internal armed conflict at the start of 2006, and has been in a transition process since then. The ongoing agitation between the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) (CPN-M) and the government affected the remote areas and increased vulnerability, with many people displaced and unable to earn daily wages. Following serious political unrest in April 2006, the major political parties called for a nationwide movement against the monarchy. The decade-long internal armed conflict was ended through a comprehensive peace agreement in November 2006 and the interim parliament voted for the declaration of a republic. However, since the peace agreement, demands for regional autonomy still continue. Furthermore, political parties opposed to the current government have led to massive protests, especially in the Southern plains of Nepal (the "Terai"). The unstable political and security situation in the region has hampered humanitarian access and freedom of movement. The livelihoods of thousands of families have been affected by this difficult situation.

The floods and landslides in 2007 were serious in nearly all of the 75 districts of the country, leaving many dead and others without houses or any means of livelihood. In a country where more than 30 percent of the people live under the poverty line and economic opportunities are very rare, the ongoing conflict and disasters left much of the population extremely vulnerable.

The NRCS mobilized its hundreds of thousands of members and volunteers in the past two years to alleviate human suffering and assist thousands affected by natural disasters and the political unrest.

Achievement of objectives

Disaster management

Objective: The disaster management capacity of the Nepal Red Cross Society is strengthened in order to provide effective response to disasters as well as to enhance capacities of vulnerable communities

Achievements

Thousands of people were affected by floods and landslides that occurred in 2006 and 2007. NRCS suspended its entire regular disaster management (DM) programmes for a month in 2007 to focus on its response activities. Thousands of volunteers and staff were mobilized to respond to the emergency situation.

The NRCS implemented disaster risk reduction programmes (DRR), school-based disaster risk reduction programmes and community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) programmes in 11 districts, covering 51 communities and 40 schools with the financial support of the British Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross and New Zealand Red Cross during the year of 2006 and 2007.

A total of 6,430 people including school students benefited from various capacity building activities and skills development-related trainings. The disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities at the community level have yielded remarkable results at the community level, as summarized below.

Project 1: Disaster management capacity building

Project objective: The NRCS capacity in disaster management is strengthened through improved systems and mechanisms to ensure effective disaster management at all levels.

The NRCS now has strengthened capacity to respond to future disasters with a well-equipped disaster management centre at its headquarters, serving as an information and resource centre in normal times and emergency operation centre during disasters.

A contingency plan focusing on earthquake preparedness has been developed, including sectoral plans. A Geographic Information Systems (GIS) unit has been established and the collection of ward data, mapping of the CBDP, DRR and school-based DRR programmes in a map has been completed.

The impact of the improved capacity of the NRCS headquarters was evident during the disaster of 2007 when the NRCS staff and volunteers promptly responded to the disaster and supported thousands of people.

Project 2: Community-based disaster risk reduction project

Project objective: The coping mechanism of local communities is enhanced and the effects of disasters are reduced.

The project has been implemented in Pachhathar, Ilam and Saptari districts, covering 15 communities with the financial support of British Red Cross during the years 2006 and 2007. The project aimed at enabling the selected communities to better respond to disasters at their level.

Capacity development activities in areas such as first aid, disaster preparedness, disaster mitigation, and coordination mechanism development were implemented at the community level. Organizational response and coordination mechanisms have been established at the community level. Disaster management capacities has been strengthened at every organizational level through early warning systems, mitigation works, emergency funds, income generation activities as well as the use of a rickshaw ambulance and stretcher. Evacuation shelters played a significant role in increasing community ownership.

The quick response to the floods and landslides in Ilam and Saptari districts saved many families and is a good indication of increasing coping strategies. Please see [Table 1](#) in [Annex 1](#) for a detailed activities and beneficiaries for 2006-2007 for this project.

Project 3: Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) programme

Project objective: Disaster management capacity of local communities is further strengthened so they can cope with the effect of disasters on their own.

To achieve this objective, the NRCS implemented school-based DRR activities and community-based disaster preparedness activities during the years 2006 and 2007.

School based disaster risk reduction (SBDRR)

The project was implemented in four districts (Bhaktapur, Syangja, Palpa and Chitawan) covering 40 schools with financial support from the Finish Red Cross. The project aimed to disseminate risk reduction skills and knowledge in communities through the junior/ youth circles and students. The target junior/ youth circles are also continuously fundraising to increase the school emergency funds for quick emergency response.

Project staff and “teacher sponsors”¹ were trained on DRR-related capacity building skills. Volunteers, students and community people were actively involved in the project implementation, carrying out a number of mitigation and preparedness activities including first aid services to disaster victims. Monitoring reports from the programme areas have stated that the level of awareness of local people has increased significantly and 90 percent of school students in the project areas can demonstrate the disaster risk reduction skills. See [Table 2](#) in [Annex 1](#) for detailed activities carried out during the year 2006-2007.

¹ Teachers who guide the junior / youth groups

Community based disaster preparedness (CBDP)

The project was implemented in Lamjung, Nuwakot, Mahottari and Rupandehi districts, covering 36 communities with the financial support of the New Zealand Red Cross. Under the project, 6,430 community members were trained on disaster preparedness and response.

The project instilled the message that the first responders to any disasters are local people, so they need to be prepared. Active community participation centred on community groups formed in the project areas. Members were trained to provide first aid and identify possible disaster threats, and also collected large amounts of food grains and funds that can be mobilized immediately for emergency response. The project has also contributed to reducing the economic vulnerability through income generation support. See [Table 3](#) in Annex 1 for activities carried out during the year 2006-2007.

Project 4: Population movement

Project objective: The vocational skills of refugees and selected groups of the local population are enhanced to provide opportunities to improve their own life situation.

The NRCS has been working for many years to improve the lives of the Bhutanese refugees in Nepal. In the years 2006 and 2007, the society implemented the life skills development training programme, providing refugees and nearby local community members with vocational skills for income generation. A total of 326 people (278 refugees and 48 local) were trained in nine different skills. A total of 74 participants are carrying out income generating activities; some have started small-scale businesses and a few are working in some technical institutions. See [Table 4](#) in Annex 1 for activities carried out (in Jhapa district) during the year 2006-2007.

Constraints and challenges

The political unrest throughout 2006 and the frequent strike and blockades in the Terai region in 2007 resulted in the delay of some of the planned activities. The community-based DRR project could not be continued in Saptari district because of the difficult circumstances in the district. NRCS, therefore, had to mobilize district level project staff at the headquarters accordingly.

Best practices and lessons learned

As disasters are unpredictable, if the community-based disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities are sustained, the community people will be more resilient to disasters and able to address the immediate needs on their own. The emergency fund collected by the local people has played a significant role in the delivery of timely relief services to the affected people. Unless all the members of a community are empowered to contribute to the community and encouraged to participate in the risk reduction project, it is hard to achieve the expected results at a wider level.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The casualties due to flood and fire have considerably decreased in the recent years, particularly after the risk-reduction intervention at the community level which has enhanced the capacity of community members to respond to disasters. Women are actively participating in project implementation and gender sensitization has increased considerably. Reviews of the effect of flooding in areas where the DP/DRR projects took place show a reduced impact of disaster and quicker response by the community compared with other areas.

The DM centre has helped to further strengthen the institutional DM capacity of NRCS. Human resources that have been trained with special skills such as the field assessment and coordination team (FACT), regional, national and district disaster response teams (RDRT, NDRT and DDRTs) remain as assets of the national society that is extensively utilized for the purpose of disaster response both in Nepal and internationally, further strengthening the reputation of NRCS in disaster management.

NRCS remains to be one of the key players in DM in Nepal. It has not only been actively involved in disaster response but is also contributing significantly in the development of DM policies, plans and strategies both at the international and the national level.

Working in partnership

NRCS currently have an agreement with UNICEF for emergency management, and is also coordinating with partners such as the World Food Programme (WFP) and related government agencies on a regular basis for effective disaster response and risk management activities.

Health and care

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

Achievements

The NRCS provides health services through schools, communities and institutions during disasters and in normal situations. In first aid, the society mobilized nearly 800 volunteers to provide first aid services to more than 4,000 people over two years throughout the country. A further 400 volunteers provided service to 3,250 injured people during the political unrest. The long-standing community development programme reached more than 186,595 people over the same period, providing access to health, sanitation and similar services. The NRCS also continued its HIV/AIDS prevention programme in these years and reached some 162,651 people with the relevant messages and support.

Project 1: Community-based First Aid (CBFA)

Project objective: Capacities of communities are built to manage health problems and disasters.

During the reporting period, the community-based first aid (CBFA) programme was run in the districts of Palpa, Argakachi, Kapilvastu, Tanahu, Udaypur, Manang, Dolakha and Ramechhap. Local staff and volunteers were selected and trained while their roles and responsibilities in the organization structure were established. A total of 25 new first aid trainers and 97 volunteers were recruited and provided first aid services to around 4,000 people. They were also mobilized to provide first aid services during both the “peoples’ movement” and the violence in Terai later in the year. A contingency plan was prepared for carrying out first aid services during emergency situations.

A total of 3,000 people received health counselling and information on positive health behaviours through activities like awareness campaigns, home visits and street drama shows organized in the community. Field reports indicate that the construction and use of toilets is an increasing trend (see [Table 5](#) in Annex 1), and even people from lower economic backgrounds are attempting to construct pit hole latrines. The practice of defecation in public areas is practically eradicated and cleanliness in households and surrounding areas are increasingly maintained along with personal hygiene.

The communities are organized to deliver direct support to the victims of disaster, with a total of 22 first aid and disaster fund committees established. The disaster funds were used for replenishing first aid material and in one case, airlifting two severely wounded people.

Project 2: Community development programme (CDP)

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

The CDP project aims to offer an integrated range of community services, many of which are also carried out in other parts of the country under other projects of the NRCS. In the area of women and children’s education, 90 women graduated from adult literacy classes and 352 children who participated in child literacy classes are now attending school regularly. The 95 women who participated in legal literacy classes have been disseminating information in their communities on the legal rights of women.

The awareness generation component has been successful, with field visit reports revealing that the streets and public places are cleaned and open defecation is almost absent, as in the CBFA project. First aid was also provided. Water borne diseases are also rarely reported in the local government health posts. Around 75 percent of households have installed and now use basic sanitary units, while 100 percent of children under five were fully immunized as per the health report.



Participants practicing first aid skills during training.

Safe drinking water was provided to 60 percent of the targeted community, with a number of provisions to ensure sustainability and maintenance of the drinking water equipment, including the training of 93 water care takers and plumbers.

To support women’s livelihoods, skills-based trainings were provided and approximately 60 percent of women are enrolled in the self-help (micro-credit) groups. As a result, women are financially independent due to their regular saving habits.

The capacity of Red Cross district chapters and sub-chapters was developed as they become financially independent through income generation activities. Their capacity in coordination and partnering with line agencies has been enhanced and the society chapters are able to tap into financial resources from these agencies.

Project 3: School-based water and sanitation project

Project objective: Access to sustainable safe water is ensured, the hygiene and sanitation environment in schools and communities improved, and the capacity of JRC/RCY circles and members to manage hygiene and sanitation environment programmes increased.

Though this project was not funded through the appeal, most of the activities mentioned in the appeal were implemented with the support of the Japanese Red Cross. Main activities carried out focused on improving the health and sanitation situation of communities through the construction of child-friendly toilets in about 60 schools and nearby communities in Chitwan, Tanahun and Nawalparasi districts. It also helped in developing life skills and promoting positive sanitary practices among school children, parents and community members. Junior/youth Red Cross members served as peer educators in hygiene and sanitation promotion, and assisted with the construction of sanitation facilities. There was significant involvement of young people, especially female students.

Project 4: HIV/AIDS prevention, care & support project

Project objective: NRCS has contributed to a reduction of the burden of HIV/AIDS in Nepal through strengthened local response, community-based prevention, care and anti-stigma activities in collaboration with other partners.

Total beneficiaries in 2006 and 2007: 162,651. See Table 6 in Annex 1 for detailed activities.

Peer education was a key approach, with life skills-based peer education trainings and social mobilization interventions contributing to establishing an enabling environment to address issues of HIV/AIDS. A total of 98 trainers were developed. A peer educators conference was organized, and the participants included peer educators and PLHIV. The conference declaration reaffirmed their commitments to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS and work as change agents.

A total of 84,519 people benefited from school and community youth and women participatory learning group (PLG) sessions, during which 42,449 condoms were also distributed. Training was provided to health service providers at the community level to ensure that the reproductive services provided are youth friendly.

Condom Day, World AIDS Day and Candlelight Memorial Day were also celebrated, as a continuation of the social mobilization initiative, reaching an estimated 1,000,000 people with awareness messages about HIV/AIDS.

For the new project district's (Jhapa) baseline survey, various preparatory activities were carried out early on, including the identification of project area, baseline study and selection of staff. Some initial activities such as HIV/AIDS training of trainers (ToT), village development committee level orientation and peer education training at schools have already been completed.

Twelve support groups were formed to identify and ensure support to PLHIV orphans for livelihood promotion and referral services. In addition, 153 orphans of PLHIV were supported for education. Furthermore, support groups were trained and oriented to promote sustainability of the activities. Community and home-based care (CHBC) training was provided to 44 PLHIV, their family members and social workers who were further mobilized for basic care, referral and nutritional education for the PLHIV.

Support for livelihood promotion was provided to 109 infected and affected people, and 426 persons were referred for voluntary counselling and treatment (VCT) (through two VCT centres in Doti and Surkhet), CD-4 count, anti retroviral (ARV) and other medical treatments. Similarly, 32 'positive life-sharing' sessions were conducted in different forums. In addition, 37 episodes of radio programmes on HIV/AIDS were broadcasted in the mid- and far-western regions, and thousands of listeners were reached with HIV/AIDS messages.

Eleven schools and nine community education classes on safe blood promotion were carried out. A total of four Club 25 chapters were formed at the central level. In addition, 35 members were trained on voluntary non-remunerated blood donation (VNRBD). It is hoped that this will promote VNRBD.

The project also developed the institutional capacity of 28 sub-chapters by establishing offices and supplying them with essential furniture. Similarly, district chapters and headquarters have been equipped with computers, printers and other equipments. The national society governance and staff participated in different international forums and presented papers. Health policy and HIV related manuals and guidelines have also been developed. See [Table 6](#) in Annex 1 for a detailed chart of progress of the HIV/AIDS prevention and care and support programme in Surkhet, Doti and Jhapa.

Project 5: Capacity building of Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) health services

Project objective: Enhance the institutional and programming capacity of the NRCS health service department for the effective management of health service programmes.

A total of 100 health volunteers were trained in Dailekh and Darchula districts to focus on the key health concerns in these districts (maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS respectively). The volunteers generated awareness on health problems and their solutions, and made referrals to the local health centres for care and treatment. A total of

809 pregnant women were referred to the hospital in 2006 and 2007. Red Cross staff and community people were trained on a range of health services, systems and procedures in close coordination with the national health training centre and district public health offices. District chapters and headquarters were provided with computers and other equipment, while headquarters volunteers and staff participated in a peer learning visit to India.

Constraints and Challenges:

Frequent strikes and blockades in different regions of the country caused delays in executing programme activities. The violence across much of the country in April 2006 and in the Terai region later in the year prevented NRCS from carrying out regular monitoring and largely restricted the facilitation of project activities. These challenges were addressed through better coordination with district chapters and sub chapters and other concerned stakeholders to mobilize people at the local level, as well as the application of the safer access framework in the long term.

Best practices and lessons learned

- In **CBFA**, sourcing materials for toilet construction locally enabled the poor communities to set up toilets in their homes. Coordination with local health posts helped provide first aid materials. The provision of first aid by NRCS volunteers improves the public image and acceptability of the society.
- In **HIV and AIDS**, livelihood support increases participation of the beneficiaries who can then become mentors to support others and reduce stigma and discrimination at a local level.
- Generally, the involvement of the beneficiaries in the entire process of project management increases the effectiveness of the project and is highly recommended. Furthermore, the involvement of PLHIV in the project management helps reduce stigma and discrimination.
- Involvement of multiple target beneficiaries in the same forum is instrumental in sharing, learning, networking and committing.

Contributing to longer-term impact

Community level interventions have contributed to increased preparedness and reduced incidents. As described above, changed behaviour on sanitation contributed to improved health and reduced illness. The treatment of wounds, illness prevention, health promotion and control of common diseases through awareness and counselling activities all contribute to overall community well-being and a decrease in vulnerability to illness and injury. Participation of the local community helps to build community ownership in order to ensure sustainability.

Working in partnership

Funding partners include the Danish, Finnish,, Norwegian,, Belgium Red Cross-Flanders and Swedish Red Cross Societies through the Federation and bilaterally for a twinning cooperation programme with the Gota region of the Swedish Red Cross.

Local organizations such as the district development committee of Dhankuta's community support programme, Netra Jyoti Sanga and Ahale village development committee of Dhankuta district were the community-based and national government partners in the community development project in Dhankuta district. A MoU was signed with Youth Vision (a PLHIV support group organization) to conduct anti-stigma, discrimination and care and support activities together with NRCS.

Capacity building and organizational development

Objective: The volunteer capacity of NRCS is strengthened at all levels towards self-reliance to better serve the vulnerable communities.

Achievements

NRCS strengthened its organizational capacity at all levels, namely regional, district and community. In volunteer development, a database and a district volunteers' group were formed, a volunteer management manual was implemented, and staff members and volunteers were trained in volunteer management. Women's involvement in the national society is gradually increasing, and its services are being scaled up to reach more vulnerable women.

Project 1: Gender and women development project

Project objective: Capacities of women members and volunteers are strengthened for strengthening local governance of national society.

In 2006 the project was implemented in six districts (Ilam, Panchther, Nawalparasi, Rupandhai, Dolkha and Dailekh), and expanded to two more (Gulmi and Argakhachi) in 2007. In 2006, the first gender training manual in NRCS was produced, while a national gender assessment study was completed. The key recommendations were the increase of women's representation by establishing reserved

Number of people we help				
Activities	Beneficiaries		Total	
	Women	Men		
Gender Trainings/ workshops	281	129	410	
Skill based trainings	302	9	311	
Income Generation	232		232	
Mini Project for women empowerment	40		40	
		Total	993	

positions for women in NRCS, raising awareness on the Red Cross Movement and gender issues, and allocating separate budgets for women related projects.

In both years, the project has been implemented very successfully with almost all the target indicators exceeded. For example, women members in NRCS have increased to 6,721 (from an initial 3,000) and the representation of women in local governance has increased to 56 percent (compared to 25 percent previously). Women receiving skills training was 155.5 percent of the target and financial support for income generation was 272 percent. The target of 33 percent female participation in NRCS training was also achieved easily. The main reasons for the success of the project are the commitments of the district chapters and sub-chapters, together with the sincerity and hard work of the targeted women.

Project 2: Volunteer management and service project

Project objective: NRCS has increased the managerial and operational capacities of volunteers to ensure that vulnerable people receive better, relevant and effective humanitarian services and support.

Total no. of beneficiaries: 2,300 (1,020 women and 1,280 men)

A volunteer management model was developed in the district chapters of Jhapa and Palpa and the other 73 district chapters copied the model. A total of 50 district chapters have prepared a database profiling active volunteers and created an application bank for potential volunteers, in which about 21,000 volunteers have registered so far. The other district chapters are also in the process of creating a volunteer database. Many of these activities were recommended to continue or begin in the September 2006 review of the volunteer management system. The district chapters mobilized the volunteers in areas such as disaster management, relief distribution, first aid, health and sanitation, fund raising, blood donation, tracing, HIV/AIDS awareness and mine risk awareness.

A manual on volunteer management at the central, project, district and sub chapter levels was printed and distributed to all 75 district chapters to establish volunteer management systems in the respective chapters. Workshops on integration of the volunteer management system into programmes and development of such systems at the district chapter level were conducted, attended by 215 people from national headquarters and district chapters.

A volunteer investment and value audit (VIVA) study was conducted by the regional delegation in two NRCS projects: HIV/AIDS prevention and earthquake initiative preparedness. The study has demonstrated that prior investment in volunteers results in increased returns in the form of volunteer contribution to the projects.

Project 3: Junior /Youth Red Cross organization and service project

Project objective: To strengthen the capacity of Junior/Youth members to effectively deliver humanitarian services of the Movement.

Total no. of beneficiaries: 129,000 (about 70,000 men and 59,000 women)

This project is essentially aimed to develop and implement a Junior/Youth volunteer management manual that defines the role and scope of Junior/Youth Red Cross volunteers, provides a step-by-step guide to recruit, retain, mobilize and manage the volunteers and a leadership framework to maximize their contributions. This was recommended by the NRCS national Junior/Youth seminar, where 45 districts committed to implement the manual. Five districts piloted the project initially.

A total of seven training of trainers (ToT) were conducted for Junior/ Youth members and staff of the programme at both national and district levels. Orientation was organized for 11 non-programme districts and 22 policy makers who committed themselves to the implementation of the manual. Observation and voluntary work was organized in Chitwan districts for programme district volunteers and staff.

Activities	Location	No.
Baseline survey	District chapters	5 district chapters
Policy and promotional documents produced and distributed.	National headquarters and district chapters	72,000 pieces
Training of trainers	2 at national level	50 persons
Training of trainers	5 at district level	125 persons
Orientations	National headquarters and district chapters	240 Persons
Seminars and workshops	National headquarters and district chapters	4 times
J/Youth forum and sub-forums	5 district chapters	30 units
J/Youth Camps	5 district chapters	50 times
Leadership training	5 district chapters	10 times
Circle support	5 district chapters	200 circles
Observation and voluntary work	Chitwan	37 persons
Monitoring	24 district chapters	12 times

Project 4: Resource mobilization and fundraising

Project objective: Dependable and regular financial resources have been secured through the implementation of an improved system and diversification of resources by developing fundraising skills at all levels.

The resource mobilization and fundraising programme carried out capacity development which included training courses for skills and knowledge development. A policy and procedure for systematic resource mobilization at different levels was formulated. A coordinating body (resource mobilization unit) was established in the headquarters, to support and build the capacity of district chapters. In addition, a good relationship among the district chapters has been established and will reinforce the bond of mutual understanding and cooperation.

Traditional income generation methods were mixed with a wide range of new fundraising activities. These included direct mailing, selling greeting cards and souvenirs and donation boxes. Other sources of income were fixed assets management, running the training centre and printing press, and fundraising through membership, amongst others. All these activities are raising funds regularly.

Constraints and challenges

Low funding especially in volunteer management and women's development posed limitations to carrying out all the activities as planned. Also, frequent road blockades postponed scheduled activities in a number of projects. The unstable political situation also made it difficult to raise funds from the affected business sector as well.

In Junior and Youth volunteer management, the huge number of Junior/Youth members makes orientation and training a major challenge.

Best practices and lessons learned:

Women's involvement in project activities has increased as a result of skills-based training and income generation support to the targeted vulnerable women.

The formation of district volunteer groups in two district chapters to work in areas of emergency and development is being replicated by other district chapters. The VIVA study of two projects was appreciated and will be extended to other programmes. The establishment of Junior/Youth management frameworks, forums and sub-forums were also very well received.

Contributing to longer term impact

By empowering women, the women's development project also promotes a good image of the Red Cross Red Crescent and increases women's participation and membership in the Movement.

The volunteer management project has initiated the systematic mobilization of volunteers in district chapters which will provide positive impact in organizational development of NRCS in the long run and contribute to the Federation's Global Agenda 3, which is to increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.

The Junior/Youth project initiated a system to encourage quality participation of Junior/Youth members in humanitarian activities, empowering the members to support NRCS work.

The resource mobilization policy and unit will support the proper utilization of resources and fixed assets of the society which will help increase the income of projects at all administrative levels.

Humanitarian values

Objective: Through the dissemination of the fundamental principles and promotion of humanitarian values, Nepal Red Cross activities enhance the knowledge of the general public and change the behaviour of Red Cross members and selected communities.

Achievements

The NRCS has prioritized its communication and humanitarian values-related work, considering the conflict situation in the country, and anti-discrimination messages were widely disseminated across the country. To support dissemination and promotion communication, focal persons were appointed and trained in each department. Internal regulation for using the Red Cross emblem has been developed and practiced at all levels of NRCS. The consistent visibility of NRCS goods, services and information have increased. A communication strategy is almost finalized to improve current communication situation.

Project 1: Humanitarian Values Promotion

Project objective: Red Cross members and selected community members are trained on humanitarian values and encouraged to fight against discrimination to bring changes in behaviour.

A total of 2,500 Red Cross members and community leaders were trained on humanitarian values (HV) and the fundamental principles to fight against discrimination. Two youth camps on non-discrimination were organized for 51 youths. The participants of the camp performed a total of 30 street dramas, and up to 50 orientation classes were run for college students and the general public on anti-discrimination and working with people living with HIV/AIDS, reaching approximately 40,000 people.

There was significant progress in integrating HV with other programmes. Key examples include the community development project (CDP) policy and strategy, the operational plan of HIV/AIDS and international friendship and first aid projects. It has been included in the training materials for CDP, first aid, CDBP and the HIV/AIDS projects. The community development and disaster management projects have allocated separate budgets for humanitarian values promotion. The NRCS annual review meeting 2007 recommended the integration of humanitarian values as a crosscutting issue for the next strategic plan period (2008-2010).

Project 2: Communication development

Project objective: The communication work of NRCS is strengthened, increasing support to its activities and raising awareness on humanitarian issues.

A total of 14,000 copies of leaflets on the Red Cross emblem, 100,000 copies of single page leaflets on the Movement's Fundamental Principles, 100,000 copies of leaflets on respect of international humanitarian law (IHL) have been published and distributed. Nepal was declared as emblem misuse-free country. The documentary 'Red Cross in Humanitarian Service' has been disseminated widely, while English and Nepali news bulletins have been published and distributed regularly. A questionnaire on HIV/AIDS has been collected from 200 staff members of the NRCS central office.

Radio production trainings to 30 staff members were given twice to the communication focal person from each department. The NRCS radio programme aired seventy features on disaster relief operations, preparedness, community development, blood service and health activities. There was widespread media coverage in national and regional press on relief operations, humanitarian works and other NRCS activities, with eight stories posted on the Federation website.

Constraints or challenges:

The programme faced no major constraints or challenges during the reporting period. However, the lack of sufficient staff and funding limited the field visits to cover more success stories.

Best practices and lessons learned:

- People living with HIV/AIDS shared their feelings openly in the public.
- Radio listeners formed listeners clubs and disseminated Red Cross messages.
- After the dissemination of information on discrimination in Rupendehi, up to 25 *dalits*² and women from the rural community were motivated to donate blood voluntarily (traditionally, *dalit* and women's blood was seen as "polluted" by upper castes).

Working in partnership

Training for volunteer and staff on dissemination, production of dissemination materials, and news/ feature-writing workshops were supported by the ICRC. Equal Access Nepal, an NGO network, supported radio programmes in 30 communities of nine districts and provided technical support for radio programme production training to the communication focal persons. The Federation's South Asian regional office supported two youth camps financially and technically, and the Federation has supported human resource development in the areas of planning and reporting.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The various activities and awareness campaigns provide information on stigma and discrimination, domestic violence and prevention related to HIV/AIDS while integrating HV activities in other programmes, which altogether form a key contribution the Global Agenda goal 4, to promote respect for diversity and human dignity, and reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion, in Nepal.

Communication activities of NRCS such as news bulletins, radio programmes, success stories, articles and news publications in electronic and print media not only promote the image of the NRCS, but also encourage and promote humanitarian values.

Implementation and coordination

Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships

The Movement partners in Nepal finalized the draft for a memorandum of understanding between NRCS, the Federation and the ICRC, which will define the roles and responsibilities of the different Movement components for emergency preparedness and response. It will also form the basis for the Red Cross contingency plan for Nepal. Regular Movement coordination and management meetings were also held.

² a caste group in Nepal.

Three national societies have established a bilateral presence in Nepal. The Danish Red Cross has opened an office in Kathmandu to support the implementation of its bilateral programmes with the NRCS. The Belgian and Finish Red Cross each have a representative to provide technical support and foster donor relationships. The Belgian and Finish Red Cross are hosted in the Federation office and integration agreements are currently being negotiated with them.

The Federation office prioritized supporting the newly established operational alliance (OA) for the community development programme (CDP). The OA is creating a harmonized programme framework which includes common planning, auditing, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Active programme partners of the OA are the Belgium, Danish, Finish, Norwegian and Swedish (through the Federation appeal) Red Cross Societies. The ICRC participates as an observer and several other partner national societies are showing interest. The Federation office, in collaboration with the regional delegation, has also supported the NRCS in its development of a three-year plan for HIV/AIDS under the framework of the Global Alliance of HIV.

The Federation office actively supported the NRCS in all steps of the floods emergency appeal process, facilitated technical support missions and participated in external meetings with partners such as UNDP, the World Food Programme (WFP), UNICEF and the European Union for better coordination and clear communication of the role of the NRCS in this and other emergencies.

Management of the Federation office

The Federation office has continued its usual role of supporting the basic administrative, financial, reporting and donor-related process for the Federation supported programmes of the NRCS. Considerable effort was invested to support the NRCS on the development of the annual appeal for 2008/2009, and on the development of the floods emergency appeal and related documents.

In addition, the Federation office has made efforts in mobilizing technical support for NRCS programme implementation during the past year. Technical experts from the Federation on HIV/AIDS, disaster management, Movement cooperation, finance, planning, monitoring & evaluation and reporting, and others have provided their support to enhance the capacity of NRCS staff and its programmes.

As the programmes in Nepal are scaling up in relation to the HIV Global Alliance, the operational alliance and support to partner national societies in country, the office has recruited a finance officer locally. This new position will increase the efficiency of the office, while allowing the current focal person to spend more time working on administration and liaison between the Federation and NRCS programme managers.

The Federation representative has spent time promoting Federation strategies at NRCS and promoting the NRCS's needs during regional, zonal and global discussions on the new operating model. The office has also engaged in relationship management and fundraising with external partners and supporting partner national societies with administration, logistics and the integration process.

Looking ahead

The Federation office in Nepal will continue to focus on its core functions as described above. It will prioritize support to the NRCS strategic development plan 2008 – 2010 in the first quarter of 2008 and in accordance to the revised cooperation agreement strategy (CAS). The operational alliance on CDP and the Global Alliance on HIV will be further developed with the full support of the Federation.

The NRCS contingency plan for earthquake preparedness and response will be reviewed in close linkage with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's (IASC) contingency planning exercise, where both the NRCS and the Federation play crucial roles.

Incoming partner national societies will be integrated under the Federation umbrella and a new coordination mechanism for all Movement partners will be established in addition to the regular coordination meetings. Good coordination with the ICRC will continue and the ICRC will support capacity building measures at the NRCS, especially in the form of volunteer development and the establishment of Red Cross action teams for rapid response. With regard to the increasingly volatile security situation, the ICRC will continue to offer its support for the NRCS in terms of safe access to the population and for the Federation in terms of security management.

Considerable efforts will be undertaken to strengthen the reporting of NRCS in order to improve the quality of the reports and to better coordinate the financial and narrative components of the programmes.

How we work

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

The Federation's Global Agenda

The International Federation undertakes activities that are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out **four broad goals** to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

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Annex 1

Detailed tables of activities

Activities	Location	Target	Achievements	
			Unit	Ben
Disaster risk reduction ToT	Jhapa	1 Time	1 Time	19
Publication of IEC materials (Audio + CBDP Bulletin)	NHQ	2500+500	pcs	18000
Provide support to DM centre	NHQ	1	1	
Dissemination through media	NHQ	2 Times		9000
Radio education programme	NHQ	3times	2	9000
Account keeping training	Ilam, Pachthar	3	2	60
District level DR training	DC	7 DCs	7	175
NDRT training	NHQ	1 time		28
Capacity building and maintenance of regional warehouse	Biratnagar and Birgunj	2 warehouse	2	
Publication of success story	NHQ	2000	pcs	9000
Preparation of DR contingency plan	NHQ	1 times		
Contingency plan rolling out and simulation	NHQ	1 times		
VCA/ Baseline survey	Com	15		9000
Formation of DRR units and office establishment	Com	15		9000
Formation of response team	Com	15	15	9000
Public awareness campaign	Com	15		9000
Community level DM/FA training	Com	30		807
FA Box support	Com	15	15	9000
Rickshaw ambulance and stretcher support	Com	15	10	6000
Community management training	Com	15 times	13	
DP Plan training	DC	3 times	3	75
District DP plan	DCs	3 DCs	1	
Community DP plan	Com	15 times		
Community resource centre	Ilam, Pachthar	2		
Structural and non-structural mitigation	Com	30	25	15000
Maintenance of tube well/ platform	Com	15	10	6000
Procurement of basic rescue and relief kits	Com	30	25	15000
Basic early warning systems	Com	15	15	9000
Creation of emergency fund	Com	15	15	9000
Institutional development of DCs and SCs	DC,SC	6		
Capacity development of sub-chapters	SCs	4SCs		
Strengthening communication system	DC	3	3	
Internal observation tour	DCs	3 times	1	
Evacuation shelter construction	Com	30	30	18000
Simulation exercise	Com	15		9000
Income generation activities	Com	15		84 families

Table 2: DM Project 3: Community based disaster management (CBDM) programme					
<i>School based disaster risk reduction (SBDRR)</i>					
Activities	Location	Target	Unit	Achievement	Ben.
DM TOT	NHQ	2	2		41
Basic DM training course standardization	NHQ	1	1		20
DM refresher TOT	NHQ	1	1		18
External evaluation of the project	Field	1	1		
Procurement of GIS equipment	NHQ		Pcs	1	1
Produce of IEC materials	NHQ	1,000 booklets	1,000		10,000
Procurement of television	NHQ	1	1		
Programme orientation to DCs	DCs	4	4		160
Programme orientation	School/ com.	40	40		2,000
Formation of JRC/YRC circles	School	40	40		440
Formation of student core groups	School	40	0		1,000
Conduct of Basic DM/FA training	School	40	40		1,200
Prepared the VCA & DP plan	School/ com.	40	40		2,000
Implementation of risk reduction (small scale mitigation work)	School/ com.	20	2		10,000
Held disaster response simulation /drill	School/ com.	20	20		1,000
Support to DCs to DM information system	DCs	3		3	3 DCs
Establishment of JRC/YRC office	School	40		40	1,000
Held DP competitions	School	40		40	4,000
Establishment of school emergency fund	School	40		40	10,574 CHF
Construction of 2 schools	Chitawan & Bhaktapur	2		2	1,000
Maintenance of Schools	Syangja & Bhaktapur	3		3	2,000
Toilet construction	Bhaktapur	2		2	1,000

Table 3: DM Project 3: Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) programme					
<i>Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP)</i>					
Activities	Location	Target	Achievement		
			Unit		Ben.
DC/SC capacity building	DC	4 DC	4		4 districts
Stock/pilling basic rescue kits	DC	4 DC	4		22,000
Support to establish central DM	NHQ	1	1		-
Production of IEC materials	NHQ	1,500 pcs	1,500 pcs		9,000
CBDP orientation to DC	DCs	4	4		212
CBDP- TOT	NHQ	2	2		36
Refresher CBDP-TOT to old community worker	„	1	1		20
DP plan training	„	2	2		36
Yearly review meeting	„	2	2		60
Half yearly review meeting	DCs	4	4		94
External evaluation of the programme	NHQ	1	1		4 DCs, 16 communities
Programme handover workshop to old communities	DCs	4	4		4 DCs + 40
Selection of new communities	Communities	20	20		12,000
Refresher training to old communities	„	32	32		1,482
Disaster management	„	36	36		1,200
Disaster management in school	School	8	8		260
CBFA training	Communities	36	36		1,102
Community Management training	„	20	20		626
Community-school based DP initiates	School	20	20		2,375 students
DC level coordination meeting	DCs	4	4		212
Creation of revolving fund	Com	20	20		8,896 CHF
Collation of food grain/container support	„	20	20		5,090 kg
DP plan execution and simulation exercise	„	36	36		22,000
VCA & Hazard mapping	„	36	36		22,000

Establishment of early warning system	„	36	36	22,000
First aid kits/stretchers support to community	„	36	36	22,000
Furniture/office set up to community	„	36	36	22,000
Small scale mitigation (Risk reduction) activities	„	36	32	19,500
Economic vulnerability reduction (IG) programme	„	36	36	305 families

Table 4: DM Project 4: Population Movement

Training Activity	Targets	Achievements	
		Unit	Ben.
Men's hair cutting saloon training	3	3	24
Advanced sewing and cutting training	4	4	45
Basic computer training	5	5	50
Basic cosmetic and beautification training	1	1	15
Photo framing/fabric painting	6	6	102
Cycle repairing & maintenance	3	3	20
Advanced electronics training	1	1	10
Garland making training	1	1	9
Saving and credit training	2	2	51

Table 5: CBFA

Activity /outcomes	Location	Number
Establishment of First aid resource centre	„	4
First aid training for teacher sponsor	Udaypur, Manang	40 trained
First aid training for Junior circle	„	87 trained
Newly Trained street drama artist	Tanahu, Manang & Udaypur	50 persons
Toilets constructed by the community households	Tanahu, Manang, Udaypur, Palpa, Argakhachi, Kapilvastu	650 Units
Washing platform	Tanahu, Udaypur, Palpa, Kapilvastu	150 platform
Garbage pits	Tanahu, Manang, Udaypur, Palpa, Argakhachi, Kapilvastu	200 pits
Number of CBDP volunteers	Tanahu, Manang, Udaypur	71 persons
Number of fund committees established in new districts	Manang, Udaypur, Ramechhap, Dolakha	22 committees
Beneficiaries of disaster counselling	Tanahu, Manang, Udaypur, Palpa, Argakhanchi, Kapilvastu	900 persons
First Aid and Disaster Fund' Collected	Tanahu, Manang, Udaypur, Ramechhap, Dolakha	NPR. 77,338
Number of RC members	Tanahu, Manang, Udaypur, Palpa, Argakhachi, Kapilvastu	400 as Life members, 450 as general members
Programme support to DC and sub-chapters	Tanahu, Manang, Udaypur, Dolakha, Ramechhap	Constructed income generation rooms.

Table 6: Nepal Red Cross Society HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care & Support Programme in Surkhet, Doti And Jhapa
Reporting Period : 2006 and 2007

SN	Activities		Total Achievement			
			No	Fem	Male	Total
Expected Result 1						
1	Community visit and orientation	Doti, Surkhet, Jhapa	64	2,124	1,931	4,055
2	Orientation for migrants	Doti, Surkhet, Jhapa	16	176	381	557
3	Formation of women group	Doti, Surkhet	235	5,448	0	5,448
4	Mobilization of women group	Doti, Surkhet	94	4,173	1,578	5,751
5	Formation of adolescent /youth in school	Doti, Surkhet, Jhapa	78	539	643	1,182
6	Mobilization of adolescent /youth in school	Doti, Surkhet	49	1,187	1221	2,408
7	Formation youth group in community	Doti, Surkhet, Jhapa	222	2,041	2,064	4,105
8	Mobilization of youth group in community	Doti, Surkhet	90	4,151	2,923	7,074
9	Street drama team development	Doti, Surkhet	20	43	54	97
10	Street Drama Performance	Doti, Surkhet	87	5,051	3,462	8,513
11	Observing days and events	Doti, Surkhet, Jhapa	11	0	0	0
12	Candle Light day	Doti, Surkhet	5	341	234	575
13	Condom day	Doti, Surkhet, Jhapa	7	3,954	6,056	10,010
14	RC day	Doti, Surkhet	2	667	404	1,071
15	World AIDS Day	Doti, Surkhet, Jhapa	7	2,121	1,725	3,846
16	Exposure visit of PEs and field workers		0	0	0	0
17	Teacher TOT	Doti, Surkhet, Jhapa	5	34	91	125
18	Collect, Purchase & Adapt LS based PE Tools		0	0	0	0
19	LS base Training for School youth	Doti, Surkhet, Jhapa	68	787	755	1,542
20	Refresher LS Training for School youth	Doti, Surkhet	10	96	105	201
21	LS base Training for Community youth	Doti, Surkhet	20	203	191	394
22	Refresher LS Training for community youth	Doti, Surkhet	10	95	83	178
23	LS Training for Female	Doti, Surkhet	20	423	0	423
24	Refresher LS Training for Woman group	Doti, Surkhet	10	181	0	181
25	Motivational materials development and distribution (bag,cap diary and batch)	Doti, Surkhet, Jhapa	926	579	346	925
26	Community youth PLG Sessions	Doti, Surkhet	1,935	22,224	16,981	39,205
27	SchoolsYouth PLG Sessions	Doti, Surkhet, Jhapa	329	5,153	5,570	10,723
28	Famale PLG session	Doti, Surkhet	2,192	46,565	355	46,920
29	Peer educator conference	Doti, Surkhet	1	20	21	41
30	peer leaders/female group monthly Meeting	Doti, Surkhet	133	2227	424	2,651
31	Condom Distribution	Doti, Surkhet	0	530	793	1,323
32	Days & events	Doti, Surkhet	0	103	133	236
33	Peer counseling training	Doti, Surkhet	2	29	25	54
34	Provision of YFSC	Doti, Surkhet	5	155	115	270
35	YFS training for service provider	Doti, Surkhet	2	12	26	38
36	Training for FCHVs and traditional healers	Doti, Surkhet	0	0	0	0
37	IEC/BCC materials development (flipchart)	Doti, Surkhet	0	0	0	0
38	Refferal and recording service for VCT	Doti, Surkhet	0	0	0	0
	Total			111,432	48,690	160,122
Expected Result 2						
1	Support to DACC	Doti, Surkhet	6	2	15	17
2	VCT Outreach activities	Doti, Surkhet	0	0	0	0
3	Coordination/colaboration meetings (Stakeholders)	Doti, Surkhet	2	2	28	30

4	Refferal services for VCTCT	Doti, Surkhet	52	247	160	407
5	VCT Mehelkuna Antibody Test	Doti, Surkhet	0	6	2	8
6	Counselling	Doti, Surkhet	0	21	11	32
7	Refer for VCT & other problem	Doti, Surkhet	0	126	31	157
8	Sensitization/adaptation of workplace policy		0	0	0	0
9	Advocacy workshop for anti stigma campaign	Surkhet, Jhapa	8	131	115	246
10	Radio programme	Doti, Surkhet	37	0	0	0
11	Campaign through support groups and RC sub chapters	Doti, Surkhet	6	135	123	258
12	Manual related to S and D		0	0	0	0
13	Poster competition	Jhapa, Surkhet	1	4	10	14
14	Quiz Competition	Jhapa	1	10	15	25
15	Formation of support group	Doti, Surkhet	17	52	101	153
16	Management training for support groups	Doti, Surkhet	1	21	19	40
17	Networking & partnership building with PLWHAs	Doti, Surkhet	2	0	0	0
18	Livehood promotion support to PLHIV organization	Doti, Surkhet	59	10	6	16
19	Positive Life Sharing & supported	Doti, Surkhet, Jhapa	63	6	7	13
20	Support for PLHIV orphans (nutrition/CG)	Doti, Surkhet	98	65	45	110
21	Social mobilization training	Doti, Surkhet	2	19	22	41
22	CHBC tanning	Doti, Surkhet	4	43	50	93
23	CHBC support	Doti, Surkhet	0	10	11	21
24	Mobilization of CHBC workers	Doti, Surkhet	0	0	0	0
25	Facilitation to create and mobilized support fund	Doti, Surkhet	13	0	0	0
26	Project management training	Doti, Surkhet	1	7	9	16
	Total			905	759	1,664
Expected Result 3						
1	Orientation for VNBD/Stakeholders	Doti, Surkhet	2	12	19	31
2	Adapt Making a different manual and a leaflet development		0	0	0	0
3	Conduct school education for safe blood promotion	Doti, Surkhet	8	94	110	204
4	Community education for safe blood promotion	Doti, Surkhet	7	63	68	131
5	Meet the press & field visit		0	0	0	0
6	Contribute to produce a documentary on safe blood and HIV		0	0	0	0
7	Contribute to establish CLUB 25		0	0	0	0
8	Training of CLUB 25 Motivators	Hqr.	0	0	0	0
9	Recognition to VNRBD	Surkhet	1	11	24	35
				94	134	228
Objective 4						
1	Printing of Health Policy and strategy Nepali version	Hqr.	500	0	0	0
2	HIV/AIDS Five Year Operational Plan	Hqr.	500			
3	HIV/AIDS ToT Manual	Hqr.	500			
4	Life skill base manual on SRH	Hqr.	500	0	0	0
5	Youth Friendly Service Manual	Hqr.	500	0	0	0
6	VNRBD and Club-25 Management Manual	Hqr.	500			
7	Peer Education Handbook Flipchart	Hqr.	1000			
8	Four types of Posters	Hqr.	4000			
9	Brochures (Health & Care, HIV, STI, VCT, CHBC, Club-25, Life Skills)	Hqr.	14,000	0	0	0
	Total			0	0	0
	Grand total			112,431	49,583	162,014