

# Annual report



## Nepal

Appeal No. MAANP001

This report covers the period 1  
January 2008 to 31 December 2008.

28 April 2009



Relief distribution by the Nepal Red Cross Society to people affected by the Koshi flooding in Saptari district of eastern Nepal. Photo: Nepal Red Cross Society.

## In brief

### Programme purpose:

The four-pronged purpose of the International Federation's programme supporting the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) in its four core areas of work, which are aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda goals, is as follows:

1. Enhance the disaster management capacities of vulnerable communities and provide effective response to disasters, through the strengthening of the preparedness and response systems of the NRCS (Global Agenda goal 1).
2. Improve the health status of targeted communities and reduce their vulnerability through community-based health and care systems (Global Agenda goal 2).
3. Reduce the socio-economic vulnerability of communities, strengthen the capacity of the NRCS at all levels and increase self-reliance to better address needs in the communities (Global Agenda goal 3).
4. Increase awareness and understanding of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and humanitarian values, to promote respect for diversity and human dignity through service to vulnerable people (Global Agenda goal 4).

### Programme(s) summary:

The NRCS carried out its activities during 2008 in line with its fifth development plan (2008-10), which was finalized during the year. The national society was heavily engaged in relief work in response to monsoon floods that hit the eastern and western parts of Nepal, for which an emergency appeal was launched by the International Federation in support of the NRCS. Besides responding to the emergency situation, the NRCS's disaster management programme continued to focus on strengthening the institutional and community level capacities for disaster preparedness, response and risk reduction. The health and care programme emphasized its community-based first aid,

HIV/AIDS and NRCS health sector capacity building components, along with a new component on humanitarian pandemic preparedness (H2P). Under the organizational development/capacity building interventions, the community development programme was continued through the Operational Alliance, for which an agreement was signed by the Secretary Generals of its partners. Further, progress was made in the areas of volunteer development, junior/youth Red Cross development and gender development. On the promotion of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values, the NRCS continued its radio programme and disseminated international humanitarian law, along with the development of a policy, leaflet, guidelines and documentaries on humanitarian values.

**Financial situation:** The total 2008 budget is CHF 1,526,961 (USD 1,305,133 or EUR 1,031,257), of which 80 per cent covered. Expenditure overall was 70 per cent.

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

**No. of people we help:** During this reporting period, the NRCS provided support to 393,825 people, of which 218,595 (55.5 per cent) were women. A Global Agenda goal-wise breakdown of the total number of beneficiaries is as follows:

Global Agenda Goals/Core Areas	Number of beneficiaries		
	Male	Female	Total
Global Agenda goal 1: Disaster management	76,800	83,200	160,000
Global Agenda goal 2: Health and care	27,410	41,115	68,525
Global Agenda goal 3: Organizational development / capacity building	17,690	17,600	35,290
Global Agenda goal 4: Humanitarian values	53,330	76,680	130,010
<b>Total</b>	<b>175,230</b>	<b>218,595</b>	<b>393,825</b>

**Our partners:** The NRCS has a long experience of working with bilateral and multilateral partners. During 2008, besides the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation, the NRCS worked with more than 10 partner national societies bilaterally. The partners that supported the NRCS multilaterally, through the International Federation, were the American, Austrian, British, Finnish, Japanese, and Swedish Red Cross Societies. Owing to improving NRCS capacity for programme implementation, an increasing shift was seen within the national society towards bilateral rather than multilateral programmes, while the International Federation office in Nepal focused its support on strategic issues, coordination, international representation and support for the implementation of the emergency operations.

The NRCS also has partnerships with UN agencies, national/international non-governmental organizations, the Nepal government and community level organizations, based on its fifth development plan (2008-2010) and its Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS). The NRCS has joined the Global Alliances on HIV and disaster risk reduction and is the only national society in Asia successfully working with partners in the form of an Operational Alliance. Altogether, the national society is working with more than 25 partners inside and outside of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

## Context

After Nepal successfully held elections in April 2008, the newly formed constituent assembly abolished the monarchy and declared Nepal a republic with the new government being led by the former insurgent Maoists, who formed a coalition with the Communist and main Madhesi parties. Following this peaceful transformation of the power, the security situation in the country improved except for some occasional incidents of violence and strikes in the Terai (southern plains) and in the Kathmandu valley, which have been hampering the development of the country. The end of the long internal armed conflict and the improved political and security situation in the country removed some of the constraints that the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) had been facing in programme implementation during the past years. The national

society, together with ICRC, has been continuing to provide support services to families affected by the conflict in the country over the past years. Economically, Nepal faced a setback with the fuel and food crisis in the country severely affecting its people, especially the quarter of the population that lives below the poverty line of USD 1 per day.

In August 2008, a breach in the embankment of the Koshi river in the eastern part of the country caused severe flooding, eroding several kilometres of agricultural land and displacing about 65,000 people. The NRCS took the lead role in rapid assessments and, at the request of the government, for relief distributions and emergency shelter. It deployed its trained volunteers and staff, including members of the regional, national and district disaster response teams, and put its first aid services and blood transfusion services on an alert position. The International Federation launched an emergency appeal to support the relief efforts of the NRCS and activated the emergency shelter cluster. In addition, the NRCS's response to the flash floods that hit the country in the west (affecting about 8,000 families), following the floods in the east, was also included in the emergency appeal.

Despite some constraints and delays in the implementation of some longer-term programme activities during this period, due to the extensive engagement of the national society (supported by the International Federation) in responding to the monsoon floods as well as strained funding coverage of some programme components, most planned activities continued to make progress, the details of which are outlined in this report. These interventions were carried out in line with the NRCS's fifth development plan (2008-10), which was finalized during this period.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Disaster Management

Programme components	Outcomes
1. NRCS disaster preparedness capacity strengthening	The NRCS capacity in disaster management is strengthened.
2. Community-based disaster management (CBDM)	The disaster management capacity of local communities is further strengthened.
3. Community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR)	Effective response services are rendered and disaster risk is reduced.

### Achievements

**Outcome 1:** During the reporting period, the NRCS strengthened its disaster response capacity by regularly upgrading its disaster management centre (DMC) and establishing a geographical information systems unit at NRCS national headquarters. The disaster management centre was equipped with very-high frequency (VHF) radio sets along with a repeater tower, 10 GPS sets, mobile phones, rescue kits, geographical information system map, computers, fax machine, television and multimedia. Two NRCS warehouses were also renovated and their storage capacity strengthened.

Further, an earthquake contingency plan, which lays out emergency working procedures during disasters, was developed and a desktop simulation exercise was conducted with members of the NRCS's governance and management, the International Federation (Nepal office, South Asia Regional Delegation and Asia-Pacific Zone office), ICRC, partner national societies and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). The International Federation's Nepal office also took the lead for emergency shelter coordination in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee contingency planning exercise and drafted a contingency plan with the government and the support of UN-HABITAT. In addition, for improved disaster preparedness, the NRCS developed a roster of trained human resources at different levels within the national society. At present, the roster lists 23 regional disaster response team (RDRT) members, 57 national disaster response team (NDRT) members and 1,343 district

disaster response team (DDRT) members. A NDRT refresher training for 40 staff and volunteers was conducted during 2008.

The impact of these interventions could be seen in the quick provision of assistance by the national society in response to the Koshi floods as well as the floods in the western part of the country during 2008. The NRCS conducted these operations through the disaster management centre, which was converted into an emergency operation centre, and played a vital role in information collection as well as coordination and communication. In addition, 2,811 NRCS volunteers trained in damage and needs assessment worked along with 17 NDRT and RDRT trained members to provide food and non-food items to affected communities.

**Outcome 2:** This component was not funded multilaterally. However, some of the planned activities were implemented through bilateral contributions from partner national societies. During 2009-10 this programme component will be funded through bilateral donations and therefore it has been taken out of the International Federation's 2009-10 plan.

**Outcome 3:** Since 2004, the NRCS has been implementing a school-based disaster risk reduction initiative covering 40 schools in the four districts of Bhaktapur, Syangja, Palpa and Chitwan. During 2008, with the financial support of the Finnish Red Cross, an orientation on disaster risk reduction was conducted for 2,077 NRCS staff, volunteers, junior/youth Red Cross (JRC/YRC) circles, communities and schools. In addition, 1,027 students and community members received capacity building trainings in the areas of disaster management and first aid. Further, 3,527 community members participated in disaster preparedness trainings and awareness raising activities organized by student core groups within schools. Similarly, by creating a real disaster scenario and conducting simulation drills in schools (involving 7,577 students and community members), the programme succeeded in disseminating knowledge on disaster response in the event of earthquakes, fires and floods.

These interventions encouraged students and community members to take up more disaster risk reduction activities and they collected CHF 15,151 (USD 13,098 or EUR 10,062) for a local emergency fund to be used for relief support to affected people during emergencies. Students from some targeted schools also collected CHF 1,139 (USD 985 or EUR 756) for people affected by the Koshi floods. The skills and knowledge acquired by the students were also regularly shared with their peers, parents and the rest of the community. In total, 7,764 children and adults benefited from the peer learning classes. The interventions made under this programme component also contributed towards strengthening the JRC in targeted schools and enhancing their skills. JRC members provided first aid services to 323 patients, stretcher services to 69 patients and distributed 45 kilograms of food grain to disaster affected families during 2008.

All the 40 targeted schools have also completed small-scale mitigation activities in their schools, including renovation of school buildings and construction of new class rooms. The schools were able to carry out resource mobilization at the local level for these mitigation activities and collected contributions amounting to CHF 232,585 (USD 201,062 or EUR 154,449) from their communities for this work.

In addition to the above programme components, the NRCS committed itself to be part of the International Federation's Global Alliance on disaster risk reduction. The Global Alliance is to support the International Federation's priority to reduce disaster risks and enhance community safety and resilience. The NRCS is one of 20 national societies that joined the Global Alliance in its initial stage and is currently in the process of preparing a project proposal for the Global Alliance. For this, partners have been meeting with the NRCS disaster management director to improve coordination on disaster risk reduction activities in Nepal.

## Health and Care

Programme components	Outcomes
1. Community-based first aid (CBFA)	Capacities of communities are built to manage injuries and illness during normal times and during disasters.
2. Drinking water and sanitation (water and sanitation)	Incidences of water-borne diseases are reduced.
3. Maternal and child health care	Contribution to the reduction of maternal and child morbidity and mortality in targeted areas.
4. HIV/AIDS	Contribution to the reduction of new cases of HIV according to the Global Alliance Framework.
5. Public health in emergencies (PHiE)	Capacity of NRCS is enhanced to provide emergency health services to the people affected by disaster and conflict.
6. Health sector capacity building	Institutional and programme capacity of the NRCS health services is enhanced.
7. Humanitarian pandemic preparedness (H2P)	Capacity of NRCS to prepare for and to provide emergency assistance to people affected by human pandemics is enhanced.
8. Measles campaign	Contribution to the national measles follow-up campaign 2008 through implementation of social mobilization activities in municipalities of 17 districts of Nepal.

### Achievements

**Outcome 1:** During 2008, the coverage of the community-based first aid (CBFA) programme component was increased to two new districts (Salyan and Jajarkot) in addition to the four districts (Manang, Udaypur, Dolakha and Ramechhap) that this component continued to cover since 2006-07, making the total number of districts covered six. A total of ten CBFA trainers were trained in the two new districts and mobilized to train CBFA volunteers locally. In the four other districts, 91 CBFA volunteers, including local health volunteers, traditional healers, teachers and JRC circle members, were trained on first aid services, following which the CBFA volunteers provided first aid services to 2,637 people.

In addition, the existing health behaviour of community members in the two new districts were assessed using participatory rural appraisal tools and CBFA orientation was conducted for stakeholders and community members. They were involved in preparing a community action plan. The CBFA volunteers were also provided with information on safe health behaviour and sanitation, which they disseminated further to their communities. A total of 6,825 community members gained knowledge on positive health behaviour from health promotion activities like health campaigns, health counselling, information, education, communication (IEC) distribution and street dramas. In addition, 315 toilets, 90 washing platforms and 59 utensil stands were built by community households during this period.

**Outcome 2:** The water and sanitation initiatives of the NRCS were funded completely bilaterally during 2008. Therefore, this component was taken out of the health and care programme in the International Federation's 2009-10 plan. However, in order to enhance the NRCS capacity for water and sanitation during emergencies, a respective component was included in the 2009-2010 plan under the disaster management component.

**Outcome 3:** As this component was not funded at all, multilaterally or bilaterally, most of the planned maternal and child health care activities could not be implemented during the year. However, some important activities related to maternal and child health, like health promotion, referral and nutrition education, were incorporated under the health capacity building programme component (component 6) and this component on maternal and child health care was taken out of the health and care programme in the International Federation's 2009-10 plan.

**Outcome 4:** As NRCS is a member of the Global Alliance on HIV, the activities under this component were kept within this framework and focused mainly on prevention, expanding care

and support, as well as reducing stigma and discrimination through strengthened capacities of the NRCS to deliver effective services to the vulnerable communities. The mid-term evaluation of the NRCS's HIV programme in early 2008 pointed out good work and commitment by the national society, which led to a raised budget of the programme. After all documents for the Global Alliance on HIV were prepared at the NRCS and the Alliance was launched for South Asia on World Aids Day (1 December 2008), the NRCS/International Federation held a dissemination session with HIV stakeholders in Nepal, including officials from government ministries and related authorities, UN organizations, non-governmental organizations and the media.

Significant achievements this year were the project outreach in communities which enabled school students to go to voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) centres and empowered community women to negotiate for condom use and their rights to be safe. Many women in the three project districts of Surkhet, Doti and Jhapa were able to convince their migrant husbands to have their HIV test done. In addition, approximately 30,000 condoms were distributed to 1,077 people, mostly youth, in the project areas. Initiatives such as the partnership between the NRCS chapter in Doti district and the district health office for the provision of nutrition support to people living with HIV (PLHIV) during the initial months of anti-retroviral treatment, encouraged PLHIV to continue their treatment.

Efforts were also made in motivating young people to donate blood through the Club 25<sup>1</sup> concept, which brought out an overwhelming response among the youth. District level peer education sessions were organized to provide a platform for peer-to-peer sharing of experiences, challenges, lessons learnt and best practices. A total of 1,109 new peer educators were trained on life skills and were mobilized in their communities as resource persons for information dissemination and referral services through participatory learning group sessions and peer educators networks (35 networks were formed this year).

The International Federation's global training manual on HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for community volunteers was adapted by the NRCS and recommended to the Nepal government to be used as a national manual for all organizations working in the field of HIV in Nepal.

**Outcome 5:** As this component was not funded, multilaterally or bilaterally, none of the planned public health in emergencies activities could be implemented during this reporting period. Therefore, this component was taken out of the health and care programme in the International Federation's 2009-10 plan and in keeping with the NRCS's priority on, wherever possible, integration of health activities with disaster management, humanitarian values and community development programmes, public health in emergencies (PHiE) interventions were consolidated with the disaster preparedness capacity strengthening component (component 1) under the disaster management programme.

**Outcome 6:** During the year, the major activities under this component involved enhancing the capacities of vulnerable communities in the area of maternal and child health in Dailekh and Darchula districts. This included trainings, orientations and promotions on mother and child health, including nutrition education, as well as basic first aid and referral services to mothers group, female community health volunteers, traditional healers, JRC/YRC and local volunteers. The participation of female community health volunteers from the government in these activities showed the close coordination with the government at the district level. Further, youth volunteers were mobilized during important days like World First Aid Day, immunization campaigns and for social mobilization.

This programme component came to an end in December 2008 and the final evaluation report showed that initiatives taken under this component have significantly helped to raise awareness

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<sup>1</sup> Club 25 aims to have voluntary and non-remunerated young people around the world donate blood 25 times before they turn 25 years of age.

on health related issues in the remote and backward communities of the targeted districts. In line with the NRCS's priority on strengthening of its capacity to deliver health services, future interventions in this programme area have been integrated with the other components of the health and care programme, viz. CBFA and HIV/AIDS.

**Outcome 7:** Acknowledging the public health threats posed by the avian influenza pandemic, and in line with its strategic development plan, the NRCS, with the support of the International Federation, started a humanitarian pandemic preparedness (H2P) initiative in July 2008, funded through the International Federation's wider global avian and human influenza initiative. The main objective is to increase, at district and household levels (in four vulnerable districts), the preparation for and capacity to respond to a pandemic, focusing on the areas of health and food security and livelihoods development through coordinated efforts. Therefore, this H2P initiative was added under the health and care programme and, during the reporting period, staff for this was recruited, districts selected and orientations conducted for NRCS national headquarters staff, central executive committee and departmental committee members. The NRCS also took the lead role in coordinating a working group formed of partners implementing the H2P programme in Nepal.

**Outcome 8:** Though not in the original 2008-09 plan, the NRCS's support (primarily in the social mobilization activities) to the Nepal government's national measles campaign in 2008, with funds from the International Federation (American and Swedish Red Cross), has helped to enhance the visibility and trust of NRCS at the grass roots level. Social mobilization activities conducted by the NRCS helped to increase coverage among the "difficult to reach" children in the municipalities in 17 districts across the country. It has also helped to strengthen partnerships with the government and other agencies, like the World Health Organization and UNICEF.

## Organizational Development/Capacity building

Programme components	Outcomes
1. Community development	The basic health and livelihoods conditions of the most vulnerable communities are improved and the capacity of community organizations and NRCS at all levels is strengthened.
2. Volunteering promotion and development	The network of volunteers is systemized and improved at national and district levels.
3. Junior/youth Red Cross organization development and service	The capacity of junior/youth members is strengthened to effectively deliver humanitarian services of the Movement.
4. Resource mobilization	Dependable and regular financial resources are generated for sustainable service delivery.
5. Institutional communication system development	The communication work of the NRCS is strengthened.
6. Planning, monitoring and reporting system development	NRCS capacity on planning, monitoring and reporting is improved.
7. Gender and women development	Participation of women at all levels of the national society is increased.

## Achievements

**Outcome 1:** During 2008, the community development programme (CDP) in Dhankuta district continued to be carried out and, following an exit strategy, was phased out in December 2008, after completing its five-year cycle. An operational alliance process was successful and programme partners worked to harmonize the programme framework in order to use its resources more effectively. A common programme manual was jointly developed by all partners during the operational alliance process and an operational alliance agreement was signed by all secretary generals of the programme's partners. Being the first national society in Asia to test

the new operating model, the NRCS has become a resource national society for this and has begun to share its experiences with other national societies and country offices.

An external consultant carried out a final evaluation of the programme, which showed that the programme had benefitted 4,318 people. The community groups formed and trained under the programme, along with the trained traditional birth attendants, CBFA volunteers and health volunteers, provided their services in the programme area during the reporting period. The construction of one gravity-fed drinking water scheme as well as renovation of two water sources benefitted approximately 600 people, providing them access to safe drinking water facility. Measures, such as a future maintenance fund, were also put in place to sustain this drinking water scheme. Further, sanitation interventions, like the construction of 100 family toilets, under the programme contributed towards the declaration of the entire programme area as “open defecation free area” by the government’s district development committee. In addition, the programme reinforced the local resource mobilization capacity through tapping of a financial grant of NPR 1,500,000 (CHF 21,236 or USD 18,160) from various non-governmental organizations and utilizing this for the welfare of the targeted population.

Following the phasing out of the programme, the NRCS’s Dhankuta district chapter, concerned sub-chapter, beneficiaries and local and district level stakeholders together developed a separate programme plan to continue activities after 2008 and identified financial as well as technical support within and outside the organizations for this.

**Outcome 2:** The network of NRCS volunteers was systemized and improved at national level and in NRCS’s 30 district chapters. A volunteer management web page and software was designed for a volunteer database (containing information on volunteers of the 30 district chapters). An orientation session was organized on this and the information can be seen at the following web link - [www.rcvolunteers.org.np](http://www.rcvolunteers.org.np). This initiative facilitated the systematic mobilization of volunteers from these districts chapters during the floods response operations in the eastern and western parts of the country, as well as for longer-term developmental activities. Other programmes such as disaster management and components like CBFA and CDP included volunteer mobilization in their plans and are keeping accurate records of volunteer mobilization in the volunteer database. Thirty district chapters formed volunteers groups and registered the volunteers’ data.

Further, a three-member team carried out a study on volunteer investment and value audit (VIVA) of the CDP in Khotang district, with the technical support of the International Federation. The VIVA report is ready and available. In addition, a four-day volunteer management and gender policy workshop was organized and NRCS’s policies on these were revised and are available in Nepali and English.

**Outcome 3:** Activities under this component were implemented in a three-pronged manner, viz. junior/youth volunteer management in six districts (Panchthar, Ilam, Jhapa, Chitwan, Surkhet and Doti), junior/youth organization and programme in two districts (Achham and Baitadi) and support to remote districts (Darchula and Mustang) and youth volunteer involvement programme (Rasuwa, Nawalparasi, Palpa and Baglung). During the year, five junior/youth camps, five competitions on Red Cross principles and leadership and management trainings were conducted in these district chapters. In the remote districts of Mustang and Darchula, more intensive orientations were conducted, including planning for strengthening the youth programme. Further, for the strengthening and effective involvement of junior/youth members, five junior/youth forums were formed in each of the districts, and provided orientation and support for coordination and management.

In addition, a national junior/youth seminar was held in April 2008 in Myagdi district, with 400 participants including 133 junior/youth representatives from 45 districts. The seminar concluded with a declaration focusing on the expansion and strengthening of the junior/youth Red Cross circles to empower their members for their humanitarian work. Some promotional material like

junior/youth volunteer management manual and junior/youth policy and working directives were also provided during this period to motivate junior/youth circle members.

In keeping with the NRCS's strategic plan, this component was integrated with the volunteering development component in the International Federation's 2009-10 plan.

**Outcomes 4, 5 and 6:** As these components were not funded, multilaterally or bilaterally, most of the planned activities could not be implemented during this reporting period. However, the NRCS, with support from the International Federation finalized its communication policy and the International Federation office was funding one staff position in the communication department. The reporting capacity of the NRCS was strengthened through the International Federation's emergency shelter cluster team in the last quarter of 2008, which trained two NRCS staff on information management – one of the staff has taken over the position of reporting officer at the NRCS planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting unit in the beginning of 2009.

Taking into account the lack of funding for these three components and in line with national society priorities, these were combined into a single component covering "support service mechanisms" in the International Federation's 2009-10 plan.

**Outcome 7:** The major activities under this component during 2008 included revival of the women development committees, organizing gender training, as well as monitoring and follow-up visits in the project districts of Dailekh, Gulmi and Arghakhanchi, in an effort towards maintaining the sustainability of earlier interventions under the project in these districts. Orientation of the operational plan for 2008 was conducted for volunteers and staff at the central, district and sub-district levels. In line with NRCS's priorities, 75 gender resource persons and 160 gender advocates were produced in the national society through gender trainings and workshops, who in turn conducted gender workshops in their concerned districts for volunteers and community members thereby increasing the number of gender advocates. The women development committees formulated were also especially engaged in increasing women's participation in Red Cross activities, women membership, gender awareness and empowering women. The gender manual developed under the project during 2007 was jointly disseminated, during the reporting period, by the NRCS national headquarters and its branches, including in non-project areas.

With the financial support of the Finnish Red Cross, an evaluation of the gender project in six phased out districts was carried out during the last quarter of 2008, whose recommendations will be incorporated in the 2009 planning. In addition, two proposals were selected to implement the project in vulnerable areas in the mid-western and middle regions of the country. Based on a baseline survey done in the new project areas of Bhaktapur and Myagdi districts, 63 and 50 vulnerable households in both districts respectively were identified and provided with skills based training on animal husbandry and mushroom cultivation. In addition, financial support was provided to 36 most vulnerable women as an income generation programme. A total of 166 targeted women also regularly saved money in their savings groups and mobilized this to support needy women for income generation purposes.

In keeping with the NRCS's strategic plan, this component was integrated with the volunteering development component in the International Federation's 2009-10 plan.

## Humanitarian Values

Programme component	Outcome
Principles and humanitarian values promotion	Understanding of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values is improved (through integration in core programmes and community awareness)

## **Achievements**

During this reporting period, 28,070 people (12,550 females and 15,520 males) from 36 districts of Nepal were provided orientation on Red Cross Fundamental Principles, international humanitarian law (IHL) and humanitarian values with a focus on non-discrimination. Similarly, 42 NRCS youth volunteers organized 30 street drama shows for the dissemination of the Fundamental Principles and IHL among communities. These shows were attended by approximately 13,850 community people. A youth camp on non-discrimination was organized to train 28 youth from four districts to fight against discrimination in their respective communities. Following this training, the participants have been working in their respective communities with action plans to promote human dignity and end all types of discrimination.

The NRCS also strengthened its capacity in the area of humanitarian values through internal trainings. For instance, a seven-day training of trainers was organized in August 2008, which imparted knowledge on the Red Cross to 22 NRCS staff from different parts of the country, as well as some ICRC participants. In addition, dissemination workshops were conducted at Banepa, Chitwan and Biratnagar areas and produced 74 local level disseminators in these areas from the youth group. In addition, 15 communication focal persons from seven programme departments of the NRCS were trained in reporting on humanitarian values. Non-discrimination and inclusive behaviour among community people was also promoted through communitybased programmes and trained volunteers have been regularly disseminating this information in their respective communities. Further, to increase the understanding about the Red Cross and humanitarian values among external stakeholders, seven roundtable meetings were conducted in seven districts.

The NRCS produced and distributed a monthly newsletter in Nepali (27,000 copies), a quarterly newsletter in English (4,000 copies) and an annual report on NRCS activities to internal and external stakeholders, including government ministries/departments, UN agencies and embassies in Kathmandu. Besides this, 12 web stories, news and updates also helped in the dissemination of humanitarian values and Red Cross services. Approximately 22,000 people visited the NRCS website and 2,900 people visited the NRCS library for research and study about the Red Cross. Similarly, two leaflets (in English and Nepali) and four documentaries (two each in English and Nepali) were produced to upgrade the understanding of humanitarian values. This period also saw the airing of 50 weekly radio programmes on humanitarian values and Red Cross services, which reached out to about 120,000 people.

## **Constraints or Challenges**

Sporadic political unrest like strikes, mass protests and violence of different kinds that occurred frequently in the Terai area posed a challenge to the implementation of programme activities in this area. In addition, the floods in the eastern and western parts of the country hampered some of the longer-term activities planned under the programmes, as most of the trained staff was deployed to respond to the emergency situation. Those planned activities that could not be carried out were postponed for 2009.

In addition, the retention of a huge number of trained and motivated volunteers and junior/youth members was one of the biggest challenges facing the programmes, which hampered the implementation of planned activities in an effective and timely manner. Due to the wide network throughout the country and lack of office equipment and financial resource in sub-chapters and a few district chapters, the maintenance of a proper database containing information on volunteers spread across the country was also a challenging task. The database, which has so far been completed for 30 districts as planned during 2008, still needs to be extended to cover another 45 districts during 2009-10, so that there is a complete database covering the whole country.

Though the funding coverage of the NRCS's 2008 plan was mostly adequate, there were a few programme components (such as CBDM, PHiE, maternal and child health care, resource mobilization, communications development and planning, monitoring and reporting development) under which activities could not be implemented due to lack of funds. Taking into

account this lack of funding coverage for some programme components, along with the integrated planning and programme approach elucidated in the NRCS's strategic development plan, programme components have been consolidated, wherever possible, and this has been reflected in the International Federation's support plan for 2009-10. Similarly, though the humanitarian values programme was not funded during the reporting period, a number of humanitarian values activities were carried out through the integration of humanitarian values into all other NRCS programmes.

## Working in partnership

The NRCS closely coordinated with UN agencies, government organizations, the International Federation, partner national societies and national and international non-governmental organizations for effective programme implementation. A major part of NRCS's longer-term developmental programmes were funded bilaterally rather than multilaterally through International Federation coordination and due to the good implementation capacity of the NRCS, the International Federation's support for Nepal is shifting away from programme funding, but focusing on capacity building and coordination support

The new operating models have been successfully applied at the NRCS: the Operational Alliance model has harmonized the framework for the community development programme using the Seven Ones; the Global Alliance on HIV has further strengthening partnerships and coordination, as the Alliance highlights the role of partners in providing resources, capacities and specific inputs to support the overall NRCS HIV programme. The Global Alliance framework has also been used as a tool to market the NRCS's HIV programme and its link from the community to the national, regional and global level. Similarly, the NRCS saw the opportunities under the Global Alliance on disaster risk reduction and thus signed on to it in September 2008. Partner national societies working with the NRCS have shown great interest to jointly start a harmonization process for the disaster risk reduction at the disaster management department and first coordination efforts are under way.

In addition to the support for Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination, the International Federation office has been actively involved in coordinating with the international community in Nepal and in participating in the humanitarian country team meetings comprising UN agencies, the Red Cross Movement and international non-governmental organizations. As the International Federation is the global cluster lead for emergency shelter, the International Federation office in Nepal has been actively involved in the contingency planning process of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and a contingency plan for emergency shelter coordination was developed together with UN-HABITAT and the respective government department. During the Koshi River flood operation, the humanitarian coordinator formalized the cluster approach for Nepal and the International Federation deployed an emergency shelter cluster coordination team including a coordinator, an information manager and a coordinator trainee. Upon the request of the humanitarian coordinator, the International Federation decided to take the permanent cluster lead for emergency shelter in Nepal and will be working closely with the NRCS to further enhance its capacity for emergency shelter coordination and operations.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

The International Federation's programmes supporting the NRCS in its four core areas of work, aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda goals, were implemented in line with the following strategic directions set by the national society in its fifth development plan (2008-10):

- Focus on quality programming while scaling-up its activities;
- Building capacities at all levels to stay responsive; and
- Applying an integrated planning and programme approach, including the consolidation of current projects.

The disaster management centre/emergency operation centre and contingency plan have significantly contributed in strengthening the NRCS's disaster management capacity and facilitating a more effective response by the national society in times of disasters, as was seen in the case of the monsoon flooding in different parts of the country during 2008. Similarly, the community-based risk reduction (CBDRR) interventions have increased the coping capacities and resilience of targeted communities, as was seen in the decreased casualties following the monsoon floods in the programme areas. Further, as a result of a strengthened coordination mechanism among community members and school students, local resource mobilization (emergency fund and food grain collection) has seen a significant increase and the dependency of communities on external relief support has reduced in comparison to the past years.

Field observation, records and focus group discussions suggest significant positive changes in the attitudes and behaviour of people in relation to HIV and AIDS and reproductive health, including an increase in informed decision making by women on issues around their reproductive health and rights. Interventions under the community-based programme to address public health problems at the community level have shown positive impacts such as minimized risks and hazards of minor injuries and illnesses in the community as well as increased health awareness in these communities. Building capacities of the NRCS's volunteers and local chapters will contribute to the sustainability of the programme, benefitting communities during emergencies and other times, especially in remote districts where the accessibility to health care services is limited and challenging.

CDP activities also focussed on capacity building of the target population to cope with vulnerability due to poor socio-economic, health and education conditions, as well as enhancing the organizational and institutional capacity of the national society at district and community levels for the sustainability and replication of services established during the reporting period. During this period, the NRCS developed better systems for the mobilization of new resources, mobilization of trained and professional volunteers and for fundraising activities. The inter-district chapter cooperation programme was effective as resourceful/strong district chapters supported weaker ones. The integrated model of humanitarian values also made progress with disaster management, CDP, junior/youth Red Cross and health and care programmes integrating humanitarian values components into their programme activities. These programmes shared their resources to fund the NRCS radio programme which disseminates information on the Fundamental Principles and success stories of communities working together.

## Looking ahead

The 2009-10 plan sets a clear focus on disaster risk reduction and HIV/AIDS, with the other programmes working around the focal programmes and applying an integrated programme approach incorporating organizational development and humanitarian values. In line with the fifth NRCS development plan and its strategic directions, components under the previous annual plans were merged and stand-alone capacity building components were incorporated into the relevant programmes.

Under the disaster management programme, disaster risk reduction and disaster management capacity building will be the main priority areas. As part of the Global Alliance on disaster risk reduction, the NRCS will continue to contribute to the "Building Safer Communities" initiative created by the South Asia regional office and at the same time strengthen the disaster management framework at the policy and strategic level. At the grass-root level, the focus will be on further strengthening community resilience through more CBDRR interventions (including in other vulnerable districts not covered earlier), as well as continuing to ensure community participation, especially women's participation, in programme intervention for better programme success and sustainability. Further, the earthquake contingency plan will be operationalized and the geographical information system will be further strengthened.

Under the health and care programme, focus will be on HIV/AIDS, as well as CBFA and H2P. Emphasis will be given to building partnerships, tapping resources and diversifying funds,

besides building the NRCS's capacity to efficiently deliver health and care services and monitor its activities. The NRCS aims at integrating components for best utilization of resources and also to provide a comprehensive health and care package to the communities.

The focus of the organizational development programme will be on volunteer management and strengthening the support service mechanisms at the NRCS. Using the experience from 2008, the NRCS with the support of the International Federation and its partners, has started a new Operational Alliance "light" on organizational development in end-January 2009, with the objective of updating the existing organizational development policy, drafting a comprehensive organizational development strategy and plan, and developing a partner's resource mapping. Focus will also be on completing the volunteer management information system for all districts of the country. Emphasis will be placed on increasing women's membership and promoting gender sensitization at all levels of the national society.

The humanitarian values programme will continue to work in line with the NRCS strategic priority on integration of humanitarian values with the other programme areas of the national society. This would also be in keeping with a humanitarian values policy that was drafted for the first time and would guide how humanitarian values would be implemented sectorally and by integrating it with other programmes.

<b>How we work</b>	
<p>The International Federation's activities 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".</p>	<p><b>Global Agenda Goals:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.</li> <li>• Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.</li> <li>• Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.</li> <li>• Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.</li> </ul>
<b>Contact information</b>	
<p>For further information specifically related to this report, please contact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Nepal: Umesh Prasad Dhakal, executive director, NRCS; email: <a href="mailto:umesh@nrcs.org">umesh@nrcs.org</a>; phone: +977.14.27.0650; fax: +977.14.27.1915</li> <li>• Federation country office in Nepal: Andrea Reisinger, Federation representative; email: <a href="mailto:andrea.reisinger@ifrc.org">andrea.reisinger@ifrc.org</a>; phone: +977.14.28.5843; fax: +977.14.28.6048</li> <li>• Federation regional office in India: Azmat Ulla (Head of Regional Office); phone: +91.11.2411.1125; fax: +91.11.2411.1128; email: <a href="mailto:azmat.ulla@ifrc.org">azmat.ulla@ifrc.org</a>;</li> <li>• Federation zone office in Kuala Lumpur: Jagan Chapagain (Deputy Head of Zone); phone: +603 9207 5702; email: <a href="mailto:jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org">jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org</a>; Penny Elghady, Resource Mobilization and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Coordinator; email: <a href="mailto:penny.elghady@ifrc.org">penny.elghady@ifrc.org</a>. For pledges of funding, please email: <a href="mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org">zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org</a></li> </ul>	

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# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAANP001 - Nepal

Annual report 2008

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Appeal	MAANP001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	372,793	661,142	351,809	0	141,217	1,526,961
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	65,499	1,185	4,222	1	9,217	80,124
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>					30,000	30,000
<i>British Red Cross</i>			18,537			18,537
<i>British Red Cross (from British Government)</i>	159,905					159,905
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	23,470	7,259	5,496			36,225
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>	132,996	41,137	31,172			205,305
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>		50,000				50,000
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands - Private Donors)</i>	-9,168					-9,168
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	29,076					29,076
<i>Other</i>			0			0
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		23,838	45,109			68,947
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>		432,533	195,244			627,778
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>336,278</b>	<b>554,768</b>	<b>295,559</b>		<b>30,000</b>	<b>1,216,605</b>
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>British Red Cross (from British Government)</i>	-145,643					-145,643
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	-34,193					-34,193
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>-179,836</b>					<b>-179,836</b>
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>					102,000	102,000
<b>C4. Inkind Personnel</b>					<b>102,000</b>	<b>102,000</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)</b>	<b>156,443</b>	<b>554,768</b>	<b>295,559</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>132,000</b>	<b>1,138,769</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>221,941</b>	<b>555,953</b>	<b>299,781</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>141,217</b>	<b>1,218,893</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>#DIV/0</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>80%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	65,499	1,185	4,222	1	9,217	80,124
<b>C. Income</b>	156,443	554,768	295,559	0	132,000	1,138,769
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-210,049	-464,968	-259,412		-133,633	-1,068,063
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>11,892</b>	<b>90,985</b>	<b>40,369</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7,583</b>	<b>150,830</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAANP001 - Nepal

Annual report 2008

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Appeal	MAANP001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>372,793</b>	<b>661,142</b>	<b>351,809</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>141,217</b>	<b>1,526,961</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	5,074							5,074
Construction Materials	12,546							12,546
Medical & First Aid	24,170							24,170
Teaching Materials	34,378							34,378
Other Supplies & Services	1,667							1,667
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>77,834</b>							<b>77,834</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	16,697							16,697
Computers & Telecom	14,226					3,428	3,428	10,798
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	38,769							38,769
Others Machinery & Equipment	17,825	617	2,194	617		-3,428	0	17,825
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>87,518</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>2,194</b>	<b>617</b>		<b>-0</b>	<b>3,428</b>	<b>84,090</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	2,998							2,998
Distribution & Monitoring	16,347							16,347
Transport & Vehicle Costs	14,020	1,401	4,613	1,769		595	8,378	5,642
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>33,365</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>4,613</b>	<b>1,769</b>		<b>595</b>	<b>8,378</b>	<b>24,987</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	184,038					122,264	122,264	61,774
Regionally Deployed Staff	0							0
National Staff	100,249	1,149	2,043	3,192		3,725	10,109	90,139
National Society Staff	208,439					687	687	207,753
Consultants	10,555					14	14	10,541
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>503,280</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>2,043</b>	<b>3,192</b>		<b>126,690</b>	<b>133,074</b>	<b>370,207</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	401,137	1,064	4,910	1,064		0	7,038	394,099
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>401,137</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>4,910</b>	<b>1,064</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>7,038</b>	<b>394,099</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	48,084	941	3,347	941		960	6,189	41,895
Information & Public Relation	26,430					97	97	26,333
Office Costs	110,162					6,747	6,747	103,415
Communications	11,732					2,977	2,977	8,754
Professional Fees	2,768	0	-0	0		-907	-907	3,674
Financial Charges	1,255					1,660	1,660	-405
Other General Expenses	111,012	1,509	2,922	3,954		-7,127	1,258	109,754
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>311,443</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>6,269</b>	<b>4,895</b>		<b>4,409</b>	<b>18,023</b>	<b>293,420</b>
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies		188,247	412,204	230,612			831,063	-831,063
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>		<b>188,247</b>	<b>412,204</b>	<b>230,612</b>			<b>831,063</b>	<b>-831,063</b>
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	112,383	15,121	32,734	17,264		2,056	67,175	45,208
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>112,383</b>	<b>15,121</b>	<b>32,734</b>	<b>17,264</b>		<b>2,056</b>	<b>67,175</b>	<b>45,208</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions						-117	-117	117
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>						<b>-117</b>	<b>-117</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,526,961</b>	<b>210,049</b>	<b>464,968</b>	<b>259,412</b>		<b>133,633</b>	<b>1,068,063</b>	<b>458,898</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>162,744</b>	<b>196,174</b>	<b>92,396</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,584</b>	<b>458,898</b>	