

Annual report

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Nepal

Appeal No. MAANP001

This report covers the period 1 January to
31 December 2010.

28 April 2011



Staff and volunteers of the HIV programme involving in practical exercise during the first aid training in Achham district Photo: Nepal Red Cross Society

In brief

Programme purpose:

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has provided technical support and funding to Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) to help achieve the goals defined under NRCS's fifth development plan (2008-2010). These goals are aligned with IFRC's Global Agenda goals which are 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 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).

Executive summary:

In 2010, NRCS concentrated on the completion activities in fulfillment its fifth development plan (2008-2010)

and in conducting a review exercise to the support the development the sixth development plan (2011-2015). The sixth development is strategically aligned to Strategy 2020, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and with the development plan of the Government of Nepal (GoN) and will enable NRCS to place more strategic focus on a number of core aspects of its humanitarian work.

Throughout the year, NRCS was engaged in a number of emergency response activities. In May 2010, efforts scaled up to curb the potential for a widespread diarrhoea outbreak in the mid- and far-western regions of the country and an emergency appeal of CHF738,960 (USD 664,175 or EUR 527,232) was launched by IFRC to support NRCS assist 189,000 people in seven districts of the mid- and far-western regions of Nepal. From August to October, NRCS was heavily engaged in relief work in response to monsoon flooding and landslides that affected more than 45 out of 75 districts throughout the country. This was successfully managed within their existing capacities, reflecting the positive results of intensified preparedness efforts in the pre-monsoon season. Additionally, some NRCS district chapters were involved in interventions to prevent the spread of dengue which flared up following the unusually warm temperatures and late monsoon season, as well as some isolated cases of A (H1N1) influenza and polio.

In areas supported by the IFRC Country Plan, the NRCS disaster management department has been playing a key role in the coordination of the Emergency Shelter Cluster and organized a five day national level training on emergency shelter in the last quarter of 2010 together with IFRC. NRCS has also been supporting the IFRC in coordination of the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium Flagship 4 on integrated community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR). During the reporting period, NRCS finalized its disaster management strategic framework (2011-2015) and emergency water and sanitation strategy framework (2010-2011) and undertook a number of climate change adaptation activities. NRCS continued to support flood displaced communities in Banke district through the continuation of livelihood activities and also undertook a number of school-based disaster risk reduction activities in Palpa district as part of its wider programmes on community based disaster risk reduction.

Health and care activities focused on community-based health first aid (CBHFA), HIV/AIDS and some follow up activities on humanitarian pandemic preparedness (H2P). The CBHFA programme is being rolling out in a phased manner in six districts, reaching communities and households with first aid services, health and hygiene information and latrine construction as well as the integration of key issues such as disaster risk reduction and organizational development. HIV/AIDS programme activities were also carried out in four districts to improve the lives of people affected by HIV and reduce stigma and discrimination, with an emphasis on prevention among highly vulnerable groups such as female sex workers. The H2P project, which has been implemented since 2008, ended in July 2010. As these activities were considered of key importance, they will be re-defined and integrated into other health programmes to ensure that current capacities and expertise are not lost. In this regards, NRCS has already incorporated an H2P component in its health and disaster management trainings and has been promoting non-pharmaceutical intervention activities to reduce the effect of pandemic influenza, such as Influenza A (H1N1).

As part of organizational development/capacity building interventions, further progress was made in volunteer development, where the Volunteer Information System (VIS) has been installed in 32 district chapters. The capacities of junior/youth Red Cross circles were strengthened through a number of orientation sessions, camps and training activities, and the gender programme continued to increase the level of participation of women in targeted districts as members and volunteers of NRCS as well as providing support for livelihoods and girls education to vulnerable households. Support services of NRCS were also strengthened through the development of common approaches and tools, together with IFRC and partner National Societies, for planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) as well as initiatives for human resource and finance development. Discussion with partners also took place on the further development of the operational alliance 'light' on organisational development, however due to time and resource constraints, the process did not progress as far as hoped and will be taken up again during 2011.

On the promotion of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values, more than two hundred thousands people have been reached through radio programmes, trainings, and district level orientations and events. Emergency communication capacity has been uplifted. A new leaflet in English has been prepared to

disseminate how NRCS has been working in Nepal as a Movement actor. Together with IFRC, NRCS organised second Asia Pacific Communications Forum in Kathmandu in November. Similarly, NRCS shared the findings of a study “legal preparedness for international disaster response in Nepal” in a workshop organized jointly by Home Ministry and NRCS in November 2010.

Financial situation: The total 2010 budget is CHF 1,166,288. Coverage is 100 per cent while expenditure from January to December 2010 is 85 per cent of the total 2010 budget.

Programme area	Budget CHF	Current coverage percent
Disaster management	268,345	99
Health and care	580,735	100
OD / Capacity building	162,516	99
Principles and values	0.00	0.0
Coordination	154,693	103
Total Budget	1,166,288	100
Current expenditure		85

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

[Click here to see the potential diarrhoea outbreak \(MDRNP004\) emergency appeal.](#)

No. of people we help: In 2010, a total of 441,112 people benefited directly from Secretariat-supported programme interventions, of which 201,719 (46 per cent) were female. Similarly, more than 266,000 people are estimated to reach through the activities planned for 2011. A Global Agenda goal-wise breakdown of the total number of people reached and estimated number of people reach is as follows:

Global Agenda Goals/Core Areas	Number of persons reached in 2010			Estimated number of people to reach in 2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Global Agenda goal 1: Disaster management	56,097	61,155	117,252	57,725	60,450	118,125
Global Agenda goal 2: Health and care	31,578	22,529	54,107	38,082	43,055	81,137
Global Agenda goal 3: Organizational development/ capacity building	11,518	12,735	24,253	14,512	10,551	25,063
Global Agenda goal 4: Humanitarian values	140,200	105,300	245,500	25	270 15	210 40
Total	239,393	201,719	441,112	135,589	589,129	266,264

Our partners:

NRCS has been working with more than 25 partners including government, international and national non-governmental organizations, Movement partners, civil society, private companies and media.

Partners supporting NRCS through the IFRC Country Plan in 2010 include: Belgium Red Cross (Flanders), Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross.

Similarly, partners which made contributions to the IFRC Potential Diarrhoea Outbreak Emergency Appeal include: American Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and GIZ.

On a bilateral basis, NRCS has received support from the following Red Cross and Red Crescent partners: America, Austria, Belgium-Flanders, Britain, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Japan, Korea, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland, as well as from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Beyond the Movement, NRCS has partnerships with different ministries and departments of the Government of Nepal at national and district level, the European Union, United Nations (UN) agencies and a number of national and international non-governmental organizations such as CARE, CARITAS, Save the Children, Oxfam GB, World Vision and community level organizations. Other bilateral national partners include the National Society for Earthquake Technology, National Centre (NSET), District AIDS Coordination Committee (DACC), district reproductive health coordination committee (DRHCC), people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) network, local FM radio, newspapers and other local stakeholders.

NRCS is also expanding its relations with the private sector through partnerships with Radio Sagarmatha and Agni Airlines, a national airlines company, for HIV/AIDS prevention activities.

On behalf of the Nepal Red Cross Society, IFRC would like to thank all partners and contributors for their support.

Context

Political tension remains

Nepal has experienced significant political turmoil in the past and, although there have been markedly fewer major disturbances in recent months, political tensions remain. Protests, demonstrations, and disruptions continue to occur, often without advance notice. In a strike imposed by the Unified CPN-Maoist Party in May 2010, business and transportation were brought to a standstill for more than a week. Mutual mistrust among political parties, the lack of implementation of key agreements and the failure to meet deadlines for the drafting of the country's constitution have continued to put the country's peace process in jeopardy.

Nepal was under a caretaker government for more than seven months after the former prime minister announced his resignation on 30 June 2010. The eventual election of a prime minister, has raised hopes for a revival of a stalled peace process begun in 2006 a significant boost to efforts to fully implement outstanding commitments under the Comprehensive Peace Accord and the interim constitution, notably the integration and rehabilitation of the Maoist combatants, democratization of the army and adoption of a new constitution. The revised deadline for the adoption of the new constitution is 28 May 2011.

Economic downturn together with electric power shortage and food insecurity

The prolonged political unrests have resulted in the significant downturn of industries and businesses in the country. Price hikes in essential commodities such as rice, pulses and vegetables have severely affected the mass population in the country. In addition, electric power crisis resulting in up to 14 hours of load shedding (rolling blackouts) per day has affected various walks of life including industries, hospitals, markets and general people and students at large.

Similarly, the food security situation in the mid- and far-western hill and mountain districts remains a major concern: winter crop production of wheat and barley were severely affected by localized natural disasters during the pre-harvesting period in late March-April. Across Nepal, the population of moderately, highly and severely food insecure is estimated by World Food Programme to be 3.6 million, out of which the food insecure population in the mid- and far-western hill and mountain districts account for 0.6 million. Under- and unemployment remains a problem in these areas with few opportunities for income generation.

Climate change impacts

The impact of climate change is prominent across the country with increased ice melting in the Himalayas, the unusual appearance of flies and mosquitoes at high altitude and changing monsoon patterns impacting on food production. The Ministry of Environment has prepared the "National Adaptation Programme of Action" to assess vulnerability to adverse impacts of climate change. Nepal, being a geographically diverse mountainous country with a fragile ecosystem has to make a unique climate change adaptation strategy. During the reporting period, NRCS has drafted a climate change adaptation framework focusing on the area and scope of possible adaptation activities.

Disaster and public health emergencies

Heavy rains experienced since late June resulted in floods and landslides across 46 of the 75 districts in country. Similarly, lightning bolts, windstorms and fire occurred in 10 districts. By September, these disasters had resulted in the death of 157 people, with over 50,000 people affected and around 1,600 families displaced. In response, NRCS provided shelter and non-food relief items (NFIs), and ready-to-eat food to the displaced population. Updates were posted on the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) disaster management information system (DMIS) but no request for international assistance was required.

As it happens almost every year, the number of cases of diarrhoea increased with the onset of the monsoon, resulting in 65 deaths and around 4,000 cases across 29 districts in the past year. IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal in May to support NRCS scale-up early prevention activities in seven districts which were identified as among the most vulnerable given the previous five years of historical data. As a result of these early prevention efforts, together with those of the government and other agencies across the country, there have been far fewer cases and deaths than originally predicted, particularly when compared to the corresponding period in 2009. Moreover, NRCS developed a long-term emergency water and sanitation strategic framework to ensure that emergency interventions could be linked in with longer-term water, sanitation, health and hygiene programmes.

During the last quarter, five districts (Chitwan, Parsa, Rupandehi, Rautahat and Kailali) of Nepal experienced a dramatic increase in the number of dengue cases, due to factors such as the prevalence of stagnant water sources for breeding, a mobile population and warmer than usual temperatures, resulting in an increase in mosquitoes (*Aedes spp*). By the end of December, five people died and more than 900 cases were reported due to dengue fever. NRCS, IFRC and the Ministry of Health jointly hosted a briefing at the national headquarters for donors and partners, proposing some immediate actions which could be taken to support government efforts. Since the warmer temperature was already beginning to drop and cases were reducing, no concrete support programme was formulated during the meeting to intervene the dengue fever spread. However, it was decided that NRCS should focus its efforts on early interventions in the coming year as the same situation is likely to occur, with potentially greater consequences, in the next season.

Similarly, the reporting period witnessed one death and more than 24 reported cases due to influenza A (H1N1) and six cases of poliomyelitis (Polio P1 type) in different parts of the country. NRCS is currently considering its role as part of the national polio campaign in February and March 2011.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management

Programme components	Outcomes
1. Disaster preparedness for better response	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The communications and logistics systems of NRCS are strengthened to enable more effective disaster response.2. NRCS capacities for delivering emergency shelter services are strengthened and support is provided for emergency shelter cluster coordination in Nepal as required.3. Emergency water and sanitation capacities of NRCS are strengthened through the provision of appropriate equipment, training and preparedness activities.
2. Recovery	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Severely disaster-affected communities have recommenced livelihood activities and are well prepared to respond to future disasters.

3. Disaster risk reduction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selected vulnerable schools undertake risk reduction activities to reduce future vulnerability to disasters. 2. NRCS, together with IFRC, is able to make a contribution to the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium and enhance its own coordination and technical capacities on disaster risk reduction (DRR). 3. NRCS has capacities to assess the risk of climate change and develop an action plan on climate change adaptation
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Achievements:

Programme component 1: Disaster preparedness for better response

Outcome 1: The communications and logistics systems of NRCS are strengthened to enable more effective disaster response.

In its effort to make disaster response more effective, NRCS has been strengthening its over-all communication and logistics system. During the reporting period, 22 very high frequency (VHF) radio sets were procured for the emergency operation centre in the national headquarters and an additional repeater tower has been established in Bhaktapur district to expand VHF coverage within the valley (Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur districts). Likewise, NRCS has renovated/reconstructed four warehouses in four districts of Gulmi, Lamjung, Dolpa and Dailekh (one warehouse in each district). Moreover, the four district chapters have been provided with office equipment (either computer or printer on a needs basis) to strengthen their office management system and NRCS has revised its warehouse policy making it more efficient.

NRCS were also able to mobilize additional resources from British Red Cross and Danish Red Cross supported DRR projects, as well as internal funds, for renovation and construction of depots located in Panchthar, Udayapur, Parsa, Banke, Doti, Baitadi and Lamjung districts.

Outcome 2: NRCS capacities for delivering emergency shelter services are strengthened and support is provided for emergency shelter cluster coordination in Nepal as required.

Emergency shelter preparedness and response is one of the priority areas of NRCS. With the support of IFRC, NRCS has been taking a stronger role in the coordination of the emergency shelter and non-food item (NFI) cluster in Nepal. The key partners in the cluster include Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC), National Society for Earthquake Technology, National Centre for Disaster Management, UN HABITAT, Habitat for Humanity, UNDP, UNOCHA, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and CARITAS. Regular meetings have been taking place among the shelter partners to discuss on the emergency shelter and NFI-related issues and prepare for the effective emergency shelter and NFI service during disasters.

Additionally, NRCS has closely been working with DUDBC to form a technical working group of key partners to review and harmonise current models, tools and standards for emergency shelter in Nepal. During the reporting period, NRCS has adopted the shelter and NFI standards and has adjusted its procurement of NFI kits based on these standards. NRCS has also drafted shelter guidelines, through series of consultative meetings involving shelter partners which are expected to be finalized by the first half of 2011. A district level emergency shelter training package and a localized emergency shelter kit are also in progress.

A five-day national level training on emergency shelter was organized in the last quarter of 2010. The training was facilitated by trainers from Australian Red Cross, IFRC and UN HABITAT and involved 25 participants from NRCS and other shelter partners (DUDBC, UN HABITAT, IOM and NSET). The training was focused on IFRC emergency response tools, coordination mechanisms and the sheltering process involving both theory and practical sessions. The training was an opportunity to further strengthen partnerships and generate a common understanding of emergency shelter among the different partners in Nepal.

Outcome 3: Emergency water and sanitation capacities of NRCS are strengthened through the provision of appropriate equipment, training and preparedness activities.

A five-year strategic framework for emergency water and sanitation (E-Watsan) has been developed and will be implemented after approval from NRCS Central Executive Committee meeting planned in 2011. The framework has been brought into shape after incorporating feedback and comments from NRCS

governance, department heads, high level and mid level managers, IFRC and other partner national societies (PNS). Two consultation workshops were conducted, the first involving mid-level managers and the second involving 27 participants from NRCS governance, high level managers, the IFRC Asia Pacific zone water and sanitation coordinator, IFRC country representative and other PNS (Austrian, Belgian-FI and Swiss)

At the end of 2010 a water and sanitation Kit 5 was generously donated by Netherlands Red Cross through IFRC, which is capable of addressing the water and sanitation needs of up to 5,000 people as well as hygiene promotion. This kit will significantly enhance the E-watsan capacities of NRCS and a training of trainers (TOT) will be conducted during 2011 after its arrival in country.

The NRCS water and sanitation unit has regularly been participating in various trainings/workshops/meetings organized by other stakeholders including government. Also during 2010, three staff, including the reporting officer, participated in the IFRC Asia Pacific water, sanitation and hygiene promotion workshop in Cambodia and PMER training workshop in Nepal, and the NRCS watsan programme coordinator and technical officer participated in an emergency water and sanitation (SETA based) training in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The unit was also involved in the development of the NRCS emergency response manual, which includes the water and sanitation response as one of the major components.

Programme component 2: Recovery

Outcome 1: Disaster affected communities have recommenced livelihood activities and are well prepared to respond to further disasters.



People from community participating in the vulnerability capacity assessment in Banke district. Photo: Nepal Red Cross Society.

NRCS has been implementing this recovery project since 2009 to support people displaced by floods in Banke district to promote livelihood activities in a sustainable manner and empower the community to reduce the ill effect of natural disasters.

Based on the vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) report of the target community, NRCS trained 79 community people, including 16 women, on livelihood selection and promotion in 2010, in addition to the 57 already trained in 2009. These trainings have been crucial for imparting knowledge and skills to community members to restart their livelihoods. To reinforce these messages, 1,000 copies of livelihood activities related posters were published and distributed to the community and different district chapters and eleven copies of the VCA map and a hoarding boards with findings of the

VCA and social infrastructure of the community, have been displayed in the community.

Following this, 19 different types of livelihood options, such as bicycle maintenance, mobile cloth shops and livestock management, have been taken up by a total of 112 families in 2010, worth NPR 12,000 (approximately CHF171) per family. A livelihood support guideline has been also developed, in line with the NRCS disaster management strategic framework. This guideline will be very useful for replicating this programme in other communities in future.

Additionally, 25 community people, including six women, were trained on basic disaster management; 25 people, including four women, were trained in disaster preparedness planning; and 23 people, including five women, were provided community-based first aid training. As a result, the community has prepared a disaster preparedness plan and tested it through a simulation exercise involving the active participation of 60 people. The disaster preparedness unit in the community, together with the NRCS sub-chapter and district chapter, have also established a revolving fund for use by the 112 families for business enhancement activities. Currently NPR 112,000 (CHF 1,723) or NPR 1,000 per family, has been deposited in a joint account in Global Bank in Banke district. Similarly, a risk transfer fund of NPR 224,000

(CHF3, 446) or NPR 2,000 per family, has been deposited to cover any losses in livelihood activities. The management of this fund will be guided by the livelihood guideline developed by the project.

An exposure visit to the Devghat community of Tanahu District and the Jagatpur community of Chitwan District was organized for 23 people, including 20 community people and three staff. The visit has been an opportunity for participants to exchange their experiences, ideas and learning which will promote livelihood activities in future.

In 2010, a mid-year project review meeting, and an annual review and lessons learnt workshop were conducted to identify the strengths, weakness, lessons and areas for the improvement in future programmes. The annual workshop intensively discussed and reviewed project activities, operational procedures and outcomes, with the following recommendations:

- The project should be a three-year cycle to measure its impact and sustainability.
- A sector-specific VCA focusing on livelihood activities and water and sanitation component should be built-in while designing this type of programme in the future.

Activities such as refresher training, livelihood promotion training, review and further development of the community fund management guideline, and a coordination meeting will be carried out in the first half of 2011, before the phase out of the project in mid-2011, followed by a final evaluation.

Programme component 3: Community/School Based Disaster Risk Reduction

Outcome 1: Selected vulnerable schools undertake risk reduction activities to reduced further vulnerabilities to disasters

NRCS carried out school based disaster risk reduction activities in four schools of Palpa district to reduce their vulnerability to disasters. During the reporting period, Dibya Jyoti and Ram higher secondary schools constructed toilets, and Tilotama and Kalika secondary schools renovated drinking water taps in their school premises in Palpa district. A total of 2,400 students have been benefitted by the activity.

In addition, Palpa district chapter has been supported for training hall construction. The hall will be used for income generation in future.

Outcome 2: NRCS, together with the International Federation, is able to make a contribution to the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium and enhance its own coordination and technical capacities on disaster risk reduction (DRR).

Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium led by World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), IFRC, UNDP and UNOCHA, together with the Government of Nepal, has identified five 'flagship' areas where priority DRR activities are needed. IFRC, together with NRCS and the Ministry of Local Development, is leading Flagship 4 on Integrated Community Based DRR/Management.

Under the flagship plan, a donor meeting was conducted jointly with the Government of Nepal, UN agencies, ADB and World Bank. Similarly, NRCS, together with IFRC and Ministry of Local Development, organized a consultation meeting in October with partner organizations which have been involved in the CBDRR programme. The meeting was important for providing details on each of the flagship areas and to highlight recent activities and future plans to the participants (embassies, donor agencies and other partners).

Following this, NRCS jointly with IFRC, conducted a mapping exercise to identify agencies working in DRR, their programme coverage, gaps and areas of interventions. Based on the findings of mapping exercise, IFRC and NRCS developed a process document for implementation of the programme with the support of the IFRC Asia Pacific zone disaster management unit and in consultation with the Ministry of Local Development.

The process document, flagship plan and budget were shared in a second consultative meeting jointly hosted by NRCS, IFRC and Ministry of Local Development with participation from government, UN, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and donor partners in December 2010. NRCS has already revised these documents (process document, flagship plan and budget) based on the suggestions received from the consultative meeting. These documents are planned to be shared in the next consultative meeting in January, prior to the high level donor meetings in February and April 2011 in Kathmandu and Washington respectively.

Outcome 3: NRCS has capacities to assess the risk of climate change and develop an action plan on climate change adaptation.

The NRCS disaster management policy has clearly identified climate change adaptation as a key priority area and the newly endorsed disaster management strategic framework (2010-2015) of NRCS has also emphasized climate change as part of DRR to be addressed over the next five years. At the beginning of 2010, NRCS received a contribution from the Red Cross Climate Change Centre through IFRC to commence activities on climate change adaptation.

During the reporting period, a two-day workshop on climate change was organized to share information and sensitize the senior level governance, management and staff on climate change and prepare the NRCS framework on climate change. At the end of the workshop, a draft framework was developed focusing on areas and scope of work, including the possible adaptation activities for the NRCS climate change initiative. The draft framework has been shared within NRCS in order to collect feedback and suggestions to finalize it.

A briefing document, risk assessment study and plan of action on climate change have also been prepared in line with the newly drafted NRCS sixth development plan (2011-2015) and disaster management strategic framework (2010-2015) and are planned to be finalized by March 2011. In addition, a total of 2,000 posters with messages on climate change, including its causes, effects and possible adaption options were published and distributed to communities through district chapters.

Constraints or Challenges:

Although the livelihood project was intended to support 144 families displaced by flood in Banke district, the project could provide support to only 121 families as the remaining families had already migrated to neighbouring districts and other countries in search of better employment options.

Health and care

Programme components	Outcomes
1. Community-based health and first aid.	Communities are empowered to cope with health problems and practice positive health behaviours through strengthened institutional capacities.
2. HIV/AIDS.	Contribution to the prevention of new cases of HIV infection among at-risk populations.
3. Humanitarian pandemic preparedness.	Preparation for and improved capacity to respond to a pandemic is increased at district and household levels.

Achievements

Programme Component 1: Community-based health and first aid

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

During 2010, the coverage of the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) programme was increased to two new districts (Khotang and Gulmi) in addition to the four (Salyan and Jajarkot, Pyuthan and Baitadi) that this programme continued to cover since 2008-09. Each CBHFA project includes components on first aid service, health promotion and disease prevention, disaster preparedness and organizational development.

Providing first aid service

During the reporting period, 116 people, including teacher sponsors, female health volunteers of the government, and governance volunteers of the Red Cross district chapter and sub-chapter, have been trained in basic first aid in the six programme districts. During 2010, these people were able to provide first aid services to a total of 1,653 people their local communities and referral services for an additional 1,491 people. This data also includes the number of cases handled during community events such as sports and festivals.

Contributing to the improvement of health hygiene and sanitation

CBHFA volunteers in the six districts reached more than 2,500 people with messages on personal hygiene as well as household and environmental sanitation through street drama, community gatherings and home visits. At least 500 people participated in clean house competitions, clean child competitions,

hand washing competitions and community cleaning campaigns. Hand washing demonstrations were conducted in two primary schools of Salyan and Gulmi districts and observed by more than 1,000 students. It is expected that these students will then share this information and good practice with their families and neighbours.

Compared to the initial baseline studies, field reports reveal that there is an increasing trend towards construction and use of toilets. Although the programme has not provided any subsidy for construction of sanitary units, 95 toilets have been constructed through community motivation and local coordination in the four districts of Salyan, Jajarkot, Pyuthan and Baitadi, as a result of various health and sanitation activities. Additionally, 100 households belonging to poor and marginalized groups were supported with raw materials and wages for washing platforms through funds obtained from village development committees (VDCs) of the government in Salyan.

Contributing to community resilience

The 48 volunteers trained in community based disaster preparedness (CBDP) in Baitadi and Pyuthan districts have shared preparedness messages with 530 other community members. The first aid and disaster preparedness committees in the six districts have actively been participating in developing community action plans, holding planning meetings, fund collection and sharing preparedness messages with other community members. The total funds collected in the six districts has reached NPR 119,570 (CHF 1,840). In Jajarkot, NPR 500 (CHF 7) was provided to a community member during a household fire to meet his travel expenses to reach the district chapter for procuring the relief items. Likewise, in Pyuthan 10 households were supported for toilet construction.

Capacity building

In February 2010, a VCA training was conducted with the support of the IFRC South Asia regional office for 22 CBHFA staff and volunteers to build their capacities. Five CBHFA regional master facilitators from Bangladesh, India, Maldives Pakistan and Sri Lanka also took part in the training. Household survey questionnaires and the 2011 logframe for CBHFA programme were also developed with technical support from the IFRC South Asia regional delegation.

In the programme areas of Gulmi and Khotang districts, Red Cross sub-chapters and CBHFA committees have been established. Programme orientations for executive members and volunteers of the district chapter and sub-chapters have enabled them to support the implementation of programme activities through monitoring of progress and maintaining dialogue with the communities.

The district chapters of Salyan and Gulmi have already started to generate income from the support provided by the programme (NPR 100,000, approximately CHF1,538), and have committed to contribute at least 25 per cent of the income generated from the support for CBHFA activities in the future. Similarly, the VDC office in Jajarkot has pledged NPR 100,000 (CHF 1,538) for establishing an office for the sub-chapter in the project area.

A hope for change



Binita Gautam, inhabitant of Dadagoan VDC in Jajarkot district, received basic first aid training from Nepal Red Cross sub-chapter in July 2010. She is pleased that the first aid training has enabled her to serve her community. "In a village like Dadagoan, first aid can be the only means to save life and limb of a person," Binita said.

In Dadagoan, it takes almost two hours to walk to the local health post and the situation is worse during the monsoon season, when people are unable to reach the health post at all. Binita says the training has made her capable to handle minor injuries and has given her a greater feeling of responsibility to bring a positive change in her community by sharing information and providing this essential service.

So far, Binita has provided first aid to 45 people and is well recognized in the community as a resource for information about health problems. Binita advises people to visit the local health post, from where she also replenishes basic first aid items such as bandages and antiseptic solution. The community has also established a first aid and disaster fund, which has reached NPR 5,080 (CHF 78) for supporting people in an emergency.

Binita intends to continue serving her community and she is hopeful that others too will join hands to bring positive change to her village.

Monitoring and supervision

During the reporting period, monitoring and supervision visits were carried out from headquarters and district levels involving the CBHFA staff from national headquarters, staff and governance volunteers of district chapters and sub-chapters. The visits have been crucial to assess the progress and challenges of programme on time.

Monitoring visits carried out by staff and governance volunteers from the headquarters obtained information about the programmes through meetings with the district chapter, sub-chapter, first aid and disaster fund committees, CBHFA volunteers, beneficiaries and field observation. Based on observations, the following recommendations were made:

- CBHFA volunteers should be recognized to keep them motivated.
- Good rapport should be maintained with the local stakeholders and involved them in planning and implementation.
- More information, education and communication (IEC) materials should be disseminated to improve programme visibility.
- CBHFA volunteers should be selected based on clear criteria to minimize drop outs.
- A "Learning and Practice Centre" should be established in or around the centre of the community to enable easy access by CBHFA volunteers.

Programme Component 2: HIV/AIDS

Outcome: Contribution to the prevention of new cases of HIV infection among at-risk populations

The regional HIV and AIDS programme funding phased out in March 2010, nevertheless, NRCS has continued the programme in three districts of Jhapa, Kaski and Dolakha and added Achham district, as well as some follow up activities in Surkhet district.

In Kaski district, the target population of the programme are female sex workers (FSWs) and their clients, while in Dolakha, Achham and Jhapa districts, the target population has included migrants and their spouses, youth, people living with HIV (PLHIV), orphans and vulnerable children (OVC). In Achham and Dolakha districts, the programme has also adopted the CBHFA approach, incorporating additional components such as basic first aid and women's reproductive health.

During the reporting period, a number of activities were carried out to prevent new HIV infection among FSWs and other populations at risk including: peer group networking and mobilization; support to voluntary counselling testing (VCT) centres; knowledge on "preventing mother to child transmission (PMTCT)"; and orientation on voluntary non-remunerated blood donation (VNRBD). Behaviour change communication activities have brought the positive changes in attitude by communities towards the PLHIV population. As a result of the thorough HIV/AIDS knowledge dissemination, people in the programme area are more aware about high risk behaviour for HIV transmission and are well acquainted with preventive measures, management of opportunistic infections and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The Negotiation skills by FSWs to encourage correct use of condoms and safer sex practices has also increased.

Prevention of new HIV infections

The role of peer educators has been crucial for message dissemination in the project areas about HIV/AIDS and other STIs in high risk target groups, such as FSWs, seasonal labour migrants and their spouses and youths. Peer educators have been sharing health messages among their peers, conducting one-to-one visits and organizing peer learning sessions on a monthly basis. Furthermore, they have also been making referrals for antiretroviral therapy (ART) and PMTCT clinics. As a result:

- The flow of youths and women has increased tremendously in the VCT and youth friendly service centres.
- Demand and supply of condoms has increased remarkably among youths, FSWs and their clients. During the reporting period, 71,908 condoms have been distributed.

In Kaski district during 2010 the programme has reached 516 new FSWs and 265 new clients of FSWs, providing them with knowledge on HIV/AIDS and other STIs through mobilization of FSWs themselves as peer educators. Similarly, 598 people at risk have been referred for VCT, CD4 count and oral infection management. A total 1,075 people have received VCT services from VCT centres and mobile camps, out of which 592 cases were referred for STI treatment.

The Club 25 concept has been effective in increasing the involvement of youth in blood donation together with HIV prevention in Jhapa district. The major achievements have been:

- Increased level of awareness on the possibility of infection transmission through unsafe blood transfusion among blood bank and hospital personnel.
- Increased number of voluntary blood donors.
- Club 25 network has been established in colleges and higher secondary schools which have been regularly organizing voluntary blood donation programmes.

Furthermore, a number of events such as Candlelight Day, Condom Day and World AIDS Day were celebrated in the programme districts in close coordination with district health offices and other concerned stakeholders. Several activities including mass rallies, talk-back programmes, IEC displays and material distribution, media campaigns, press conferences, condom distribution and street drama performances were carried out. Such celebrations have been helpful in bringing government agencies and other concerned stakeholders together to work on HIV/AIDS information dissemination, promoting the use of condoms and reducing stigma and discrimination against PLHIV.

Reducing stigma and discrimination

During the reporting period, 53 PLHIV and community peer educators have been trained on gender based violence training in Jhapa and Achham districts. The training has been crucial to reduce the gender based violence and discrimination against PLHIV and OVC.

The programme has also deployed two PLHIV as outreach workers Jhapa and Surkhet districts who have been making regular visits to the programme areas, sharing information and positive life experiences. This has encouraged more people at high risk to visit VCT centers, and also supported the establishment of a referral mechanism for HIV testing, CD4 count, PMTCT and STIs check up.

Staff and volunteers from national headquarters, as well as Dolakha and Jhapa district chapters (district branches) were oriented on the new NRCS workplace policy on HIV/AIDS dissemination and to promote dignity and social security among the staff and volunteers. An additional one-day orientation on HIV/AIDS was conducted in Kaski district targeting political and religious leaders, hotel owners, local youth clubs and members of community based organizations. A treatment fund amounting to NPR 800,000 (CHF11,429) has also been established at national headquarters, to be used for the treatment and support of staff and volunteers living with HIV/AIDS. Operating guidelines for this fund will be developed in 2011.

Improving the life quality of PLHIV/OVC and their families

In Jhapa, Kaski and Achham districts during 2010, 76 people living with AIDS received nutrition/food (such as Chevanpras, Horlicks, rice, dhaal, and ghee on a needs basis amounting to NPR 1,000 per person) and nine PLHIV and OVC received livelihood support (goat keeping/small scale businesses) to supplement their daily household expenditure. With livelihood and nutrition support, PLHIV and OVC were able to adhere to their drug regimen and many were able to resume work.

In Achham district, additional kitchen garden training was provided to 23 people at high risk, including PLHIV and their families. This training successfully transferred skills on the use and promotion of local resources as a source of income, and many kitchen gardens have already been established. Also in

“I feel proud to be a peer educator”

My name is Kalpana (not real name). I am 23 years old living with my daughter. My husband and I divorced two years ago.

After the separation from my husband, I started to work in a local hotel at Pokhara. I was forced to have sex with a person for money. Then, I gradually became a commercial sex worker. I was compelled to continue this line of job for my daughter’s sake.

One day, I met a Red Cross staff working in the HIV/AIDS programme, with whom I received knowledge about HIV/AIDS. I showed my interest to be involved in HIV/AIDS prevention activities. Fortunately, I was selected as a peer educator and received the life skills based peer education training from the Red Cross.

I then quit the job at the hotel and started a small tea shop with the income generation support received from Red Cross (in-kind support amounting NPR 10,000). Now, the daily income from the tea shop is more than enough to meet the needs of me and my daughter.

I have been disseminating knowledge on HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) among female sex workers (FSWs) and their clients through distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) materials and condoms.

Now, almost all the FSWS and their clients in my area are aware of HIV/AIDS and are convinced to use condoms. I feel proud to be a peer educator.

Achham and Jhapa districts, 51 OVC were re-enrolled in schools and equipped with school uniforms, stationary and other educational materials. Thanks to the efforts of the programme, these pupils were received with greater acceptance from the school management and communities.

Improving women's reproductive health and child health

Two uterus prolapse screening campaigns were conducted in Dolakha district with the coordination of the district health office and private hospitals. Among the visitors in the campaigns, 53 women were found with uterus prolapse problems. Among them, seven women were treated with new peccary rings, 31 women were treated with the peccary ring replacement and 14 were provided with medicine and counseling. The campaigns have been crucial in creating awareness on uterus prolapse problems in the community and have encouraged women to increasingly address their reproductive health problems in the programme area.

Healthy baby competitions were conducted in two communities in Dolakha district to create awareness on the importance of regular antenatal and postnatal check ups. These events also included awareness about breast feeding, immunization, supplementary diet and sanitation to ensure the health of mothers and children during and after pregnancy. A total of 72 babies were involved in the competitions.

First aid services and support for sanitary unit construction

First aid training was conducted in each of the programme districts, using the NRCS CBHFA training curriculum for volunteers and programme staff. The trained volunteers have been disseminating first aid knowledge and providing service in the community, creating greater awareness about the importance of first aid for saving lives and recovering from injuries. Additionally, the project has supported the construction of 62 toilets in Dolakha and Achham districts for the most vulnerable. In Achham district, the support was provided to PLHIV to protect them from communicable diseases and opportunistic infection.

Contribution to NRCS capacity building

A VCA was carried out in Achham district in a 'learning-by-doing' exercise to assess vulnerabilities and capacities in the community. The VCA practitioner team was comprised of NRCS staff and volunteers, peer educators, and vulnerable groups (women, migrants and their spouses and low income groups) in the community. The practitioner team has been acquainted with the skills of community assessment and will work as resource persons for similar assessments in the future. The programme has involved a diverse range of people which, since its beginning, has increased the level of community ownership.

Monitoring, evaluation and supervision

District chapters have made regular monitoring visits to the project areas on a monthly basis. During the reporting period, a monitoring visit was made from national headquarters to each of the project districts, which resulted in a number of key findings:

- Almost all the planned activities were completed smoothly in the programme districts.
- There was an appreciable increase in community participation and coordination among concerned stakeholders.
- Staff/peer educators were highly motivated to achieve programme objectives.

The final evaluation of the five year regional HIV/AIDS programme was held in March 2010, which acknowledged that: 33,785 peer educators had been trained in HIV/AIDS; 5,206 volunteers had received capacity building training in areas such as network management, VCT counseling, training skills, appreciative inquiry and social mobilization. The trained volunteers and peer educators have been tapping local resources and engaging in dialogue with concerned stakeholders for the sustainability of the HIV/AIDS programme in their communities. In Jhapa, the NRCS district chapter and district health office have jointly developed a district HIV/AIDS long-term three year plan after consulting with the concerned stakeholders in the district.

Coordination, review and regional meetings

Coordination and sharing meetings were conducted in the programme districts involving the district health office, health post/sub-health posts, PLHIV, FSWs and other local stakeholders. The meetings have been crucial for reducing programme duplication and creating a platform for sharing knowledge and experience.

Similarly, review and planning meetings were held in each of the programme districts and national headquarters. The meetings were mainly focused on progress (target versus achievement), best practices, lessons learnt, challenges and ways forward of the programme. Moreover, the meeting

prepared a plan for the next three months (January to March 2011) and highlighted some best practices and lessons learned, and made some recommendations:

Best practices and lessons learned

- Healthy baby competitions have been very effective in encouraging women to undertake regular antenatal and postnatal check-ups as well as to promote breast feeding and personal hygiene. It has also motivated the district health office Dolakha to conduct healthy baby competitions in 11 VDCs in 2011.
- Mobilization of FSWs as peer educators has been an effective way of reaching additional FSWs with key HIV/ AIDS messages.
- Greater involvement of PLHIV in project committees and project activities increases the effectiveness of the programmes.

Key recommendations

- Programmes should be continued and extended to new districts.
- Funding of programmes should be guaranteed by January to enable next year's planning.

In addition, NRCS hosted a regional HIV meeting in January 2010 in Kathmandu. The meeting included Red Cross / Red Crescent participants from Nepal, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Maldives. All national societies shared their programme progress, lessons learnt and challenges, and discussed reporting templates and log-frames for 2010-2014.

Programme Component 3: Human pandemic preparedness

Outcome: Preparation for and improved capacity to respond to a pandemic is increased at district and household levels.

NRCS has successfully implemented the humanitarian pandemic preparedness project (H2P) in the four districts of Illam, Kathmandu, Nawalparasi and Bardiya. During the first half of 2010, district preparedness plans were finalized with the participation of the plan development task group, district level government authorities, staff and volunteers of the respective district chapters in the project districts. In addition, around 900 female community health volunteers (first line community responders in the government's health and care system) were trained on pandemic influenza preparedness in the project districts and were provided with influenza pandemic response kits to enable them to respond to outbreaks of influenza at community level.

Similarly, a series of one-day orientations were conducted in different districts throughout the country to increase awareness and practice of basic preventive measures, hospital referrals and home treatment. The participants of the training included representatives of district government authorities (district administrative office, district development committee, district agriculture office, district education office, district health office and district planning office), journalists, Nepal Army, Nepal police, junior/youth Red Cross volunteers, Red Cross action team volunteers and representatives of other I/NGOs (such as Plan Nepal).

The project re-printed and distributed an additional 300,000 copies of the leaflet on pandemic influenza to district sub-chapters and communities throughout the country and, in coordination with organisational development department, compiled a database of volunteers who have received training on pandemic influenza. The database can be accessed at www.rcvolunteers.org. The database will be crucial for ensuring rapid mobilisation during a pandemic.

Similarly, a monitoring and supervision visit was made from the national headquarters to the project districts to ensure quality of the programme and enabled positive discussions with district executive members about the project outputs, activities, timeframe and financial issues in accordance with NRCS policies.

The H2P project was phased out in July 2010, with only a few follow up activities carried out by the respective district chapters, which have also been integrated into a public health in emergency plan for 2011.

Constraints or Challenges

- Retention of trained volunteers and staff has been a big challenge for all programmes. Consequently, a strategy has been adopted to provide refresher trainings or orientations to new volunteers to fill the gap.
- Ensuring programme sustainability and long term resource mobilization in another challenge of HIV/AIDS programme, which need to be addressed in a multi-sectoral way. One effective strategy to sustain the programme could be through the CBHFA approach, which can integrate HIV/ AIDS, as a cross-cutting issue within other health and care programme. NRCS has also been putting effort into strengthening its existing partnerships and exploring new partners for the continuity of the programme.
- Managing the high expectations of the community is also a challenge for programmes, as many communities are on low incomes and struggling to meet their basic needs.
- In some communities, the socio-cultural factors posed challenges for encouraging women participate in training and programme activities, with these communities insisting that women confine themselves to household work only.

Organizational development

Programme component 1: Volunteer management	Outcomes
1. Volunteer development	The volunteer database is further improved and the capacities of volunteers are strengthened through orientations and leadership training.
2. Junior/Youth Red Cross organisation development and service	The capacity of junior/youth members is strengthened to effectively deliver humanitarian services.
3. Gender and women development	Participation of women at all levels of the national society is increased.

Achievements

Programme component 1: Volunteer management

Outcome 1: The volunteer database is further improved and the capacities of volunteers are strengthened through orientations and leadership training.

Improving the volunteer database

During the reporting period, the volunteer database website www.rcvolunteers.org has been updated regularly at central level and the Volunteer Information System has been installed in 32 districts (Parsa, Bara, Makwanpur, Chitwan, Gorkha, Tanahun, Lamjung, Kaski, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Arghakhanchi, Palpa, Kapilbastu, Banke, Bardiya, Surkhet, Kailali, Sankhuwasabha, Sindhuli, Dhankuta, Terhathum, Udayapur, Ilam, Bhojpur, Solukhumbu, Taplejung, Jhapa, Panchthar, Sunsari, Siraha, Dhanusha, and Morang).

The database has been useful for mobilizing volunteers for both regular activities and during emergencies. For example, NRCS was able to rapidly mobilise 1,321 Red Cross action team (RCAT) and first aid volunteers during the week-long Maoist mass protests and strikes in May. Similarly, more than 130 volunteers were deployed to support the smooth running of the 39th General Assembly in April and other regional seminars held in the five regions of the country.

The importance of the volunteer database system was discussed by NRCS governance during the five regional seminars held in Udayapur, Dolakha, Rupandehi, Dailekh and Dadeldhura resulting in a greater commitment to implement proper volunteer database systems to mobilise volunteers more effectively when needed. A total of 157 participants from 65 districts have actively participated in the seminars.

Strengthening capacity of volunteers/staff through training/orientation

During the reporting period, 68 governance volunteers and staff from 32 districts (where the database system was established) were oriented on volunteer management and Red Cross Movement through the orientation sessions held in Rupandehi and Biratnagar districts. The volunteer management concept, volunteer website, volunteer database system, volunteer insurance, Red Cross Movement, Red Cross emblem and the concept of well-functioning national societies were discussed in the sessions.

A one-day orientation session on volunteer management was conducted for 25 programme managers and officers at national headquarters. The volunteer management policy, manual and volunteer database were discussed in the session and was important for the participants to learn how to mobilise volunteers systematically.

Moreover, a leadership and management training was organised for 23 volunteers from 19 districts (including presidents of district organisation development committees) in Chitwan. Among the subjects

discussed were the role of organization development committees, organisational development tools and techniques, volunteer management concepts, volunteer database system, global accident insurance, and management and leadership styles. The participants committed to disseminate and apply the tools and learning outcomes at district chapter and sub-chapter level.



Participant focusing on volunteer database training in Rupandehi district
Photo: Nepal Red Cross Society

Global Accident Insurance for volunteers

During the reporting period, NRCS insured 1,931 volunteers including RCAT, first aid and other programme volunteers in the IFRC "Global Accident Insurance Coverage for RCRC Volunteers". The insurance has been helpful to motivate and retain the volunteers in NRCS. Many district chapters are committed to generating funds for additional volunteer insurance.

Working under light OA on OD framework

After the success of the operation alliance for the community development programme, NRCS has developed a 'light' operation alliance for organisational development, based on the framework developed in 2009. This has prioritized the national society's key organisation development activities for 2010-2013 and is being used as a basis for all OD related programmes and activities. Due to challenges of time and resources, the OD framework could not be developed further however plans are in place to do so during 2011.

During the reporting period, a two-day management and Red Cross induction course training was conducted for newly elected leaders (district chapter presidents/secretaries) from 20 district chapters. The training was supported by ICRC as a part of strengthening the capacity of organisational units, one of the OD priorities listed in the OA on OD framework. The training was important to provide the newly elected governance volunteers with additional leadership and management skills and the participants committed to organise this type of course in their district chapters/sub-chapters for newly elected committee members in future.

Outcome 2: The capacity of junior/youth members is strengthened to effectively deliver humanitarian services.

The junior/youth Red Cross programme is dedicated to strengthening coordination among the district chapters and sub-chapters, and promoting their working relationships through the organisation of forums and sub-forums to better manage their junior/youth circles and involve them in Red Cross humanitarian activities within their respective fields.

In 2010, the programme has been implemented in six districts (Tehrathum, Sankhuwashabha, Okhaldhunga, Darchula, Bajhang and Bajura) reaching more than 20,000 people including district chapter/sub-chapter volunteers, junior/youth members, teachers and teacher sponsors. The major activities during the reporting period include: programme orientations to programme districts, youth leadership ToT

to youth volunteers, leadership management training to junior/youth volunteers, junior/youth camps to members and stationery support to the junior/youth Red Cross circles.

Conducting programme orientations/workshops and leadership trainings

During the reporting period, two workshops were organized for orienting the six programme districts on junior/youth programme. The first orientation workshop was held in Sankhusabha for three districts of Sankhusabha, Tehrathun and Okhaldhunga, and the second workshop was held in Bajhang for Darchula, Bajura and Bajhang. Each orientation was focused on the formation of district junior/youth forums and sub-forums, and their roles and responsibilities which enabled the participants conduct junior/youth Red Cross programme smoothly in their respective districts. At the end of the workshop, the participants prepared an operational calendar with a strategy for effective programme implementation within their respective district.

Following the orientation workshops, all the district chapters created a favourable environment to strengthen and expand the junior/youth circles/sub-forums in their districts. They oriented the junior/youth volunteers and assigned roles and responsibilities. In 2010, 30 junior/youth sub-forums (five in each district) have been established for coordinating programme activities within their assigned area. Similarly, a junior youth Red Cross programme orientation/workshop was conducted in Solukhumbu (remote district) to disseminate Red Cross Movement knowledge and develop infrastructure for junior/youth Red Cross in remote districts. A total of 25 youths of the district have actively participated in the workshop.

Additionally, a five-day youth leadership ToT was conducted in Okhaldhunga for 20 junior/youth volunteers from all the six programme districts. Following the ToT, each of the six programme districts conducted a three-day leadership management training for 25 junior/youth volunteers (five persons from each of the five junior/youth forums in a district).

Supporting junior/youth Red Cross activities

During the reporting period, 12 junior/youth camps (two in each programme district) were organized during the reporting periods and were successful in motivating about 500 junior/youth volunteers for involvement in NRCS activities.

Similarly, 30 competitions (five competitions in each district) on practical demonstrations of the seven Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement were organized, reaching more than 1,800 junior/youth members. Following these competitions, participants were able to explain the meaning and importance of the Fundamental Principles and motivate other students to become involved in Red Cross activities.

A total of 60 junior/youth circles (10 from each district) have been supported with registers, branded note pads, Red Cross flags, a photo of Henry Dunant and some first aid items such as bandages, antiseptic solutions/ointments and scissors. This support was important as a way of motivating the junior/youth Red Cross circles to undertake activities, as well as improving their quality and identity of the circles.

The activities and training are summarized below:

S.N.	Activities	Number of events	Organized by	Number of people
1.	Orientations in programme districts	9	Headquarters, six project district chapters and one remote district	340
2.	Junior/youth leadership and management training	7	Headquarters and six project district chapters	170
3.	Established junior/youth sub-forums	30	Six project district chapters	16,500
4.	Organized junior/youth camps	12	Six project district chapters	500
5.	Junior/youth Red Cross circle supports	60	Six project district chapters	2,000

6.	Competitions on Red Cross Principles	30	Six project district chapters	1,800
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Outcome 3: Participation of women at all levels of the national society is increased.

In 2010, the gender and women's development project has been implemented in five districts: Shankhuwasabha (intensive district), Syangja, and Lamjung (follow-up districts), and Bhaktapur and Myagdi (phase out districts).

Conducting programme orientation

Altogether, 290 people including project staff, women development committee members, volunteers and community people from the five districts were oriented on the project operational plan. The orientation has been crucial to discuss several issues such as project duration, major activities and budget, as well as for guiding district chapters and sub-chapters in the adaptation of the operational plan into their own context. As a result, all the project district chapters and sub-chapters developed their own operational plan and have implemented the project effectively.

Conducting baseline surveys, animal husbandry training and supporting income generation activities

During the reporting period, a baseline survey was conducted in Sankhuwasava (two sub-chapters); Syangja (one sub-chapter), Lamjung (one sub-chapter) and Bhaktapur (two sub-chapters). Following this, 199 households were identified as the most economically vulnerable. One person from each of the identified households was then trained on animal husbandry. A total of 170 economically vulnerable women from different caste, ethnic groups, marginalized groups, low income communities and *dalit* (so called untouchable group) have benefitted from the training. Of those women trained, 141 (58 from the intensive and 83 from the follow up districts) the most vulnerable women have received financial support for income generation activities. The support has improved the economic situation of these vulnerable households and has been managed as a "revolving fund". following the provision of an income generation fund policy of the concerned district. In 2010, the Bhaktapur district development committee also supported the replication of this project in new sub-chapters of Bhaktapur with a contribution of NPR 100,000 (CHF1, 428).

Conducting gender trainings and workshops

During the reporting period, one central and eight district chapter/sub-chapter level gender trainings/workshops were organized and produced 21 gender resource persons, of which 10 were women, and 241 gender advocates, including 142 women in eight districts. To date, the project has been successful in producing at least two gender resource persons in 74 out of 75 district chapters. With the technical support of these gender resource persons, the district chapters will be able to conduct gender training on their own to produce gender advocates in their respective districts.

Similarly, a two-day eastern regional gender workshop was conducted for 38 participants in Sunsari district to increase women's participation in Red Cross. The workshop was important for orienting the participants on gender and social inclusion, and gathering commitments and recommendations for increasing women's participation in Red Cross. At the end of the workshop, the participants committed to allocate a certain budget in their district to implement gender related activities. Moreover, with the financial support of ICRC, two workshops on gender and social inclusion were organized for 50 staff and volunteers in national headquarters to enhance their knowledge on gender and social inclusion.

Awarding women empowerment proposals

During the reporting period, the project awarded NPR 60,000 (CHF 923) to each of three district chapters: Panchthar, Kaski and Dhankuta to implement the women development programme. Altogether 44 economically vulnerable women were trained and supported for income generation activities in these districts. Panchthar and Dhankuta supported 28 economically vulnerable women (13 in Panchthar and 15 in Dhankuta) for animal husbandry, while Kaski chapter provided support to 16 women for bakery production.

Providing scholarships for girl students

In 2010, the project has provided fund NPR 30,000 (CHF 462) to each sub- chapter for establishing higher education scholarships for diligent girls from poor families in Shankhuwasabha and Lamjung districts. The support has been important for women's empowerment and motivating community people for providing higher education to their daughters.

Furthermore, a private donor has provided funds for the scholarship of two girls in Shankhuwasabha while in Myagdi the district chapter has added NPR 46,000 (CHF 708) to the programme contribution, bringing the total to NPR 86,000 for the scholarship fund. In Lamjung, two village development committees have also committed to allocate some amount for this activity.

Organisational development/capacity building activities

In 2010, the project provided NPR 30,000 (CHF 462) to each of the two sub-chapters in Shankhuwasabha (intensive project) district for organizational development. With this support, the sub-chapters have purchased furniture (cupboard/tables/chairs) and have been generating income through renting the furniture to community people for special occasions such as wedding parties.

In addition, the programme manager from the national headquarters has received training on feminist capacity building (a ten-week training, two days per week session). The training provided a platform for the participant to sharpen conceptual clarity, and develop and strengthen understanding of women's rights activists working in field to look at women's issues with an intersection of class and caste.

Women's membership campaigns also were carried out through different activities like rewards for life members and support to sub-chapters chapters for conducting the membership campaigns. As a result, 753 women were enrolled in NRCS, among them 131 from the project areas.

Red Cross brought happiness to my family



My name is Numkala Regmi. I live in Keware village development committee of Syangja district. My husband is a daily wage earner (labourer) in a nearby village. He is addicted to alcohol and often returns home in the evening with alcohol. Moreover, his income is not sufficient to run the family.

In the past, I did not have any activities I could do that could generate income. My household activities used to keep me busy. I was very disappointed with my husband's behavior. Our children also used to be anxious about his drinking habit. Sometimes, they used to go school without having a meal.

One day last year, I heard about the financial support activities of Nepal Red Cross. I then visited a Red Cross sub-chapter in the village to find out more. I found the Nepal Red Cross was providing training and support for income generation activities through its gender project. I appealed for their support. Fortunately, I could meet their criteria and received some support for goat keeping.

Since then, I have been involved in goat keeping. During the last Dashain festival (a Hindu festival), I sold a male goat in the village and earned NPR 5,500 (CHF 77). With that money, I bought new clothes for my children and other necessary household items.

Goat keeping has been a good income generating activity for me. I do not have to allocate special time to look after the goats as I can take care of them together with my household chores. I still have one mother-goat with a kid. I have already refunded the second instalment and I am also trying to buy another kid.

Now, I am very satisfied with my income and I would like to thank the Nepal Red Cross for this support.

Conducting review meetings

During the reporting period, a number of review meetings were conducted in project districts involving 67 people, including project staff, governance volunteers, women development committees and project staff and other concern stakeholders. Following are the major recommendations of the meetings:

- Income generation support should be in-kind rather than cash support.
- The amount of income generation support should be increased in the future.
- A certain amount should be allocated to sub-chapters for stationary and communication materials, and special day celebrations like International Women's Day.

Programme component 2: Strengthening support service mechanisms	Outcome
1.Human resource management	Feasibility study for human resource development institute is carried out.
2.Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting	Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting capacity of the NRCS is enhanced thereby promoting its institutionalization.
3.Finance and resource development	NRCS's capacity to mobilize in-country resources is increased.

Achievements

Programme component 2: Strengthening support service mechanisms

Outcome 1: Feasibility study for human resource development institute

As no funding was received for this programme, the planned activities were not carried out during the reporting period. However, bilateral support for human resource management has been provided by Belgian Red Cross (Flanders) covering various aspects of human resource development in the national headquarters.

Outcome 2: Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting capacity of the NRCS is enhanced thereby promoting its institutionalization.

Although the PMER component of this plan has not been specifically funded, the NRCS PMER unit has been coordinating the PMER aspects of all IFRC-supported programmes together with the IFRC country office. The unit has also been linking closely with the IFRC PMER unit in Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur for technical input.

In July, a four-day PMER training workshop was organized jointly by NRCS, British Red Cross and IFRC for NRCS staff and in-country Movement partners. The workshop brought together the different NRCS departments, programmes and projects, PNSs and IFRC, and provided a forum to discuss common PMER challenges and issues, developed some common tools (logframe, field/monitoring visit reports and meeting/seminar/workshop reports) and proposed a number of practical steps to follow up on the work accomplished during the workshop.

The common logframe developed during the workshop has been used successfully by all departments for the development of the revised IFRC support plan for 2011. In addition, there is an increased trend for using common reporting templates developed during the workshop by the various departments/programmes/projects. Additionally, some of the IFRC supported programmes, such as CBHFA, have included monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plans into their workplans for 2011. Additionally, as agreed in the workshop, NRCS is forming a PMER working group comprising of a PMER focal person from each department/programme/project in the national headquarters. The working group will be responsible for handling PMER related issues within NRCS. The terms of reference for this working group are currently in progress.

IFRC also provided technical support from the Asia Pacific zone office for M&E training in October for the district-level staff of community development programme (CDP). A CDP M&E framework was drafted in the training. Following the training, NRCS is in the process of developing a generic M&E framework and other PMER tools for the national society. During 2011, a number of consultative meetings and workshops will be conducted involving Movement and non-Movement partners. Meanwhile, NRCS intends to develop a 2011 M&E plan for all IFRC-supported programmes in 2011 which will be an opportunity for the national

society to test the drafted M&E framework. NRCS and IFRC are currently exploring resources for this process.

Outcome 3: NRCS’s capacity to mobilize in-country resources is increased.

In 2009, NRCS commenced a finance development project, supported by IFRC through the regional finance development programme funded by Danish Red Cross, with the purpose of strengthening the financial management capacity of NRCS. In the first half of 2010, a proposal on finance development was developed and submitted to the South Asia regional office.

In July, NRCS conducted a one-day follow-up workshop on sense of ownership for the senior management of national headquarters. The main purpose of the follow up workshop was to further internalize the sense of ownership to NRCS governance and key staff by making them aware of responsibility and accountability. The workshop was facilitated by the NRCS Secretary General and the South Asia regional finance development delegate. The key achievements of the workshop were:

- Updated progress on the major issues raised and recommended in workshop 2009.
- Identified organizational risk and challenges from major issues.
- Exploring the way forward for resolving the issues and areas for improvement (rules, procedures, systems, levels of commitment, behavioural aspects and implementation mechanisms).

Similarly, the sense of ownership was discussed during the mid-eastern and mid-western regional seminars of the national society. Additionally, a special server for accounting has been installed at the national headquarters in the last quarter of the year.

Constraints or Challenges

- Since many district chapters had a traditional record keeping system for volunteers (some even did not have an electronic database), regular update of the website (www.rcvolunteers.org) was a challenge. Now, 32 district chapters are updating their database to the electronic system.
- Some activities such as youth mobilization, publication of documents, programme orientation in more remote districts and some logistic support could not be carried out due to a lack of funds. Retaining trained junior/youth volunteers and members has been another challenge for the junior/youth programme as a large number of left the programme areas to pursue studies and job opportunities.
- Delay in funding was a major challenge for the implementation of the gender programme in 2010. Despite this, all the activities were completed except revising and reprinting gender manual during the reporting period.
- Lack of funding for some programmes such as PMER has been a challenge for the continuation of those activities.

Humanitarian values

Programme component	Outcome
1. Humanitarian values Promotion.	Humanitarian values are integrated within health and care, disaster management and capacity building programmes of the NRCS and an additional 100,000 people are reached for the promotion humanitarian values.
2. Reducing discrimination.	Discrimination against minorities, women, returnees, children and people living with HIV is reduced in 35 selected communities
3. Communications capacity building.	Communications capacity of the NRCS communications focal points in national headquarters and selected district chapters is improved.

Achievements

Programme component 1: Humanitarian values promotion

Outcome: Humanitarian values are integrated within health and care, disaster management and capacity building programmes of the NRCS and an additional 100,000 people are reached for the promotion humanitarian values.

Community based programmes under disaster, health, junior/youth and community development have integrated humanitarian values into their training programmes targeting to the community level volunteers. The humanitarian values promotion activities have been regularly updated in website and in publications.

The NRCS radio programmes have helped reduce discrimination, promote human dignity and encourage social inclusion.

In 2010, Radio Nepal and 10 FM stations broadcasted 52 episodes of Red Cross radio programmes. Altogether, 15 episodes have focused on advocacy for humanity and the reduction of discriminatory practices. Radio Sagarmatha FM also broadcasted 52 episodes with advocacy of promotion of humanitarian values in general. The programmes reached to around 150,000 persons. Two local FM stations from Terai broadcasted weekly Red Cross programmes in local languages. They reached around 80,000 persons of eight districts. The radio programmes helped motivate volunteers for blood donation, as well as promote safer access for Red Cross workers and respect for the Red Cross emblem.

Programme component 2: Reducing discrimination

Outcome: Discrimination against minorities, women, returnees, children and people living with HIV is reduced in 35 selected communities

All NRCS programmes have included dissemination of the Fundamental Principles in their programme components. A refresher training of trainers was conducted in Banepa for disseminating Fundamental Principles and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) involving 16 volunteers from 14 different district chapters and national headquarters. Similarly, dissemination training on Fundamental Principles and IHL was conducted in April for 24 volunteers from 24 different district chapters. A total of 47 new youth disseminators in 32 district branches were developed after two separate trainings conducted in the eastern and mid-western regions. All trained youths have supported the district chapters as facilitators for training activities on Fundamental Principles and IHL. One radio programme called 'eating together' was aired solely for reducing discrimination based on caste. A one-day orientation on Fundamental Principles was conducted for all 18 staff of Sagarmatha FM in April 2010.

Programme component 3: Communications capacity building

Outcome: Communications capacity of the NRCS communications focal points in national headquarters and selected district chapters is improved.

During the reporting period, two radio focal persons from local FM stations were trained to further develop their capacity and skills in delivering standard messages about Red Cross. Dhanusha and Parsa district branches reported the quality of the radio programme has improved after the training. Communications focal persons from different departments of NRCS national headquarters met twice in this period to finalise the Red Cross radio programmes to air through FM radios.

The timeliness and quality of NRCS publications have also been improving and the NRCS website www.nrscs.org has been regularly updated. The NRCS annual report 2009-10 has been published with 800 copies distributed and posted on the website. Monthly Nepali language and tri-monthly English language news bulletins have also been published regularly and during this period included special features on urbanization, first aid and the blood service.

In November 2010, NRCS jointly with IFRC hosted the second Asia Pacific communications forum in Kathmandu. Communications focal persons from 23 countries of the Asia Pacific region participated and interacted on different subjects such as communications strategies, utilisation of social media, Strategy 2020, and International Year for Volunteers 2011, as well as discussing common activities and good practices. Participants also conducted a brainstorming session to plan for the further strengthening of regional communications capacities.

Constraints or Challenges

As there was no funding for the humanitarian values programme, many planned activities remained incomplete. Some of the activities such as training on the dissemination of Fundamental Principles and IHL and the radio programmes were conducted with the support of the ICRC.

Additional programmes supported by the International Federation

Besides supporting against the plan, IFRC supported NRCS in a number of other ways, some of which are highlighted below:

1. Strengthening disaster laws

NRCS, with technical support from IFRC has carried out a legal preparedness study for strengthening legal and policy frameworks for international disaster response in Nepal. The study has identified gap and area of good practices in addressing legal issues and implementing the key regional and international instruments relevant to disaster in Nepal. A draft report of the study has been produced. The draft report

has revealed that existing Nepalese disaster law is mostly focused on relief and does not sufficiently address issues of international assistance. The report will soon be finalized and submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The draft report of the study was shared during a national IDRL workshop among concerned authorities and humanitarian agencies. The workshop was jointly organized by Ministry of Home Affairs and NRCS. The workshop has sensitized the authorities and humanitarian community in Nepal about significance of legal preparedness for big scale disaster and potential use of IDRL guidelines for regulating and facilitating international assistance.

2. Capacity development/support for international training participation

The IFRC country office supported a number of NRCS staff to participate in a range of regional and international meetings and workshops.

S.N.	Name of training	Venue of training	Date	Number of person (s) supported
1.	Regional advocacy training on disaster risk reduction	Nepal	August	3
2.	CBHFA Asia Pacific Lesson Learnt and Monitoring and Evaluation Workshop	Bangkok, Thailand	12-16 October	1
3.	Regional Masters Level Training on Psycho-social Support	Srilanka	22-29 November	3
4.	Asia Pacific water sanitation and hygiene promotion workshop	Cambodia	November	1
5	Trainers' training on community disaster risk reduction	Bangladesh	25-29 November	3

Moreover, the IFRC South Asia regional office has been mobilizing trained human resource from national societies within the region. In April 2010, one staff from NRCS CBHFA programme was mobilized to facilitate CBHFA national facilitator training in Bhutan.

Working in partnership

A major part of NRCS's longer-term developmental programmes were funded bilaterally rather than multilaterally through IFRC coordination. Due to the good implementation capacity of the NRCS, IFRC's support for Nepal is shifting away from programme funding, and focusing more on strategic issues as well as the facilitation of technical experts for capacity building, coordination, international representation, fundraising, planning, M&E, and reporting in addition to any emergency appeals.

Working within the Movement

Monthly 'cooperation management meetings' between the NRCS, IFRC and ICRC have been crucial for the furtherance of the MoU on the 'Roles and Responsibilities of the Movement Components in Nepal with regard to Emergency Preparedness and Response' signed in June 2009. The meetings also have contributed to the good collaboration between partners.

Operation alliance model in different programmes has been useful approach to encourage greater cooperation and sharing among Movement partners and will be further developed in future. During the reporting period, several discussions were carried out to facilitate the implementation of the NRCS organisational development framework together with Movement partners. A number of partners have pledged support different aspects of the organisational development framework: for example, ICRC supported NRCS to conduct management and Red Cross induction course training to provide newly elected governance volunteers with leadership and management skills, and Finnish Red Cross has pledged for gender and social inclusion project for 2011. NRCS is in the process of developing more detailed project proposal, logframes and budgets for OD activities in 2011 and beyond.

A half-day meeting was held with partners (Belgian Red Cross-Flanders, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, ICRC, and the IFRC South Asia regional and country offices) on 7 December to share achievements and discuss:

- Priorities and work plan in the light of the NRCS sixth development plan 2011-2015.
- Structure / modalities of the partnership.
- Possibilities for managing the light OA on OD process.

Additionally, regular information sharing meetings have been hosted by the IFRC to encourage regular discussion and cooperation between all Movement partners in country. This has helped to ensure that partners are working collaboratively with the common objective of strengthening the capacities of NRCS and to further the Cooperation Agreement Strategy, which was last updated during 2009.

International representation by the International Federation country office

The IFRC country 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; fulfilling the role as permanent shelter cluster lead in Nepal; leading flagship 4 on integrated community based disaster risk management as part of the Nepal DRR consortium; and presenting or participating in numerous international and national level conferences, workshop, simulations and training events.

Adopting an integrated approach within NRCS

NRCS has been working towards ensuring that all its planning and programmes across different departments are appropriately integrated and that cross-cutting issues such as gender, social inclusion and humanitarian values are reflected in all activities. During the reporting period, NRCS continued the system of 'focal points' identified to lead and coordinate cross-departmentally on specific issues and a series of weekly meetings with senior management to ensure effective information exchange and shared decision-making between departments.

Expanding partnerships with private organisations

A new partnership with Agni Airlines, which commenced in January 2010 for a three-year period, will enable NRCS to implement the HIV programme in Rasuwa district. Local FM radios especially the Sagarmatha radio has supported NRCS in disseminating the messages of NRCS for public. NRCS has also expanded partnerships with networks for people living with HIV/AIDS, local FM radio stations, newspapers and other local stakeholders to undertake HIV/AIDS activities. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with a local FM radio station for broadcasting messages on health promotion in Dolakha district and with people living with HIV/AIDS organizations in three districts of Jhapa, Doti and Surkhet as well as at national level.

Involvement in polio immunization campaigns

NRCS's support (primarily in the social mobilization activities) to the Nepal government's national polio campaign 2011 under the "Global Polio Eradication Initiative" is expected to strengthen partnerships with the government and other agencies, such as the World Health Organization and UNICEF. Social mobilization activities conducted by the NRCS will help to increase coverage among the "difficult to reach" children in the communities/municipalities in 14 districts across the country.

Dissemination of humanitarian values components such as tolerance, inclusion, and non-discrimination as a separate programme in community is yet to be addressed with further partnership.

Contributing to longer-term impact

IFRC's programmes are supporting the NRCS in its core areas of work, aligned with IFRC's Global Agenda goals, were implemented in line with the NRCS fifth development plan (2008-2010). Additionally, IFRC through its country, regional and zone offices, has been supporting NRCS in improving the quality of programming through the provision of technical support and training opportunities for staff and volunteers in different programme areas.

The involvement of a greater number of stakeholders in programme activities, from planning to implementation, has increased programme ownership within the communities. Likewise, the deployment of PLHIV and FSWs as peer educators, have been very helpful to explore the hidden population at risk and maintain sustainability of HIV/AIDS programme. The introduction of humanitarian values components in community based programmes and integrating Fundamental Principles, gender and diversity, will ultimately contribute to the sustainability of the Red Cross programmes.

Additionally, NRCS has begun to integrate M&E plans and lessons learned processes into all of its programmes which provide valuable information for improving the effectiveness and sustainability of future programming. NRCS has also been active in capturing and sharing good practices with other partners in Nepal.

These efforts will also be complimented by the NRCS sixth development plan 2011-2015 which focuses on 'doing more, doing better and reaching further' for vulnerable people through effective humanitarian services, as described further below.

Looking ahead

With the conclusion of its fifth development plan (2008-2010) in 2010, NRCS has entered in to the new phase of its development. The sixth development plan (2011-2015), in which the national society has identified its strategic aims and key action areas to meet organizational vision and mission. The development plan will be the roadmap for implementation for all programmes by NRCS.

NRCS's four strategic aims for next five years (which are in line with IFRC's Strategy 2020) are as follows:

1. Save lives, protect livelihood, strengthen recovery from disaster and crisis.
2. Safer, resilient and healthy communities.
3. Promote social inclusion and culture of non-violence and peace.
4. Strengthen organizational governance and management capacity at all level for better performance to reduce vulnerability.

The sixth development plan has also identified a number of priority areas within each of the strategic aims and IFRC is committed to provide technical and financial support to NRCS to help achieve these goals, specifically in the areas of:

- Improving the quality/standards of service delivery, consistency, integration, coordination, and community resilience.
- Improving resource mobilization for programme support, cost effectiveness/value for money and sustainability.
- Improving communication, strengthening organization and capacity development and accountability.

Consequently, capacity building from community to district to national level at the core of NRCS programming and is strongly reflected in all the components of the IFRC support plan on 2011 and beyond.

All 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 IFRC's vision is to:

Inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this report, please contact:

In Nepal:

- Nepal Red Cross Society: Umesh Prasad Dhakal, executive director, NRCS; email: umesh@nrcc.org.np; phone: +977.14.27.0650; fax: +977.14.27.1915
- International Federation Country Office in Nepal: Victoria Bannon (Federation representative); email: victoria.bannon@ifrc.org; phone: +977.14.28.5843; fax: +977.14.28.6048

International Federation South Asia regional office in Delhi:

- Azmat Ulla (head of regional office); phone: +91.11.2411 1125; fax: +91.11.2411 1128; email: azmat.ulla@ifrc.org
- Michael Higginson (regional programme coordinator); phone: +91.11.2411 1125; fax: +91.11.2411 1128; email: michael.higginson@ifrc.org

International Federation Asia Pacific Zone office in Kuala Lumpur:

- Al Panico (acting head of operations); phone: +603 9207 5702; fax: +91.11.2411 1128; email: al.panico@ifrc.org
- Alan Bradbury (resource mobilization and PMER coordinator); phone: +603 9207 5775; email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org
- Please send all funding pledges to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

[<financial report below: click to return to title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAANP001 - Nepal

Annual Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/9998
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAANP001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	268,345	580,735	162,516	0	154,693	1,166,288
B. Opening Balance	206,189	66,886	29,929	1	37,257	340,263
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>					14,674	14,674
<i>Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)</i>	22,444					22,444
<i>British Red Cross</i>			0			0
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>					780	780
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)</i>					11,220	11,220
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	0		4,229			4,229
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>			23,963			23,963
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	36,140	24,093				60,234
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	-365					-365
<i>New Zealand Government</i>		103,468				103,468
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		46,551	21,724		6,207	74,481
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>		175,119	81,722		37,012	293,853
<i>United States Government - USAID</i>		163,537				163,537
C1. Cash contributions	58,219	512,767	131,637		69,892	772,516
Other Income						
<i>Balance Reallocation</i>	6			0	-0	6
<i>Services Fees</i>					51,440	51,440
C4. Other Income	6			0	51,440	51,446
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	58,226	512,767	131,637	0	121,332	823,962
D. Total Funding = B + C	264,415	579,654	161,567	1	158,589	1,164,225
Appeal Coverage	99%	100%	99%	#DIV/0	103%	100%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	206,189	66,886	29,929	1	37,257	340,263
C. Income	58,226	512,767	131,637	0	121,332	823,962
E. Expenditure	-231,401	-518,276	-135,744	-1	-110,121	-995,543
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	33,014	61,378	25,823	0	48,468	168,682

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAANP001 - Nepal

Annual Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/9998
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAANP001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
A		B						A - B
BUDGET (C)		268,345	580,735	162,516	0	154,693	1,166,288	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Construction Materials	10,308							10,308
Teaching Materials	2,692							2,692
Other Supplies & Services	37,393							37,393
Total Relief items, Construction, Su	50,392							50,392
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	15,380							15,380
Vehicles	2,461							2,461
Computers & Telecom	32,783							32,783
Office & Household Equipment	1,154							1,154
Others Machinery & Equipment	14,527							14,527
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	66,304							66,304
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicle Costs	23,658	917	1,866	702		9,935	13,419	10,238
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	23,658	917	1,866	702		9,935	13,419	10,238
Personnel								
International Staff	86,358					45,204	45,204	41,154
National Staff	105,811					30,676	30,676	75,135
National Society Staff	196,668							196,668
Total Personnel	388,837					75,880	75,880	312,957
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	17,114							17,114
Professional Fees	31,135					26,078	26,078	5,057
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	48,249					26,078	26,078	22,172
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	337,148	188				3,909	4,098	333,051
Total Workshops & Training	337,148	188				3,909	4,098	333,051
General Expenditure								
Travel	25,597	2,605	2,436	919		4,158	10,118	15,478
Information & Public Relation	7,738					122	122	7,616
Office Costs	23,852					5,743	5,743	18,109
Communications	26,164			37		3,373	3,409	22,754
Financial Charges	11,101	157				-3,338	-3,181	14,281
Other General Expenses	86,067	12,098	16,062	7,057	1	-22,410	12,809	73,258
Total General Expenditure	180,517	14,860	18,498	8,013	1	-12,352	29,021	151,497
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		200,905	466,071	118,269			785,245	-785,245
Total Contributions & Transfers		200,905	466,071	118,269			785,245	-785,245
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	71,182	14,097	31,618	8,254	0	6,671	60,640	10,542
Total Indirect Costs	71,182	14,097	31,618	8,254	0	6,671	60,640	10,542
Pledge Specific Costs								
Earmarking Fee		434	223	305			962	-962
Reporting Fees				200			200	-200
Total Pledge Specific Costs		434	223	505			1,162	-1,162
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,166,288	231,401	518,276	135,744	1	110,121	995,543	170,745
VARIANCE (C - D)		36,944	62,458	26,772	-1	44,572	170,745	