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Nepal Annual Report 2012

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAANP001
30 April 2013

**This report covers the
period 1 January to
31 December 2012**

*PMER staff and project staff interacting
with community in Gulmi district.
Photo: NRCS.*



Overview

In 2012, Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) received a number of new contributions through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) for programmes in nearly all of the core areas of support. Most of the funding was received quite late in the year, which resulted in some delays in the commencement of programmes. The unstable political situation caused some programme delays as the country faced nation-wide and localized strikes and protests, leading to the postponement or cancellation of several regional workshops and meetings during May/June. Nevertheless, there have been significant achievements in a number of areas reaching over 23,000 people directly and around 280,000 people indirectly. Additionally, there was a good progress in the areas of strategic partnerships, Movement coordination and international representation by IFRC which helped to promote and reinforce the credibility of the Red Cross Movement as a whole in the Nepal context.

Key accomplishments:

Business Line 1: To raise humanitarian standards

- Following the adoption of the NRCS 6th Development Plan 2011-2015, NRCS has been undertaking a re-engineering/restructuring process to better align its governance and administrative structures with the new strategy/plan. It has also reaffirmed its commitment to strengthening overall management systems, legal base, quality and accountability. IFRC has been providing strategic guidance on this process in a number of areas as requested by NRCS, as well as supporting the NRCS constitution revision process
- Following the commitment of the NRCS 41st General Assembly in April to work towards strengthening accountability, IFRC has also been supporting the development/drafting of a new accountability framework for NRCS.

Business Line 2: To grow Red Cross Red Crescent Services for vulnerable people

- IFRC/NRCS have been making strong effort to ensure that the most urgent needs of disaster-affected communities are met in a timely manner. In 2012, Nepal faced a number of small to medium scale disasters such as floods and landslides, fires, lightning and diarrhoeal outbreaks.
 - NRCS distributed 2,050 non-food relief items (NFRI sets) to displaced families due to different disasters such as flood and fire. This is in addition to the 10,000 blankets distributed with the support of IFRC DREF and in-kind 2,000 blanket support from International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) to 5,000 families affected by the extreme cold in early 2012. With funding from USAID, the IFRC supported for procurement of 5,500 NFRI sets contributing towards ensuring sufficient stocks for the remainder of the year, particularly during the monsoon.
 - Significant progress has also been made towards strengthening the overall disaster preparedness of NRCS and Movement partners, through a number of workshops, planning meetings and training events, including national disaster response team (NDRT) shelter training, warehouse management, Movement earthquake simulation exercise and an update of the NRCS earthquake contingency plan.
- a) Disaster preparedness and response (DPR) plan has been developed in two additional districts and nine regional, sub-regional and zonal warehouses have been renovated, enhancing the better response capacity of the National Society.

Business Line 3: To strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development

- NRCS implemented a number of health programmes making progress in the area of community based health and first aid (CBHFA) in four districts, the national measles-rubella catch-up campaign and a epidemic control for volunteer (ECV) tools translated and revised to Nepal context; and three trainings were conducted using the tools and established public health in emergency unit at headquarters and two districts.
- The final evaluation of the livelihood project in Banke district has been completed major, multi-partner community resilience project proposal has been drafted for the Koshi Basin area, covering 5 district and 10 village development committees (VDCs) which integrates community based disaster risk reduction, health, water and sanitation and livelihoods.
- NRCS has pre-positioned two Emergency Water and Sanitation Disaster Response Kit 5s in the east and west regions of the country and trained over 110 people in emergency water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WatSan/HP) and participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST).
- Significant efforts have been made to strengthen the management support services of NRCS in particular in the areas of PMER capacity building and the roll out of new finance software (Navision Microsoft).
- Many projects have been scaled up including the final phase of implementing the volunteer database at district chapter level, the strengthening of the junior/youth Red Cross network, piloting disaster preparedness kits for schools via junior/youth Red Cross, and the phase out of the current HIV programme.

Business Line 4: To heighten Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work

- IFRC has stepped up its role in the multi-partner Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium through the engagement of two international volunteers to support the coordination of Flagship 4 on community based disaster risk reduction. The profile of NRCS and the IFRC as leaders in this field has been significantly enhanced, including through the district-level consultation process, and has led to greater harmonization of CBDRR efforts across the country among various government, donors, UN and I/NGO agencies involved.
- IFRC has also been supporting NRCS in exploring opportunities for greater resource mobilization, advocacy and improving beneficiary communications including through the roll out of the new TERA SMS system with national telecommunications providers.

Business Line 5: To deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability

- IFRC has been working to maintain the high collaborative spirit among Movement partners, involving those based in Nepal as well as those supporting NRCS remotely. Regular Movement coordination

meetings, information sharing via email, as well as the facilitation of a number of thematic discussions and partner visits have helped to ensure a good commitment to coordinated partnership.

- New bilateral memorandum of understanding (MOU) has been concluded by NRCS with Australian Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent with some additional new partners in the pipeline. The IFRC country office has also introduced new security regulations, updated its national staff regulations and has been assisting with the extension or conclusion of new integration agreements with Partners National Societies (PNS) and providing the related services.
- A new Movement Coordination Agreement has been developed among the Movement partners, which has incorporated principles of partnerships for both development and emergency response and strengthen current coordination mechanisms such as the cooperation management meetings and the information sharing meetings. IFRC and NRCS also hosted numerous information sharing meetings and a Nepal partnership meeting in November 2012.

Impact of the country context on humanitarian programmes

- Currently Nepal is under caretaker government. Following the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly (CA) on 27 May 2012, election for new CA members was proposed for 22 November 2012. However, the deadline could not be met, so the Government announced fresh CA elections in the month of Baisakh 2070 (April-May 2013). The present political impasse has raised the question, under whose leadership the CA elections are to be conducted. This situation has also impacted on the ability to take issues forward with national and local authorities, which have been focused on the current political crisis and have not been able to fully engage on a number of key programmes or issues of concern to the Red Cross. Nevertheless, relations with the government remain strong and positive.
- Public security-related issues, including frequent incidents of abductions and gender violence, and the failure of the government to curb such activities continued to occur especially in the Terai districts (southern plains) and major cities. These incidents have created some fear on the project/programme staff/volunteers especially for females on the free movement and implementation of activities.
- Electricity continued to pose a key challenge for the economic growth of the country, with periods of up to 14 hours' load shedding per day affecting every field of business including industries, hospitals and households.
- Nepal also faced a number of small to medium scale disasters such as floods and landslides, fires, lightning and diarrhoea outbreaks, which took 154 lives and left over 9,000 families (around 45,000 people) affected in different parts of the country.

S.N.	Disaster/hazard	Affected districts	People	Displaced families	Affected families	NFRIs distributed
			Dead			
1	Flood & Landslide	33	94	753	6,999	703
2	Fire	17	7	1,611	1,701	1,296
3	Thunderbolt	13	34	7	13	7
4	Wind storm	5	5	83	336	44
5	Epidemic/ diarrhea	2	14	-	-	-
Total			154	2,454	9,049	2,050

- b) In addition to the above disasters, cold wave took 49 human lives across the country in mid December 2012 to mid January 2013. Number of people affected due to weather-related diseases in different parts of the country, especially in the southern plain. No sun was seen in many places for several days. Similarly, bird flu (H5N1) outbreak in December 2012 posed risks in poultries of Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Dhading districts. Fortunately, no human case was detected during the reporting period.

Working in partnership

Partner National Societies and agencies which contributed in the long term planning framework through IFRC included: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegians Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross as well as USAID and DFID.

Progress towards outcomes

Business Line 1: "To raise humanitarian standards"

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 1: NRCS is supported to strengthen its governance and management capacities and achieve organizational growth at all levels, to enhance its performance in reducing vulnerability in Nepal.			
Output 1.1: Strategic support and legal base Provide overall strategic advice and guidance to NRCS leadership to strengthen the overall capacities and positioning of NRCS through the development of strategies and approaches to strengthen organisational development, management and governance as requested, and support NRCS to advocate for the establishment of NRCS legal base.			
a) NRCS is officially recognised by an Act of Parliament.	N/A	NRCS is supported by the Nepal government to establish its legal base.	Some delays due to the national political situation
b) NRCS constitution is amended and compliant with Movement requirements.	N/A	NRCS has a draft proposal for the amendment of its constitution with input from internal stakeholder, IFRC and ICRC	Some delays due to the national political situation
c) Revision to targets	N/A	NRCS continues to develop and improve strategies and approaches for organizational development with support from IFRC as needed.	Good progress
d) Revision to targets	N/A	NRCS is supported to develop an accountability framework to further strengthen transparency and accountability at all levels	On track
Comments on progress towards outcomes			
<p>A constitution amendment committee consisting of seven members has been formed under the leadership of NRCS vice-chair person in the early 2012. So far, recommendations have been collected from all 75 district chapters and conducted three regional consultative meetings/ workshops with district chapters to collect views/feedback for the constitution to be amended. Recommendations from all three workshops have been compiled and shared in the NRCS Central Executive Committee meeting.</p> <p>As there has been new development in the political scenario, NRCS is carefully monitoring the situation and will continue the review process in the coming day.</p> <p>Discussions are ongoing with government to establish a legal base for NRCS; however the process has been delayed due to the political deadlock in the country. NRCS has already completed baseline work at its end and ICRC has also been providing the necessary support. Efforts will continue in 2013 as well. As there is no parliament in the country, this may take some more time. This will depend upon the new Constitution</p>			

Assembly election for member of the new parliament.

NRCS has restructured its governance and administrative structure for the effective management and service delivery to the most vulnerable people. The IFRC has provided strategic guidance to NRCS particularly in some key areas related to the NRCS re-engineering / restructuring process.

NRCS is developing new accountability framework (basically for risk management purposes at all levels). An accountability workshop was conducted during the period. Discussions are underway with other partners as well and expected to be completed in 2013.

Business Line 2: "To grow Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people"

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 2: NRCS programmes are adequately resourced and developed to enable NRCS to save lives, protect livelihoods and strengthen recovery from disaster and crisis.			
Output 2.1: Planning Promote linkages and resourcing of the NRCS Disaster Management Strategic Framework among key stakeholders within and outside the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.			
a) Strategic partnerships and resources have been established for all priority areas in the NRCS Disaster Management Strategic Framework.	N/A	NRCS core disaster management programmes receive additional resources through the development of strategic linkages with partners.	On track
	N/A	NRCS completes an integrated disaster management planning process which takes into account the capacities and plans of NRCS, Movement and external partners and government, and includes detailed sectoral analysis.	On track
Comments on progress towards outcomes			
<p>New support has been received from Japanese Red Cross Society to NRCS bilaterally for CBDRR projects in 3 districts for a 3-year period. Similarly, CBDRR project has been extended in the 6 VDCs of two districts with support from Danish Red Cross.</p> <p>IFRC and NRCS have been developing a community resilience project in Koshi region and submitted to some potential donors.</p> <p>Joint review and planning meeting of disaster management programmes and projects was conducted on 4-6 January 2013 in Chitawan district. The main objectives of the joint review were: to enable cross-learning between different projects; review the entire disaster management programme and develop a common understanding of the disaster management programme implementation process. The meeting was participated by more than 130 people including NRCS senior management and disaster management department staff.</p>			
Output 2.2: Preparedness Provide fund technical guidance, information and good practices to support NRCS implement key			

preparedness activities such as the strengthening of emergency funding at national and district level, development and testing of contingency plans, needs assessments, personnel capacities, logistics and information sharing systems as well as on implementation of key international standards, guidelines and tools.			
<i>Project: Strengthening preparedness, shelter, DDRT and livelihood recovery capacities</i>			
a) NRCS has developed/updated comprehensive disaster response guidelines and contingency plans at national and district level, which are regularly tested.	N/A	Strengthening preparedness and earthquake contingency planning	Good progress
b) NRCS has established an effective and sustainable funding mechanism to manage prepositioning of emergency stock for small-medium scale disasters.	N/A	Pre-positioning of non-food relief item (NFR) sets	Good progress
<i>Project: Warehouse capacity building and logistics technical support</i>			
c) NRCS has expanded its warehouse capacities by 25% and all warehouses are retrofitted to withstand flooding/earthquake.	N/A	Warehouse capacity building and logistics technical support	On track
d) NRCS has a minimum of 25 trained district disaster response team (DDRT) personnel in all 75 districts.	N/A	Not included in 2012 Plan of Action because no funding received for this activity in 2012	On track
e) NRCS successfully co-convenes the preparedness activities of the emergency shelter cluster with the Government of Nepal, and has doubled the number of personnel capable of delivering emergency shelter.	N/A	Strengthening preparedness, shelter, DDRT and livelihood recovery capacities	On track
f) NRCS has scaled up the number of personnel trained and delivering emergency health and emergency water and sanitation at national and district level.	This target has now moved to Business Line 3		
Comments on progress towards outcomes			
<p>NRCS has updated its response and assessment guidelines and earthquake contingency plan. The plan was tested in an Earthquake Simulation Exercise in September 2012, where NRCS, IFRC, ICRC and PNS all participated, and learning was captured for fine-tuning the plan. Other few key stakeholders were also invited as observer in the process.</p> <p>Similarly, new 'generic' disaster response plan and draft NRCS blood bank earthquake contingency plan have been developed.</p> <p>A total of 5,500 NFR) sets were procured with the support of USAID through IFRC and prepositioned at NRCS central warehouse.</p> <p>NRCS and IFRC are advocating options for ensuring the regular replenishment of NFR) stocks in the absence of emergency appeals for major disasters. Several meetings with Movement partners have been</p>			

held during 2012 to discuss the possibility of establishing a common pool for the annual procurement of NFRI sets, funded by cash/kind contributions and built-in costs for all disaster preparedness projects. As result, soft pledge of 10,000 EURO has been received from Austrian Red Cross as contribution in the Principe Disaster Relief Fund. This issue was also discussed in the partnership meeting in November 2012.

NRCS has renovated its nine warehouses including central, regional, sub-regional and zonal and equipped them with accessories such as ladders, trolley and weighing machines.

With the bilateral support, and technical support from IFRC, NRCS has revised the DDRT training manual and conducted series of trainings for the volunteers in Kathmandu valley and other districts. Altogether 25 DDRT members were trained in Saptari district in December 2012. There is also a plan for more training in 2013.

Altogether 22 people were trained on NDRT shelter. Shelter cluster coordination meeting was conducted for five times in 2012 to discuss on response updates, mapping of shelter and NFRI sets, and contingency plan revision process.

One day shelter workshop was conducted on 'accountability to affected population' held in December 2012 in Kathmandu for emergency shelter cluster partners. Four NRCS officers and an officer from Government Department of Urban Development and Building Construction participated in the 'shelter kit training' in November 2012 held in Malaysia.

Output 2.3: Response

Support NRCS to increase the scale, speed and effectiveness of its disaster response services to affected communities by providing fund and facilitating effective communication/information exchange with key stakeholders during emergencies, and when national capacities are exceeded, through the mobilisation of DREF, Emergency Appeals and coordination of international assistance to NRCS.

a) IFRC Country Office has a comprehensive emergency contingency plan in place to effectively support NRCS during large scale emergencies, which is regularly updated and tested.	N/A	The systems and capacities of the IFRC country office to support NRCS during large scale emergencies are enhanced.	Good progress
b) IFRC response to all requests for emergency support from NRCS within 12 hours and ensures fast and effective communication with external stakeholders.	N/A	IFRC and NRCS are coordinating effectively with internal and external partners before, during and after disaster	Good progress

Comments on progress towards outcomes

Taplejung earthquake DREF operation, which was launched in September 2011, has been concluded and final report has been published, with positive feedback from IFRC colleagues in Geneva. Earthquake preparedness and response guideline, including roles/responsibilities of integrated PNS was developed and orientation was provided to concerned staff and volunteers.

IFRC/NRCS organized partners' coordination meeting for disaster management, health programme, and water and sanitation programme In February.

Movement preparedness meeting /workshop was held in first week of July for monsoon preparedness and partnership meeting in November 2012.

Output 2.4: Recovery

Support the strengthening of NRCS capacities to provide timely and quality recovery services through the provision of technical support, information and good practices for the development of recovery guidelines

including cash transfer, livelihood and psychosocial support.			
a) NRCS has updated/developed comprehensive recovery guidelines which include cash transfer, livelihood and psychosocial support.	N/A	NRCS has updated policies and guidelines in place to support effective recovery operations, in coordination with internal and external stakeholders.	On track
b) NRCS delivers quality recovery support to an additional 25 disaster-affected communities.	N/A	Completion of evaluation of livelihood recovery programme in Banke district.	On track
Comments on progress towards outcomes			
NRCS had developed livelihood operational guidelines in 2010-11 through several consultation meetings among the NRCS staff and governance volunteers. During the reporting period, the guideline has been approved by the NRCS senior management.			
NRCS had implemented livelihood with disaster risk reduction project in Holiya VDC of Banke district since 2009 to December 2011. The project supported 121 families, displaced by floods, to restart their livelihoods. In 2012, the project was evaluated hiring external consultant. Project has contributed significantly in rehabilitation of the displaced families through provision of skill based trainings and livelihood options.			

Business Line 3: “To strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development”

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 3: NRCS is supported to contribute to sustainable development through the promotion of safer, resilient and healthy communities.			
Output 3.1: Volunteer, youth and branch development Provide financial and technical support to NRCS to develop dynamic and functional organizational units at different levels, with a focus on volunteer, youth and branch development.			
a) 50% of NRCS district chapters and 25% of sub-chapters are well-functioning according to IFRC and NRCS criteria.	N/A	The NRCS volunteer database system has been updated and established in 23 new districts and the sustainability of the volunteer management programme in NRCS district chapters is assured through appropriate budget allocations and written commitments from each district chapter.	On track
b) NRCS Junior youth circles increase by 30%, and 30% of circles are well-functioning according to the NRCS Junior Youth Directives.	N/A	NRCS has developed a common framework for the sustainability of the Junior/Youth Red Cross network supported by appropriate infrastructure and management and there is an increased capacity of Junior/Youth Red Cross members and volunteers to	On track

		provide more effective and qualitative services to vulnerable communities.	
Comments on progress towards outcomes			
<p>NRCS implemented the final phase of the volunteer management project with the support of Swedish Red Cross through IFRC. Volunteer database -VIS was installed in additional 19 districts and orientation provided to the focal persons on its operation procedures. Following activities were carried out for the sustainability of the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carried out study to capture good practices of voluntary service /volunteer involvement using VIVA of three programmes: disaster preparedness for safer schools, Red Cross Action Team (RCAT) and junior/youth Red Cross (international friendship project). The VIVA ratio for the Kathmandu RCAT programme is 1:6; meaning that for each rupee spent to support volunteers, the NRCS receives six rupees worth of services provided by them. Similarly, the VIVA ratio for the International Friendship project in Makwanpur is 1:7, and that of school-based disaster preparedness project is 1:5. Conducted two lessons learnt and volunteer management programme sustainability workshops for 57 staff and volunteers from 29 districts and documentation of best practices. Conducted two leadership and management trainings involving 45 programme staff and governance volunteers from 41 districts. Developed programme sustainability plans in all 75 districts. All the districts have addressed volunteer management in their constitution. <p>Altogether 2,000 copies of volunteer management manual were reprinted and 2,400 copies of comprehensive volunteer management manual for district chapter/sub-chapter were produced and distributed.</p> <p>NRCS implemented final phase of junior/youth Red Cross capacity building project in three districts in 2012. Major activities included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed sustainability plan in three districts and disseminated to other districts to encourage them for replicating the plan. Conducted capitalization study of the junior/youth Red Cross programme in six districts (three project current districts and three phased out districts) Conducted lessons learnt workshop and documented lessons and best practices for future programming Deployed youth volunteer in two districts for disseminating junior/youth Red Cross activities, and supporting districts to form junior /youth Red Cross circles and planning the activities for their capacity building Conducted 15 competitions and 15 junior/ youth camps in the project districts and supported 30 junior circles with stationery. Oriented over 65 people including district chapter and sub-chapter, executive members and the junior/youth circle executive members on junior /youth programme in two remote districts of Rasuwa and Kalikot. <p>Two schools in Kavre districts participated in the trial-run of implementing disaster preparedness training through their circles to their students with technical support from IFRC. Their experience will be consolidated to develop more user-friendly packages for use in future.</p>			
Output 3.2: Management support services			
Support NRCS to improve and streamline its management support services to enable effective service delivery, in particular through the provision of technical support for strengthening finance and resource management, PMER, logistics and IT capacities across the organisation.			
a) NRCS headquarters has standard finance, inventory and procurement software in place and shows significant improvement in external audit results.	N/A	NRCS is supported to finalise, install and implement the Navision Microsoft Dynamic software and to train staff in its	Good progress

		use.	
b) NRCS has ensured quality control of all its programmes and services through the development of PMER guidelines which are effectively implemented across all levels of the organisation.	N/A	NRCS successfully develops and implements new PMER policy/guidelines and a generic PMER framework and the capacity of NRCS PMER focal points are developed through training and onsite mentoring.	Good progress
c) NRCS logistics services are standardised across the organisation and increase in efficiency and cost effectiveness.	N/A	NRCS is supported to review its current logistics and IT structure and processes with a view to further streamlining and sharing the cost burden.	Some delays
Comments on progress towards outcomes			
<p>New finance and inventory management software (Navision Microsoft) has been rolled out in seven warehouses and concerned staff and volunteers have been trained on the use of the software.</p> <p>PMER resource persons from IFRC Asia Pacific (AP) zone office provided onsite mentoring as observers in an evaluation of a drinking water and sanitation project; and PMER refresher training and on site mentoring to CBHFA and health programme staff and volunteers together with CBHFA PMER tools development as part of a wider effort to provide PMER capacity enhancement to NRCS. IFRC supported the NRCS reporting officer to participate in the PMER training of trainer (ToT) at Geneva in June and PMER meeting at Kuala Lumpur in November.</p> <p>Besides, NRCS and IFRC hosted the South Asia regional PMER meeting and programme project planning (PPP) workshop/training in September 2012. Out of 18 participants, 10 were NRCS programme managers in the PPP training.</p> <p>Head of IFRC AP zone logistics unit visited NRCS in third quarter of 2012 to discuss ongoing logistics support needs and further refine the implementation plan and a report with recommendations. NRCS has provided its feedback and approval in the report.</p>			
Output 3.3: Health			
Support NRCS ensure better personal and community health and more inclusive public health systems through the provision of fund, technical support, information and good practices in the areas of prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases, maternal, reproductive and child health, first aid and voluntary, non remunerated blood donation.			
a) NRCS Central Blood Transfusion Service has a well functioning referral service in line with WHO standards, expands the distribution and utilisation of blood service equipment to an additional 20 districts and phases out the exchange/replacement blood donation system.	N/A	NRCS blood service is expanded to an additional 6 districts, with a strengthened Voluntary Non-Remunerated Blood Donation Programme.	On track
b) NRCS expands access to first aid services to an additional 25 districts.	N/A	Capacities of NRCS and target communities are increased for providing first aid services and applying effective health promotion, disease prevention and safe motherhood practices	Good progress

		through CBHFA approach.	
c) NRCS programmes increase the correct and consistent use of condoms by 15% among young people and by 30% among populations at risk (injecting drug users, female sex workers and migrants) in identified target areas.	N/A	NRCS empowers community groups and increases awareness about measures to prevent HIV infection, reduces discrimination and stigmatization about HIV to particular to high risk populations such as migrants and sex workers, as well as dissemination of the NRCS HIV workplace policy.	Good progress (but it is difficult to collect data on LTPF indicator)
d) NRCS expands health-related capacity building activities to an additional 300 communities (wards).	N/A	NRCS contributes to the three-phase National measles-rubella catch-up campaign.	Good progress

Comments on progress towards outcomes

Although IFRC support was not provided, NRCS has been successful in mobilising support from the Government of Nepal to expand the Blood Service to further eight districts.

NRCS/IFRC/Australian Red Cross prepared a proposal to support the strengthening and expansion of blood services in the capital and at district level; however the funding could not be secured.

Luxemburg Red Cross (LRC) has been a long term partner of NRCS in strengthening the blood transfusion service. In 2012, the LRC has confirmed its support until March 2014. There is soft pledge for extending the support until 2017.

IFRC South East Asia Regional Delegation conducted Regional Voluntary Non-Remunerated Blood Donation workshop in Nepal in December. There was in-depth discussion and exercise on how to enhance number of VNRBD; recruit and rent of young blood donors; and blood donors management for emergency. NRCS had active participation in the workshop.

NRCS implemented final phase of CBHFA programme in the four VDCs of four district (Gulmi, Khotang Surkhet and Siraha) benefiting over 12, 000 people from around 2,600 households with first aid services and awareness on health, sanitation and hygiene. A total of 378 volunteers and staff were trained on CBHFA and basic first aid trainings including national level CBHFA facilitator training.

At the end of the year, an evaluation was conducted in Gulmi and Khotang districts hiring an external consultant. The evaluation report reveals that there is reduction in incident of water borne diseases and improvement in safer motherhood, increase in financial gain to Red Cross institutions and reduction in the severity of pain and saving people from potential death.

New CBHFA programme has been in six districts (in the new VDCs of ongoing districts (Gulmi, Khotang Surkhet and Siraha) and two new districts; Doti and Humla) with the support of Australian Red Cross bilaterally.

In 2012, additional 284 FSWs were reached with the HIV prevention and behaviour change communication related activities and 263 active FSWs received VCT and STIs services. Altogether 50 people living with HIV (PLHIV) and orphan and vulnerable children (OVC) and their family received nutrition or stationery support on need basis.

Over 400 police, local hoteliers, mother groups and local youth clubs members were oriented to create

supportive environment for the implementation of FSW focused intervention. Similarly, 100 people from target groups were provided refresher training on HIV. Likewise, around 100 NRCS volunteers and staff were oriented on work place policy in Pokhara and Kathmandu.

Around 2,000 people were reached through awareness, IEC /BCC campaigns and 123,000 condoms distribution in Pokhara of Kaski district. As an exit strategy, the project has significantly contributed to build the capacity of Goreto Nepal (FSWs led organization). As a part of the capacity building, institutional development training was provided to its executive committee and supported with minimum office furniture and equipments. .

The final evaluation report shows that the project remains one of the successful ones to prevent the HIV transmission and build the capacity of FSW. Key findings included:

- Exposure of FSW to different components of HIV/AIDS awareness/ prevention programmes showed that peer/outreach education programs have been quite successful in terms of reaching the target groups.
- A considerable proportion of those FSWs reached by outreach educators/peer educators have sought services run by HIV programme.

NRCS successfully participated in three-phases of national measles-rubella catch-up campaign through intensive social mobilization in 458 communities (wards).

Output 3.4 DRR

Support NRCS reduce exposure and vulnerability of communities to natural and human-made hazards through the provision of technical support, information and good practices in areas such as vulnerability and capacity assessment, community-based approaches, food security and small scale mitigation.

a) NRCS community-based DRR projects are expanded to an additional 150 communities.	N/A	NRCS expands the implementation of CBDRR projects to 30 additional communities and shares best practices and success stories at national	On progress
b) NRCS successfully pilots projects involving community based early warning systems.	N/A	-	On progress
c) NRCS has established strategic partnerships and strengthened its technical expertise in the areas of vulnerability and capacity assessment, early warning and food security.	N/A	Capacities of key NRCS district and headquarters personnel are increased in the areas of food security	On progress
d) NRCS increases community awareness on earthquake safety, particularly in urban areas.	N/A	Not included in annual plan because this component is funded bilaterally.	On progress

Comments on progress towards outcomes

With bilateral support from Japanese Red Cross, NRCS has commenced CBDRR projects in five VDCs and one municipality across three districts. Similarly, CBDRR project has been expanded to an additional six VDCs with the support of Danish Red Cross.

Need assessment of disaster risk reduction along the Koshi basin in eastern Nepal was carried out. Through field visits to the districts of Saptari, Sunsari and Udayapur, it was concluded that flooding is still a major threat for the people there. Projects with community resilience approached and enhanced early warning

system for flooding, are much needed to alleviate people's suffering.

Proposal on a new community resilience project, with particular focus of early warning system, for 10 VDCs in five districts along the Koshi river basin has been developed and shared with potential donors. Once confirmed, it can be commenced in early 2013. Department of Hydrology and Meteorology has agreed to share weather forecast to NRCS. The TERA system (using SMS as alert) is also under discussion with various parties.

NRCS has been conducting different training and workshops to increase/build capacity of district and headquarters personnel in the areas of food security, livelihood, CBDRR and programme management with the support of different partners.

During the reporting period, NRCS organized food security training/workshop with the support of World Food Programme. In addition, one CBDRR workshop was held in April to exchange experiences.

NRCS has started an earthquake preparedness project in the Kathmandu valley (three districts; Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur) which includes community bases disaster risk reduction and response capacity building with the support of DFID/British Red Cross bilaterally.

Output 3.5: Sustainable living

Support NRCS to promote greater public adaptation of environmentally sustainable living in particular through the provision of fund, technical support on water and sanitation (including in urban areas), adaptation to climate change and alternative energy sources.

a) NRCS successfully delivers on its water and sanitation strategy and expands its reach to a greater number of communities.	N/A	NRCS strengthens its capacities in emergency water and sanitation through the pre-positioning of two WatSan Kit 5s, expanding training programmes in WatSan and PHAST and developing /disseminating WatSan policies, strategic plans and guidelines.	Good progress
b) NRCS has scaled up the number of personnel trained and delivering emergency health and emergency water and sanitation at national and district level.	N/A	NRCS has an Emergency Health policy and ToT manuals in place, with two units established at district level.	Good progress
c) NRCS integrates climate change adaptation into its comprehensive VCA guidelines and pilots projects in at least three districts.	N/A	NRCS strengthens its capacities in climate change adaptation (CCA) through CCA projects in three districts and further develops the knowledge and capacities of key personnel.	Limited progress due to lack of funding
d) NRCS increases sustainable livelihood activities by 25% for women and socio-economically marginalized groups.	N/A	NRCS develops its capacities in cash transfer and micro-economic initiatives through the development of guidelines, tools and pilot projects.	On track, but limited funding for gender and inclusion activities

Comments on progress towards outcomes

The IFRC household water treatment manual has been translated and disseminated in the project districts.

NRCS received two Water and Sanitation Disaster response Kit 5s with the support of Japanese Red Cross through IFRC and constructed two warehouses in Biratnagar and Nepalgunj regional warehouse premises and the kits have been prepositioned there.

Over 110 NRCS staff and volunteers from different districts through out the country have been trained either of the following trainings: PHAST ToT, WatSan/HP NDRT, and district level water, sanitation and hygiene response team trainings. Similarly, six NRCS staff and volunteers were trained with WatSan/HP RDRT; two staff participated in Asia Pacific Sanitation Workshop in China, and one staff participated in Global Sanitation meeting at Geneva and a WatSan meeting at Vietnam with the support of IFRC

Under public health in emergency (PHiE), a set of epidemic control for volunteer tools have been translated and adapted to Nepal context and trained around 70 NRCS staff and volunteers on PHiE using the ECV tools. PHiE unit has been established at national headquarters and two districts.

Although no specific funding has been received for climate change activities, the IFRC regional DRR advisor facilitated the climate change adaptation workshop organised by the NRCS community development department in 2012.

No specific funding has been received specifically for gender and social inclusion activities.

NRCS has been initiating micro-economic initiatives through different projects such as gender and social inclusion and livelihood projects. In these projects, NRCS has established community level revolving funds to enable economically disadvantaged people to take a low interest loan to invest in income generation activities such as small scale businesses and livestock. The National Society has developed a new fund mobilization policy/guideline to provide guidance for the management community revolving funds.

Business Line 4: “To heighten Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work”

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 4: The Federation, in particular NRCS, is respected and recognised as a neutral, impartial, humanitarian actor and is well positioned to promote principles, values, policies and legislation in favour of humanitarian action in Nepal.			
Output 4.1: Resource mobilisation Support NRCS achieve diverse and sustainable resource mobilisation to enable the expansion of its humanitarian programmes through the provision of technical support, information and good practices for the development of a resource management plan, institutional capacity for resource mobilisation and facilitation of an expanded network of partners and donors both domestically and internationally.			
a) NRCS develops/updates and implements a Resource Mobilization Plan with clear and achievable targets to expand its domestic and international resource base.	N/A	NRCS develops and commences implementation of a Resource Mobilization Plan with clear and achievable targets, including the use of social media.	Some progress
b) NRCS establishes five new long term partnerships with national/ international partners.	N/A	Initial engagement is made with at least three new potential long term partners for NRCS.	On track
Comments on progress towards outcomes			

Although no direct support was provided by IFRC, development of both sectoral and integrated model plans is underway. A focal group comprising of governance members and technical personnel will be established at national headquarters in 2013. The group formation was initially targeted for 2012

In April, NRCS successfully concluded MoU with Yeti Airlines Domestic Pt. Ltd, which includes a commitment by Yeti Airlines to donate one Nepali Rupee per coupon issued for every flown passenger to NRCS.

Similarly, NRCS launched its new face book page on World Red Cross Day and has been using social media such as radio, website and short messaging service to disseminate its activities and plans as well as for collecting feedback from the public and members. Over 1, 500 new members have been added in NRCS face book page, increasing interaction with youths.

With support from the IFRC country and regional offices, NRCS has concluded MoU with two new PNS – Australian Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent. Discussions have been initiated with several additional partners. NRCS visibility standardization project has been initiated with Turkish Red Crescent for 2013. It will support to standardize NRCS visibility through the implementation of NRCS visibility guideline.

Output 4.2: International representation

Represent the interests of the Federation and NRCS to external stakeholders and provide linkages to enable NRCS and Partner National Societies to plan, fund and coordinate their activities with government, donors and the humanitarian and development community, including through mechanisms such as the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium, Humanitarian Country Team and Cluster System.

a) Awareness of NRCS, IFRC and PNS activities is increased among key stakeholders and profiled in all relevant global, regional and national events.	N/A	Awareness of NRCS, IFRC and Partner National Societies activities increases among key stakeholders and is profiled in all relevant global, regional and national events.	Good progress
b) IFRC supports the successful implementation of the Nepal Risk reduction Consortium Flagship 4 work plan.	N/A	IFRC supports the successful implementation of the Nepal Risk reduction Consortium Flagship 4 work plan.	Good progress
c) IFRC is a significant contributor to the development and implementation of the Humanitarian Country Team objectives and Emergency Shelter Cluster work plan.	N/A	IFRC is a significant contributor to the development and implementation of the Humanitarian Country Team objectives and Emergency Shelter Cluster work plan.	Good progress

Comments on progress towards outcomes

NRCS and IFRC have been participating in different regional and international level meetings and conferences and sharing lessons learnt and good practices from different programmes and approaches. In particular, the work of NRCS in the areas of WatSan, CBDRR and shelter and beneficiary communications has been highlighted.

NRCS presented its experiences in community based projects with a case study of community development programme and PMER approaches in the PMER meeting held at Kuala Lumpur in November 2012. The meeting was participated by IFRC staff from secretariat, zone and different regions as well as Partner National Societies and host National Societies.

Two volunteers have been working in Flagship 4. An Australian volunteer commenced in January to support the coordination of Flagship 4 for a period of 12 months. A volunteer from Finnish Red Cross commenced in

March (through the EVHAC programme) to provide additional support, particularly in area of information management until end of January 2013. Major achievement of the project included:

- Conducted 31 district-level consultations to raise awareness about the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium, Flagship 4, the Minimum Characteristics and the Project Tracking System and three technical workshops on different aspects of CBDRR for Flagship 4 stakeholders.
- An information platform has been established at: www.nrrc.org.np and being updated regularly.
- Online project tracking survey has been launched and endorsed by the Government of Nepal, along with project tracking clinics to promote the system
- Full day workshop on Urban DRR was conducted with 69 participants, along with other technical workshops including developing of example indicators.
- A handbook for further explaining the minimum characteristics including example indicators of how the characteristics can be incorporated into other sectors, as well as case studies on each characteristic is currently under development. Oxfam Nepal is providing technical input into the document, along with other Flagship 4 members.

Flagship 4 hosted side event at the Asian Ministerial Conference for DRR: 'Scaling up CBDRR; experiences from Nepal'

IFRC country representative has been actively participating in the work of the Humanitarian Country Team through Operations and Principals meeting, in coordination with NRCS. During Seti River Flood and Siraha fire situations, the IFRC Country Representative worked with NRCS to collect and distribute information to/from shelter cluster members to improve the response recovery efforts.

Shelter cluster work plan and contingency plan have been revised and proposal has been drafted on alternative sheltering options for the potential Kathmandu valley earthquake, which is under consideration by the donor. New shelter advisor to Nepal/Pakistan is engaging actively with shelter cluster members.

Output 4.3: Principles and values

Support NRCS to update existing education and training tools and develop new IEC materials for dissemination of information about Red Cross, Fundamental principles and humanitarian values and implement effective communications strategies using both traditional and innovative media such as social networking.

a) NRCS increases participation in its membership, volunteer base, public campaigns, service delivery and safer access to vulnerable group throughout the country.	N/A	NRCS expands the reach of its dissemination about Red Cross	Limited progress due to lack of funding.
	N/A	NRCS increases the capacities of its national and district level focal points in communications	Limited progress due to lack of funding through IFRC.

Comments on progress towards outcomes

No funding has been provided through IFRC; however NRCS has been continuing its disseminating Red Cross Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values through various means including website, face book, newsletters and the radio programme which is now being broadcasted by 16 different stations across the country.

Many community based projects such as WatSan project has incorporated orientation on Red Cross, Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values as one of project activities. College students often prepare

their project on Red Cross activities. In 2012, over 140 nursing students carried out their research on Red Cross activities as part of their course assignment.

Although no specific support has been provided by IFRC, NRCS has been implementing its communication strategy which prioritises media relations, communications capacity, and consistent visibility of NRCS as part of better response in emergencies.

Two basic communication trainings were conducted for 29 focal persons from 23 districts based on capacity assessment of the districts to enhance basic skills for the preparation of news, features, press releases as well as good photography.

Additionally, one interaction programme was organized with 16 national level media persons from television, radio and broad sheet in September 2012 to sensitize them on humanitarian reporting. As a preparedness of emergency communication, four people from different departments of NRCS took part in British Broadcasting Corporation life line training programme in December 2012. The life line communication focuses on how to communicate with affected persons during emergency.

The IFRC country representative and a representative from the NRCS disaster management department also participated in the global beneficiary communications workshop in Geneva. NRCS communication focal person participated in third Asia Pacific communication forum in Bangkok in March 2012. A second visit of the IFRC BenComs team took place in September to confirm the interest of national telecom providers in the roll out of the TERA system. NRCS has initiated SMS system as a part of strengthening beneficiary communication. NRCS has its SMS system successfully for a large group (around 3000 people) on the occasion of festivals. This system has regularly been used by radio programme listener also.

PMER and communication focal group comprising of focal person from each department/division has been activated at national headquarters to coordinate PMER and communication related activities in NRCS. The group contributed in developing NRCS IEC material guideline development.

Output 4.4: Social inclusion, non-violence and peace

Support NRCS to better integrate minorities, ethnic groups and disadvantaged people within communities through the provision of technical support, information and good practices for the development of policies, mainstreaming and humanitarian diplomacy efforts on social inclusion, diversity, tolerance, gender, non-violence and discrimination.

a) NRCS increases the participation of women, young people, minority and marginalised groups by 33 % across all levels of the NRCS organisational structure and programmes.	N/A	NRCS develops new approaches and tools to increase the number of women (including widows), young people, and people from minorities and marginalized groups across all levels of NRCS.	On track
b) Discrimination-based violence in all NRCS project areas is reduced by 40%.	N/A	NRCS scales up advocacy efforts to reduce discrimination based violence across all levels of society.	Limited progress due to lack of funding, baseline data still to be collected.

Comments on progress towards outcomes

NRCS has recently upgraded its gender and inclusion section into a department and recently organized

coordination and cross cutting workshop in April to discuss gender and inclusion in the NRCS context and the way forward.

Although no funding has been received through the IFRC, NRCS has been conducting gender and inclusion workshops/trainings for headquarters and district staff and volunteers based on the gender and inclusion manual with the support of Finish Red Cross and ICRC.

NRCS has integrated inclusion issues into its programming through encouragement of a minimum percentage of women and reaching out to young people through the increased use of social media.

No funding has been received for this activity to enable a significant scale up, however NRCS has incorporated gender and inclusion as cross cutting component into its all community based projects. Moreover, the National Society has endorsed anti harassment guideline and oriented staff of national headquarters.

Output 4.5: Humanitarian policies / legislation

Support NRCS to advocate for a favourable policy and legal environment for humanitarian action in Nepal and provide technical support, information and good practices on policy and legislation in the areas volunteering, disaster response and risk reduction.

a) NRCS plays an active role with the Government of Nepal in developing national laws, policies and strategies on volunteers, IDRL and DRR.	N/A	NRCS effectively advocates for the adoption of the National Disaster Management Act by the Government of Nepal, including the implementation of provisions relating to international assistance and for the development of disaster risk reduction legislation and policies which favour community-based disaster risk reduction efforts.	Some progress
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Comments on progress towards outcomes

NRCS and IFRC have been conducting joint advocacy with relevant government focal points on a number of key issues including the provision of humanitarian support to displaced persons in Kathmandu Valley, the access of NRCS relief supplies and ambulances during national strikes, the importance of community based disaster risk reduction, the adoption of the Disaster Management Act and the development of IDRL Guidelines.

Progress has been made on many of the above issues, however the Disaster Management Act remains to be enacted, due to various situations including the current political situation and especially the absence of parliament.

Business Line 5: "To deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability"

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 5: Strengthened coordination and partnership with the Red Cross Movement and improved management, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of IFRC activities in Nepal.			
Output 5.1: Movement coordination Facilitate good partnerships, information sharing and coordination between Movement partners in Nepal			

through regular meetings and dissemination of information through various channels.			
a) IFRC Country Office is a respected and trusted partner for sharing of information between Movement partners in Nepal.	N/A	The frequency, timeliness and quality of Movement coordination meetings and information sharing practices in Nepal are improved.	Significant progress
Comments on progress towards outcomes			
<p>IFRC country office has been hosting monthly Movement information sharing meetings with minutes distributed to all partners by email. Meetings have focused on particular themes such as health, disaster management and beneficiary communications. The new Movement Cooperation Agreement process is ongoing. The agreement model has integrated aspects of the Movement Pre-Disaster Agreement. Remote-based PNS have been participating more actively in sharing information and have given positive feedback about the system.</p> <p>Several other thematic Movement workshops have also taken place including a Pre-Monsoon Disaster Preparedness Meeting in July, earthquake simulation exercise in September, and DIPECHO Round 7 meeting.</p>			
Output 5.2: Management			
Ensure that the IFRC country office and resources are managed effectively in accordance with Federation standards, policies and guidelines and provide timely support services to NRCS and integrated Partner National Societies.			
a) IFRC country office is well organised, 'right-sized' and 100% resourced for the provision of effective support services to NRCS and PNS.	N/A	All IFRC country office administrative, security, financial and personnel policies, contracts, documentation and files are reviewed annually and are kept up to date.	On track
	N/A	NRCS and PNS covered under Integration Agreements receive agreed services in a timely manner.	On track
Comments on progress towards outcomes			
<p>All IFRC country office administrative, security, financial and personnel policies, contracts, documentation and files are reviewed annually and are kept up to date. A workshop on the updated Security Regulations and IFRC anti-corruption policy was held for all IFRC and PNS staff during second quarter and implemented the recommendations on security received from the workshop.</p> <p>Changes have been made to IFRC office space to accommodate the increase in IFRC/PNS staff. A new internet service and file server have been installed to enable better internet and file management throughout the office.</p> <p>IFRC country office staff have been providing intensive support for a number of regional meetings and workshop help throughout quarter 4, as well as facilitating travel arrangements for many NRCS participants travelling abroad for workshops and meetings. The number of integrated PNS in-country has also increased.</p> <p>New integration agreement has been concluded with British Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society and Norwegian Red Cross, and integration agreement was extended with Danish Red Cross. Two Norwegian Red Cross youth delegates have been working in Palpa district.</p>			

Some confusion over the application of services fees and the delay in the global integration agreement process has created some challenges in the provision of services and completing all agreements on time in some cases.

Output 5.3: PMER

Ensure that all IFRC supported activities meet high standards of quality and accountability supported by good planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems.

a) 100% of IFRC country office supported activities meet the requirements of quality, accountability and timeliness set by the IFRC Regional, Zone and Geneva offices.	N/A	100 per cent of IFRC country office supported activities meet the requirements of quality, accountability and timeliness set by the IFRC Regional, Zone and Geneva offices.	On track
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Comments on progress towards outcomes

Although IFRC country office was in extreme pressure due to the late receipt of funds and the high volume of reports required for 2012, in addition to the new reporting and finance systems introduced during the year and the increased number of PNS, the office has been successful to meet requirements of quality, accountability and timeliness with the support of NRCS reporting and finance officers and IFRC AP zone PMER Unit and a finance officer.

Stakeholder participation and feedback

NRCS has been engaging closely with around 40 diverse ranges of partners including UN agencies, government organisations, IFRC, ICRC, Partner National Societies, and national and international non-governmental organisations and private sectors such as airline corporations and media for effective implementation of programmes and projects. NRCS has also worked collaboratively with a wide range of stakeholders for national rubella-measles campaign and Flagship 4.

NRCS with the support from IFRC and other partners has been working on systemizing the beneficiary communication and making continued improvements to its services from feedback received. NRCS has adjusted the specification and items of non food relief items based on the feedback received from shelter cluster member organizations and beneficiaries. Similarly, the National Society has endorsed visibility guideline and adapted IEC materials and PHAST tools to better suit the context of Nepal.

Through field assessments it was found that the needs of vulnerable people are usually cross-sectored. With the good foundation of the various programmes of the NRCS, there is good potential to further develop the community resilience approach in helping those communities to reduce risks and develop holistically.

Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority High Medium Low	Recommended Action
Political situation must remain stable, with no major disaster event, such as large scale flooding or earthquake.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoted safer access activities through dissemination of Red Cross Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values Improved Movement preparedness and coordination mechanisms Updated earthquake contingency plan Prepositioned NFRI sets at different strategic locations Renovated warehouses.

Sufficient funding and staff (at country, regional and zone level) must be available to provide the level of technical support, coordination and representation envisaged in this plan in a timely manner.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminated IFRC LTPF and NRCS sixth development plan intensively to identify partnership opportunities to support technical needs. Prepared funding plans and proposals for potential donors.
Technical support from IFRC must be high quality and tailored to the specific needs and capacities of NRCS.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilised experts from zone office, South Asia Regional Delegation and partners when needed and provided feedback on a regular basis from IFRC Country Office and NRCS.
NRCS must demonstrate a willingness to accept IFRC technical support and be in a position to implement the recommendations given.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitized NRCS senior management as well as programme people on the need of quality service and accountability.

Lessons learned and looking ahead

There has been considerable progress toward to the NRCS 6th Development Plan, particularly through the restructuring/re-engineering of the NRCS governance and headquarters and the commitment of partners to align their programme support to different strategic priorities of the national society.

Delay in funding confirmation has been the main challenge for completing planned activities within the timeframes initially set, which has impeded project implementation and receiving report timely. While some of these issues are outside the control of the IFRC country office, discussions are being carried out with potential partners much earlier in the process. Greater predictability of funding and programme support for NRCS is also needed to ensure proper planning processes can be implemented.

Maintaining minimum stock of NFRI sets has been a challenge as an average year of small to medium scale disasters (not including major disasters), NRCS distributes an around 10,000 NFRI sets per annum, and there has been no proper mechanism of replenishing the stock except emergency appeal and DREF during major disasters. So NRCS and IFRC are advocating options for ensuring the regular replenishment of NFRIs. Several meetings with Movement partners have been held during 2012 to discuss the possibility of establishing a common pool for the annual procurement of NFRI sets, funded by cash/kind contributions and built-in costs for all disaster preparedness projects. This issue was also discussed in the partnership meeting in November 2012. As result, soft pledge of 10,000 EURO has been received from Austrian Red Cross for contributing in the Principe Disaster Relief Fund.

Easy access and awareness to condom for dual protection.....

Sita Magar (name changed) has been under anti retroviral (ARV) treatment since 2009. She was supported and convinced by the NRCS HIV programme outreach educator for voluntarily counselling and testing (VCT).

When the outreach educator met her, she was working as utensil cleaner in a local hotel. By her peers, the outreach educator came to know that she was trafficked to India for working in brothel. She had worked there for three years before she could return to Nepal.

As she said, after returning to Nepal, she wanted to settle down with second marriage but her health was deteriorating day by day; she was losing her weight and had some problem in her reproductive organs. But she was ignoring it and not approaching for test and treatment due to stigma.

Then the outreach educator explained her about the HIV and STI, and then motivated and supported her for VCT. After test, she was found with HIV positive.

With the help of regular counselling and treatment (HIV counselling and testing service), she has been trying to have normal life. She has started a ready - made clothes shop in Kaski district. She regularly visits participatory learning sessions and shares her experiences with other peers. She says, "If I were aware of the proper use of condom, I might not got HIV infection." "So, the proper use of condom is very important for protection against HIV."

Financial situation

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

How we work

All IFRC 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 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.

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



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 nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on www.ifrc.org

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