

ANNUAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

NEPAL

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This Annual Report is intended for reporting on the Federation's Annual Appeals only.

Appeal No. 01.37/2001

Appeal Target: CHF 1,052,015 (USD 650,000 / EUR 720,000)

Operational Developments

Following violent protests in which five people died, thousands of people took part in peace rallies in early January 2001, calling for an end to Maoist insurgency. The prime minister won a second term in office in January 2001. The Communist Party of Nepal (CPN) rejected the government's call for peace talks in March 2001, stating that talks could begin only if jailed guerrillas were released.

On 1 June 2001, the Nepalese king and queen and six of their closest relatives were killed. The king's son and heir was responsible for the deaths of his family, before in turn committing suicide. The king's brother later became the Nepalese ruling monarch, and he appointed the country's chief justice and the speaker of parliament to investigate the massacre. However, violent demonstrations occurred in Kathmandu, against what many saw as an official failure to explain the palace massacre, and the authorities were forced to impose a curfew. This coincided with a surge in Maoist activities to replace the constitutional monarchy. As a result of the volatile security situation, hotels and schools remained closed.

In late June, dissidents joined with the Unified Marxists Leninists (UML) of Nepal to topple the already insecure government. The prime minister called for a negotiated settlement of the armed violence that has gripped the country for nearly six years. The Maoists insurgents agreed to a truce to facilitate a dialogue with the government. Two rounds of talks took place during this period and both parties agreed to continue the dialogue. However, by year's end, no durable solution for peace had been found.

Following violent clashes, the government declared a state of emergency on 26 November to curb the problem of insurgency. Maoists were declared 'terrorists' and an ordinance called "Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Control and Punishment Ordinance 2001" was promulgated. Since then, civil rights including the right to expression and forming associations were suspended. The army was deployed throughout the country to contain 'terrorist and disruptive' activities.

Violent clashes in several districts were reported in the government-controlled media and security checks were tightened. A curfew was imposed in several districts and public gatherings were not allowed. Movement in many rural areas became increasingly difficult.

A Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) ambulance vehicle was severely damaged in an ambush on its way from Bardiya to Nepalgunj. This incident was widely reported in the Nepalese press, which focused on the need to respect the Red Cross.

Despite all these problems, NRCS in general succeeded in carrying out its activities even in the districts affected by conflict.

As often happens in late summer in Nepal, the country experienced monsoon rains which caused widespread damage with landslides and floods.

Objectives, Achievements and Constraints

Disaster Response

The floods and landslides relief operation initiated in 2000 was completed at the end of January 2001.

The NRCS procured the following relief materials from funds available through the Federation, after an appeal was made by NRCS for the flood operations in 2000: 3,000 tarpaulins, 16,000 metres of plain poplin, 16,000 metres of denim cloth, 2,500 kitchen utensil sets, 3,250 *sarees* (women's clothing), 2,500 blankets and 3,250 male *dhotis* (*sarees* for men). The above relief materials were distributed to the disaster victims, and extra stocks were used to replenish warehouses during this period.

Achievements: Although the activities described below were not included in the Annual Appeal, they were part of NRCS's ongoing relief activities. During the year, some of the districts of the Kingdom (in particular, Jhapa, Morang, Siraha, Nawalparasi and Gorkha) were affected by fires. NRCS district chapters provided 670 family packages of relief materials to the fire victims. The NRCS provided a total of 6,961 family packages of relief materials to the victims of different disasters.

An earthquake struck Gujarat, India, on 26 January 2001 and the NRCS donated Sfr 6,500 through the Federation to support victims.

In 2001, the Nepali government released bonded labourers or '*kamaiyas*' throughout the Kingdom. According to a survey conducted, 15,247 of these labourers were emancipated. Of this number, 7,103 families were found to be homeless and without land. The NRCS distributed one blanket to each family.

A total of 15,994 families were affected by floods and landslides, and 7,340 of them were provided with family packages. In addition, 3,047 family packages of relief materials were dispatched to warehouses strategically located in various parts of the country. Each family package consisted of a piece of tarpaulin, a *saree*, a blanket, a set of kitchen utensils and 16 metres of clothing materials (three types). A total of 71 patients were transported to local hospitals.

Assistance for Bhutanese refugees:

The NRCS worked in Jhapa and Morang districts in eastern Nepal to provide humanitarian assistance to Bhutanese refugees. The NRCS collaborated closely with HMG of Nepal, UNHCR, the World Food Program (WFP), the Federation and other agencies concerned. A total of 100,253 refugees lived in seven different camps. The following commodities were distributed during the year:

| No. | Food item | Unit | Quantity distributed |
|------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Rice | Metric Tonnes | 12'054 |
| 2 | Pulses | „ | 1'214 |

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|---|--------|
| 3 | Vegetable oil | | 764 |
| 4 | Sugar | „ | 636 |
| 5 | Salt | „ | 197 |
| 6 | WSB/Uniloto (baby food) | „ | 174 |
| 7 | Whole Gram | „ | 508 |
| Total: | | | 15'547 |

The following vegetables were distributed during the year:

| No. | Vegetable item | Unit | Quantity distributed |
|---------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Potatoes | Metric Tonnes | 1'284 |
| 2 | Cabbage/Banana/Pumpkin | „ | 1'267 |
| 3 | Onions | | 2'106 |
| 4 | Green Chili | „ | 84 |
| 5 | Turmeric Powder | „ | 427 |
| 6 | Dry Garlic | „ | 845 |
| Total: | | | 6'013 |

The following non-food items were distributed during the year:

| No. | Items | Unit | Quantity distributed |
|-----|--------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| 1 | Kerosene Can (10 litres) | Pieces | 20'307 |
| 2 | Soap 200 gr. (washing) | „ | 402'368 |
| 3 | Soap 150 gr (bathing) | „ | 243'309 |
| 4 | Stoves wicks | Sets | 41'293 |
| 5 | Stoves large | Pieces | 3'139 |
| 6 | Tarpaulin | Pieces | 8 |
| 7 | Utensil | Sets | 1'710 |

The NRCS conducted a series of programmes in support of the refugee population including an ambulance service. A total of 421 refugees and 71 local residents were transported to the nearest hospitals.

Under the community development programme, a home gardening and nutrition education (HGNE) project was conducted: a two-day home gardening training course for field officers and relevant staff was organized. The NRCS field office distributed different types of vegetable seeds to the refugee families.

Constraints: A shortage of funds meant that not all emergency needs were met.

Disaster Preparedness

The NRCS has, since its inception, made disaster preparedness a priority. Despite the creation of a fixed fund, and the provision of warehouses, relief materials and trained manpower, NRCS still faced difficulties in conducting an effective disaster preparedness programme because of geographical constraints and the country's weak economic situation.

NRCS is the only organization in Nepal active in the fields of disaster preparedness and relief. To make its disaster preparedness more effective, the NRCS implemented initiatives such as the community based disaster preparedness programme (CBDP). This helped to strengthen the capacities of NRCS units and stakeholders in the community. Through management of warehouses and depots, and training and coordination at local level, the society endeavoured to strengthen the capabilities of local units and communities.

Objective 1 To conduct hazard and vulnerability assessments and install a Geographic Information System for information gathering and preparedness in vulnerable areas.

Achievements: Hazard and capacity maps in all 25 communities in which the CDBP programme is implemented were prepared. A social survey, a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis and seasonal calendars were also conducted. A Vulnerability Capacity Assessment was carried out, applying the PRA method; people in the communities were aware of the importance of the assessment. VCA reports were kept in communities, district chapters and the NRCS headquarters.

The DP community units also prepared a Disaster Emergency Response Plan. Altogether 15 communities in Bhojpur, Khotang and Sankhuwasava districts established pre-warning systems in their own communities. Other methods of disaster alert such as whistles, bells, conchs, hand-mikes etc. were established for different types of disasters of varying magnitudes. All the pre-warning signals and materials were available locally and easily manageable. The DP units informed people in the communities about this process and the tasks to be performed according to the warning signals.

Constraints: Due to the emergency situation prevailing in the country, activities were delayed.

Objective 2 To revise and adapt the society's disaster management training manual and conduct refresher training at local chapter and community levels.

Achievements: The revision and publication of the disaster management training manual took place during the last half of the year. Additions and revisions were made to training techniques, training objectives were set, and training curricula and methodologies were designed.

The NRCS also published a pictorial manual on safety during earthquakes.

Constraints: Training for the introduction of a revised training manual could not be conducted due to a lack of funding.

Objective 3 To conduct disaster management training at national and district levels

Achievements: NRCS district chapters in Jhapa, Chitwan, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur organized disaster management training courses which were attended by 112 participants.

A warehouse management workshop was organized for volunteers and staff of the 12 districts in the Central Development Region from 26 to 27 September 2001. Altogether 40 volunteers and staff participated. The workshop focused on management of relief materials during emergencies and local resource mobilization at district level.

Constraints: A few district chapters could not be covered due to budget constraints.

Objective 4 To maintain, repair and expand warehouse facilities and stock them with relief items.

Achievements: During the year, the NRCS disaster management department procured relief items worth Sfr 306,282. Of this amount, Sfr 72,035.- was raised internally by NRCS while the remainder came from external assistance.

Because of the floods and landslides during the monsoon season, a huge quantity of relief materials were distributed to disaster victims from the different warehouses. To replenish DP stock in the central warehouse, additional relief materials were procured in September 2001. The total value of

relief materials was Sfr 46,247 and they included 6,000 metres of denim cloth, 7,300 metres of printed cloth and 1,500 *sarees*. DFID funds were also used for the procurement of relief supplies. The regional warehouses in Biratnager and Nepalgunj were built in 1975 and both warehouses needed to be repaired and maintained. Detailed proposals including cost estimates for repairs were submitted and funds were transferred.

Constraints: Funds were insufficient to expand and manage the warehouses.

Objective 5 To expand the existing community based disaster preparedness programme (CBDP)

The CBDP programme was a priority for the NRCS. The programme began in 1997 and was run in four districts (Banke, Morang, Sunsari and Bardiya). DFID has supported the project since 1999, through the Federation. This programme is reported on below as a CBDP project (OLD). A similar programme was initiated in 2001, also with DFID support through the Federation, in five additional districts (Sankhuwasava, Bhojpur, Khotang, Syanja and Nawalparasi). Details of this project are outlined below as a CBDP project (NEW).

Community Based Disaster Preparedness Project (OLD)

Achievements: This project was expanded to 20 new communities (five communities in four districts) and has progressed well. Community level disaster management units were formed in all communities and basic level disaster management training was also organized. At community level, training consisted of basic disaster management, community based first aid (CBFA) and community management. During the year, 629 volunteers were trained in disaster preparedness, 536 volunteers in CBFA and 486 volunteers in community management. More women were encouraged to participate in CBDP activities. All the new communities also created their own revolving funds of Nepali Rupees 86,397 (Sfr 2001.-) for disaster management.

Regular meetings of old communities were conducted in all four districts. The community level committee of Bishnupaduka in Sunsari district formed a subcommittee for the construction of community buildings. Ten old communities in two districts added Sfr 600 to their revolving funds. These community level meetings contributed greatly to the sustainability of the CBDP programme.

Community Based Disaster Preparedness Project (NEW)

This project began in five new districts in 2001 and targeted 25 communities. District level disaster management subcommittees were established during the second quarter of the year, further strengthening disaster management capacities. In the third quarter, two districts (Sankhuwasava and Nawalparasi) were affected by disasters but both were able to respond immediately, initially with their own resources. These subcommittees also contacted other agencies to coordinate mitigation activities and to share their knowledge of disaster management.

DP community units were also formed, and yearly plans of action were prepared. DP plans were based on hazard and capacity maps, social surveys and seasonal calendars for local disasters. During the disaster preparedness planning activities, communities also identified early warning systems as priorities and developed local warning mechanisms.

A CBDR Training of Trainers (TOT) programme was organized for community workers from 27 February to 7 March 2001 in Kathmandu. A total of 20 community workers (Banke, Bardiya, Morang and Sunsari) participated in the TOT programme.

Community trainers were transferred to new districts. The main objective of the transfer was to enable additional districts to benefit from the skills and experiences of the trainers. Trainers from Morang, Banke and Bardiya were transferred to Bhojpur, Khotang and Sankhuwasava respectively.

Community level disaster management training courses for 724 volunteers (440 male and 284 female) were completed in all 25 communities of Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha, Khotang, Nawalparasi and Syanja districts. Seven communities in Bhojpur and Syanja districts had a total of 687 volunteers (397 male and 290 female) trained in CBFA.

A revolving fund was created in all communities. The total amount collected for this fund in 16 communities in the Syanja, Sankhuwasava, Bhojpur and Khotang districts was NR 74,195.- (Sfr 1,725.-) during the reporting period. Some of this money was also used to assist people affected by fires and floods.

NRCS prepared two operational manuals, one on DP community unit formation and the other on revolving funds. After receiving feedback and suggestions from the NRCS district chapters, the manuals were approved by the NRCS Central Executive Committee.

During the year, fifteen communities were provided with NR. 1,500.- in order to purchase office furniture. They also collected funds locally for this purpose.

A two-day CBDP half-yearly review meeting was organized on 3 and 4 December 2001 at NRCS headquarters in Kathmandu, and was attended by policy makers, programme managers and field staff. The meeting reviewed the strengths and weaknesses of the programme and provided clear guidelines for future activities.

A CBDP case study was ongoing in three different communities of Bardiya, Syangja and Sunsari districts. The study's main objective was to document the NRCS's CBDP approaches, project design, project cycle, project activities, and the changes in project models from start to finish at community levels.

A major landslide damaged settlements in Boharatar in the Sankhuwasava district. Before the implementation of the CBDP programme, the population was largely unaware of disaster mitigation measures. Since implementation, however, more people were actively engaged in disaster management and some of them constructed a retaining wall in the area affected by the landslide. The DP unit donated NRs. 15,000.- to the community for its mitigation activities, although the actual value of work done was NRs 120,000.- More than 400 different types of trees were also planted for non-structural mitigation.

During the year, 7,200 saplings were planted in five communities of the new districts as part of disaster prevention activities.

The NRCS began two projects during this period:

- together with Care International, activities were carried out under a livelihood management project during floods in Jaleswor;
- in cooperation with ENPHO, an NGO in Nepal, a project to mitigate the effects of floods on rural populations was conducted in south Nepal.

Constraints: Although there was a clear need to expand its activities, the NRCS was unable to do so owing to management constraints.

Health and Care

This programme includes the health service and community development project (CDP).

Objective 1 To review existing health policies, programmes and services, develop and clarify the role of the NRCS and improve the quality, impact and management of existing health programmes.

Background: The NRCS has, since its inception in 1963, been involved in various community development programmes (CDPs). Presently CDPs are being implemented in 12 districts. They are carried out along with a chapter to chapter cooperation programme - a process of twinning - community awareness programme and primary health care based community programme.

Community participation at all levels of project implementation is emphasized. Primary health care, drinking water and sanitation, literacy classes, self-help and institutional development are the major components.

Achievements The details of the CDPs coordinated by the Federation are given below:

Swedish Red Cross supported Community Development Programme in Makawanpur District

Literacy: During this period, a literacy class was conducted in Oule community for 21 female participants. The women were taught basic literacy and numerical skills. They were also involved in community development activities, particularly in self-help groups, health awareness and community leadership.

Health and Sanitation: health volunteers provided a range of services including: first aid, hospital referrals, immunisations, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, family planning, refresher training for traditional birth attendants, and the construction of latrines.

During the year, 18 traditional healers provided services to 120 persons and community based first aid (CBFA) volunteers assisted 92 individuals. A one-day meeting was organized once a month for trained traditional birth attendants (TBA), traditional healers (TH) and community based first aid (CBFA) volunteers as a follow-up to monitor their activities and discuss problems.

A total of 52 latrines were constructed, and 35 smokeless ovens were installed for 229 beneficiaries.

Organizational development (OD): A new subchapter at Hatiya was formed in January, comprising 67 members. The 20th Junior Red Cross (JRC) workshop was organized from 5 to 6 March at Bhimphedi. A total of 125 participants attended, representing 36 JRCs in the district.

During the last quarter, 22 participants from 19 subchapter (SC) levels of the district were trained in proposal writing. At the SC level coordination meeting with the local VDC it was decided to continue CDP activities and the mobilization of health volunteers.

Drinking Water (DW): This year five DW schemes were targeted for renovation. Of these, three schemes were completed and 105 households have so far benefited from them. The registration of DW sources fell under a process which ensured ownership of the users, thus avoiding disputes over rights to the water.

A two-day training session in basic accounting was held for 20 members of DW committees. The topics focused mainly on day-to-day financial activities in the DW groups and on community fund raising.

Self-help (SH): There were ten self-help groups in the project area. The income and expenditure of the groups were audited during the year. Loans to the members of the group were raised from seed money and accumulated savings from the raising of livestock (buffalos, goats, poultry). Two staff members participated in training courses on office and project management. A refresher training course on basic accounting was organized for 20 group members.

NRCS Community Development Project in Terhathum

Literacy: In August, a literacy study group was formed in Basantapur. A total of 15 graduates of literacy and post literacy classes continued with the study group. Four local management committees were formed to manage the activities of the various literacy classes.

Health and Sanitation: Trained health volunteers (TBA, TH, CBFA) provided services, including first aid, referrals to health post, family planning education, immunisation, nutrition and delivery services to 686 persons. The health volunteers meet regularly to discuss their experiences and problems encountered.

Drinking water and sanitation: Beneficiaries collected monthly payments from each household for the maintenance and repair of the drinking water schemes in Kebuk and Bhulke. Two drinking water schemes were fenced to protect source intakes and reservoir tanks.

DW schemes at Kebuk and Bhulke were completed, benefiting 248 persons. The existing schemes were maintained and functioned well.

A plumber refresher training session was organized from April 5 to 9 for eight participants. The session focused on topics including the protection of intake, reservoir tanks, and the operation and maintenance of DW schemes.

Self-help: There were eight self-help groups in the project area. Monthly meetings were held regularly and the groups collected savings, made payments and provided loans. During the meetings the groups discussed their financial status, problems and solutions.

The self help groups have been registered with the Village Development Committee in line with the Local Governance Act, to facilitate the provision of external support and recognition from GO/NGOs. The saving groups submitted their proposals for various community activities to the "Local Development Fund Programme, District Development Committee, Terhathum". Training activities included a four-day accounts keeping and management session, which was organized for 19 persons.

Organizational Development (ID): Renewal of subchapters (SC), formation and renewal of Junior Red Cross circles (JRC), Red Cross orientation seminars, distribution of relief materials and membership drives were undertaken under organizational development in 2001. Six SC and 26 JRC were renewed during the reporting period.

Two subchapters and five JRC circles were formed during the year. Relief materials were distributed to six families stricken by disasters. A JRC seminar was organized on February 10 and 11 at Ratna Secondary School, Solma.

DC organized its 11th district assembly in January 2001, hosted by Basantapur subchapter. A total of 50 representatives and observers from 11 subchapters of the district participated. A training session on proposal writing was also organized and was attended by 19 participants from DC, SCs and community workers.

NRCS Community Development Programme in Baitadi

Literacy: Two adult literacy classes for 39 female participants were conducted. A similar class was organized for 26 children, ten of whom were subsequently enrolled in the local school.

ALC facilitators' refresher training was conducted from April 9 to 11 at Sittad community, for were four participants. Under this project, training is provided to one facilitator for each class.

A seminar on literacy awareness was organized at Sittad on April 10 and 11 for 50 participants. The seminar focused on community development, the importance of education, and female participation in

the development programme. Two ALC management committees and one child literacy management committee were formed during the seminar.

Health and Sanitation: During the year, CBFA volunteers provided services to 166 persons, TBAs helped 244 women and traditional healers (THs) assisted 38 persons.

The health volunteers meet regularly to share their experiences and problems. In 2001, six meetings were held. A total of 47 health volunteers attended the meetings.

TBA refresher training was conducted from April 4 to 8 at Pipalkot of Kedar VDC and was attended by ten TBAs.

THs refresher training was organized for four participants from April 4 to 6 at Pipalkot subchapter. Topics included the causes and prevention of communicable diseases, the importance of hygiene, and the role of THs in the community. A total of 29 people took part in health and sanitation training during the year.

Progress in the construction of latrines and Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS) remained low against set targets because of the rainy season and the involvement of the communities in agricultural activities. Construction of sanitary units such as latrines, ICSs and washing platforms targeted for the third and last quarter could not be accomplished owing to the political disturbances in the country. Improved sanitation and an increase in visits to health posts were the main changes brought about by the health volunteers.

An AIDS awareness workshop was held during the last quarter of the year with 15 participants. A 10-member AIDS Awareness Committee was formed in the district with a Red Cross representative as Secretary.

Drinking water: The construction of a drinking water scheme in Chaugaon, ward no.5 in Shree Kedar Village Development Committee (VDC), started in 2000, was completed; 80 households benefited from the scheme.

Five traditional springs were targeted for renovation in 2001. Of these, three were completed, benefiting 17 households. The remaining two renovations could not be carried out as the necessary pipes and fittings could not be supplied due to the security concerns in the country.

Self-help: By year's end, six self-help groups were operating in the project area with a total of 131 members. Savings in 2001 amounted to NRs 18,500.-. The groups met regularly once a month to review and take and decisions necessary.

Organizational Development (ID): The following activities were undertaken in 2001: a subchapter building was constructed at Srikedar, efforts were made to increase membership, disaster preparedness training and exchange visits were carried out.

A JRC/teacher sponsor seminar was organized from 29 to 31 April. Altogether 123 JRC members and 23 teacher sponsors participated. The main contents of the seminar were the organizational structure of the NRCS, the programmes and policies of the Junior Red Cross, disaster and relief, gender equity, international humanitarian law, first aid and the formulation of the annual plan for JRC.

During this period, 62 persons became life members and 697 ordinary members. The sources of income remained the same as in the past. Income generation from different activities such as photocopying, fax/phone, IG building amounted to NRs. 60,729.- for the year.

Ambulance and relief service: As outlined in the plan and commitment made by the DC two years ago, a second hand ambulance vehicle was obtained from the district administration office in Baitadi. The DC raised NRs 200,000 (Sfr 4,500) from different sources within the district during this year for the maintenance of the ambulance. The ambulance service came into operation on 21 March and was used to transport 57 patients to hospital.

NRCS Community Development Programme in Rasuwa

The community development project began in Rasuwa in May 2000 and was implemented in Ramche VDC in Rasuwa district.

Literacy: Two adult literacy classes and one child literacy class were conducted. A total of 28 participants of adult literacy classes passed the course while seven children in the child literacy class joined the local school. Two literacy management committees formed separately for child and adult literacy classes managed these classes.

Health and sanitation: A three-day traditional healers (TH) refresher training course, facilitated by a trainer from the district health office was organised at Grang from 5 to 7 April. The ten participants reviewed the THs services in the community and worked on solutions to the problems faced by THs in delivering their services.

CBFA volunteers' traditional healers and traditional birth attendants provided various services to their communities. The TBAs assisted 190 persons over the year, and their services included counselling to pregnant women, aid at childbirth and family planning. CBFA volunteers also dealt with 141 cases of injury, diarrhoea and referral services.

During the year, 21 new pit latrines were made and 45 toilets were completed. The construction work on 40 washing platforms was completed and 30 persons received training in kitchen gardening.

Drinking water and sanitation: The renovation of the existing drinking water supply system took place during the last half of the year. Intake, break pressure tanks and tap posts were repaired to maintain the system.

Self-help: Two skill development training courses in veterinary and knitting were organized during the last part of the year;. There were 14 and nine participants respectively at these training sessions. A three-week carpentry course for 10 participants was also completed.

Organizational development (ID): construction work on a building to be rented out, thereby generating income, was completed. Similarly, a subchapter building with four rooms was constructed at Ramche. Funds for this project amounted to NPR 275,000 and the subchapter mobilized local resources to the value of NPR 40,000 to complete the building.

Out of 19 secondary schools in the district, 18 participated in a Red Cross JRC/youth seminar conducted in December 2001. Ten new JRC circles were formed and eight renewed.

Twenty participants took part in gender and development training during the last quarter. Red Cross activities and experiences of other organizations were shared and an understanding was reached with other GOs/NGOs.

Constraints: Seasonal migration in the district of Rasuwa created problems in the regular participation of communities in project activities. Similarly, a shortage of literate local facilitators meant that the literacy classes did not always take place.

The ICS model introduced in Rasuwa was not accepted by the local community since the stove did not generate enough heat.

Transportation of GI pipes and fittings was difficult due to the emergency situation in the country.

Objective 2 To promote health care and reduce morbidity and mortality through a community based health programme and particularly by implementing and expanding the CBFA programme.

Background: Since 1996, NRCS has run Community Based First Aid (CBFA). Due to the difficult topographical situation, inadequate transportation facilities and non-availability of health service, first aid is popular among rural and urban people alike.

The programme focuses on injuries as a result of day-to-day accidents and common health problems such as diarrhoea, dysentery and fever. Unlike traditional accident-based first aid, the CBFA programme deals with the preventive aspect of community health problems by mobilizing local resources through the selected community volunteers. CBFA is of utmost importance because it promotes awareness of the Red Cross and prepares communities to cope with disaster situations. As such this programme was an integral part of the activities carried out by all the NRCS chapters.

Achievements: The final evaluation of the CBFA programme was conducted.

To update and enhance the first-aid skills of CBFA volunteers, a three-day follow-up training course was conducted in the programme districts. In the seven training courses, a total of 141 volunteers were trained.

The training courses were conducted by previously trained community instructors. The details of the seven training courses are as follows:

| No. | District | Training Date | Participants |
|-----|------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Saptari | 25-27 December | 27 |
| 2 | Sarlahi | 28-30 December | 20 |
| 3 | Kanchanpur | 10-12 December | 22 |
| 4 | Dadeldhura | 19-21, 28-30 December | 16 and 20 respectively |
| 5 | Bhaktapur | 20-22 November 13-15 December | 19 and 17 respectively |
| | | Total: | 141 |

Collaboration between the LRCU with local NGOs was well established in Jhapa, Sarlahi, Saptari and Bhaktapur districts.

Following the recommendation of last year's review meeting (2000) NRCS headquarters provided boxes of first-aid kits to each district chapter. These were distributed to three Red Cross subchapters, and nine volunteer trainers from six districts, and one to each of six district chapters.

At the district level, a fund-raising programme in four districts in the CBFA area began following the devastating earthquake that struck Gujarat, India. Money was collected through door- to-door campaigns.

As outlined in the CBFA programme strategy, NRCS has integrated a NFE/literacy program into the activities of the CBFA. In Saptari, Bhaktapur and Jhapa, additional support came from the District Education Board to conduct NFE classes at the request of other communities.

Environmental degradation/sanitation and disaster awareness activities were also carried out. Community level Red Cross units and CBFA trained volunteers participated in these activities.

With the initiation of the local Red Cross unit (sub-branch, Sahayog Samittee) community level activities, such as the blood donation programme, the sanitation campaign, fire awareness camps and rallies were organized in the districts.

Local Red Cross units included these activities in their yearly programmes. The units also participated in various awareness activities (polio immunisation days, vitamin A days) organized by the government and NGOs. Literacy classes were conducted in programme areas in coordination with the District Education Office.

Toilets, washing platforms and garbage pit construction: At the initiative of the local Red Cross sub branches and CBFA ward units, 192 toilets, 110 washing platforms and 117 garbage pits were constructed by the communities in four out of six districts in 2001. The communities constructed these sanitary units mainly with their own resources. The details outlined below can thus be considered as impacts of the CBFA programme.

| No. | District | Toilets | Washing platforms | Garbage pits |
|-----|---------------|---------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Jhapa | 15 | 6 | 8 |
| 2 | Saptari | 68 | 40 | 42 |
| 3 | Sarlahi | 44 | 48 | 43 |
| 4 | Kanchanpur | 22 | 12 | 24 |
| 5 | Dadeldhura | 41 | 4 | 0 |
| 6 | Bhaktapur | 2 | - | - |
| | Total: | | | 117 |

Service Activities: The services were provided at the community level as follows:

| S.N | District | Beneficiaries | | | | | Fund collection in NPR |
|-----|---------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| | | First aid | Health knowledge | RC knowledge | Relief support given to household | Disaster counselling | |
| 1 | Jhapa | 561 | 538 | 714 | 4 | 177 | 6'322 |
| 2 | Saptari | 260 | 153 | 193 | 14 | 142 | 7'374 |
| 3 | Sarlahi | 288 | 170 | 160 | 17 | 128 | 838 |
| 4 | Kanchanpur | 1'026 | 179 | 229 | - | 13 | - |
| 5 | Dadeldhura | 327 | 148 | 87 | 15 | 81 | - |
| 6 | Bhaktapur | 266 | 212 | 156 | 1 | 52 | - |
| | Total: | 2'728 | 1'400 | 1'539 | 51 | 593 | 14'534 |

Organizational Development: Since the CBFA programme at community level was monitored by the network of local Red Cross subchapters, CBFA volunteers conducted motivation drives to boost membership. As a result of their activities, a total of 506 new members were enrolled in four districts in Jhapa, Saptari, Sarlahi and Bhaktapur. Details are as follows:

| No. | District | Life member | General member | Youth member | Junior member |
|-----|----------|-------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | Jhapa | 24 | 16 | 482 | 31 |
| 2 | Saptari | 10 | 12 | 55 | - |

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 3 | Sarlahi | 12 | 7 | - | - |
| 4 | Kanchanpur | 10 | 55 | - | - |
| 5 | Dadeldhura | 86 | 50 | - | - |
| 6 | Bhaktapur | 77 | 133 | - | - |
| | Total: | 219 | 273 | 537 | 31 |

Constraints: As the availability of funding was confirmed only late in the year, some activities planned in the year 2001 could not be carried out.

Organizational Development

Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) has over the years grown to be the largest humanitarian organization in the country, with a network of district branches extended to each of the 75 districts.

In 2001, the total membership of the society stood at 788,637. The NRCS emphasised an equal representation of ethnic groups, women, and youth. A significant proportion of its activities were carried out by these student and youth volunteers (696,543).

Since 1989, the NRCS has based its work on five-year development plans, in line with a national development policy.

Since June 2001 the NRCS has made major efforts to further its organizational development. It has undertaken reviews of its existing governance and management structures; appointed a Constitutional revision committee and begun the task of revising the Society's Constitution according to the guidance in the Federation's "Guidance for National Society Statutes"; adopted a new Internal Audit Manual and strengthened financial management information systems; defined and initiated a process for drafting its fourth Five Year Strategic Development Plan; and begun preparations for a large multi-stakeholder "Coordinated Assistance Strategy" meeting to share its Development Plan with a wide set of national and international stakeholders.

Other significant events included a preparatory workshop to develop a national "Resource Mobilization" policy; a national level "Local Resource Mobilization" training workshop in November to strengthen the sustainability of community level programmes and local branch infrastructure through integrated resource mobilization components; a national information development workshop to integrate communications objectives into the objectives of all programmes and at all levels of the society; and the drafting of an overall communications policy.

Objective 1 To further strengthen and clarify the governance system and to strengthen the management potential of the society, so as to maximise its human resource mobilization and management capacities.

Achievements: In May the NRCS appointed a national Constitutional Reform Committee as a Task Force of five members to revise the society's constitution. In June an initial national constitution review meeting was held which included members of the Central Executive Committee, District Executive Committees, and key senior staff members from headquarters. The meeting compared the existing constitution with the Federation's "Guidance for national society Statutes" and included presentations from the Federation and ICRC representatives. It also took suggestions on the strengths, weaknesses and constraints of the existing constitution.

A further half-day national consultation was organized to accept further recommendations after the initial meeting. At this meeting CEC members and staff members also agreed on a first draft of the proposed revised constitution. After more suggestions, this draft was circulated in July to all 75 district branches, Executive members, and departmental managers at headquarters.

The National Human Resource Development section completed the draft of a national “Volunteer and Staff Development Policy”, a “Training Policy” and guideline, and a national “Human Resource Development Policy”. These draft policies were submitted to the Central Organisational and Manpower Development Committee in August. Prior to the March meeting all heads of departments at headquarters were consulted for their views and suggestions on the draft policies.

In September the Human Resource Development section also developed the terms of reference for a Training Needs Analysis approach for NRCS. The objective of the activity will be to identify the overall training requirements of the volunteers and staff members of the society.

In September the HRD and Women’s Development sections developed the curriculum and session plans for a future Gender Training workshop, to be held in March 2002. The aim of the workshop is to provide an alternative approach that recognises gender planning as a way of helping a team manage its work more effectively.

The national HRD section upgraded its training equipment and physical training facilities by purchasing two multimedia projectors, a photocopying machine, two overhead projectors, and one desktop computer. The equipment also brought income to NRCS by renting it out to other NGOs, and to in-house departments.

In October the national Human Resource Development section completed the draft of a national “Volunteer and Staff Development Policy”, a “Training Policy” and guideline, and a national “Human Resource Development Policy”. These draft policies were submitted to the Central Organizational and Manpower Development Committee in August.

Constraints: Due to the conflict situation, HRDS revised the time frame for all activities and duration will have to be adjusted as per the needs and local situation.

Objective 2 To ensure an optimum contribution of Nepal Junior Red Cross and Red Cross Youth to the promotion of Red Cross humanitarian values and to strengthen their participation in the Red Cross Movement.

Achievements: The Junior/Youth Red Cross Department is drafting the terms of reference for a consultant to help NRCS evaluate the previous activities and impact of its Junior/Youth Red Cross Development programme. Questions to be addressed include how far the activities under the existing programme have helped Junior/Youth RC members to provide effective and relevant services to vulnerable people.

The national Central Executive Committee of NRCS has agreed to provide land for the construction of a National Youth Development Resource Centre in Pokhara. The purpose of this centre will be to provide a focal point for the national activities of the Junior/Youth Red Cross, by having training facilities, national youth camps, and workshops to improve the skills, knowledge and capacities of youth members. A technical consultant has been approached to design and estimate the costs of the building. A team from the national Youth Committee visited the proposed location to undertake a feasibility study in September, which concluded with a joint meeting with local branches, sub-branches and local government and the population. As a result the CEC has agreed to provide the land.

Part of the national Youth Resource Centre building will also be used for income generation schemes to help make the running of the Centre and other national Youth/Junior Red Cross activities sustainable. This project has already involved the close coordination between the Youth/Junior Red Cross department, Finance Department, and the Resource Mobilization section at headquarters level.

At the local level the district branches, and particularly the youth, are providing support in agreeing to look after the project area, and by supervising the local construction work.

Junior camps were organized in Shankhuwa Sabha, Parsa, Lamjung, Dang and Doti districts respectively in eastern, central, western, mid western and far western development regions of the country at different dates.

National album competitions was organized in Dhanusha and a national poem competition was conducted by Doti district chapter this year. First-aid training units and handicraft centers were respectively established in Kailali, Parbat, Kanchanpur, Udaypur and Mornng and Sunsari districts. Ten circles of ten districts planted the various types of saplings under the programme. Twenty circles of the twenty districts were supported to establish school libraries as well as to provide text books to poor students. A total of 5,000 copies of the Junior/youth Red Cross programme guidelines and policies of the JRC/RCY organization were published and distributed to each district in the country. The head of the delegation participated in the facilitation skills training in Calcutta. The Deputy Senior Officer and the Senior Assistant participated in participatory planning process training in Lucknow, India. A JRC/RCY planning and review workshop was conducted in Chitwan.

The 21st National Junior/Youth seminar was conducted at Dhodari in Bardiya district from 3 to 5 March 2001. Altogether 250 participants attended from 49 districts of the country, host district and the national headquarters. The participants of this seminar represented the 3,282 youth circles and 696,543 Junior/Youth members.

The goal of the seminar was to discuss and recommend a clear and effective direction to implement the Junior/Youth activities in the country. Major topics of discussions included previous programmes.

Information sharing on programme development and management, HIV/AIDS, children's welfare and their rights and IHL, Red Cross emblem, the environment and cultural heritage were also discussed in this seminar.

District level seminars have managed to activate districts to formulate district level programmes and plans of action. Altogether 40 district seminars were held during this period.

National level first-aid trainers' training was conducted in Nawalparasi district, and was attended by twenty-nine participants. This training is useful in order to expand first aid services and training in schools, campuses and communities through the skilled trainers. First-aid training centres have been established in five districts, namely Udaypur, Bhojpur, Bara, Mahotari and Bajhang. These centres also provide first aid services in their communities and circles regularly.

Out of School Support Programme (Child Literacy): Ten literacy classes were run in ten districts as part of the 2000 programme. The districts are Taplejung, Sunsari, Khotang, Mahottari, Bara, Chitwan, Kavreplanchok, Tanahun, Doti and Kanchanpur. Altogether 300 out of school children are studying in ten literacy classes of ten districts

Youth Leadership Development Training: Training has been conducted in Chitwan district. Twenty-five youth members from various districts participated in this training.

Community Centre: Support for the establishment of a community centre has been provided to Chitwan, Tanahun and Parbat districts. The district chapters have involved youth circles in this activity and the centres conducted the activities such as stretcher services, visit to the sick persons and dissemination of Red Cross knowledge.

A few activities proposed at the national level could not be held as gatherings in public places were not allowed after the state of emergency had been declared. However, training courses for the

facilitators of child literacy classes and orientation programme for the participants in the personnel exchange programme were held in Chitwan.

Constraints: As mobility was restricted due to the emergency situation in the country, it was difficult to organize youth camps and other training programmes.

Objective 3 To strengthen the foundation, capability and resources of the remote and developing chapters of NRCS.

Achievements: The Remote and Developing Chapter Development (RDCD) Programme was implemented in eight district chapters: Darchula, Bajhang, Khotang, Bhojpur, Solukhumbu, Manang Mustang and Bajura. It had four components: organizational development, strengthening of service programme, training/workshops and linkage with other agencies.

During the year, the membership increased as follows: life membership; 97, ordinary membership; 291 and JRC/Youth membership; 3,377. There were 13 subchapters added, as were eight cooperation committees and 43 JRC/Youth Circles. Annual district general assemblies were held in all districts.

Construction of income generation buildings were completed in the districts of Bhojpur, Bajhang and Darchula. Bhojpur and Darchula DCs built a training hall from which they are generating income by renting out the hall to other organizations. A Medi-Bank was established and is running smoothly at Bajhang DC as a new income generation programme. The total income earned during this period was NRs. 110,000 (Sfr 2,267.-)

Since the beginning of September the Red Cross one-day orientation and three-day management training meetings were conducted in Manag, Mustang, Bajura and Solokhumbu districts. Altogether 71 persons took part in it. Topics covered included the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, and the roles and responsibilities of the chapters.

In September, the district chapters in Mustang, Manag, Bajura and Solokhumbu were provided with relief supplies to cover the needs of 25 families in each district. The materials included clothing, blankets, cooking utensils and tarpaulins. Part of the relief supplies were distributed to the victims of landslides in August/September, 2001. Altogether 902 families affected by the landslides were provided with relief materials in these districts. Other service activities carried out in the districts were a stretcher service, medibank, eye camp, dental clinic and ENT camp, with a total beneficiary figure of 2,768.

Support was provided to install telephones to improve the communication system and to recruit staff members to take care of day-to-day management in these districts.

In order to strengthen the managerial capacity of the chapters, office furniture were procured and relationship with other GO/NGOs have been strengthened. The chapters were encouraged to comply with constitutional obligations, maintain proper financial records and increase governance functions.

Constraints of this programme: Due to the inadequate communication system, reports were not received on time and the precarious security situation in these districts hampered smooth implementation.

Objective 4 To increase the number of women members in the society's organization, management and activities.

Achievements: The Women's Development Section at headquarter sent a questionnaire to all 75 district branches in August asking how many women members there were in the Executive Committee, general and life membership, as well as how many women were involved in programmes

such as disaster preparedness and relief, health, community development etc. The questionnaire also asked whether there was an existing Women's Development Committee at district or sub-district branch levels, and what the branch plans were for involving more women in the Executive Committee, conducting training for women in leadership, dissemination programmes, women's empowerment programmes, and income generation.

Twenty-five branches replied and the other branches were followed up, with a prize to the 10 best branches who had the most participation of women in governance, programmes and membership. Although there was no target for increased women members for these branches, it is hoped that each branch will increase its women's membership by approximately 5 per cent which will contribute to an increase overall of 2 per cent of new women members at a national level over the next twelve months.

One more staff member has been recruited to the national Women's Development section to improve the administrative support for this programme, and increase the communications with district branches by attending and assisting with workshops etc.

In October, a circular letter was sent to 10 district branches selected by the national Women Development Committee of NRCS. The selection criteria included the districts from which the national Committee members come. The letter asked for further information about whether any other activities had been conducted to increase the participation of women. The letter enclosed a planning guideline on how to conduct activities on income generation, RC dissemination, and leadership training for women, and on gender sensitisation training for both men and women.

Also in October, a national Gender Sensitisation Training programme was conducted by the Women Development and Human Resource development sections jointly. The objectives were to improve the understanding and importance of gender and women in development issues; to explain the importance of women's empowerment in health, education and socio-economic and leadership fields; and to understand gender issues in relation to NRCS's activities. There were 21 participants from 11 district branches and 11 headquarters staff.

Constraints: Due to the conflict situation in the country, the regional gender sensitisation workshops were postponed.

Objective 5 To diversify and increase financial resources to meet organizational and programme development needs; organize structured discussions with the government and headquarters on ensuring dependable and regular resources for Red Cross programmes.

Achievements: The Resource Development Subcommittee has formed a Task Force which has already visited six districts with the objective of reviewing the effective and optimal use of existing property and land assets; conducting feasibility studies into further investments; and reporting back to the Committee with suggestions for overall improvement. Some visits are also involving staff from the national headquarters Resource Mobilization and Income Generation section. In order to strengthen this section the motorbike and computer in the budget have also been procured.

A one-day workshop was conducted in October for 36 members and staff of NRCS. The participants included key members of the Central Executive Committee, all members of the Finance and Resource Mobilization Committee and its Resource Development Subcommittee, and representatives from the Federation and ICRC. The objectives of the workshop were to identify the technical and practical ways of improving resource development; to provide sustainable plans for the Resource Development programme; to identify some guidelines for policy and procedures for the future.

The workshop reviewed existing resource development activities at all levels of NRCS such as present assets, investment modalities, and the use of land assets. The workshop resulted in a number of key decisions such as the need to develop a national policy on resource development, optimise use

of existing land and property assets. Many suggestions were made on what the components of a policy should be; the need for district branches to also be encouraged to develop their own local policies; the need to diversify further sources of income; and the need to develop new ways of income generation and fund raising while strengthening the existing ways as well.

In November the NRCS held a national level practical training workshop on Local Resource Mobilization to increase the technical skills of members from branches and headquarters departments. A total of 35 participants, including 15 from branches, received training from an external fund raising resource agency (the "South Asia Fund raising Group, SAFRG"). Modules were prepared which allowed participants over four days to exchange existing experiences and good practices with each other, and then learn about new effective fund raising techniques used in other parts of the voluntary sector.

New plans emerged in areas such as the need to link resource mobilization to a strategic communications plan that highlights the unique positioning and competencies of the Red Cross vis-a-vis other actors; the need to develop individual donors through planned giving schemes rather than just rely on institutional donors; the need to service and follow up donors and build long term relationships with them; and the need to improve resource mobilization from the corporate sector.

Objective 6 To further strengthen the NRCS financial management system.

Achievements: In order to strengthen the inventory management system in the NRCS headquarters warehouse a computer has been purchased and software has been installed. The new inventory system has been implemented on a pilot basis and four warehouse staff have been trained. This will enable clearer reports to be made to the Central Executive Committee, donors and the Federation, based on the provision of much quicker management information in times of disaster. Other improvements through this new system will include more specific reports to the auditor, backed up by physical verification systems, as well as having information on the shelf life of stocks in the warehouse to better control quality and replacement.

A larger computer server has been procured to strengthen the effective use of the existing Federation SCALA accounting package. The new system enables reports from a much larger number of workstations to be consolidated and processed at the same time. This has improved the ability of the Finance Department to produce and circulate consolidated financial reports quicker than before. This has improved the speed of management decisions since the beginning of November.

In November, the Central Executive Committee approved the new NRCS Internal Audit Manual.

Objective 7 To establish a comprehensive information development programme, consisting of a viable publicity and marketing strategy for the NRCS.

Achievements: In June the Information section at headquarters recruited an additional information officer making a total of four personnel in the section, two of whom were responsible for ICRC funded tracing and dissemination programmes. By strengthening the capacity of the Information section, it has been able to start a quarterly English language Newsletter in addition to the previous Nepali monthly newsletter targeting audiences such as the donor community, other NGOs, sister national societies, and some national governmental offices. Since June the Information section has received feedback on the two editions of the newsletter published on suggestions for improved format. In November the newsletter was posted on the NRCS web site.

On 10 and 11 September the Information section at national headquarters organized a national level Communications Workshop for the heads and information contact officers from 21 units. The workshop was jointly facilitated by the information section, an external resource person, and the Federation's regional information delegate. The objectives of the workshop were to recognise the

importance of a well-functioning internal and external communications system as an organisational necessity, to acknowledge the importance of strategic media relations, and to improve the journalistic writing styles.

A follow-up meeting with the information contact officers was held which agreed that all sections and projects would provide a regular stream of reports to the information section.

On 12 September a national Communications Strategy Workshop was held for 12 senior governance and management members, facilitated by the regional information delegate. The objectives were to formulate a draft NRCS Communications Policy and Strategy.

As a result of the training courses and orientation programmes held in the past, the importance of a well-functioning internal and external communications system as an organizational necessity has been realised, strategic media relationship acknowledged and the journalistic writing styles improved.

Constraints: The internal communication system has not been improved to the level desired due to the workload of their own department. Policy for facilitating internal communication is yet to be clearly defined.

Conclusions

The response to the appeal was excellent and despite a number of external challenges, the NRCS has, in general, succeeded in carrying out its activities in participation with the Federation and other participating national societies even in the districts affected by disturbances. Most activities continued except for some training courses and awareness programmes held in public places. Otherwise, no serious problems were experienced in implementing Red Cross activities.

The Nepal Red Cross Society has over the years grown to be the largest humanitarian organisation in the county. The need has never been greater to build the NRCS capacities further, to play ever more prominent roles as a neutral and key promoter of humanitarian values, and to provide effective and relevant services to the most vulnerable and increasingly conflict-affected communities through a motivated and strong base of members, volunteers and staff.

All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation web site at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Interim report | |
| Annual report | X |
| Final report | |

Appeal No & title: 01.37/2001 Nepal

Period: year 2001

Project(s): NP001, NP002, NP004, NP008, NP009, NP011, NP013, NP014, NP015, NP160, NP165

Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED INCOME 2001. CASH. KIND. SERVICES

| FUNDING | CASH | | KIND & SERVICES | | TOTAL INCOME |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|
| | Contributions | Reallocations | Goods/Services | Personnel | |
| Appeal budget | 1,052,015 | | | | |
| less | | | | | |
| Cash brought forward | 125,476 | | | | |
| TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT | 926,539 | | | | |
| <i>Contributions from Donors</i> | | | | | |
| Australian Red Cross (DNAU) | 1,443 | | | | 1,443 |
| DFID - British Government (DFID) | 10,800 | | | | 10,800 |
| DFID - British Government (DFID) | 30,000 | | | | 30,000 |
| DFID - British Government (DFID) | 30,000 | | | | 30,000 |
| DFID - British Government (DFID) | 112,296 | | | | 112,296 |
| DFID - British Government (DFID) | 22,514 | | | | 22,514 |
| Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (I | 27,213 | | | | 27,213 |
| Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (I | 16,000 | | | | 16,000 |
| Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (I | 15,540 | | | | 15,540 |
| Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (I | 28,350 | | | | 28,350 |
| Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (I | 85,525 | | | | 85,525 |
| Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (I | 89,100 | | | | 89,100 |
| Swedish Red Cross (DNSE) | 16,830 | | | | 16,830 |
| Swedish Red Cross (DNSE) | 25,350 | | | | 25,350 |
| Swedish Red Cross (DNSE) | 67,600 | | | | 67,600 |
| Swiss Govt.via Swiss Red Cross (DGNC | 63,600 | | | | 63,600 |
| Swiss Govt.via Swiss Red Cross (DGNC | 33,700 | | | | 33,700 |
| Swiss Govt.via Swiss Red Cross (DGNC | 23,250 | | | | 23,250 |
| Swiss Govt.via Swiss Red Cross (DGNC | 21,200 | | | | 21,200 |
| Swiss Govt.via Swiss Red Cross (DGNC | 25,280 | | | | 25,280 |
| Swiss Govt.via Swiss Red Cross (DGNC | 84,270 | | | | 84,270 |
| Swiss Govt.via Swiss Red Cross (DGNC | 33,700 | | | | 33,700 |
| TOTAL | 863,561 | | | | 863,561 |

II - Balance of funds

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Opening balance | 125,476 |
| CASH INCOME Rcv'd | 863,561 |
| CASH EXPENDITURE | -805,347 |
| | ----- |
| CASH BALANCE | 183,690 |

Appeal No & title: 01.37/2001 Nepal

Period: year 2001

Project(s): NP001, NP002, NP004, NP008, NP009, NP011, NP013, NP014, NP015, NP160, NP165

Currency: CHF

III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

| Description | Appeal Budget | CASH Expenditures | KIND & SERVICES | | TOTAL Expenditures | Variance |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------|
| | | | Goods/services | Personnel | | |
| <u>SUPPLIES</u> | | | | | | |
| Shelter & Construction | 35,650 | | | | | 35,650 |
| Clothing & Textiles | | | | | | |
| Food/Seeds | 2,460 | | | | | 2,460 |
| Water | | | | | | |
| Medical & First Aid | | | | | | |
| Teaching materials | 9,831 | | | | | 9,831 |
| Utensils & Tools | 460 | | | | | 460 |
| Other relief supplies | 1,357 | | | | | 1,357 |
| Sub-Total | 49,758 | | | | | 49,758 |
| <u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u> | | | | | | |
| Land & Buildings | | | | | | |
| Vehicles | 3,450 | | | | | 3,450 |
| Computers & Telecom equip. | 25,116 | | | | | 25,116 |
| Medical equipment | | | | | | |
| Other capital expenditures | 13,113 | | | | | 13,113 |
| Sub-Total | 41,679 | | | | | 41,679 |
| <u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u> | | | | | | |
| | 38,859 | | | | | 38,859 |
| Sub-Total | 38,859 | | | | | 38,859 |
| <u>PERSONNEL</u> | | | | | | |
| Personnel (delegates) | 14,509 | | | | | 14,509 |
| Personnel (local staff) | 594,975 | | | | | 594,975 |
| Training | | | | | | |
| Sub-Total | 609,483 | | | | | 609,483 |
| <u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u> | | | | | | |
| Assessment/Monitoring/experts | 40,682 | 9,100 | | | 9,100 | 31,581 |
| Travel & related expenses | 15,083 | | | | | 15,083 |
| Information expenses | 29,148 | | | | | 29,148 |
| Administrative expenses | 111,602 | 1,902 | | | 1,902 | 109,699 |
| External workshops & Seminars | | | | | | |
| Sub-Total | 196,514 | 11,003 | | | 11,003 | 185,511 |
| <u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u> | | | | | | |
| Programme management | 70,937 | 25,160 | | | 25,160 | 45,777 |
| Technical services | 21,235 | 7,533 | | | 7,533 | 13,702 |
| Professional services | 23,549 | 8,357 | | | 8,357 | 15,193 |
| Sub-Total | 115,722 | 41,050 | | | 41,050 | 74,672 |
| Operational provisions | | | | | | |
| Transfers to National Societies | | 753,294 | | | 753,294 | -753,294 |
| TOTAL BUDGET | 1,052,015 | 805,347 | | | 805,347 | 246,668 |

Consumption rate: Expenditures versus income 93%
Expenditures versus budget 77%