

Revised Plan 2011



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Nepal

Executive summary

Nepal is one of the poorest countries in Asia and the 14th poorest in the world, with over a quarter of the population living below the poverty line. Hunger and malnutrition have been described as a 'silent crisis', with an estimated 3.5 million people considered moderately to severely food insecure. More people are killed by disasters in Nepal than any other country in South Asia - an average loss of two lives each day - due to a range of natural hazards including annual flooding and landslides, fires and drought, as well as epidemics of cholera, dengue, HIV and influenza. Historical data also suggests that a major earthquake of a magnitude of 8 or above on the Richter scale could occur at any time, causing widespread devastation particularly in the capital, Kathmandu, and surrounding areas.

As the largest humanitarian organization in the country, Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) plays a key role in meeting the needs of Nepal's highly vulnerable population in the areas of disaster management, health, community development and promoting humanitarian principles and values.



People displaced from a large fire receive non-food relief items from Nepal Red Cross Society in Khotang district. Photo: NRCS

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has had an ongoing presence in Nepal for a number of years to support the development of NRCS. In 2011, this support will focus on scaling up the capacities of NRCS in a number of key areas such as disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, emergency shelter, emergency water and sanitation, emergency communications, logistics and procurement. It will invest in the establishment of two new units within the NRCS structure, namely a support services department which include a planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) unit and a public health in emergencies (PHiE) unit, both of which will have coordinating functions to improve the overall quality and harmonization of these activities within the National Society. The Federation will also continue to support the NRCS community-based health and first aid programme, pandemic preparedness and HIV activities, as well as volunteer management, finance development, junior/youth capacity building, gender and social inclusion and the promotion of humanitarian values.

Additionally, the IFRC country office will continue its important role in supporting NRCS coordination of a number of initiatives such as regular meetings with partner national societies in-country, the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium and the emergency shelter cluster, as well as fulfilling its representation role as part of the UN-led humanitarian country team.

The overall beneficiary targets for IFRC's support to NRCS in 2011 are as follows:

Sector	Men	Women	Total
Disaster management	57,725	60,450	118,125
Health and care	38,082	43,055	81,137
Organizational development	14,512	10,551	25,063

Humanitarian values	25,270	15,210	40,480
Total	135,589	129,266	264,855

The total budget for 2011 is CHF 1.42 million.

[Click here to go directly to the attached budget summary of the plan.](#)

Country context

Population and politics

Nepal is a small, land-locked country in South Asia with an estimated population of 25.88 million people. It is situated between two of the region's largest and fastest growing economic powers, China and India, yet Nepal remains one of the poorest countries in Asia and is the 14th poorest country in the world. Its diverse geophysical make-up includes the high, snow capped mountains of the Himalayas, rugged mountainous terrain, and low-lying, fertile plains.

The economy is still largely based on agriculture, which employs some 70 percent of the workforce. Approximately 80 percent of the population live in rural areas, many in remote communities with limited access to basic infrastructure, education and health services. A combination of rapid population growth and inadequate economic growth has led to widespread, chronic poverty. Over a quarter of the population lives below the poverty line on less than USD 1 per day.

Nepal emerged from a ten-year civil conflict which ended in 2006 but which has resulted in continuing political instability. The country recently transitioned from a monarchy to a democratic republic and a new constitution is in the drafting process but has been hampered by ongoing political disputes and disagreements over a number of key issues.

Key Data	Rate	Year	Source ¹
Total population	25.88 million	2006	CBS 2006
Annual population growth	2.27%	2006	CBS 2006
Human development index	0.509 (low)	2006	UNDP 2009
Population below the poverty line	25.4%	2009	NPC 2010
Population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	17.55%	2006	HDR 2008/2009
Prevalence of under-nourishment in total population	40%	2006	CBS 2006
Infant mortality rate (per thousand)	41	2010	MDG
Maternal mortality rate (per hundred thousand)	229	2010	MDG
Net enrolment rate in primary education	93.7%	2010	MDG
Literacy rate of 15- 24 years old, women and men	86.5%	2010	MDG
Ratio of women to men in tertiary education	0.63	2010	MDG
HIV prevalence among population aged 15-59 years	0.49%	2010	MDG
Family planning contraceptive users	48%	2007	NPC 2007

At the local level, indigenous and marginalized peoples' organizations are increasingly active, calling for greater access to the state, more accountable decision-making, improved service delivery, an end to discriminatory practices, and more equitable representation². The southern and eastern parts of Nepal were disturbed by violence from both political and non-political armed groups, who have been active in Nepal due to weak law and order situation. Abduction, extortion and intimidation prevail in some areas while *bandhas* (blockades) and general strikes have been frequent. These episodes have halted production and of goods, leading to severe shortages in the country.

Disaster risk profile

There have been close to 15,500 large, medium and small size disasters in Nepal between 1971 and 2007,

¹ Millennium Development Goals progress report 2010 (MDG); National Planning Commission 2007 (NPC); Nepal Human Development Report 2009 (UNDP); Human Development Report 2008/2009 (HDR), Nepal in Figures 2006(CBS).

² See UN, Nepal Humanitarian Transitional Appeal: Mid Year Review 2010.

directly affecting almost 5 million people, taking over 27,000 lives, and destroying or damaging close to 350,000 homes. Nepal is ranked second in the world for facing two or more hazards, with 80 per cent of the total area and almost the entire population (97 per cent) exposed to at least two hazards. It is estimated that annually, of the total population of 25.34 million, various disasters affect approximately 10,000 families. Almost 80 per cent of those are affected by floods and landslides caused by heavy monsoon rains, which cause 29 per cent of total annual deaths, 43 per cent of total loss of property, and leave approximately 2,000 families homeless each year. Epidemics (9 per cent), fire (5 per cent) and famine (2 per cent) also affect the people of Nepal, though in lesser numbers³.

Nepal is also situated in an active seismic area, with historical data suggesting that the country can expect two earthquakes of magnitude 7.5-8 on the Richter scale every 40 years and one earthquake of magnitude of 8 or more on the Richter scale every 80 years. The last major earthquake in Nepal was in 1934 which had a magnitude of 8.3 and another such event is considered to be imminent, which would devastate a number of densely populated areas including Kathmandu Valley and the nation's capital Kathmandu⁴.

The impact of climate change has been another challenge, demonstrated by increased ice melting in the Himalayas, the unusual appearance of flies and mosquitoes at high altitude, an increasing number of bushfires in the dry season and changing monsoon patterns impacting food production.⁵ The increase in temperatures and scarcity of safe drinking water sources has also resulted in a sharp increase of diarrhoeal disease, particularly in remote districts of the mid- and far-western regions of Nepal. In 2010, IFRC launched an emergency appeal on behalf of NRCS to scale up prevention and response activities in seven highly prone districts. The emergency appeal also included planning for sustained action to address the underlying causes to reduce the risk of potential outbreaks in the future⁶. 2010 also saw isolated outbreaks of dengue and A (H1N1) influenza in some part of the country.

An estimated 70,000 people are living with HIV and AIDS in Nepal, which equates to an adult prevalence of 0.5 percent. In Nepal, HIV has primarily been transmitted through unsafe intra venous drug injection and unsafe sexual activities. Seasonal labour migration is an important source of income for many Nepalese people, but it is associated with a higher risk of HIV infection through unsafe sex behaviour. National reports show that around 41 percent of all HIV cases in Nepal are among seasonal labour migrants, 16 percent are clients of sex workers and 21 per cent are partners or wives of HIV positive men⁷.

National Society priorities and current work with partners

With more than 200,000 trained volunteers and over one million members, NRCS provides a wide range of assistance through its 75 district chapters (district branches), 1,363 sub-chapters (sub-branches) and 4,858 junior/youth circles. Together with a number of international and local partners, it provides services to the most vulnerable communities and target groups in a number of areas ranging from disaster risk reduction, response and recovery, to first aid, water and sanitation, health and community development. It is the only organization authorised to run the nation's blood service and is also active in humanitarian diplomacy and the promotion of humanitarian principles and values.

NRCS is recognized as a key player in disaster management in the country, particularly because of its reach from national to community level through its extensive organizational network and volunteers. Although the legal recognition of NRCS as auxiliary to its national authorities is still pending, NRCS is one of the only civil society organizations represented as an ex-officio member in the central disaster relief committee (CDRC) chaired by the minister of home affairs. Likewise, NRCS is also an ex-officio member in district disaster relief committees (DDRC) chaired by the chief district officer at district level. NRCS has also been serving as an active member of the various committees formed under national strategy for disaster risk management (NSDRM) as part of the Nepal government's commitment to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action.

³ See World Bank, Natural Disaster Hotspots, a Global Risk Analysis, 2005; Koirala et.al. 2002, cited in Kathmandu Valley, Nepal Disaster Risk Management Profile, 2005 and Nepal Red Cross Society, Disaster Management Strategic Framework 2010-2015.

⁴ See National Society for Earthquake Technology, www.nset.org

⁵ See World Bank, Natural Disaster Hotspots: A Global Risk Analysis, 2005 and Koirala et.al. 2002, cited in Kathmandu Valley, Nepal Disaster Risk Management Profile, 2005.

⁶ See Nepal Emergency Appeal for Potential Diarrhoea Outbreak, <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/10/MDRNP004%20EA.pdf>

⁷ See Red Cross Red Crescent Societies Regional HIV/AIDS Programme (2005-09) Report, Period: January 2009 to March 2010 South Asia Region (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka).

NRCS is currently transitioning to its sixth strategic development plan which covers a five-year period from 2011-2015 and integrates key elements of the Millennium Development Goals, the Federation's Strategy 2020 and the national development plan for Nepal. It will continue to focus on quality programming while scaling up its activities; building capacities at all levels to stay responsive; and applying an integrated planning and programme approach, including the consolidation of current programmes and management structures. NRCS also envisages further needs and challenges in the area of diversity and gender and will be increasing efforts to ensure inclusiveness at various levels of the organization as well the promotion of humanitarian values, non-discrimination and respect for human dignity in the wider community.

NRCS has received support from the following Red Cross and Red Crescent partners: Austria, Belgium-Flanders, Britain, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Japan, Korea, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America, as well as from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). A Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) has been in place for some years and was updated again in 2009. Additionally, NRCS and its National Society partners have adopted the International IFRC's operational alliance approach in the areas of community development and organizational development.

Beyond the Movement, NRCS has partnerships with the government of Nepal, the European Union, United Nations (UN) agencies and a number of national and international non-governmental organizations such as CARE, Save the Children, National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET), Oxfam GB, World Vision and community-level organizations. NRCS is also expanding its relations with the private sector through partnerships with Radio Sagarmatha and new agreement with Agni Airlines, a national airlines company, for HIV prevention activities.

Key partners	
Within the Movement	External
American Red Cross	Government of Nepal
Austrian Red Cross	CARE Nepal
Belgium (FI) Red Cross	NSET
British Red Cross	OXFAM GB
Danish Red Cross	World Vision
Finnish Red Cross	UNICEF
German Red Cross	WHO
Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China	WFP
ICRC	Agni Airlines
1. Japanese Red Cross	Radio Sagarmatha
2. Korean Red Cross	European Union
3. Luxemburg Red Cross	USAID
4. Netherlands Red Cross	GTZ
5. Norwegian Red Cross	DP-NET
Swedish Red Cross	UNDP
Swiss Red Cross	UNOCHA

NRCS is also playing a key role in different formal and informal networks. The National Society is one of the founding members of the Disaster Preparedness Network (DP-Net, a network of governmental, international/non-governmental organizations and UN agencies working in the field of disaster management) and hosted its secretariat for more than decade.

At the regional level, NRCS has benefited from good collaboration with other South Asian National Societies, for example, through the disaster management working group which provides an opportunity to access information about new global and regional initiatives, to share experiences and develop common approaches to addressing specific disaster management issues at national level. The South Asia Secretaries-General forum has also provided opportunities for information exchange at leadership level. NRCS has also been involved in the global governance and policy structures of IFRC Secretariat, most recently the Humanitarian Principles and Diplomacy Advisory Body. NRCS has also significantly contributed to the development of the global disaster management policy and is active as part of the global alliance on disaster risk reduction (GADRR) and the global alliance on HIV.

Secretariat-supported programmes in 2011

In 2010 the IFRC country office, together with NRCS, undertook a review of the key areas for Federation's support in 2011. This process took into account current priorities of NRCS, programmes and activities supported bilaterally by other partners and the gaps in support where the Federation could add the most value. Consequently, the support plan for 2011 places an emphasis on programmes and areas for capacity development which offer a more strategic benefit to other NRCS programmes and to partner-supported activities.

Although many long-term Red Cross Red Crescent national society partners of NRCS are increasingly shifting from multilateral support through the Federation towards bilateral partnerships, it is hoped that many of the programme components supported here are seen as being of common interest and would benefit from a multilateral approach. Additionally, IFRC will seek to broaden its donor base to bring in new partners who may not have engaged with NRCS before.

Disaster management

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
Enhance the disaster management capacities of vulnerable communities and provide effective response to disasters, through the strengthening of disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response systems of NRCS.

The disaster management programme budget for 2011 is CHF 402,321.

Programme component 1: Disaster Risk Reduction
Component outcome 1: Leading the Nepal risk reduction consortium flagship 4 on integrated community-based disaster risk reduction Key activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appoint a flagship coordinator within NRCS to undertake flagship-related activities and to ensure adequate internal consultation and information-sharing.• Host regular network meetings with government and other key stakeholders in Nepal to track current CBDRR activities, share information and resources and identify gaps requiring further support.• Conduct national level workshops to build consensus on key CBDRR approaches, tools and indicators.• Produce relevant communications materials and publications to promote the activities and achievements of the flagship, as well as educational materials suitable for community-level dissemination.• Conduct an external evaluation of flagship progress.
Component outcome 2: Integrating climate change adaptation into community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) initiatives Key activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appoint a climate change focal point within NRCS and provide the necessary training and capacity development to provide technical support to NRCS climate change activities• Conduct an impact study of climate change in Nepal, which will be used as the basis for developing an action plan and strategy for climate change adaptation integration into community based projects.• Conduct a district-level, multi-stakeholders mapping in one pilot district to develop a district level risk profile.• Integrate climate change adaptation messages and strategies into trainings, orientations, manuals and communication materials and update the reference library with new materials.• Conduct a training on early warning for key staff and volunteers,• Undertake a review/ evaluation of programme activities.

The Nepal risk reduction consortium (comprised of the ADB, World Bank, UNDP, UNOCHA, UNISDR and IFRC) was formed to support the Nepal government in implementing the national strategy for disaster risk management and to identify priorities that are both urgent and viable within the current country context. Together with IFRC, NRCS is co-leading the Nepal risk reduction consortium flagship 4 on integrated community-based disaster risk reduction. (More information is available at: <http://un.org.np/nrrc/>)

NRCS will further develop its capacities to assess the impact of climate change and integrate climate change adaptation into its ongoing CBDRR initiatives.

Programme component 2: Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery
Component outcome 1: Preparedness for response Key activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase current warehouse capacities and improve warehouse management systems through the development of guidelines and inventory software.• Organize a logistics capacity development training/workshop including warehouse management at central level with a participation of 25 individuals from headquarters to field level.• Upgrade the communications equipment of the emergency operations centre (repeater tower, VHF, radio and GPS sets)• Develop a resource centre and response mechanism in 3-5 district chapters.• Further develop district and national disaster response teams.• Update the NRCS emergency response guidelines, manuals and earthquake contingency plan.

<p>Component outcome 2: Recovery</p> <p>Key activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct livelihood promotional trainings for beneficiaries in project communities. • Initiate a reward system for project communities which demonstrate the best livelihood sustainability practices. • Conduct refresher training for community volunteers, focussed on recovery and livelihoods. • Revise/ develop comprehensive guidelines for managing community funds established for livelihood promotion.
<p>Component outcome 3: Emergency Shelter</p> <p>Key activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint a shelter coordinator within NRCS and provide the necessary training and capacity development to provide technical support to NRCS emergency shelter activities. • Coordinate with IFRC and the department of urban development and building construction to host regular emergency shelter cluster meetings. • Organize several consultative meetings with relevant internal and external stakeholders to develop standard training modules, shelter guidelines and a field practitioner's handbook. • Organize at least one district level emergency shelter training for volunteers and staff.

NRCS will continue its livelihood recovery activities in several disaster-affected communities. This programme, covering recovery, involves initiating livelihood activities such as bicycle maintenance, mobile cloth shops, goat and pig rearing and small retail businesses.

NRCS will also further strengthen its capacities to deliver effective emergency shelter services to disaster-affected populations and will increase its coordination role with the emergency shelter cluster. For more information on the Nepal emergency shelter cluster visit the following site: <http://www.un.org.np/meetings/iasc/shelter.php>



NRCS and IFRC project monitoring visit to a livelihood recovery project in Banke district. Photo: NRCS

b) Potential risks and challenges

Political unrest still prevails across the country, thus it is foreseen that some activities may be delayed due to national or local strikes or tension. Additionally, many of the activities in this component require consensus-building among different partners, so success is dependant on the willingness of partners to engage. Efforts will be undertaken to ensure that these factors do not significantly impact on the overall objectives of the programme.

Health and care

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
Improve the health status of targeted communities and reduce their vulnerability through community-based health and care systems.

The health and care programme budget for 2011 is CHF 573,217.

Programme component 1: Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)
Component outcome 1: Establish / continue first aid services through community based volunteers in target districts
Key activities:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 1 districts receive 7-day CBHFA volunteer training, first aid training kits and materials and establish reading/practice centres in two communities per district. • Year 2 districts conduct basic first aid courses for teacher sponsors and district/sub chapter staff, executive and ambulance drivers. • Year 3 districts organize 3-day volunteer refresher training for CBHFA volunteers. • Headquarters organize a 3-day CBHFA national facilitator workshop for 29 trained national facilitators.
Component outcome 2: Ensure target communities are capable of applying effective health promotion and disease prevention measures during normal times and disasters.
Key activities:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 1 districts conduct household surveys and determine health priorities to support selected

<p>communities in activities such as construction of latrines, washing platforms, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 2 districts organize community training through street dramas and organise two community-based disaster preparedness trainings for community volunteers. • Year 3 districts organize events to disseminate CBHFA & Red Cross messages. • Year 2 and 3 districts develop community-based action plans on CBHFA, organize local first aid skill competitions, school quiz events and 'clean child' and 'clean house' competitions. • All project district volunteers conduct awareness sessions on water and sanitation, diarrhoea and dehydration, acute respiratory illness and child pneumonia, HIV/ sexually transmitted infections, hand washing, sanitary units and basic first aid and display hoarding boards, posters and leaflets. • Selected districts receive basic emergency response materials or support for community disaster mitigation activities. • Headquarters produces and distributes CBHFA facilitator guides, volunteer manuals and community tools and supports World First Aid Day, HIV Day and World Red Cross Day activities in the project districts.
<p>Component outcome 3: Increase the capacity of NRCS at various levels to support communities to implement CBHFA activities</p> <p>Key activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 1 districts receive CBHFA orientation for district chapter executive members and staff and procure basic equipment and facilities for running the CBHFA programme. • Project districts receive needs-based training and support for relevant staff and volunteers. • Project districts receive support for the establishment / development of a 'CBHFA Emergency Fund' and fund management committees. • Headquarters support project districts with monitoring and reporting and the conduct of regular project meetings.
<p>Component outcome 4: Increase access to safer motherhood services</p> <p>Key activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural health and maternal child health training will be provided to CBHFA volunteers, women community health volunteers and health workers in Year 2 and 3 project districts. • Establishment of rural health referral services in project districts. • Women's participatory learning groups will be established in selected village development committee in two project districts. • Two camps will be organized for screening for prolapsed uterus and ring pessary insertion. • Support provided to the Gaughar clinic, to better respond to the needs of beneficiaries. • Two 5-day counselling trainings for participatory learning groups leader and health workers with a focus on maternal and child health. • Technical or health service equipments provided to support selected sub-district health posts to improve the quality of service of antenatal care and post-natal care. • Healthy baby competitions conducted in Year 2 and 3 districts.

The CBHFA programme is conducted through the community development department and runs on a three-year cycle involving a total of six districts per year. Two districts are in start-up phase (Year 1), two are in progress (Year 2) and two are in phase-out (Year 3). In 2011 the districts will be Gulmi, Khotang, Baitadi and Pyuthan, in addition to two new districts.

in addition, for the first time, the NRCS health department will be integrating activities on safer motherhood services within the CBHFA programme, as part of the commitment towards integrated programming within NRCS.

<p>Programme component 2: Reducing the vulnerability to HIV and its impact on most at-risk populations.</p>
<p>Component outcome 1: Preventing further HIV infection among the key target groups of female sex workers, migrants and youth</p> <p>Key activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer educators will conduct door to door dissemination visits and provide referral services for voluntary counselling and testing (VCT), anti retroviral therapy (ART), prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) and CD4 count. • Conduct two mobile VCT services in each project district. • Conduct 24 behaviour change communication (BCC) events (such as street dramas and song competitions) in two project districts. • Establish two support centres in Acham district to disseminate knowledge of HIV. • Conduct PMTCT education among mother's groups in two districts. • Support project districts to conduct activities during international days (such as World Red Cross Day,

<p>Condom Day and World AIDS Day).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue the mobilization of new staff and peer educators to implement the HIV programme. • Conduct two 3-day refresher trainings on life skills, and one 5-day 'network leadership management training' for peer educators. • Distribution of condoms, hoarding boards and displays and information, education and communication materials within project districts.
<p>Component outcome 2: Reducing HIV stigma and discrimination</p> <p>Key activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct orientation sessions on anti-stigma and discrimination for political and religious groups, local youth clubs, community based organizations and women's groups in all project districts. • Establish / support one support group for people living with HIV/AIDS and conduct one Positive Life Sharing discussion in each VDC within the project districts. • Conclude an MOU with at least one organization of people living with aids to conduct a joint anti-stigma and discrimination programme. • Provide orientation sessions on gender-based violence to women community health volunteers and support groups in the project districts. • Provide refresher training on gender-based violence and distribute motivational/ dissemination materials to peer educators and staff in the project districts. • Conduct an orientation on HIV workplace policy and guidelines for NRCS staff and volunteers in two project districts.
<p>Component outcome 3: Expanding HIV treatment, care and support needs of orphans and vulnerable children and people living with HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Key activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide nutritional support to 100 of the most vulnerable people living with HIV/AIDS across all projects districts. • Provide livelihood support, such as goat rearing and small scale businesses, for 30 of the most vulnerable orphans, children and people living with HIV/AIDS across all project districts. • Provide support for 50 orphans, vulnerable children and people living with HIV/AIDS to enrol in school with appropriate uniforms and stationary. • Conduct a training on community and home based care (CHBC) using the regional HIV manual for headquarters and project district staff and peer educators and provide each trained person with one CHBC kit (suitable for providing care for 20 people, or one person 20 times) • People trained in CHBC will provide support at community level for people living with HIV/AIDS and their spouses/family members using the kits provided. • Selected staff and volunteers will be provided with relevant regional and international training / workshop exposure as needed.
<p>Component outcome 4: Develop the capacity of district / sub-chapters of NRCS in project districts to ensure ongoing sustainability of HIV activities.</p> <p>Key activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRCS district / sub-chapters implementing the HIV programme will be provided with appropriate equipment and facilities as necessary. • New project district / sub-chapters will be provided with orientation sessions for staff and volunteers on the HIV programme purpose and modalities. • Sustainability planning workshops will be conducted in each project district involving NRCS staff and volunteers as well as representatives from government and community based organizations. • NRCS headquarters will provide support for monitoring and reporting on project activities as well as half-yearly and annual review meetings and coordination / information sharing meetings. • Endline evaluation surveys will be conducted in each project district during the fourth quarter in each project district.

In 2011, the NRCS HIV programme will run in three districts: Kaski and Dolkha (follow up districts from a previous three year programme) and Acham (part of an ongoing three year project). An additional new programme in Rupendai district will commence depending on the availability of funding.

<p>Programme component 3: Public health in emergencies</p> <p>Component outcome 1: Improve NRCS capacity at headquarters and in two pilot districts to deliver appropriate and timely health services during emergencies.</p> <p>Key activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a public health in emergencies (PHiE) policy and training manual through a consultative process with internal (inter-departmental) and external stakeholders. • Establish a PHiE unit in headquarters and in two pilot districts with defined roles and responsibilities, as

well as necessary staffing and equipment.

- Organize internal and external stakeholders meetings at national and district levels to ensure that PHiE activities are well coordinated and harmonised, particularly within NRCS departments..
- Develop and disseminate PHiE information, education and communication materials at national and district level based on materials developed by different NRCS departments.
- Conduct necessary trainings and logistics systems to enable PHiE staff and volunteers to respond rapidly and effectively to emergencies as required.
- Provide refresher training and capacity development for district chapters implementing the humanitarian pandemic preparedness (H2P) programme to ensure programme sustainability of the programme.

Component outcome 2: Strengthen emergency water and sanitation capacities of NRCS in line with the five year NRCS strategy for Emergency water and sanitation.

Key activities:

- Support the development and standardisation of emergency water and sanitation trainings and water and sanitation non-food relief item (NFRI) kits and IEC materials in consultation with the national water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) cluster (for further information on the WASH cluster visit: <http://www.un.org.np/meetings/iasc/wash.php>)
- Testing and dissemination of IEC materials and mass media outreach through the development and broadcasting of WASH message or jingle on public radio.
- Support the NRCS disaster management department in the improvement of warehousing in particular to enable the pre-stocking of water and sanitation Kit 5 and NFRI kits.
- Procurement of water testing kits to test for turbidity, E-coli, PH and chlorine
- Conduct a training on Emergency water and sanitation Kit 5 for 20 participants from headquarters and district chapters.
- Conduct a water and sanitation training for 20 national disaster response team members, in collaboration with the NRCS disaster management department.
- .Conduct a training of trainers on PHAST for 20 participants at NRCS headquarters.
- Provide opportunities for national / international training exposure for selected staff and volunteers based on needs.

NRCS will further develop its ability to provide timely, basic health services including water and sanitation to people affected by disasters, in a way which integrates and maximises the existing capacities across different NRCS departments.

b) Potential risks and challenges

In addition to the risks for further political unrest in the country, described above, sustainability of the programmes is foreseen as a major challenge. Therefore, the programme planning prioritizes an integrated approach through capacity building of the district chapters, coordination and local resource mobilization to carry out health and care activities.

Organizational development/Capacity building

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose

Enhance community, civil society and NRCS capacities to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.

The organizational development/capacity building programme budget for 2011 is CHF 349,793.

Programme component 1: Volunteer management

Component outcome 1: Further strengthen the volunteer management system and leadership capacity of NRCS volunteers at different levels.

Key activities:

- Volunteer information is kept updated on www.rcvolunteers.org.np and an additional 30 districts use the offline version of the volunteer information management system.
- 2-day orientation sessions on volunteer management are conducted in 30 district chapters.
- 3-day orientation sessions on volunteer management and organizational development are conducted in 24 district chapters.
- Two 3-day leadership and management trainings are conducted for 40 newly elected governance members from 20 district chapters.
- One-day orientation session for headquarters staff about volunteer management and the volunteer global

accident insurance.

- Selected volunteers will be recognised and rewarded for services rendered during the NRCS 40th General Assembly and regional seminars.
- Volunteers will be mobilized, trained and equipped to support the organization of the NRCS 40th General Assembly.
- Headquarters will deploy one field coordinator and one assistant to support implementation at district level.

Component outcome 2: Enhance the capacity of junior/youth members and volunteers to provide effective and qualitative services to vulnerable communities.

Most activities will focus on enhancing the junior/youth members and volunteers in four NRCS district chapters.

Key activities:

- New project districts will receive orientations and training of trainers on NRCS junior/youth activities and will develop implementation plans
- Each programme district will conduct five junior/youth camps, five competitions on Red Cross principles and humanitarian values, establish five junior/youth Red Cross forums and conduct basic leadership training for 25 participants.
- Junior/youth organizational development workshops will be held in two remote districts to promote the establishment of junior/youth Red Cross circles.
- Four junior/youth volunteers will be selected for exposure visits to other district chapters for two weeks.
- 20 junior/youth Red Cross circles will be supported with basic materials and reference tools to enable sound management of programmes and activities.
- Headquarters will provide monitoring, evaluation and general support to district chapters through the mobilization of a field coordinator and provision of materials.

Component outcome 3: Increase the participation and support of women from different castes, religions and ethnicities at all levels within NRCS.

Key activities:

- Conduct gender and social inclusion training at central and district level for NRCS volunteers, women's development committees, district staff and communities.
- Organize a women's membership campaign in all project districts.
- Organize a multi-district (regional) level women's development workshop for district-level NRCS executive committee members.
- Select and fund the three best proposals from NRCS district chapters for sustainable gender and social inclusion activities and provide support for selected sub-district activities.
- Organize a range of refresher and skill-based trainings for vulnerable women and provide financial support for income generating activities (such as animal husbandry and vegetable growing) for vulnerable women in selected project areas.
- Provide higher education scholarships for ten of the most talented vulnerable girls and orphans in selected project areas.
- Headquarters will provide support to implementing district chapters through the deployment of a field staff and regular monitoring and evaluation visits.

Programme component 2: Enhance the capacity of NRCS support services

Component outcome 1: Support the development of NRCS financial management systems and domestic fundraising and income generation skills.

Key activities:

- Establish a support services department and recruit the necessary staff to fulfil its various functions.
- Select and install new finance software for NRCS and provide the necessary training for finance staff.
- Develop a procurement manual and select and install appropriate software.
- Provide opportunities for selected internal audit personnel to participate in relevant, skill-based training.
- Conduct two trainings on account keeping and financial reporting for participants from 30 districts from the mid, eastern and far western regions.
- Conduct a joint workshop for NRCS finance staff and programme managers to enhance financial planning and reporting skills.
- Conduct two sensitization workshop for governance and senior management on logistics management to develop a common understanding and increase ownership through the effective implementation of the system.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise the current resource mobilization policy of NRCS and disseminate to district chapters. • Select and support 15 district chapters in the implementation of the resource mobilization policy. • Organize national and district level engagement activities with local businesses and corporations with a view to developing fundraising partnerships, particular for immediate disaster response needs. • Conduct a fundraising skill sharing workshop involving participants from headquarters and 20 districts. • Conduct an image-building and profiling event with national media with the support of the NRCS communications department.
<p>Component outcome 2: Enhance the overall quality and capacity of NRCS planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) functions.</p> <p>Key activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a PMER unit within NRCS headquarters with the necessary staff and equipment to provide technical support and quality control of NRCS PMER activities. • Develop a PMER policy/guideline supported by a range of different standardised templates for NRCS PMER processes. • Conduct a 5-day PMER workshop for key programme managers and PMER staff from headquarters and districts with a focus on monitoring and evaluation 'learning by doing'. • Conduct a 5-day training on project management for headquarters and district level staff who have not received any PMER training, with a focus on log-frame development and proposal writing.
<p>Component outcome 3: Explore the feasibility of a Human Resource Development Institute within NRCS.</p> <p>Key activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a feasibility study, through an external consultant, on the potential for establishing a Human Resource Development Institute (HDRI) at the NRCS training centre in Banepa, which would provide training and HR development services to NRCS departments and chapters as well as other local organizations. • Conduct several site visits to other similar training institutes in Nepal with a view to identifying potential risks and opportunities. • On the basis of the feasibility study, develop a strategy, business and marketing plan to support the development of the HRDI.

b) Potential risks and challenges

Retaining trained volunteers due to rural-urban and cross country migration is a big challenge for the sustainability of programmes/projects in the community. The NRCs is taking steps to integrate some components into other programmes as cross-cutting issues and mobilize internal resources to minimize the risks. All programmes will give high priority to the recruitment of new volunteers, with emphasis on the recruitment of women.

For support services, the success of these activities largely depend on the level of institutional and departmental commitment, thus a key element of these activities will be ensuring that high level support is assured.

Principles and values

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
Increase awareness and understanding of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and humanitarian values, to promote respect for diversity and human dignity through service to vulnerable people.

The principles and values programme budget for 2011 is 20,397.

Programme component 1: Internal advocacy and monitoring on respect for the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values.
Component outcome 1: Improve the understanding, integration and monitoring of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values within NRCS programmes.
Key activities:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a workshop for selected headquarters and district personnel on the NRCS humanitarian values policy and its application. • Develop guidelines for implementing the NRCS Humanitarian Values Policy and disseminate to all levels within NRCS.

- Conduct a 1-day workshop for all NRCS directors and department heads on the integration of humanitarian values into programming.
- Conduct a workshop for selected NRCS headquarters staff on setting indicators related to humanitarian values within programme plans.
- Conduct bi-monthly monitoring meetings with NRCS programme staff on the implementation of the humanitarian values guidelines.
- Publish articles, case studies and posters for internal and external dissemination on the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values.

Component outcome 2: Emergency communications and media relations.

Key activities:

- 20 NRCS headquarters and district level staff receive training on communication and interview skills, the preparation of news and feature articles, photography, press releases and preparing emergency reports.
- Provide a 2-day training for media outlets on NRCS emergency operations, humanitarian values and fundamental principles in 5 districts.
- Undertake field visits by the NRCS communications department to report on district chapter activities during emergencies and receive relevant situation updates.
- Conduct half-yearly coordination meetings with key stakeholders and media outlets in 5 key districts.

b) Potential risks and challenges

The humanitarian values component has not been a priority area for funding by Red Cross partners and donors. Previously, the programme was integrated with other core programmes for resource sharing and better results. However, its central importance to NRCS activities justifies the inclusion of more targeted activities and the development of NRCS capacities in this area and it is hoped donors will see the importance of providing resources for these activities.

Role of the secretariat

The IFRC country office in Nepal comprises of a country representative, one administration/liaison officer, one finance officer and additional administration support. Its support focusses on strategic issues, facilitation of technical experts for capacity building, coordination, international representation, fundraising, planning, monitoring and reporting as well as supporting emergency appeals and operations.

The secretariat's budget for its support role for 2011 is CHF 83,496.

a) Technical programme support

The country office provides technical support on strategic and policy issues, including the implementation of Strategy 2020 and the NRCS 6th Development Plan, as well as for fundraising, programme planning/management, financial management, monitoring and reporting for annual and emergency appeals. For specific programme areas within disaster management, health, organizational development and humanitarian values, the country office facilitates the necessary support from the regional or zone office as required.

In 2011, it is envisaged that specific technical support will be required from the regional or zone offices in the areas of:

- Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation
- Emergency shelter and water and sanitation
- Public health in emergencies
- Logistics / warehouse / fleet management
- Finance development
- Organization development approaches
- Emergency communications and media

This support will come through both remote and in-country advice and training.

b) Partnership development and coordination

Over the past few years, there has been an increasing shift of partner national societies (PNS) towards bilateral partnerships with NRCS rather than through the IFRC support plan. There are several PNS with an in-country presence in Nepal: Belgian Red Cross (Flanders), Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross (youth delegates) and Swiss Red Cross. Additionally a number of other PNS make regular visits to Nepal

to follow up on bilateral programmes with NRCS including American Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Kong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China and others.

The country office has been strengthening Movement coordination mechanisms to support NRCS with information sharing and effectively managing these multiple partnerships. During 2010 the country office has established an in-country PNS mailing list for sharing regular information relevant to PNS activities and commenced monthly Federation/NRCS/PNS meetings for information sharing and to discuss strategic partnership issues. Information on Federation activities and those of the PNS are also shared during monthly NRCS/Federation/ICRC coordination management meetings.

The country office has also been working towards achieving greater understanding and harmonization between the different partners on standard PMER templates such as log frames, reporting formats and project proposals and also provides a number of support services to the PNS with integration agreements (Belgian, Finnish and Norwegian Red Cross).

In 2011, the country office will be identifying ways of further enhancing Movement coordination, in particular through the review and further development of the current operational alliances for the community development programme and organizational development and the cooperation agreement strategy, which was last updated during 2009. The country office will also be seeking to expand its donor base to enable these valuable coordination support functions to continue.

c) Representation and advocacy

The IFRC country office will continue to actively fulfil its representation and coordinating role with the international community in Nepal. This includes:

- Participation in inter-agency standing committee meetings and humanitarian country team meetings comprising UN agencies, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and international non-governmental organizations;
- Fulfilling the role as permanent shelter cluster lead in Nepal together with NRCS;
- Participating as a co-flagship leader in the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium; and
- Engaging in national dialogues on climate change adaptation together with NRCS;
- Presenting or participating in numerous international and national level conferences, workshop, simulations and training events.

Promoting gender equity and diversity

The NRCS 6th Development Plan and programmes will continue to promote gender balance and diversity within the organisational structure and activities, with particular focus on decision-making processes at the community and institutional levels. Indeed, these are issues which are highly significant in the changing social and political context of Nepal and are specifically addressed through the NRCS programmes included in this plan on 'increasing the participation and support of women from different castes, religions, and ethnicities' and 'improving the understanding, integration and monitoring of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values within NRCS programmes'. However, these issues are also integrated and monitored as part of regular NRCS programming and the International Federation will also be providing more technical support on this as needed.

Quality, accountability and learning

During the NRCS 5th Development, the improvement of quality and accountability has been at the forefront and NRCS has made some significant advances in this area of the past few years. This has been apparent in particular through the development of policies, manuals, guidelines and tools in order to maintain quality and consistency of the services and management practices. During 2010 the NRCS finalized its Disaster Management Strategic Framework 2011-2015 and a 5-year Water and Sanitation Strategy is also in progress. These efforts will continue in 2011 through some of the programmes included in this plan on volunteer management, finance development, public health in emergencies and humanitarian values. The new PMER Unit to be established in 2011 will also make an important contribution to the quality of the PMER functions of NRCS.

The NRCS also regularly conducts quarterly, half yearly and annual reviews and has an internal financial and performance auditing system with the participation of beneficiaries and partners in order to maintain transparency as well as accountability. Similarly, IFRC's annual external audit ensures appropriate use of resources and the achievement of programme outcomes. NRCS has also been active in documenting and applying lessons learnt and best practices in the design of new programmes.

How we work

The IFRC's vision is to:

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

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

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

Contact information

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

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- Please send all funding pledges to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org.

[<Budget summary and map below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

MAANP001 - Nepal

Budget 2011

Budget 2011

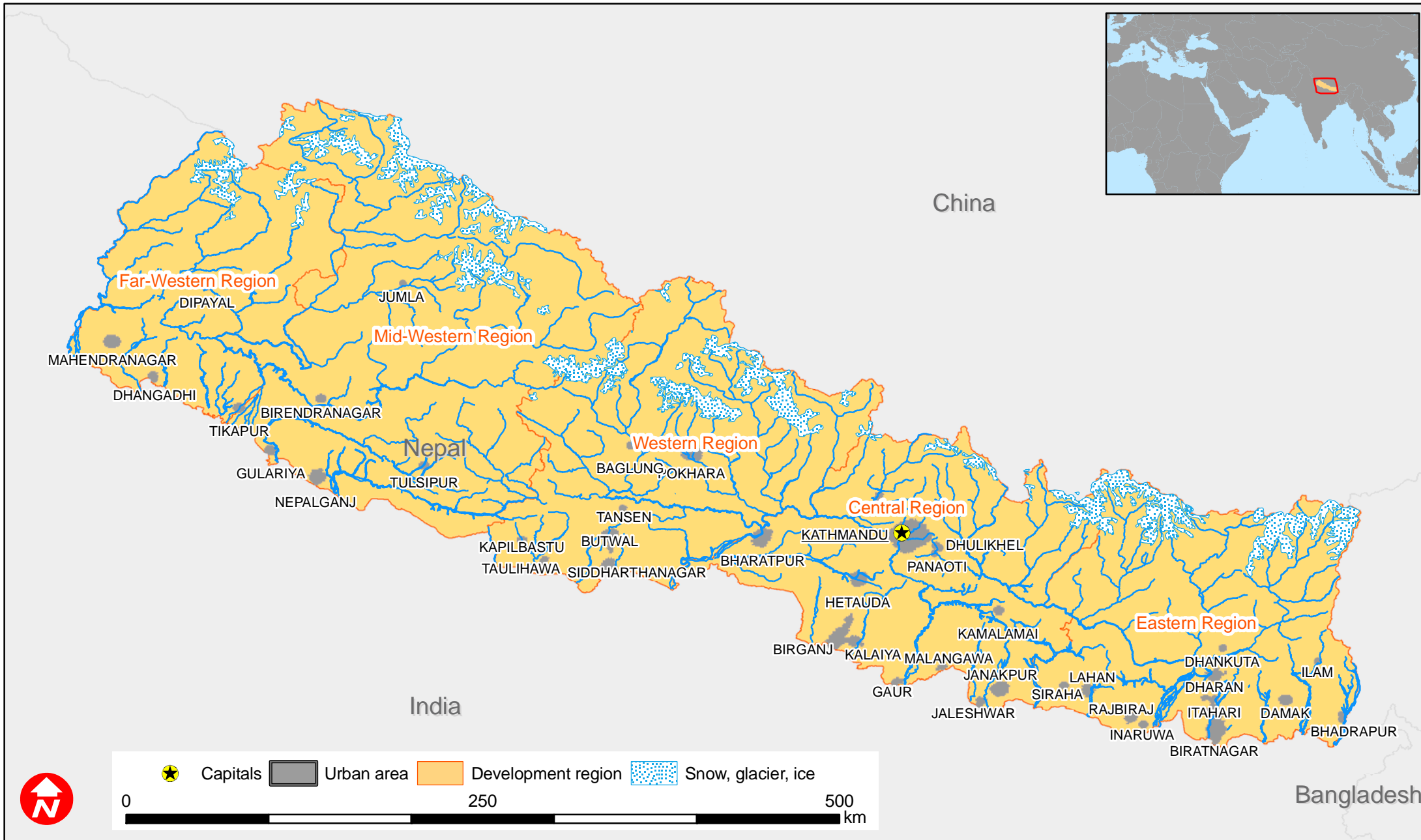
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	Total
Supplies	29,222	43,807	11,920			84,948
Land, vehicles & equipment	50,437	17,093	5,850	217		73,597
Transport & Storage	9,271	17,403	7,679	473		34,826
Personnel	81,085	86,088	128,327	4,377	78,400	378,276
Workshops & Training	165,796	301,396	135,685	10,219		613,095
General Expenditure	41,956	72,446	38,984	3,865		157,251
Depreciation						
Contributions & Transfers						
Programme Support Services Contingency	24,555	34,985	21,349	1,245	5,096	87,230
Total Budget 2011	402,321	573,217	349,793	20,397	83,496	1,429,224



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



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Map data sources: ESRI, GIST, GRUMP, Devinfo, Federation