

Plan 2010-2011



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Nepal

Executive summary

Nepal is a mountainous country with high peaks, steep slopes and rugged terrain. It also has a fragile geomorphic condition and volatile tectonic processes which leads to variable climatic conditions which expose it to multiple hazards, most prominently earthquakes, floods, landslides, fires, avalanches, storms and cold waves. Moreover, high population growth, poor economic condition, unplanned settlement, low literacy rate and challenging topography have enhanced the vulnerability. Nepal ranks 11th most vulnerable country for earthquakes and 30th for floods in the world¹. Thousands of people are affected every year by floods and landslides, which hit the country on a recurring basis. In the last eight years, 2,206 people died as a result of natural disasters in Nepal². Climate change has also become another burning issue for the country. In 2008, about 72,000 people were displaced by the Koshi floods that hit the eastern Terai and flash floods in the western region of the country. The Kathmandu valley in particular is at high risk from earthquakes. The situation is worsened by rapid urbanization, related urban planning problems and poor infrastructure (including poor public health and disaster management services), which increase the vulnerability of people during disaster and non-disaster times.

Successful elections were held in April 2008 and power was transformed peacefully from monarchism to a democratic republic system. However, the peace process – including the drafting of the Constitution for the new Republic – has been slow, while the expectation of the people is high. Frequent strikes and blockades called by different agitation groups and sporadic violence such as kidnapping, assassination and bomb blasting have affected people all over the country. The severe power shortages, price hike in the essential commodities like rice, vegetables and pulses, and the significant economic downturn has contributed to the human suffering in the country. The 2008-2009 winter drought in Nepal was the worst on record, and affected 1.5 million people in the mid- and far-western regions of Nepal. An estimated 700,000 people required immediate food support provided by the World Food Programme. In addition, the global financial crisis has continued to reduce demands for migrant workers, which has a negative effect on remittances.

In this context, the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) being the largest humanitarian organization in the



Nepal Red Cross Society's first aid volunteers providing first aid service during a simulation exercise. Photo: Nepal Red Cross Society.

¹World disaster risk report, 2003

² EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database www.em-dat.be

country, provides assistance to the most vulnerable population through its 75 district chapters (district branches), 1,363 sub-chapters (sub-branches), 4,858 junior/youth circles, more than 200,000 trained volunteers and 1,020,000 members. The national society is currently operating under its fifth development plan for 2008-2010.

The International Federation has committed to support the NRCS with funds and technical inputs to achieve the goals defined under the NRCS's fifth development plan (2008-2010), which is aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda goals: disaster management, health and care in the community, promotion of Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values, and capacity building. In addition to the core programme areas, the NRCS seeks support in establishing a management support mechanisms, with one priority of building further capacity of its planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) unit.

With the support of the International Federation, the NRCS will focus on disaster risk reduction (DRR), HIV and organizational development with volunteer management. Diversity/ social inclusion and gender, as well as humanitarian values are cross-cutting issues in all its programmes. The International Federation will continue to support community based disaster risk reduction programme (CBDRR) and the harmonization of DRR approaches through its Global Alliance on DRR; it will further enhance the NRCS's capacity for disaster preparedness, especially in the areas of contingency planning, emergency shelter, emergency water and sanitation, and recovery. In addition, the International Federation plans to continue its support for the community-based first aid, HIV, and pandemic preparedness programmes including preparedness for a possible outbreak of influenza A/H1N1.

The programmatic priorities are supported by the new operating models, the Global Alliance on DRR and HIV, and the "lighter" Operational Alliance for organizational development and disaster risk reduction. The Operational Alliance for the community development programme has been running since the beginning of 2008 and motivated other departments to start a harmonization process.

Activities in humanitarian values will specifically aim to address the complex social context, state of agitation and the post-conflict situation of Nepal, while the volunteer management component will include youth, diversity/social inclusion and gender development to empower young people, women and marginalized people to be part of the decision-making process in their communities and at all levels of the national society. For the newly-established management support mechanisms at the NRCS, funding is needed in the areas of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, human resource management, as well as for the setting up a new unit for resource mobilization and marketing.

This plan targets to reach approximately 880,300 persons over two years, including:

- disaster management: 270,000 persons (129,600 male and 140,400 female),
- health and care: 489,300 persons (195,780 male and 293,520 female),
- organizational development: 101, 000 persons (56,000 male and 45,000 female), and
- humanitarian values: 20,000 persons (10,000 male and 10, 000 female).

The total budget for 2010 is CHF 1,590,543 (USD 1.54 million or EUR 1.04 million) and for 2011 is CHF 1,718,022 (USD 1.66 million or EUR 1.13 million).

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

Country context

The population of Nepal is 25.88 million with an estimated growth rate of 2.27per cent³. The country is geographically diverse and broadly divided in to three regions, i.e. mountains, hills and plains (Terai). About 7.3 per cent of the population lives in the mountains and 44.2 per cent in the hills while 48.5 per cent in the Terai (land coverage 23 per cent)⁴.

³ CBS, 2006

⁴ MoHA, 2002

Nepal is one of the least developed countries in the world, ranking 142 out of 173 nations on the UNDP Human Development Index⁵. The country features in the 'low human development' category with a gross domestic product per capita on purchasing power parity of USD 1,653⁶. A significant portion of the population (30.9 per cent) lives below the poverty line⁷ and has to survive on less than USD 1 per day⁸.

Illiteracy, poor health education, discrimination based on caste, as well as inadequate government systems and support are the major social problems that push the country away from development. Furthermore, about 75,000 people are estimated to be HIV positive⁹ and the social stigma and discrimination based on ethnicity, gender and HIV is very strong and widespread. However, there has been significant decrease in the maternal mortality and infant mortality rates in the recent years.

The following indicators present the overall status of Nepal:

	Particulars	Status up to 2007
1	Newly born infant mortality rate (Per thousand In Live Birth)	34
2	Infant mortality rate (Per thousand)	48
3	Maternal mortality rate (Per hundred thousand)	281
4	Female taking maternity services from trained manpower (%)	23.4
5	Safe drinking water (Benefited population)	77
6	% of the population with sanitation facilities	46
7	Literacy rate (%)- above 6 years	63
8	Literacy rate (%)- above 15 years	52
9	Net enrollment in the primary education	87.4
10	Human development index	0.527
11	Economic growth	2.5+
12	Agriculture sector growth (%)	0.7+
13	Non-agriculture sector growth (%)	3.6+
14	Population below poverty (%)	31
15	Employment growth rate (%)	3
16	Family planning contraceptive users (%)	48
17	Total fertility rate (15-49 years female)	3.1
18	District headquarters linked with road facilities (No.)	63
19	Telephone and mobile services (Per 100 Population)	6.5
20	Electricity generation (Megawatt)	560

Source: Three Year Interim Plan (2006/07) - 2009/10), National Planning Commission 2007

Nepal has been rolling out a socio-political reformation following the Comprehensive Peace Accord concluded between the Government of Nepal and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoists) on November 21 2006 and the successful election of April 2008. The Maoists (former insurgents) won the most seats in the Constituent Assembly and led the government of the newly established Republic for about nine months, but has since moved into political opposition.

In addition to the political process, the southern and eastern parts of Nepal have been 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 those areas while *bandhas*

⁵ UNDP Human Development Index, 2007/2008

⁶ IMF, 2008

⁷ UNDP, 00-07

⁸ UNDP, 00-06

⁹ National Centre for AIDS and STD Control, Nepal 2008

(blockades) and general strikes are frequent. These episodes have halted production and of goods, leading to severe shortages in the country. While the state has gone through the process of restructuring and reconstruction, the NRCS has been implementing its fifth development plan (2008-10) in line with the Interim Plan of Nepal (2006/07 - 2009/10) for the same period and the International Federation's Strategy 2010 and the Federation of the Future. Programmes are running for disaster preparedness, disaster risk reduction, relief and recovery, community development, HIV/AIDS prevention and care, preparedness for pandemics, first aid, blood service, eye care and others.

In order to respond to the new realities of Nepal, increased capacity in volunteers management including human resource management have become more essential for the NRCS. Simultaneously, the NRCS envisages further needs and challenges of diversity and gender, inclusiveness at various levels of organization and capacity building besides its efforts for promotion of humanitarian values, non-discrimination and respect for human dignity.

Analyzing the internal and external environment, this appeal has been developed for 2010 and 2011. Considering the challenges for humanitarian actors in Nepal and the further need to strengthen capacity of NRCS, particularly in time of natural disaster, cooperation from within and outside the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement is requested.

National Society priorities and current work with partners

The NRCS has an entrenched culture for long-term development planning and is guided by its fifth development plan (2008-2010), which defines its priorities until 2010 in its four core areas of work. To improve its overall performance, the NRCS has set the following strategic directions:

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

The NRCS has emphasized humanitarian values, with a focus on the people, integrity, diversity, leadership, innovation, and social integration. The NRCS has also updated its country Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) document in line with the fifth development plan.

Under the fifth development plan, the national society will strengthen the delivery and implementation structure of the organization by giving equal priority to strengthening the core management support services including legal and statutory affairs, finance and human resource management, administration and logistic, external/international relationships, communication/marketing/advocacy, resource mobilization, and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Last year, the NRCS established a management support service department (MSSD) for implementing the fifth development plan (2008-2010). It is expected to function in close coordination with core programme areas. Although the finance, communication and human resources management are common functions for the core programme areas, they will work independently in close coordination with MSSD. It will coordinate and provide policy level guidance to ensure standardization, consistency and quality development of activities under all core programmes. Priority of MSSD is to build a strong planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting section that will be responsible for facilitating the overall planning process, keep in track the implementation and compliance with the policies, development plan and strategies, standardize proposal and reporting frameworks, and maintain the quality of reviews and evaluations.

The programmes will apply a comprehensive and integrated approach to programme management for more realistic and sustainable interventions. The aim is to integrate the various programmes of disaster management, health, organizational development and humanitarian values to meet the needs of the vulnerable in a more holistic way and in line with an Integrated Programming Approach (IPA) initiative implemented in South Asia and the goals of the fifth NRCS development plan.

The International Federation’s support plan for 2010-11 has set a clear programmatic focus on disaster risk reduction and HIV, with the other services working around the focal programmes. Under Global Agenda goal 3, the volunteer management programme component will include youth and gender components and the whole programme will be better linked to disaster management and health. It is envisaged that both volunteer management and principles and values will operate as service providers to the programmes. The current “management support team meetings” at the NRCS are used as a coordination body to make sure that programmes are properly linked with each other and mechanisms are described/ developed to fund organizational development and principles and values activities through the large programmes.

The priority programmes under the plan 2010-11 will be guided by the new operating models of the International Federation, i.e. the Global Alliances on DRR and HIV, as well as the applied Operational Alliance models at the NRCS, most notably the successfully implemented Operational Alliance on the community development programme as well as the newly rolled out lighter versions for organizational development and DRR. Through the application of the new operating models, the NRCS will not only enhance its coordination with partners, but it also plans to further harmonize approaches and scale up its activities not only in quantitative, but also qualitative terms. So far, the partners supporting NRCS through different Operational Alliances are the International Federation, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and partner national societies, which includes the Austrian, British, Belgian-F, Danish, Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross Societies.

In addition to the long-term programmes, the NRCS is frequently involved in emergency operations, especially during the yearly occurring monsoon season. Following the Emergency Appeal of 2007 for monsoon rains, the International Federation launched another emergency appeal in 2008 for the NRCS to support its relief and recovery operation to provide support to 72,000 people displaced by the floods due to the Koshi breach in the eastern Nepal and flash flood in the western Nepal. Both emergency operations were successfully closed in the course of 2009.

The NRCS has a long experience of working with a large number of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and non-Movement partners. Most of these partnerships are expected to continue for the period of this plan. The national society will continue working with the International Federation, ICRC, partner national societies, UN agencies, national/international non-governmental organizations, the Nepal Government and community level organizations, based on its country Cooperation Agreement Strategy, which was updated in 2009. Bilateral partner national societies working with the NRCS include: the Austrian, Belgian-F, British, Danish, Finnish, Hong Kong, Japanese, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norwegian and Swiss Red Cross Societies.

Partners currently supporting NRCS through the International Federation annual appeal:

	Partners	Programme components
1.	Austrian Red Cross	Federation coordination
3.	Japanese Red Cross	Capacity building in health
4.	Finnish Red Cross	Community based disaster risk reduction, youth and gender development
5.	Norwegian Red Cross	Disaster risk reduction (Global Alliance)
6.	Swedish Red Cross	Community development project, community based first aid, HIV, youth and volunteer development
7.	USAID	Humanitarian pandemic preparedness (H2P)

The non-Movement partners of NRCS are ADRA Nepal, CARE, OXFAM-GB, Save the Children, Practical Action, USAID, UNDP, UN HABITAT, UNOCHA, World Health Organization, World Food Programme, other national and international non-governmental organizations, the Nepal government and community level organizations.

Secretariat supported programmes in 2010-2011

The International Federation support plan for 2010-2011 is based on a specific request for support from the NRCS to the International Federation and jointly set priorities for capacity building interventions by the NRCS management team. During the planning process, participatory methodology was applied, including a planning workshop with NRCS senior management, directors, head of departments and programme managers supported by the PMER officer from the International Federation’s zone office in Kuala Lumpur. The draft document resulting from the planning workshop was then refined by the NRCS management support team in consolidation with the International Federation’s country office.

Disaster Management

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.

The disaster management programme budget for 2010 is CHF 424,514 and for 2011 is CHF 460,126.

Disaster management is one of the core areas of the NRCS, where disaster risk reduction and the strengthening of preparedness and response capacities of its organizational units, particularly district chapters and volunteers, are the major activities of the disaster management department of the national society. The purpose of the above mentioned programme is to enhance the coping capacity of the organization and selected communities at all levels to reduce the risk of those who are living in disaster prone areas and promote effective recovery process for those who will be affected by disaster itself. In addition to its traditional capacity building components for disaster risk management, the NRCS plans to further strengthen its emergency water and sanitation as well as emergency shelter capacity.

The development of an Operational Alliance for achieving a common understanding on NRCS DRR initiatives will be done jointly by the NRCS, the International Federation and the operating partner national societies with the NRCS taking the lead. After the development of a comprehensive DRR framework, the Operational Alliance will harmonize the different DRR programmes at the NRCS. This will also be linked to the NRCS’s ongoing analysis and commitment to the Global Alliance on DRR. Following the recommendations from the Asia gender and disaster management workshop, which was held in Kathmandu in June 2008, the NRCS has set as a high priority the increased involvement of women in its disaster management activities.

The NRCS remains the key actor in the area of disaster response in Nepal, which is characterized by being the only humanitarian organization who is an ex-officio member of the government’s disaster response mechanisms at all levels. Besides this recognition, given its spread throughout the country and its chain of 27 strategically located warehouses, the NRCS remains the lead agency in reaching the vulnerable/ affected communities with non-food relief support.

In addition, the NRCS plays a vital role in response coordination by being the national partner of the International Federation in its role as permanent shelter cluster lead in Nepal. A departure from the relief and response architecture of the disaster management programme came with a community based disaster preparedness programme beginning in 1997. Since then, the NRCS DRR programmes have been brought in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action and the International Federation's Framework for Community Safety and Resilience as well as the Global Agenda on DRR, emphasizing on building safer and resilient communities by using a community based approach. This is intended to address the local needs by identifying and accessing appropriate indicators and measurement tools, imparting skills, knowledge and framing guidelines for disaster risk management by beneficiary communities.

At the same time, it also has focused on institutional capacity development of the society in reference to disaster risk reduction. For this, NRCS has been designing some risk reduction activities for communities. Equal emphasis has been given to design programmes/activities for national, regional, district and community level. NRCS is involved in training, small scale structural and non-structural mitigation activities along with awareness generation to manage and reduce the risk of disasters in Nepal. NRCS has been facilitating the most vulnerable communities to be prepared for disasters.

In addition, an NRCS project proposal is under way for climate change adaptation. Nepal is one of the most highly impacted countries by the climate change phenomenon. NRCS programmes will focus on raising awareness and mitigating the risks arising due to climate change and its adverse effects in the form of recurrent and more intense disasters.

Programme component 1: Organizational preparedness and disaster management planning.

Outcome: NRCS capacity for emergency response and early recovery is further enhanced and targeted beneficiaries' livelihood options are secured.

Key activities

- Update and roll out the NRCS contingency plan and upgrade the NRCS emergency operation centre (continuation).
- Collect geographical information system (GIS) data of additional districts and organize GIS training for staff.
- Work on emergency water and sanitation e.g. procurement of disposal jerry can, water treatment liquids, and establishment of tube-wells, small water schemes.
- Conduct eight district disaster response team trainings for NRCS staff and volunteers encouraging women to participate.
- Prepare guidelines on emergency shelter management, and water and sanitation.
- Conduct national disaster response team training focusing on emergency shelter management, and water and sanitation involving significant number of women participants.
- Identify livelihood activities and implement in the community based on vulnerability capacity assessment.
- Conduct basic disaster management training to community people encouraging significant number of women to participate.
- Organize simulation drill exercise.
- Support communities for the livelihood initiatives; irrigation pumps, raised hand pumps, toilet construction, incident command systems, bio-gas interventions.

The component aims to support emergency preparedness and response mechanism through the provision of institutional capacity building support, various level of response training and equipping of emergency response kits. Similarly, livelihood and water and sanitation activities will also be incorporated in this programme. NRCS has good experience in working in the area of water and sanitation and this is a strong element in the development programmes, including disaster management. However, creating capacities on emergency water and sanitation is a priority for this plan period.

In addition, the component will also provide the support to further equip the NRCS disaster management centre at headquarters level. Past experiences have revealed that the disaster management centre could play a considerable role to coordinate the relief operation at the headquarters level.

The Koshi flood response showed the vital role of NRCS as the provider of non-food relief items, including emergency shelter, for the affected people. In this regards, the NRCS was a vital part of emergency shelter cluster coordination during this operation. Since 2008, all humanitarian efforts in Nepal are coordinated based on the cluster approach of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. The International Federation has agreed to lead the permanent shelter cluster with a focus on capacity building for the NRCS in order to take over the cluster lead in the course of 2010.

Further strengthening of the recovery capacity of the NRCS will be based on existing experience in rehabilitating disaster-affected communities. The NRCS is currently implementing a pilot recovery project for a community affected by floods and landslides in 2007. This project will take into account learning from the emerging trends in disaster recovery and will be well documented to disseminate best practices in the context of Nepal throughout the national society.

Programme component 2: Community preparedness.

Outcome: NRCS community-based DRR (CBDRR) programme is enhance through the institutionalization of school safety and the promotion of a culture of safety within schools and communities.

Key activities:

- Achieve the culture of safety and safe schooling through the implementation of risk reduction measures both in schools and communities.
- Carry out vulnerability capacity assessment of schools and nearby communities and renovate vulnerable schools.
- Prepare and execute community-based disaster preparedness/response plans.
- Carry out small scale risk reduction activities.
- Conduct disaster management/first aid training for students and community people.
- Organize disaster response awareness campaigns and form disaster response unit at the community level.
- Conduct disaster management and CBDRR training of trainer and CBDRR course training.
- Strengthen coordination with the partner national societies and International Federation to promote Operational Alliance (light) DRR and facilitate the Global Alliance on DRR issues.
- Develop Operational Alliance (light) DRR guidelines and modalities.
- Gender mainstreaming in DRR ongoing activities in the NRCS.
- Visibility by communication/case study/publication materials, documentary.

The CBDRR programme aims to enhance the capacity of schools/community to prepare for better response and mitigate the impact of disaster through promoting a disaster safety culture. The NRCS plans to expand the programme to most vulnerable districts in the coming years.

To build the capacity for sustainable disaster risk reduction, a comprehensive strategy for vulnerability and risk assessment will be developed involving various stakeholders from the government, educational and technical institutions, professional institutions, local community, and even private companies. Their activities will be integrated into the planning and development strategy for wider information exchange. These new multi-disciplinary relations are important components in building a comprehensive and sustainable disaster risk reduction programme.

The NRCS is also an active member national society working as part of the Global Alliance on DRR. Through the Global Alliance, the NRCS aims to reduce the risks of vulnerable communities by increasing the capacities of these communities to cope with and respond to disasters. The Global Alliance programme is based on an analysis of local hazards and risks and will be implemented with a community based approach by enabling the community to identify its needs and setting priorities for disaster risk reduction. The programme targets 50 communities across ten districts in the initial phase and aims to address another 25 communities across five districts in the second phase.

b) Potential risks and challenges

As the country is in a post-conflict phase, political unrest still prevails. It is foreseen that this instability may remain in the coming years; thus, a well-functioning coordination mechanism with concerned stakeholders needs to be in place to implement the programmes without duplicating resources which is very crucial for a country like Nepal. The economic vulnerability of the community may hinder certain interventions required from the target groups to meet the expected outcomes.

The NRCS disaster management department will provide technical inputs to the district chapters for project intervention. Cooperation and support for project implementation is highly important; this is why

the NRCS has emphasized the participation and inclusion of local organization and concerned stakeholders to sustain the programme after handover to the community. Similarly, the NRCS will focus on the maximum utilization of the local resources at local level.

Health and Care

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and promote public health in emergencies.

The health and care programme budget for 2010 is CHF 817,092 and for 2011 is CHF 880,963.

The health and care programmes are in line with global health strategies, guidelines and initiatives.

The overall purpose of the health and care programme is to improve the health status of targeted communities and reduce their vulnerability through community based health and care services. As NRCS aims to reach the most 'difficult to reach' population with its health services, all projects under health and care are community based and focused on rural areas where the services provided by the government and international and local non-governmental organization sectors are inadequate and inaccessible. NRCS works strategically and in a coordinated manner with other agencies and prioritizes its implementation focussing on the gaps that are identified. Considering the limited capacities of the government on the community level, the NRCS is acting auxiliary to the government and supporting its efforts in achieving the Millennium Development Goals and thus improving the health of the most vulnerable communities.

The plan to achieve this is through three components namely: community based first health, HIV/AIDS and human pandemic preparedness

Programme component 1: Community based health and first aid (CBHFA).
<p>Outcome: Capacity of communities to manage injuries and illnesses during normal times and disasters is enhanced.</p> <p>Key activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community based health and first aid and community based disaster preparedness (CBDP) training of trainers for 48 people in four districts and CBHFA trainings for 96 volunteers, and CBDP trainings for 96 teacher sponsors, 96 juniors and youth Red Cross members. • Conduct basic first aid training for 96 teacher sponsor, 96 junior and youth members and 96 community level volunteers and worker of local health units of government. • Establish 36 disaster and CBHFA relief funds to support community people at the time of emergencies. • Conduct pre-feasibility study for village development committee selection (RRA tools) and four community surveys using PRA tools to organize and sensitize the community people on their priority problems, needed actions and resources. • Conduct at least 24 social mobilization activities through community volunteers such as first aid, health and sanitation awareness campaign, safe motherhood day, posters, "talk for positive health behaviours" programme, sanitation week, etc. • Provide emergency response equipment /tent/helmet etc. in four districts. • Conduct participatory health and sanitation transformation training in the communities. • Conduct needs based human resource development training and workshop (non-governmental organization management training, report writing training, planning, monitoring and supervision training, management training, etc.) for related to CBHFA programme.

Community-based first aid targets to address the needs of the vulnerable communities through a new

CBHFA in action approach which brings together health promotion, injury prevention and response, disaster preparedness and response, disaster risk reduction into an integrated and comprehensive programme, in order to meet the needs of the community at large. This approach is expected to bring about integrated response in the NRCS's health sector. The issues of gender and diversity will also be considered in all phases of the programme cycle together with promotion of Red Cross principles and humanitarian values. The programme will be expanded in two districts each in 2010 and 2011. Priorities will be focused on incorporating CBHFA approach in community based trainings, increasing the number of CBHFA volunteers and building their capacities.

Programme component 2: HIV and AIDS

Outcome: Contribution to the reduction of new cases of HIV according to the Global Alliance Framework.

Key activities:

- Increase knowledge, and improve sexual behaviour and practices of target people.
- Empower target people with relevant life skills and information, education and communication/behaviour change communication for HIV prevention.
- Improve access to voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) centres and youth-friendly sexual health information/services.
- Enhance voluntary non-remunerated blood donation in the project districts.
- Increase access of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) to education and basic health care.
- Provide home based care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS.
- Form, empower and mobilize people living with HIV (PLHIV) support groups for positive prevention.
- Support and mobilize PLHIV networks for advocacy.
- Implement HIV workplace guidelines.
- Empower women in the project areas to take informed decisions on their sexual and reproductive health issues.
- Update and use relevant HIV policy and guidelines.
- Coordinate NRCS HIV programmes within national programmes and the programmes of other key players.
- Increase involvement of Red Cross volunteers (target groups) in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS programmes.
- Build capacity of Red Cross volunteers and staff through integrated HIV- CBHFA approach.

As part of the Global Alliance on HIV, existing HIV/AIDS interventions will be scaled-up to reach a higher number of people with an improved quality of services. The programme completes its first five-year cycle in Surkhet, Doti and Jhapa in December, 2009. New HIV/AIDS programmes have been implemented in Kaski and Dolakha since April and June, 2009 respectively. Through the appeal, the programme will be expanded in six new vulnerable districts including Dolakha and Kaski. The programme will focus on strategic priorities of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy (2006-2011) and support it to fill the resource and intervention gaps. Therefore, other than migrants, PLHIV and youth in general, it is important that other most-at-risk populations, e.g. commercial sex workers, uniformed forces,

injecting drug users are also planned to be addressed through NRCS's HIV programme. In Dolakha district, the programme aims to focus on HIV through CBHFA approach. The priorities of NRCS HIV programme will be on prevention, expanding care and support to people living with HIV and affected communities through livelihood, nutritional and educational support, establishing crisis care centers; reduce HIV related stigma and discrimination and strengthen the capacity of NRCS to efficiently and effectively deliver scaled up and sustainable HIV interventions in close collaboration with other partners. In-country resource identification and mobilization will also be a priority for the NRCS in the coming years. Apart from these, strengthening monitoring and reporting of all NRCS HIV activities through the Global Alliance framework will be highly emphasized and expected to be significant.

Programme component 3: Humanitarian pandemic preparedness
<p>Outcome: Capacity of NRCS is enhanced to provide emergency health services to the people affected by human pandemics.</p> <p>Key activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop pandemic preparedness plans and protocols for strengthening community resilience in the areas of health, food security and livelihood. • Organize a pandemic preparedness planning facilitation training/workshop for NRCS headquarter and district staff. • Establish and support an NRCS pandemic influenza unit. • Conduct district trainers’ trainings on pandemic mitigation and influenza case management at household and community. • Conduct pandemic preparedness trainings for district/local health professionals in three project districts (two in each district) • Develop/conduct radio programmes on pandemic prevention and mitigation focusing on non-pharmaceutical interventions at household and community levels (NRCS capacity building). • Support technical development of PI staff and NRCS focal persons through trainings, conferences and exchange visits. • Establish an NRCS inter-departmental coordination mechanism to ensure project practices and experiences are shared and integrated in relevant programmes. • Map and engage key national and district partners through an information sharing platform and relevant activities.

Humanitarian pandemic preparedness will emphasize on building institutional capacity for the timely provision of health services during human pandemics. NRCS will continue to raise awareness on influenza pandemic preparedness in terms of recognizing and managing it. The plan is to expand the programme in four districts. The priority areas are building capacities of the local Red Cross units and volunteers, government authorities and civil society organizations to provide emergency services through a strengthened coordination mechanism during influenza pandemic and support the national pandemic preparedness plan. Coordination mechanisms with stakeholders will be strengthened at all levels to deliver emergency services efficiently during pandemics.

b) Potential risks and challenges

As the country is in a post-conflict phase, political unrest still prevails. It is foreseen that this instability may remain in the coming years; thus, a well-functioning coordination mechanism with concerned stakeholders needs to be in place to implement the programmes without duplicating resources which is very crucial for a country like Nepal. The economic vulnerability of the community may hinder certain interventions required from the target groups to meet the expected outcomes. Sustainability of the programme is foreseen as a major challenge. Therefore, the district planning for 2009 prioritizes an integrated approach through capacity building of the district chapters, coordination and local resource mobilisation to carry out health care activities.

Delay in funding may also pose a challenge to timely accomplish the planned activities. Displacement of trained human resources from community may deplete the ratio of health and care services in the long run.

Organizational Development/Capacity Building

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
Enhance local community, civil society and NRCS’s capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.

Organizational development/capacity building programme budget for 2010 is CHF 324,447 and for 2011 is CHF 350,488.

The overall purpose of the programme is to further develop and strengthen organizational and management capacity of the NRCS at all levels to perform as a well-functioning national society. For this, the NRCS has launched its Operational Alliance light on organizational development. A task force has formed and a consultant has been hired to support the drafting of an organizational development framework including an organizational development policy, strategy and plan and a partner's mapping.

The International Federation, the ICRC and all in-country partner national societies are part of the Operational Alliance light working under the chairmanship of the NRCS.

For efficient and effective implementation of humanitarian services to the vulnerable community, the NRCS has been focusing on building the capacity of the local volunteers including youth and gender programmes since 2005. Since then, the NRCS has developed a volunteer management and gender policy for effective implementation of the programme. Through the policies, the differences between volunteerism and membership at branch level were clearly defined. The International Federation supported programme has enhanced the leadership and service delivery capacities of local volunteers including women, whose membership and participation is gradually increasing in the national society.

As outlined in its fifth development plan (2008-2010), and to support the programme departments to achieve the set goals, the NRCS has set up a management support service department. The components of this mechanism comprise of a) legal and statutory affairs, b) human resource management, c) general/personnel administration, d) PMER, e) external/international relationships, f) communication/marketing/advocacy, g) finance and resource management. In the past year, the NRCS has already established a respective management support service department for implementing the spirit of the plan. The department will function in close coordination with core programme areas like disaster management, health, community development and organizational development. Some of the areas of the MSSD are currently supported by core funds of the NRCS others are partially supported by the larger programmes. The International Federation is requested to support the NRCS in building its capacity in the area of PMER, human resources and resource mobilization.

<p>Programme component 1: Volunteer management.</p> <p>Outcome 1: A volunteer management system is further strengthened, and leadership capacity of volunteers enhanced at different levels</p> <p>Key activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish volunteer management system in all 75 district chapters. • Conduct trainings on database system to volunteer and staff of 75 district chapters. • Reprint 1,000 copies of volunteer management manual and distribute to district chapters and sub-chapters. • Conduct five volunteer management trainings for governances and officers of district chapters as a focal group for volunteer management in 55 district chapters. • Conduct three leadership and team building trainings to 70 volunteers of 35 districts. • Access and disseminate web to 65 district chapters during three regional seminars. • Conduct three volunteer management training of trainers for 75 volunteers of 75 district chapters (one from each district chapter). <p>Outcome 2: Capacity of the junior/youth members and volunteers of the society in providing effective and qualitative services to vulnerable communities increased.</p> <p>Key activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct junior/youth camps in each of six programme districts.
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- Conduct youth leadership training of trainers (five days, four persons from each programme district chapter).
- Conduct leadership management training for junior/youth in each programme district.
- Conduct programme monitoring, supervision, follow up and evaluation in the programme districts and provide facilitation support to other districts in needs.
- Develop infrastructure of junior/youth volunteer manual in four new districts except the programme districts.
- Deploy four youth volunteers to work as youth volunteers in four districts.

Outcome 3: Participation of women at all levels of the national society is increased.

Key activities:

- Conduct national level trainings on gender for women members, district staff and key volunteers.
- Organize district level gender trainings for district chapters, sub-chapters, women development committees and staff.
- Provide financial support to the women development committees for implementing their plan of action for gender sensitization activities in follow up and phased-out district chapters and sub-chapters.
- Raise awareness on diversity and gender issues in both headquarters and project districts.
- Organize women membership campaign programme in all the project districts.
- Integrate gender issues in all core programmes of NRCS.
- Organize different skilled based trainings and provide financial support to the most vulnerable women to start income generation activities in four districts in each year.
- Provide educational support to the most vulnerable talented girls for their further study in the high school level in four project districts each year.
- Provide financial support to establish an emergency fund to supporting the women in their business and establish an education fund for supporting the most vulnerable talented girls for their further study in follow up district chapters.

The database of volunteers will be further set up in the district chapters and strengthened at the national headquarters. So far, 40 districts have set up a manual data base and amongst these, 30 have been updated to a web-based database by the headquarters. The NRCS's plan is to complete the set up of databases in all districts and update the web database in 2010 and 2011.

Youth and women will be encouraged to become volunteers by developing encouraging slogans during the advertisement, short listing and interview process. They will be trained in topics like volunteer management, leadership development, gender and diversity as per the needs assessment. Volunteers will be involved in different phases of the programmes in the community and in emergency situations. Skill based volunteers in different sectors will work in an integrated way to respond to natural and manmade disasters, epidemic/pandemic situations and programme level activities in the community level. The district chapters will have a volunteer mobilization system and procedure to work efficiently and in an integrated manner.

Referring to the integrated programme approach, the three components under volunteer management will be closely interlinked with each other and also with the disaster management and health programmes at the NRCS. The gender unit at the NRCS plans for a gender focal person to act more in an advisory role for other programmes rather than as an implementer only.

Programme component 2: Strengthening support service mechanisms.

Outcome 1: Feasibility study for human resource development institute is carried out, appropriate plans and strategies are developed and managerial capacity for human resource management is strengthened at different levels.

Key activities:

- Prepare, implement and maintain appropriate human resource policies, strategies, guidelines and other procedural documents.
- Carry out a feasibility study for the establishment of a human resource development institute at

the NRCS.

- Develop, install and update software and data records of facilitators/trainers/institutions.
- Organize trainings and development activities on human resources affiliated with national and international recognised institutes.
- Develop/enhance capacity of human resources at the society.

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

Key activities:

- Develop infrastructure of PMER and strengthen its capacity.
- Standardize project management cycle and improve coordination mechanism.
- Conduct project planning and logical framework development workshop for the PMER focal persons in the national headquarters.
- Conduct project management cycle and report writing training for the PMER staff and PMER focal persons in the national headquarters.
- Strengthen the management information system between PMER and programmes/projects.

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

Key activities:

- Organize a management retreat for fundraising and review the fundraising strategy of the NRCS.
- Explore the consolidation of communication/marketing/advocacy with fundraising and assign a focal person for fundraising.
- Enhance cooperation with the corporate sector.

Following the human resource study, which was carried out in 2007, the NRCS will initiate the implementation of its human resource management plan (e.g. recruitment, retention, motivation, performance management, career development, etc.) and human resource development institute as a continuous education centre/training centre on management and other Red Cross related on-job-training with professional training. As indicated in the human resource management plan (study document on NRCS/human resource sector), the national society has started a human resource management project for two year 2009/2010. The main aim of the project is to increase quality and quantity of NRCS programmes and activities.

Within the MSSD, the NRCS has envisaged a strong PMER section that will be responsible for facilitating the overall planning process, keep in track the implementation and compliance with the policies, development plan and its strategies, standardize proposals and reporting frameworks and maintain the quality of review and evaluation. While doing so, the NRCS realizes the need to strengthening the PMER unit for better image and accountability of the society and also efficiently undertake core functions of the organization.

The third priority under the MSSD requested for International Federation support is the development of resource mobilization capacity at the NRCS headquarters. This component is part of a larger regional resource mobilization programme, which plans to strengthen fundraising capacities of the national societies on the national level in order to reduce dependencies from international partners. The activities for Nepal will be based on the identified actions points during the International Federation's regional fundraising summit in Delhi in February 2009.

b) Potential risks and challenges

Retaining trained volunteers due to rural-urban and cross country migration is a big challenge for the sustainability of the programme/project in the community. The national society plans to integrate some components into its 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. Women will get special priority while recruiting community motivators. In addition, the programmes will also

explore the possibility of local coordination and collaboration with relevant line agencies for trainings and refresher trainings to replace trained human resources who have migrated.

The NRCS is moving towards providing better service to the most vulnerable community including marginalized groups by strengthening and scaling up the functional, managerial, and other capacities of volunteers and staff. Need based planning skills, effective monitoring and evaluation mechanism, techniques and tools, and report writing capacity with volunteers and staff need to be scaled up through training. The NRCS has already setup the National Red Cross Training Centre to run training and for other research purpose but in absence of strong business plan, it is yet to be developed and tested.

Principles and Values

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
Promote respect for diversity and human dignity, and reduced intolerance, discrimination and social inclusion.

The principles and values programme budget for 2010 is CHF 24,490 and for 2011 is CHF 26,446.

The NRCS is an active member of the International Federation in the development and promotion of the International Disaster Response Law, Rules and Principles programme (IDRL) since its inception. The International Federation, in cooperation with NRCS, had carried out a legal research of Nepal in 2004. As the International Conference of Red Cross and Red Crescent had officially adopted the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery assistance in November 2007, the previous study needed a follow up study according to the guidelines. Therefore, NRCS, in collaboration with the IDRL unit of the Asia Pacific zone office, has developed a plan to carry out follow up legal research to identify gaps and further course of action in implementing IDRL guidelines in Nepal. Recently, the NRCS has established a legal and statutory affairs unit within the national society which now works as focal unit in this regard. Further, the Government of Nepal is moving forward a new Disaster Management Act. Therefore, it will be timely action in this field.

Promotion of the humanitarian values is a core programme that has been prioritized by the NRCS's fifth development plan. The strategy for this core programme rests on integrating it with the other core programmes of disaster management, and health and care.

With the end of years of conflict, Nepal's social landscape has undergone considerable and rapid transformation. This transformation is bringing excluded or marginalized sections of the Nepalese society to expect inclusiveness and be empowered – especially because the country's new constitution is being framed. Although the NRCS has, over years of serving vulnerable people, addressed these issues, especially through the provision of neutral and impartial humanitarian assistance, there will be a special focus on social integration and diversity while planning and implementing programmes.

Some community-based programmes of NRCS, like the community development programme and community-based disaster risk reduction programmes, have initiated integrating humanitarian values as a cross-cutting component of the programme. The image of the NRCS depends on how it is viewed by

beneficiaries of Red Cross services, stakeholders and other private and public authorities. In Nepal, there has been good experience of enhancing this image by sticking to the Movement's Fundamental Principles and translating its humanitarian values into action by the NRCS and its volunteers through their services.

Programme component 1: Humanitarian values promotion.
Outcome: Discriminatory practices reduced and inclusion enhanced through the activities of the NRCS.
Key activities:

- Integrate humanitarian values component as cross-cutting issue in the NRCS's programmes.
- Conduct training on humanitarian values promotion in district chapter level
- Share good practice of reducing discrimination, tolerance and respect to diversity.
- Orient sub-chapters/communities on humanitarian values.
- Organize youth camps on non-discrimination with the participation of 15 communities.

The humanitarian values promotion is one of the four priority areas of the NRCS. Programmes run by the NRCS will integrate humanitarian values component into community based projects. The integration will take place in planning and implementation stage of community based programmes. The integration will be seen in training activities, selection of the beneficiaries and publications. This will help to increase the integrity of the volunteers and staff of the Red Cross. Their impartial and neutral humanitarian actions will help reduce discrimination in the communities. Additionally, it will also help promote the good image of the national society.

Programme component 2: Dissemination of the Fundamental Principles.

Outcome: Understanding of the Fundamental Principles is improved (through integration in other core areas into their programmes and community awareness).

Key activities:

- Conduct awareness activities enhancing respect for diversity in selected community people.
- Conduct organizational image and increase activities both during normal and emergency times.

Red Cross staff, volunteers and members work in challenging situations during conflicts as well as peace time. In order for them to deliver their humanitarian services and also for them to be able to reach out to communities in need, the Red Cross needs to have safer access across the country. Promoting safer access will help make situation in favour of the Red Cross both in normal and emergency situations while simultaneously, an appreciation for the work of the Red Cross Movement in the country will increase.

Programme component 3: Communication capacity building.

Outcome: Communication capacity of the communication focal persons of the national headquarters and of the selected district chapters is improved.

Key activities:

- Conduct a week-long media training (news writing, photography, editing) for all communication focal persons of the national headquarters.
- Conduct report writing training for all communication focal persons of the national headquarters.
- Conduct training on handling communication instruments such as recorder, microphone, tape recorder, fax, photocopy, scanner, camera and radio studio instruments.

NRCS needs to have adequately trained human resources on communications at sub-chapter, chapter and central level. Under the communication strategic plan, the NRCS endeavours to develop and equip the communication focal persons at all levels. These focal persons will be trained on basic communication skills, taking pictures, beneficiary communication, news and feature writings and managing media relationships. This capacity building activity will improve the internal as well as external communication. Ultimately it will enhance the participation of different stakeholders from community to donors for more efficient humanitarian actions.

b) Potential risks and challenges

The humanitarian values component has not been a priority area for funding by Red Cross partners and donors. Hence, the programme is assumed to be integrated with other core programmes like disaster management for resource sharing and better results. Moreover, the lack of adequate trained human resources as well as infrastructure in the communication and humanitarian values department may impede in further operation and scaling-up of the programme.

The unstable political situation is another possible risk. To manage the risk, the NRCS will further strengthened its neutral and impartial image among the external audience through dissemination of Red Cross knowledge on International Humanitarian Laws and the Fundamental Principles to the political parties, civil society and the public. NRCS will further focus on promoting the behaviour of staff and volunteers in accordance with the Red Cross principles and values. Since Nepal is in a process of rapid socio-cultural transformation, the NRCS will strongly advocate for the promotion of humanitarian values in the communities.

Role of the secretariat

a) Technical programme support

The International Federation country office in Kathmandu is comprised of one International Federation representative, one national administration and liaison officer, one finance officer and a few support staff. At current, it hosts two partner national societies (Belgian-FI and Finnish Red Cross). The office will continue to provide administrative and financial support related to the programme implementation and to meet donor requirements. The International Federation representative will focus on providing support for resource mobilization for the annual plan and emergency appeals, for strategic issues and coordination. It will provide support using the new operating models on technical input for programme implementation and capacity building. In addition, the International Federation in Nepal will provide priority support for Movement coordination and international representation.

Technical support for programme implementation is facilitated by the country office and generally provided by the South Asia regional office in New Delhi or other International Federation country offices in the region. For specific areas, support is mobilized from the zonal or global level or through external consultants. This support mechanism reflects the agreement with the NRCS that the International Federation has a representative role in Nepal, implying that the programme staff is with the NRCS and its programmatic capacity is built through regional support. The NRCS's health and disaster management department have close links with the regional health and disaster management units at the South Asia regional office in New Delhi, especially in the areas of HIV, first aid and emergency preparedness and response. Organizational development and humanitarian values are supported by the International Federation's regional and zone office on a request basis. The newly implemented humanitarian pandemic programme is directly linked with the technical expert in the zone office in Kuala Lumpur while keeping the health unit at the South Asia regional office informed. The NRCS DRR programme, through its different projects, attempts to link with aspects of climate change, given that this is a priority.

For narrative and financial reporting support, the International Federation office in Nepal is closely linked with the PMER unit at the regional office and the zone finance unit to make sure that reports are of good quality and timely. Support on strategic issues, e.g. development plan and cooperation agreement strategy, implementation of Operational Alliances and the Global Agenda will be provided or facilitated by the International Federation country representative. Fundraising support for the International Federation supported programmes will be provided by the zone office in Kuala Lumpur in establishing and maintaining donor relations.

b) Partnership development and coordination

In addition to the coordination activities with international partners in Nepal, the International Federation office has been an active advocate of the national society's neutrality and its auxiliary status with the government. This advocacy role has not only been carried out during international meetings, but also with relevant government authorities and the media. The International Federation office is frequently representing and advocating for the national society and its role during disaster response. Relationships with major donors in the country, such as the European Commission, ECHO, USAID, Global Fund, etc, are established to advocate for the NRCS and its programmes.

With the NRCS having many partners within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and among international organizations and donors, one of the major priorities for the International Federation office in Nepal is coordination and relationship management. The NRCS is part of the Global Alliance on HIV and disaster risk reduction and has rolled out the Operational Alliance model to organizational

development and DRR after successfully implementing the Operational Alliance for the community development programme. The new operating models of the Federation of the Future aim to bring partners together to harmonize programme frameworks. With the NRCS in a leading role, the International Federation has taken a strong supportive role for both operating models.

After the adoption of the fifth development plan 2008 - 2010, the NRCS has updated its existing CAS with the support of the International Federation and the input of partners. Two of the four partner national societies in the country – the Belgian- FI and Finnish Red Cross Societies – are currently integrated under the International Federation umbrella, while the other two partner national societies – the Danish and Swiss Red Cross – keep regular and good contact with the International Federation office. The ICRC has been a strong Movement partner and coordination with the ICRC has been well-functioning through the coordination and management meetings, which serve as the Movement platform in Nepal. A memorandum of understanding for emergency preparedness and response was signed between the NRCS, ICRC and International Federation on 23 June 2009.

During natural disasters, the International Federation office in Nepal supports the NRCS in fundraising for its operations (through the emergency appeal), in giving technical support and support for managing its external relations. It is worth noting that the NRCS has been a reliable partner for some UN agencies, such as World Food Programme and UNICEF for relief in the areas of food and water, as well as sanitation and hygiene. In addition to the strong bilateral ties, the International Federation has developed a good relationship with the main international humanitarian actors in Nepal, especially those represented in the humanitarian country team of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and the disaster management team.

The national society and country office take part in the regional coordination meetings and networks such as the regional health and HIV meetings, the Disaster Management Working Group meetings as well as organizational development, PMER and communication network meetings.

c) Representation and advocacy

The International Federation office has been actively involved in coordinating with the international community in Nepal and in participating in the humanitarian country team meetings comprising UN agencies, the Red Cross Movement and international non-governmental organizations. The International Federation country office in Nepal has decided to take the shelter cluster lead in the permanent cluster system of Nepal and has thus been actively involved in the contingency planning process of the IASC and other IASC-related task. During the Koshi emergency, the cluster lead was supported with global surge capacity and an International Federation team was deployed to Nepal to coordinate the emergency shelter response.

The International Federation is leading the shelter cluster in partnership with the NRCS – the national counterpart, and UN HABITAT (recovery). The department for Urban Development and Building Construction under the Ministry for Physical Planning and Works acts as a technical line and government focal point. The cluster lead includes responsibility for preparedness measures. The

International Federation's goal is to enhance capacity of the NRCS to take over the cluster lead in 2010.

Promoting gender equity and diversity

The NRCS programmes will continue to emphasize gender balance and focus on the participation of women, especially in decision-making processes at the community and institutional levels. The gender and women development component of the volunteer development programme aims at increasing women's representation and effective participation in all levels of the national society. Some of the issues that have come up from the Asia Pacific gender and disaster management workshop are related to adopting best practices. For example, there is a high priority in the NRCS to involve women in disaster management and much of this owes to decisions of the governance.

Reflecting the social change and the empowerment of marginalized groups, social inclusion and diversity has been included as a priority issue in the fifth development plan of the NRCS. This crosscutting issue is also reflected in the humanitarian values programme, which focuses on reducing discrimination and enhancing respect for diversity by reaching out its programmes to the marginalized.

Gender equity will be endorsed in all the projects under disaster management and health and care. It will be ensured that female participation is maximized and given priority wherever possible as it contributes to the sustainability of the impact. Women, marginalized groups and indigenous groups will be exceptionally prioritized in terms of opportunities and services. To reduce discrimination in the communities and to promote respect for human dignity, gender and diversity awareness is essential for equity. To promote respect for diversity the NRCS has been carrying out youth camps. In the camps young representatives from diverse groups of people living in the communities such as single woman, differently able persons, marginalized and people living with HIV have been trained to promote diversity and fight discrimination and stigma.

Quality, accountability and learning

The NRCS has developed various manuals, guidelines and tools in order to maintain quality and consistency of the services. Likewise, human resources are being trained at different levels for ensuring quality services. The volunteer management system will be standardized and the core programmes will work with the volunteer management programme to develop a database of volunteers working in their specialised areas. This will improve knowledge management and learning. The national headquarters is providing technical input to the district chapters and NRCS volunteers in the field to establish linkage between communities and other stakeholders.

In almost all of its services, the NRCS involves community members, with the assistance of volunteers, at different stages of programme implementation including the assessment of their needs/problems; planning and implementation of activities. This is to ensure the delivery of appropriate services based on the needs of the communities, and promote local ownership leading to better sustainability of programme interventions.

Under the disaster management programme, community participation will ensure that activities are planned to address local needs and take local resources and capacities into consideration. This way, communities understand their vulnerabilities, and are trained to take action to prevent and mitigate disasters and enhancing their role in managing risks without relying on external support. Further, the involvement of all stakeholders in the planning and implementation stages of the programmes will ensure accountability.

As the majority of the health and care programme activities are community based, needs assessments are conducted using the participatory rural appraisal method and participatory learning groups are formed to carry out planned activities. The involvement of targeted groups, for example, people living with HIV, further contributes towards quality assurance.

The NRCS has been regularly conducting quarterly, half yearly and annual reviews and internal financial and performance auditing system with the participation of beneficiaries and partners in order to

maintain transparency as well as accountability. Similarly, the International Federation's external audit is carried out yearly to see and advise on the appropriate use of resources and outcome of the investment. The regional health unit has planned to carry out the final evaluation regional HIV programme in 2010. Lessons learnt and best practice will be documented and used for designing new programmes. Knowledge sharing based on experiences from the field will be carried out in an integrated way among projects, health and care and relevant areas. In addition, NRCS is going to promote social audit.

The NRCS has recognized the importance of streamlining, coordinating and strengthening PMER functions for quality and accountability. A reporting focal mechanism has been established which ensures collection, coordination and quality of the report; currently PMER in Geneva is finalizing a revision of the planning training module based on the project planning process approach and

monitoring and evaluation training. This training will be rolled out in 2010-11 to enhance the quality and accountability of programmes.

How we work	
<p>The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".</p>	<p>Global Agenda Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.• Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.• Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.• Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.
Contact information	
<p>For further information specifically related to this report, please contact:</p>	
<p>In Nepal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nepal Red Cross Society: Dev Ratna Dhakhwa, Secretary General; email: dev@nrsc.org phone: 977-1-427050, fax: 977-1-471915• International Federation Country Office in Nepal: Andrea Reisinger, International Federation Representative, email: andrea.reisinger@ifrc.org; phone: 977-1-4285843, fax: 977-1-4286048	
<p>International Federation South Asia Office in Delhi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Azmat Ulla (Head of Regional Office); phone: +91.11.2411.1125; fax: +91.11.2411.1128; email: azmat.ulla@ifrc.org• Michael Higginson (Regional Programme Coordinator); phone: +91.11.2411.1122; email: michael.higginson@ifrc.org	
<p>International Federation Asia Pacific Zone Office in Kuala Lumpur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jagan Chapagain (Deputy Head of Zone); phone: +603 9207 5702; email: jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org• Penny Elghady (Resource Mobilization and PMER Coordinator); phone: +603 9207 5775, email: penny.elghady@ifrc.org• Please send all funding pledges to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org.	

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MAANP001 - Nepal

Budget 2010 - 2011

Budget 2010

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Care	Capacity Building	Principles and Values	Coordination	Total
Supplies	90,742	27,506				118,248
Land, vehicles & equipment	7,690	30,206	8,459			46,355
Transport & Storage	27,664	4,076	4,222			35,962
Personnel	87,430	414,434	94,983			596,847
Workshops & Training	138,574	178,628	133,038	18,010		468,250
General Expenditure	44,820	109,131	62,657	4,888		221,496
Depreciation						
Contributions & Transfers						
Programme Support	27,593	53,111	21,089	1,592		103,385
Services						
Contingency						
Total Budget 2010	424,514	817,092	324,447	24,490		1,590,543

Budget 2011

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Care	Capacity Building	Principles and Values	Coordination	Total
Supplies	92,280	34,406				126,686
Land, vehicles & equipment	19,994	29,668	4,460			54,122
Transport & Storage	46,120	4,691	4,991			55,802
Personnel	110,885	415,634	96,324			622,843
Workshops & Training	112,274	224,448	164,798	19,763		521,283
General Expenditure	48,665	114,853	57,133	4,964		225,615
Depreciation						
Contributions & Transfers						
Programme Support	29,908	57,263	22,782	1,719		111,671
Services						
Contingency						
Total Budget 2011	460,126	880,963	350,488	26,446		1,718,022

