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# Nepal Annual Report

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**MAANP001**  
**30 April 2014**

**This report covers the  
period: 1 January to 31  
December 2013**

*School students practicing proper  
hand washing technique in Sukajor  
VDC of Ramechhap district.  
Photo: NRCS.*



## Overview

In 2013, Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) received a number of new contributions through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) for programmes in nearly all of the core areas of support (organisational development, disaster management, disaster risk reduction, health, humanitarian principles and values and cooperation and coordination). Most of the funding was confirmed quite late in the year, which resulted in some delays in the commencement of programmes.

The unstable political situation caused some programme delays as the country faced nation-wide and localised strikes and protests, leading to the postponement or cancellation of several regional workshops and meetings during November as the second Constitutional Assembly election was held during this month. Nevertheless, there have been significant achievements in a number of areas of development and capacity building projects reaching over 4,000 people directly of which over 1,950 were women. These projects benefited around 17,000 people indirectly. The initiation of the IFRC-funded-Koshi River Basin community resilience project brought together the NRCS departments working on community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR), water and sanitation and hygiene promotion (WatSan/HP), health, livelihoods and organisational development in the Koshi basin area. All the four strategic aims areas have been addressed.

IFRC has also been providing technical support to NRCS through the regional and zonal offices in a number of areas including logistics, organisational development, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), beneficiary communications, emergency health, and WatSan/Hygiene Promotion. Additionally, over 5,200 families (around 26,000 people) were assisted with non-food relief items during flood and response to cold waves through mobilising over 700 volunteers. Moreover, there was significant progress in the areas of strategic partnerships, Movement coordination and international representation by IFRC which helped to promote and reinforce the credibility of the Red Cross Movement as a whole in the Nepal context.

NRCS marked its Golden Jubilee year through different activities between 4 September 2012 to 4 September 2013 and the main ceremony to conclude the Golden Jubilee was held on 4 September 2013 in presence of Chairperson of the Council of Ministers as the chief guest, organising a photo exhibition and presentation of the video documentary that highlighted the work of NRCS over the years, recognition of 16 national and international persons who made outstanding contribution for the NRCS over these years, and rewarding 200

institutions and 897 persons for their contributions during different years. Furthermore, NRCS published a souvenir book and launched a silver coin, denomination of NPR 1,000, issued by the Central Bank of Nepal, to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of NRCS.

### Impact of the country context on humanitarian programmes

Despite repeated delays and hiccups, new Constituent Assembly (CA) elections were held on 19 November 2013. The elected CA is expected to complete the writing of the new constitution for Nepal. The previous CA election in 2008 was dissolved in May 2012 after it failed to agree on the constitution. General strikes were called by the political parties against the election throughout the country before the election. This has impacted the ability to take issues forward with national and local authorities as they have been focused on the current political crisis and unable to fully engage on a number of key programmes or issues of concern to the Red Cross. Nevertheless, relations with the government remain strong and positive.

Economically, Nepal faced a setback with periods of up to 12 hours load shedding per day affecting every field of business including industries, hospitals and households, and price hike in daily commodities affecting especially the one third of population living below the poverty line.

Nepal has been facing the problem of floods and landslides as major hazards, which cause recurrent disasters. Heavy monsoon rains on the last week of May and spreading to July 2013 caused floods and landslides in 29 districts throughout the country. A total of 59 people died, 29 people injured and 2,079 families (approximately 12,474 people) have been displaced due to the disaster. Following the disaster, NRCS headquarters, and district chapters and sub-chapters in the affected area involved in the rapid assessment; light search and rescue and first aid service; and distribution of non-food relief items to the 1,180 needy families in all the affected districts. The NRCS district chapters particularly Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur also got involved in providing water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services targeting the flood affected population. Similarly, food items were also distributed to affected families by mobilising the district volunteers.

Furthermore, a cold wave disrupted life in Terai districts from mid-November. Daily public life got worse with the increasing cold wave and dense fog. Mainly elderly citizens and children were affected by the cold. The Government of Nepal requested all the agencies working in the field of disaster risk management to make appropriate preparation for responding to the cold wave. NRCS headquarters dispatched 200 blankets to each of the 20 cold waves prone districts (altogether 4,000 blankets) for preparedness. Similarly, NPR 33,000 was provided to each of these districts for purchasing firewood, mobilising volunteers, coordinating and reporting.

There were some constraints and delays in the implementation of programme activities during this period due to the delay in confirmation of funding and engagement of the National Society in responding to the monsoon floods and cold waves. An additional constraint faced was strained funding coverage for some of the programme components. Despite these challenges, most of the planned activities continued to make progress as outlined in this report. These interventions were carried out in line with the NRCS's Sixth Development Plan 2011-2015.

## Working in partnership

Type of agreement	Type of partners	Agreement status
Movement Coordination Agreement	NRCS, ICRC and IFRC	Signed in July 2013
Project Agreements for IFRC funded projects	NRCS and IFRC	Signed in July 2013
Agreement for inter organisational cooperation modality	NRCS, IFRC, Practical Action and Zurich Foundation	Terms of reference (TOR) has been developed

## Progress towards outcomes

### Business Line 1: To raise humanitarian standards

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> NRCS is supported to strengthen its governance and management capacities and achieve organisational growth at all levels, to enhance its performance in reducing vulnerability in Nepal.</p>			
<p><b>Output 1.1: Strategic support and legal base</b> Provide overall strategic advice and guidance to NRCS leadership to strengthen the overall capacities and positioning of NRCS through the development of strategies and approaches to strengthen organisational development, management and governance as requested, and support NRCS to advocate for the establishment of NRCS legal base.</p>			
a) NRCS is officially recognised by an Act of Parliament.	No Red Cross Law in the country	NRCS continues to develop and improve strategies and approaches for organisational development and legal base establishment with support from IFRC as needed.	Ongoing effort/ Process <sup>1</sup>
	No accountability framework in NRCS	NRCS is supported to implement an accountability framework to further strengthen transparency and accountability at all levels throughout the organisation. <b>(Included in the DOP 2013 as well as revised LTPF)</b>	NRCS has developed accountability framework in 2013 and will be implementing it from 2014 onwards.
b) NRCS constitution is amended and compliant with Movement requirements.	No introduction of complete OCAC process in NRCS	NRCS is supported to undertake the OCAC process. <b>(Included in the DOP 2013 as well as revised LTPF)</b>	Rescheduled to commence in 2014
	NRCS has constitution of 1963 including 15th amendment, 2002 (	Not included in development operation plan (DOP) 2013	Ongoing and expected to complete in 2014
<p><b>Comments on progress towards outcomes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governance Secretariat has been established to assist the NRCS senior management on governance issues and decision making processes regarding organisational and management issues.</li> <li>NRCS carried out mid-term review of its Sixth Development Plan 2011-2015. Moreover, revision of NRCS constitution (statutes) is in progress. Proposal of amendment will be presented in its forthcoming General Assembly going to take place in May 2014.</li> <li>NRCS has prepared an accountability framework through a wider consultative process. The accountability framework has been principally approved by the Central Executive Committee and is planned to be gradually rolled down.</li> </ul>			

<sup>1</sup> NRCS and IFRC is making progress in achieving this indicator; however the success depends on external factors.

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

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<b>Outcome 2:</b> NRCS programmes are adequately resourced and developed to enable NRCS to save lives, protect livelihoods and strengthen recovery from disaster and crisis			
<b>Output 2.1: Planning</b> Promote linkages and resourcing of the NRCS Disaster Management Strategic Framework among key stakeholders within and outside the Red Cross Movement.			
a.) Strategic partnerships and resources have been established for all priority areas in the NRCS Disaster Management Strategic Framework	N/A	NRCS core disaster management programmes receive additional resources through the development of strategic linkages with partners	On Track
<b>Comments on progress towards outcomes</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NRCS conducted a joint annual review and planning of disaster management programmes and projects in January 2013 in Chitwan to promote cross learning, plan activities in an integrated/coordinated way and reduce the cost and time required.</li> </ul>			
<b>Output 2.2: Preparedness</b> Provide technical guidance, information and good practices to support NRCS implement key preparedness activities such as the strengthening of emergency funding at national and district level, development and testing of contingency plans, needs assessments, personnel capacities, logistics and information sharing systems as well as on implementation of key international standards, guidelines and tools.			
a) NRCS has developed/updated comprehensive disaster response guidelines and contingency plans at national and district level, which are regularly tested.	N/A	NRCS is better prepared for major disaster, in particular for large scale floods, earthquake and health emergencies through updated contingency and response plans and assessment guidelines and simulation exercises, at district levels in particular.	On Track
b) NRCS has established an effective and sustainable funding mechanism to manage prepositioning of emergency stock for small-medium scale disasters.	N/A	NRCS has sufficient prepositioned stocks of non-food relief items (NFRIs) across the country.	On Track (bilateral funding)
c) NRCS has expanded its warehouse capacities by 25% and all warehouses are retrofitted to withstand flooding/ earthquake.	N/A	Not included in DOP 2013	On Track
d) NRCS has a minimum of 25 trained District Disaster Response Team personnel in all 75 districts.	N/A	Not included in DOP 2013	On Track (bilateral support)
e) NRCS successfully co-convenes the preparedness activities of the emergency shelter cluster with the	N/A	NRCS capacities in emergency shelter are improved through the development of tools, training and technical support.	On Track

Government of Nepal, and has doubled the number of personnel capable of delivering emergency shelter.			
f) NRCS has scaled up the number of personnel trained and delivering emergency health and emergency water and sanitation at national and district level.	N/A	NRCS strengthens its capacities in emergency water and sanitation through the expansion of training and technical support. <b>(From target 1.3.a. in DOP 2013)</b>	On Track
	IFRC has ECV tool kit	NRCS rolls out epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) tool kit use as per IFRC guidelines and local needs. <b>(From target 1.3.c. in DOP 2013)</b>	On Track
	N/A	NRCS capacities in Emergency Health are further strengthened through the development of tools, training and technical support. <b>(From target 1.3.d. in DOP 2013)</b>	On Track
<b>Comments on progress towards outcomes</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NRCS tested its earthquake contingency plan during the simulation exercise in September. The IFRC country office organised an earthquake contingency planning meeting with the Movement partners in September to ensure effective and efficient international response in the mega disaster to support the NRCS earthquake contingency plan. NRCS and IFRC also participated in the field exercise in September organised by US Military and Nepal Army as a joint exercise for a major earthquake.</li> <li>Under emergency shelter project, a four-day emergency shelter training was conducted for 22 volunteers in October, and two three day-shelter kit trainings were conducted for 40 NRCS volunteers and staff in August 2013. In addition, the shelter guidelines were edited with support of IFRC shelter advisor and selected Pokhara and Birgunj warehouses established for regional emergency operation centre (EOC). NRCS disaster management department supported the regions for EOC office set up with furniture and basic office equipment like computer, fax, printer and internet facility.</li> <li>Furthermore, based on the technical survey and estimates, five regional (Biratnagar, Birgunj, Nepalgunj, Mahendranagar and Pokhara) and five sub-regional (Panchthar, Udayapur, Bhairawa, Doti and Baitadi) warehouses were renovated and Panchthar and Doti warehouses were supported with basic office equipments.</li> <li>IFRC shelter advisor facilitated shelter kit trainings in Myanmar in September and December 2013. The advisor also participated in the Global Shelter Cluster meeting in Geneva in October to present the Shelter Cluster preparedness plans and activities in Nepal. Likewise, NRCS executive director served as panellist in the 4th Asia-Pacific Housing Forum held in Manila, Philippines from 2-4 October 2013.</li> <li>IFRC and NRCS are co-leading the Shelter Cluster in Emergencies and preparedness and support the government of Nepal in Disaster response specific to shelter.</li> <li>Secured support for the procurement of more than 15,000 non-food relief items packages from British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, ICRC, USAID/OFDA and Mercy Crops.</li> <li>NRCS conducted an emergency WatSan simulation exercise in Bhaktapur district to: increase knowledge and skill of NDRT and DDRT members regarding WatSan Disaster Response Kit (Kit5) deployment and operations; readiness of Kit 5 deployment for future disaster; increase understanding of the district chapter and other stakeholders about the NRCS's emergency WatSan response tools; and integration of emergency WatSan tool in overall NRCS response mechanism. The exercise was participated by 40 staff and volunteers of NRCS and one staff from IFRC SARD.</li> <li>Similarly, WatSan warehouse in Biratnagar was improved with plastering of its wall and reframing of windows. Hygiene promotion Kits, four pieces of VHF radio hand sets and two potable water testing kits have been procured. Standard operating procedure and emergency fund mobilisation guideline have been drafted and necessary provision has been made to establish emergency fund at national headquarters. Furthermore, two NRCS staff and volunteers received emergency WatSan specialised training in Indonesia, and eight staff and volunteers visited Aqua Plus company in Pune, India to gain the skills of operation and maintenance of water treatment plant.</li> <li>Two emergency health trainings were conducted for 48 staff and volunteers from different district chapters and headquarters using adapted ECV toolkit. The funds for the training were from IFRC (under emergency</li> </ul>			

health project) and Swiss Red Cross under community eye care and health promotion programme.

### Output 2.3: Response

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

a.) IFRC has a comprehensive emergency contingency plan in place to effectively support NRCS during large scale emergencies, which is regularly updated and tested.	N/A	The systems and capacities of the IFRC country office to support NRCS during large scale emergencies are enhanced.	On Track
b.) IFRC response to all requests for emergency support from NRCS within 12 hours and ensures fast and effective communication with external stakeholders.	NA	IFRC and NRCS are coordinating effectively with internal and external partners before, during and after disaster.	On Track
	NA	Support integration of specific projects focused on response within National Society in planning and execution.	On Track

#### Comments on progress towards outcomes

- NRCS deployed over 700 trained volunteers and distributed relief items in response to floods and cold.
- IFRC country office organised an earthquake contingency planning meeting with the Movement partners in September to ensure effective and efficient international response in the mega disaster to support the NRCS earthquake contingency plan.
- IFRC programme officer has involved in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the integrated Koshi Basin community resilience project.

### Output 2.4: Recovery

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

a.) NRCS has updated/developed comprehensive recovery guidelines which include cash transfer, livelihood and psychosocial support components.	NA	NRCS capacities in integrated recovery and livelihood support are strengthened through the development of tools, training and technical support, in coordination with internal and external stakeholders.	On Track
b.) NRCS delivers quality recovery support to an additional 25 disaster-affected communities.	NA	Not included in 2013 plan as no indication of funding from partners.	No fund received; rescheduled to commence in 2014

#### Comments on progress towards outcomes

- NRCS disaster management department has developed ToRs for the development of recovery and livelihood guidelines. The guidelines will be drafted in 2014 by hiring an external consultant.
- NRCS is seeking funding for recovery support/programme in 2014-15 for 25 districts. In addition, NRCS aims to pilot the cash transfer programme in two districts in 2014. If the pilot is proven successful, the cash transfer programme and system will be institutionalised from 2015 onwards.

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

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<b>Outcome 3:</b> NRCS is supported to contribute to sustainable development through the promotion of safer, resilient and healthy communities.			
<b>Output 3.1: Volunteer, youth and branch development (Output 1.2 in DOP 2013)</b> Provide technical support to NRCS to develop dynamic and functional organisational units at different levels, with a focus on volunteer, youth and branch development.			
a) 50% of NRCS district chapters and 25% of sub-chapters are well-functioning according to IFRC and NRCS criteria.	N/A	NRCS programmes at district level include 'minimum capacity building' components to support the continued development of NRCS district chapters.	On Track
b) NRCS junior youth circles increase by 30% and 30% of circles are well-functioning according to the NRCS Junior Youth Directives.	N/A	The NRCS volunteer database system is further strengthened at district and national level.	On Track
	N/A	Junior/youth Red Cross structures up to the circle level are further strengthened and supported to provide more effective and qualitative services to vulnerable communities	On Track
<b>Comments on progress towards outcomes</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NRCS oriented 156 volunteers and staff from 16 districts on RMS and 23 executive members of Dolakha district chapter and sub-chapters on volunteer management; and trained 79 governance and programme volunteers, and staff from 35 district chapters and sub chapters on volunteer management and leadership as well as volunteer record keeping. As a result, 10 district chapters have developed four-year plan, provided volunteer records on prescribed format for database, and implemented volunteer field note diary and code of conduct.</li> <li>Volunteer record keeping format has been finalised and disseminated in 51 district chapters and 30 sub chapters with the purpose collecting data from district chapters and sub chapters to update database system and <a href="#">website</a>. Volunteer management project organised a review and lessons learnt workshop in December and attended by programme managers of different departments, NRCS senior management and representatives from nine district chapters. Click <a href="#">here</a> to view some of the key lessons.</li> <li>Volunteer Investment and Value Audit report of 2012 (VIVA) has been disseminated. Volunteer record keeping format has been revised and printed. Similarly the code of conduct has been printed and distributed to districts.</li> <li>NRCS implemented junior youth Red Cross programme in three districts (Dadeldhura, Kalikot and Bardiya). The programme has been working towards the development and capacity building of junior/youth circles at the grass roots level to support the activities of NRCS in addressing the needs of vulnerable people in Nepal. During the reporting period, 30 junior/youth circles (10 from each district) have been supported with registers, branded notepads, Red Cross flags and a photo of Henry Dunant. The support has been useful for maintaining records (meeting minutes) as well improving the motivation and identity of the circles. Similarly, 15 events of competitions (essay writing and elocution competitions) and practical demonstration on Seven Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement were organised for 750 junior/youth volunteers, members and other students. The practice demonstration is one of the capacity building initiatives which aim to promote the understanding of the Seven Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement on Neutrality among the junior youth Red Cross.</li> <li>Three-day leadership and management training was conducted in each of the junior youth programme districts and participated by 75 people (including executive members of junior/youth circles and teacher</li> </ul>			

sponsors). At the end of training, the participants formulated plan of action for conducting similar type of training (at least one training in 2014) in their respective chapter, sub-chapter and circle mobilising local resources.

- Similarly, two-day junior/youth Red Cross orientation was conducted in remote district of Dolpa for 30 people (including district chapter, sub-chapter and junior/youth Red Cross circle representatives and active teacher sponsors). At the end of the orientation, participants developed annual plan of action for junior/youth activities for their respective chapter, sub-chapter and circles by mobilising local resources.

### Output 3.2: Management support services (Output 1.3 in DOP 2013)

Support NRCS to improve and streamline its management support services to enable effective service delivery, in particular through the provision of technical support for strengthening finance and resource management, PMER, logistics and IT capacities across the organisation.

a) NRCS headquarters has standard finance, inventory and procurement software in place and shows significant improvement in external audit results.	N/A	NRCS is supported to review its current logistics and IT structure and processes with a view to further streamlining and sharing the cost burden.	Good Progress <sup>2</sup>
b) NRCS has ensures quality control of all its programmes and services through the development of PMER guidelines which are effectively implemented across all levels of the organisation.	N/A	NRCS successfully develops and implements new PMER policy/guidelines and a generic PMER framework and the capacity of NRCS PMER focal points are developed through training and onsite mentoring.	Good Progress
c) NRCS logistics services are standardised across the organisation and increase in efficiency and cost effectiveness.	N/A	NRCS is supported to review its current logistics and IT structure and processes with a view to further streamlining and sharing the cost burden	On Track <sup>3</sup>
d) NRCS Digital Divide project successfully implemented.	0	Not included in DOP 2013	Planned to commence in 2014

### Comments on progress towards outcomes

- Logistics development project was started with an initial contribution to the warehousing. The general/central store is planned to be separated from the central warehouse and procurement policies and are being reviewed.
- With the funding from Swedish Red Cross through IFRC, NRCS has completed the following activities:
  - Furnished its PMER unit and equipped with computer and printers;
  - Finalised generic PMER framework (including necessary tools except result framework);
  - IFRC PPP guidance manual adapted into Nepali context and translated into Nepali language and;
  - Reviewed Sixth Development Plan 2011-2015 through consultative method hiring external consultant.
- Additionally, NRCS reporting officer and IFRC senior PMER officer facilitated PMER training for 21 WatSan staff and volunteers from five districts in November 2013. Besides, NRCS hosted PMER exposure visit in December as part of IFRC's peer learning initiative. Seven PMER people from different National Societies and IFRC in Asia Pacific (AP) participated in the visit. In addition, the senior PMER officer from IFRC AP zone PMER unit participated in the visit. All the participants shared their mission report with NRCS, IFRC and their National Society. They said that the visit has been very useful for them to learn from the good practices of NRCS. In turn, the feedback received from the participants is useful for NRCS for its quality PMER. IFRC AP zone PMER unit has been providing technical support to NRCS in PMER.

<sup>2</sup> Good progress refers to more than 50 per cent of the LTPF target (four years target) has been met at the end of December 2013, for instance, under output 3.2 (target-a), NRCS headquarters has already installed and has been using the standard finance and inventory software (Navision).

<sup>3</sup> On Track refers to progress made towards the target; however the achievement has not exceeded 50 per cent of the LTPF target.

- Most of the projects implemented by national headquarters in districts have organisational/institutional capacity building component such as trainings to district chapters and sub-chapters volunteers and staff and some projects even have support for income generation activities based on their business plan.

### Output 3.3: Health (Output 3.2 in DOP2013)

Support NRCS to ensure better personal and community health and more inclusive public health systems through the provision of technical support, information and good practices in the areas of prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases, maternal, reproductive and child health, first aid and voluntary, non-remunerated blood donation.

a) NRCS Central Blood Transfusion Service has a well-functioning referral service in line with WHO standards, expands the distribution and utilisation of blood service equipment to an additional 20 districts and phases out the exchange/replacement blood donation system.	N/A	NRCS is supported to strengthen its voluntary non-remunerated blood donation programme.	No fund received
b) NRCS expands access to first aid services to an additional 25 districts.	N/A	Not included in DOP 2013	On Track (bilateral funding)
c) NRCS expands health-related capacity building activities to an additional 300 communities (wards).	N/A	Not included in DOP 2013	Progress was made in 2012; NRCS will resume the social mobilisation interventions in immunisation campaigns in 15 districts in 2014.
d) NRCS programmes increase the correct and consistent use of condoms by 15% among young people and by 30% among populations at risk (injecting drug users, female sex workers and migrants) in identified target areas.	N/A	NRCS is supported to strengthen and integrate CBHFA, HIV, reproductive health, and mother/child health and nutrition activities into other community-based programme.	On Track

### Comments on progress towards outcomes

- NRCS and IFRC have developed plan to finance the construction of a new building for the NRCS Central Blood Transfusion Centre in Kathmandu. .
- NRCS continued implementation of HIV project in Pokhara municipality of Kaski district targeting female sex workers and their clients. The project peer educators reached 1,413 FSWs including 367 new FSWs as well as 220 new clients, and 100 suspected FSWs with behaviour change communication activities. Similarly, 256 FSWs were referred for VCT and 288 clients and FSWs for STI check-up. Altogether 65,000 pieces male condoms and 150 pieces female condoms (Femidome) were distributed to the target groups. NRCS headquarters had conducted focus group discussion (FGD) with the target population and interviews are scheduled in January 2014. Key findings of FGD revealed that majority who have received HIV/STIs knowledge through HIV project educators do negotiate condom use.
- In addition, two-day peer educator refresher, two-day HIV/AIDS,STI, VCT and stigma reduction and three-day income generation and capacity building trainings were conducted for 90 persons including peer educator, Red Cross volunteers, youth volunteers, Goreto Nepal members, FSWs and their clients. Similarly, 16 participatory learning sessions, 11 interactions, four social mobilisation events such as community awareness programme, and 10 orientations to police force, local hoteliers, mother groups and

local youth club members were conducted reaching over 500 target people and community with knowledge on HIV/AIDS prevention and control measures. In addition, a review and lessons learnt workshop of HIV project was held in Pokhara in January 2014 and participated by the project staff, Kaski district chapter executive committee members, Goreto Nepal executive members (beneficiary cum change agent), and representatives from NRCS headquarters including executive director, finance and reporting officers and health senior officer. Through the discussion with Kaski district chapter executive committee, project staff and target group, it has been realised that there is need of continuation of at least minimum activities of the HIV programme in the district as Pokhara is the major business and tourist hub of the country and everyday there is flow of migrants from different parts of the country, especially from the territory district in search of opportunity. A success story of the project was developed and shared.

- Plans were developed to explore further funding for national integrated vaccination<sup>4</sup> campaign, while waiting for the Government of Nepal to name the priority districts. NRCS is in discussion with the Government of Nepal on establishing partnership for the campaign.

#### Output 3.4: DRR (Output 3.1 in DOP 2013)

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

a) NRCS community-based DRR projects are expanded to an additional 150 communities.	N/A	NRCS is supported to identify resources to expand the implementation of CBDRR projects to 30 additional communities and shares best practices and success stories at national, regional and global level.	On Track
b) NRCS has established strategic partnerships and strengthened its technical expertise in the areas of vulnerability and capacity assessment, early warning and food security	N/A	NRCS is supported to implement a 'Community resilience' programme in the Koshi Basin area that includes integrated components of CBDRR, WatSan, health, livelihoods, beneficiary communications and capacity building.	On Progress
c) NRCS successfully pilots projects involving community-based early warning systems	N/A		On Track
d) NRCS increases community awareness on earthquake safety, particularly in urban areas.	N/A	Not included in DOP 2013	On Track (bilateral funding)

#### Comments on progress towards outcomes

- In 2013, NRCS, together with government and non-government stakeholders, selected 25 communities for Koshi River Basin community resilience project in five districts in Koshi Basin area and completed baseline using Rapid Mobile Phone based survey (RAMP). Altogether 55 programme staff, volunteers and stakeholders have been trained on CBDRR course and subsequently involved in VCA in the communities.
- NRCS has been disseminating success stories among the concerned partners and stakeholders via mails and presentation in the forums and meetings. In 2013, NRCS has expanded CBDRR project in additional 40 communities including 25 communities from Koshi River Basin community resilience project. The project in the 15 communities has been funded bilaterally.

<sup>4</sup> Tuberculosis, polio, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B and haemophilus influenza type b.

**Output 3.5: Sustainable living (Output 3.3 in DOP 2013)**

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

a) NRCS successfully delivers on its water and sanitation strategy and expands its reach to a greater number of communities.	N/A	Not included in DOP 2013	Good Progress (bilateral and multilateral funding)
b) NRCS increases sustainable livelihood activities by 25% for women and socio-economically marginalised groups.	N/A	NRCS develops its capacities in cash transfer and micro-economic initiatives through the development of guidelines, tools and pilot projects.	On Progress
c) NRCS integrates climate change adaptation into its comprehensive VCA guidelines and pilots projects in at least three districts.	N/A	NRCS strengthens its capacities in climate change adaptation (CCA) through CCA projects in three districts and further develops the knowledge and capacities of key personnel	On Progress

**Comments on progress towards outcomes**

- NRCS has commenced implementation of sanitation, hygiene and water management project in Sukajor VDC of Ramechhap district. Staffing, office set up, ward level WASH coordination committee formation and orientation have been completed. In addition, 555 people were oriented on Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and humanitarian values promotion in the VDC. Motivators and VDC supervisor have been carrying out home visit for disseminating sanitation and hygiene message, conducting health education class, and supporting for organisation of ward level WASH coordination committee meetings.
- NRCS and IFRC carried out Look Back Study of the WatSan project in Rolpa district in November to learn from previous experiences, understand long-term dynamics of the projects and set up recommendations for future WatSan programming.
- NRCS central level governance volunteers were oriented on cash transfer system in July followed by a workshop for the NRCS staff and volunteers. Representatives of other organisations and National Societies working on cash transfers participated in a workshop facilitated by the IFRC AP zone recovery coordinator. During the workshop, participants explored possibilities of cash transfer in NRCS during disaster and shared experience of cash transfer among the different organisations and National Societies. Discussion is ongoing for establishing cash transfer system in NRCS. Verbal commitment has been received from NRCS senior management for establishing a cash transfer system. Discussion is ongoing for development of guideline for cash transfer.
- NRCS is piloting community procurement practice in its community resilience (CORE) and sanitation, hygiene and water management projects in two districts (Lamjung and Sindhuli districts). In Sindhuli, community procurement has been practiced for the water schemes. Community has taken ownership for the construction and operation of the scheme. Similarly, NRCS has provided seed money for the livelihood activities in Sindhuli district through SHWM project.

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

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<b>Outcome 4:</b> The Federation, in particular NRCS, is respected and recognised as a neutral, impartial, humanitarian actor and is well positioned to promote principles, values, policies and legislation in favour of humanitarian action in Nepal.			
<b>Output 4.1 Resource mobilisation</b> Support NRCS achieve diverse and sustainable resource mobilisation to enable the expansion of its humanitarian programmes through the provision of technical support, information and good practices for the development of a resource management plan, institutional capacity for resource mobilisation and facilitation of an expanded network of partners and donors both domestically and internationally			
a) NRCS develops/updates and implements a Resource Mobilisation Plan with clear and achievable targets to expand its domestic and international resource base	N/A	NRCS develops and commences implementation of a Resource Mobilisation Plan with clear and achievable targets, including the use of social media.	Included in DOP 2014
b) NRCS establishes five new long term partnerships with national / international partners	N/A	Initial engagement is made with at least three new potential long term partners for NRCS	On Track
<b>Comments on progress towards outcomes</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NRCS participated in the third Asia Pacific Fundraisers' Network, (APFN) in July in Philippines. The meeting was an encouraging point for NRCS to initiate fundraising and resource mobilisation activities in a new and organised way in NRCS. Following the participation in the training, the NRCS participant shared the output of the meeting with NRCS key officials, interacted with governance/management group about future action and prepared concept note for intensive meeting on resource mobilisation. NRCS is planning to update its resource mobilisation policy and plan in 2014.</li> <li>Three new partners (Zurich Foundation, World Bank and New Zealand Red Cross) have provided multilateral funding to NRCS for its long term programmes. Zurich Foundation and World Bank have supported for Koshi River Basin community resilience project and New Zealand Red Cross has supported the sanitation, hygiene and water management project in Ramechhap district.</li> </ul>			
<b>Output 4.2: International representation</b> Represent the interests of the Federation and NRCS to external stakeholders and provide linkages to enable NRCS and Partner National Societies to plan, fund and coordinate their activities with government, donors and the humanitarian and development community, including through mechanisms such as the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium, Humanitarian Country Team and Cluster System.			
a.) Awareness of NRCS, IFRC and PNS activities is increased among key stakeholders and profiled in all relevant global, regional and national events.	N/A	Awareness of NRCS, IFRC and PNSs' activities increases among key stakeholders and is profiled in all relevant global, regional and national events.	Continuous Process
b.) IFRC supports the successful implementation of the Nepal Risk reduction Consortium Flagship 4 work plan.	N/A	IFRC supports the successful implementation of NRRC Flagship 4 work plan.	Good Progress
c.) IFRC is a significant contributor to the	N/A	IFRC is a significant contributor to the development and	On Track

development and implementation of the Humanitarian Country Team objectives and Emergency Shelter Cluster work plan.		implementation of HCT activities and objectives.	
	N/A	NRCS/government role in supporting the Nepal Emergency Shelter Cluster is further strengthened and IFRC contributes to the further development and testing of the Emergency Shelter Cluster contingency plan.	On Track
<b>Comments on progress towards outcomes</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NRCS and IFRC have been participating in different regional and international level meetings and conferences and sharing lessons learnt and good practices from different programmes and approaches. During the reporting period, NRCS initiated partnership with new partners such as USAID/OFDA for the bilateral emergency WatSan capacity building project.</li> <li>NRCS sent six participants to the IFRC General Assembly and Council of Delegates to Sydney in November. One of the participants was the youth representative who took part in the preceding youth event.</li> <li>Flagship 4 coordinated and facilitated the Second Urban CBDRM symposium in December, with wide participation from different stakeholders. In addition, Flagship 4 organised the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development coordination meetings with implementing agencies on regular basis. Flagship 4 handbook has been published online and in hardcopy in both English and Nepali languages.</li> <li>Outcome indicators have been developed for 9 minimum characteristics of a disaster resilient community in Nepal. Flagship 4 begun leading the harmonisation of Government Disaster management district/ local level guidelines, in partnership with Government and coordinating with Flagship 4 stakeholders.</li> <li>Discussions held on possible Flagship 2 (emergency preparedness and response capacity) coordination role.</li> <li>IFRC and NRCS representatives participated actively in the HCT coordination meetings in September and December. A big change will take place in 2014 with this coordination as UNOCHA downsized its office in Nepal and will pass the baton to the UN Resident Coordinator. The national cluster system is also officially handed over to the Government of Nepal, while the international partners continue to support the lead ministries.</li> <li>NRCS jointly with IFRC and other Shelter Cluster members updated Shelter Cluster contingency plan of Kathmandu valley through two-day-workshop in December in Kathmandu. Altogether 29 people including representatives from Shelter Cluster member organisation including Department of Urban Development and Building Construction), Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Urban Development, IFRC, NRCS, UNHABITAT, NSET, LWF, Action Aid, Caritas Nepal, Lumanti and Habitat for Humanity participated in the workshop.</li> </ul>			
<b>Output 4.3: Principles and values</b>			
Support NRCS to update existing education and training tools and develop new IEC materials for dissemination of information about Red Cross, Fundamental principles and humanitarian values and implement effective communications strategies using both traditional and innovative media such as social networking.			
a.) NRCS increases participation in its membership, volunteer base, public campaigns, service delivery and safer access to vulnerable group throughout the country.	N/A	NRCS expands its dissemination about Red Cross, Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values to both internal and external stakeholders in Nepal through workshops and training sessions.	On Track
	N/A	NRCS is supported to develop a Beneficiary Communications strategy and increases the capacities of its national and district level focal points through workshops and trainings.	Initiated

<b>Comments on progress towards outcomes</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Knowledge, Seven Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values orientation activities have been incorporated in almost all the NRCS community projects. Similarly, this component is part of volunteer management and junior/youth programme orientation and trainings</li> <li>IFRC Country Representative participated in the Asia Pacific Humanitarian Diplomacy workshop in Kuala Lumpur in October to present the experiences we have had in Nepal with the two new institutional donors (World Bank and Zurich Foundation).</li> <li>NRCS conducted accountability, beneficiary communications and humanitarian diplomacy workshop on 14 and 15 December 2013 for the NRCS central executive committee. The training was facilitated by communication resource people from IFRC South Asian Regional Delegation.</li> <li>With the support of Turkish Red Crescent National Society Support Fund, NRCS accelerated branding initiatives. The first step towards it was orientation of NRCS Visual Identity Guideline to five districts and started to make consistent use of NRCS logo.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Output 4.4: Social inclusion, non-violence and peace</b></p> <p>Support NRCS to better integrate minorities, ethnic groups and disadvantaged people within communities through the provision of technical support, information and good practices for the development of policies, mainstreaming and humanitarian diplomacy efforts on social inclusion, diversity, tolerance, gender, non-violence and discrimination.</p>			
a.) NRCS increases the participation of women, young people, minorities and marginalised groups by 33 % across all levels of the NRCS organisational structure and programmes.	N/A	NRCS is supported to develop new approaches and tools to increase the number of women (including widows), young people, and people from minorities and marginalised groups across all levels of NRCS.	On going
b.) Discrimination-based violence in all NRCS project areas is reduced by 40%.	N/A	NRCS scales up advocacy efforts to reduce discrimination based violence across all levels of society.	On going
<b>Comments on progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p>No funding has been received for this activity to enable a significant scale up; however NRCS has incorporated gender and inclusion as cross cutting component into its all community-based projects. Moreover, the National Society has endorsed child protection guideline in June 2013. This NRCS child protection guideline applies at all times to all Nepal Red Cross Society staff, volunteers and any contractors, vendor and visitors in NRCS working premises.</p>			
<p><b>Output 4.5 Humanitarian policies / legislation</b></p> <p>Support NRCS to advocate for a favourable policy and legal environment for humanitarian action in Nepal and provide technical support, information and good practices on policy and legislation in the areas volunteering, disaster response and risk reduction.</p>			
a) NRCS plays an active role with the Government of Nepal in developing national laws, policies and strategies on volunteers, IDRL and DRR.	N/A	NRCS effectively advocates for the adoption of the National Disaster Management Act by the Government of Nepal, including the implementation of provisions relating to international assistance and for the development of disaster risk reduction legislation and policies which favour CBDRR efforts.	On going
<b>Comments on progress towards outcomes</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussions with officials of Ministry of Law and Justice and Ministry of Home Affairs have taken place to bring an Act of parliament for stronger legal base for NRCS. The Constituent Assembly which also works as legislative parliament is in place after having election in November 2013 and process of forming government has been started. NRCS is continuing its effort for the Red Cross Act. Advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy are being used. NRCS also actively participated in the formulation of the National</li> </ul>			

Disaster Response Framework where the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement plays a prominent role. The Framework has 49 different actions, and NRCS is the lead agency for prepositioning non-food items and other relief items.

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

Measurement			
Indicator	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<b>Outcome 5:</b> Strengthened coordination and partnership with the Red Cross Movement and improved management, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of IFRC activities in Nepal.			
<b>Output 5.1 Movement coordination</b> Facilitate good partnerships, information sharing and coordination between Movement partners in Nepal through regular meetings and dissemination of information through various channels.			
a.) IFRC Country Office is a respected and trusted partner for sharing of information between Movement partners in Nepal.	N/A	The frequency, timeliness and quality of Movement coordination meetings and information sharing practices in Nepal are improved.	On Track
	N/A	The Movement Coordination Agreement is implemented effectively.	On Track
<b>Comments on progress towards outcomes</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both Movement meetings were convened at regular intervals – Movement Partners' Meeting on monthly basis and Cooperation Management Meetings every two months.</li> <li>Movement Coordination Agreement was signed by NRCS, ICRC and IFRC in July and was later shared with the PNSs to obtain signatures on the annex to complete the partnership.</li> </ul>			
<b>Output 5.2 Management</b> Ensure that the IFRC country office and resources are managed effectively in accordance with Federation standards, policies and guidelines and provide timely support services to NRCS and integrated Partner National Societies.			
a.) IFRC country office is well organised, 'right-sized' and 100% resourced for the provision of effective support services to NRCS and PNS.	N/A	IFRC country office administrative, security, financial and personnel policies, contracts, documentation and files are reviewed annually and are kept up to date.	On Track
	N/A	NRCS and PNSs covered under Country Integration Agreements receive agreed services in a timely manner.	On Track
<b>Comments on progress towards outcomes</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The process continues where IFRC guidelines are introduced in all areas of the IFRC office. The finance and procurement guidelines are in use, and fleet management procedures were strengthened. Business Continuity Plan after a major earthquake will be developed in 2014. As a good start, ICRC donated a generator to the IFRC country office for emergency backup purposes.</li> <li>IFRC made necessary arrangements for the departure of the Japanese Red Cross Society delegate who finished his mission in Nepal at the end of July 2013. More space is being sought for British Red Cross as their office is growing.</li> </ul>			
<b>Output 5.3: PMER</b> Ensure that all IFRC supported activities meet high standards of quality and accountability supported by good planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems.			
a.) 100% of IFRC country	N/A	100 per cent of IFRC country office	On Track

office supported activities meet the requirements of quality, accountability and timeliness set by the IFRC Regional, Zone and Geneva offices.		supported activities meet the requirements of quality, accountability and timeliness set by the IFRC Regional, Zone and Geneva offices.	
<b>Comments on progress towards outcomes</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IFRC Country Office with the support of NRCS Reporting and Finance Officers completed all the reports including development operational report, annual report and pledge based reports of American Red Cross of Japanese Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, World Bank and Zurich Alliance, and PNS update within the timeline set by IFRC SARD, AP zone office and Geneva. The long term planning framework has been revised and development operational plan 2014 has been developed.</li> <li>Audit of the funds transferred to NRCS in 2012 has been finalised.</li> </ul>			

## Stakeholder participation and feedback

NRCS works in close coordination with Government, non-government organisations (NGO), United Nations agencies, international non-government organisations, and community-based organisation in the project area. Stakeholder participation, especially of the target communities, is must in every stage of the project cycle, for instance in assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring, and evaluation. Furthermore, NRCS with the support from IFRC and other partners has started working on systemising beneficiary communications.

Regular stakeholder meetings are organised to coordinate the project activities in the district and community level. During the reporting period, several stakeholder consultation and coordination meetings were organised in CBDRR Koshi Basin, SHWM and HIV projects. Two layers of coordination mechanism (strategic group and focal points group) have been established to facilitate and execute the cooperation of Koshi Basin community resilience project. Similarly, there are district water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) coordination committee, village WASH coordination committee and ward WASH coordination committee to coordinate all the sanitation, hygiene and water management activities in district, VDC and community respectively.

NRCS HIV project team worked in close coordination with 'Goreto Nepal'- a FSW led NGO in Pokhara. It has been easier for NRCS to reach the target population through the Goreto Nepal and other peer educators. NRCS also observed Drugs Abuse Day, Condom Day and World AIDS Day with different activities such as rally and talk programmes in coordination with district AIDS coordination committee, district public health offices, Goreto Nepal, and HIV/AIDS alliance.

## Positive Factors

Positive Factors	Priority High Medium Low	Recommended Actions
Political situation remain stable, with no major disaster event, such as large scale flooding or earthquake, and no general strikes are organised.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote safer access activities through dissemination of Red Cross Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values;</li> <li>Improved Movement preparedness and coordination mechanisms;</li> <li>Update and test earthquake contingency plan;</li> <li>Preposition NFRI sets at different strategic locations;</li> </ul>
Sufficient funding and staff (at country, regional and zone level) must be available to provide the level of technical support, coordination and representation envisaged in this plan in a timely manner.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disseminate IFRC LTPF and NRCS Sixth Development Plan intensively to identify partnership opportunities to support technical needs;</li> <li>Prepare and share funding plans and proposals for potential donors.</li> </ul>
Technical support from IFRC must be high quality and tailored to the specific needs and capacities of NRCS.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobilise experts from zone office, South Asia Regional Delegation and partners when needed and provided feedback on a regular</li> </ul>

NRCS must demonstrate a willingness to accept IFRC technical support and be in a position to implement the recommendations given.		basis from IFRC Country Office ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct regular meetings with NRCS management and programme staff and discuss about their needs.</li> </ul>
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## Lessons learned and looking ahead

NRCS conducted annual review meeting in December 2013 to discuss on achievements, and discussed challenges, gaps, key organisational issues, strategies and priorities for coming year. The meeting was attended by NRCS senior Governance and staff, IFRC, ICRC, Belgian Red Cross-Flanders, British Red Cross and Danish Red Cross. A presentation on the partnership areas for 2013 was shared by ICRC, while IFRC offered a reflection of the context IFRC works in and the characteristics of a well-functioning National Society.

### Lessons learned

It is essential to work with the donors and partners in advocating the need to find out about upcoming funding towards the end of the year to ensure that the programmes can continue smoothly when the year changes. End of IFRC fiscal year normally implies that the implementation needs to be halted, as funding is also granted on annual basis and it takes time to get in the new pledges for the year. To facilitate more continuous funding and to avoid overlapping, more joint planning is recommended as increasing percentage of the international funding directed to NRCS comes through the bilateral channels. This is something to be discussed in the upcoming Partnership Meeting planned for 2014.

Other programme/operational level lessons learnt and good practices include:

- Record keeping is essential for the effective mobilisation of volunteers for the humanitarian service.
- Capacity building of sub-chapter (sub-branch) is necessary for the sustainability of programme in the community.
- Proper plan is necessary for promotion, protection and recognition of volunteer.
- It is important to include emergency PMER and communication in the earthquake contingency plan operating guideline.
- Mobilisation of peer educators for female sex workers (FSWs) is an effective way of reaching their peers with the HIV/AIDS message, and for promoting negotiation skills for encouraging the correct use of condoms and for referring cases.
- Coordination with mother groups, youth clubs and hotel associations is important for effective for sustaining the HIV prevention and control programme among the FSWs and their clients.

### Looking ahead

NRCS has defined four strategic aims under its Sixth Development Plan 2011-2015, as follows:

- Save lives, protect livelihood, strengthen recovery from disaster and crisis;
- Promote safer, resilient and healthy communities;
- Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace; and
- Strengthen organisational governance and management capacity at all level for better performance to reduce vulnerability.



NRCS and Goreto Nepal members discussing on HIV programme sustainability measures during the review and lessons learnt workshop in Pokhara. **Photo:** NRCS.

All these aims ultimately strengthen community safety and resilience. IFRC's Long Term Planning Framework 2012-2015 for Nepal aims to support NRCS in achieving the above mentioned objectives through providing funding, technical input, coordination and representation, in line with IFRC Strategy 2020 and business lines.

## Financial situation

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

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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



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

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

Find out more on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

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