



# Nepal Annual Report 2014

International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**MAANP001**  
29 April 2014

**This report covers the period: 1 January to 31 December 2014**

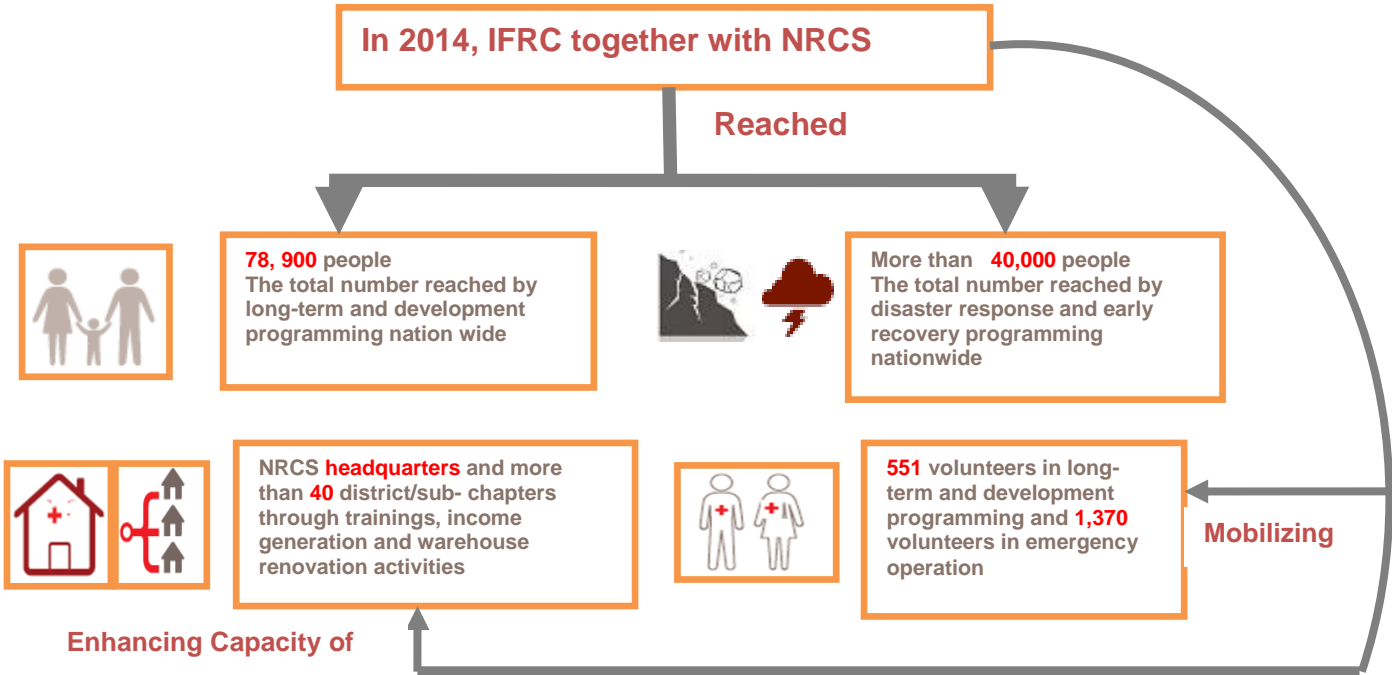
*School students participating in hand washing demonstration session in Ramechhap district  
Photo: NRCS*



## Overview

### Major achievements

In 2014, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Nepal office focused on strategic capacity building of Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) as a whole, to enable the National Society to deliver its development plans and programme expansion. This involved providing advisory support to governance and senior management levels, and support for coordination and resource mobilization with partners, as well as advocacy and international representation functions.



In addition, the IFRC supported a range of NRCS initiatives in different areas such as organizational development, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), disaster preparedness and response, community resilience, water and sanitation, emergency health, communication and humanitarian diplomacy.

#### **Tangible impact of programmes and projects**

- People started to construct toilets without subsidies and use them in the project communities. Sukajor and Prakashpur village development committees (VDCs) of Sunsari and of Ramechhap districts respectively were officially declared as open defecation free (ODF) VDCs. Similarly, the level of sanitation and hygiene practice increased in the schools and communities.
- Community disaster management committee (CDMC) started to respond to local level disasters such as household fires and floods, and small mitigation activities such as bamboo bridge construction were carried out in Saptari district. Similarly, CDMC in the flood prone areas alerted the First Aid responders and Community Action for Disaster Response (CADRE) teams about the potential floods due to an artificial dam created in the Sunkoshi River, caused by a landslide triggered by the monsoon rains in August 2014. They identified safe evacuation centres with the evacuation routes to get there and kept communicating with NRCS district chapters (branches), project team and other relevant stakeholders such as Department of Hydrology and Meteorology to get updates on the flood level and possible timing for the flood waters to reach their community.
- People trained on 15-day-pater (a type of local grass) mat weaving training in Sunsari started to weave better quality mats resulting into higher income than in the past;
- Local authorities such as VDC started to prioritize disaster risk management (DRM) activities in their development plan and allocated funds for disaster management as well as endorsed the DRM plans of the VDC Councils.
- More than 10 projects started to use NRCS planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) framework and to coordinate with PMER unit for their PMER capacity building activities.

In addition, IFRC, together with its partners (British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross and Nepal Red Cross Society) is providing coordination in the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium (NRRC) in two Flagships – Flagship 2 on emergency preparedness and response, and Flagship 4 on community-based disaster risk management. All this support is aligned with the IFRC Strategy 2020 and NRCS Sixth Development Plan 2011-2015.

#### **Factors affecting the operating context**

The peace process that put an end to a decade of civil war in 2006 remains incomplete, and the country's political situation is unstable. The question of a federal restructuring has been a particular stumbling blocking the completion of Nepal's new constitution. The volatile political situation and delay in the promulgation of the new constitution have disparaging effects in every sectors including Red Cross activities such as the enactment of the Red Cross Law.

Economically, Nepal faced a setback with periods of up to 77 hours load shedding per week affecting every field of business including industries, hospitals and households, and the price hike of the daily commodities affecting especially the one third of the population living below the poverty line. Similarly, the district project teams were affected by the load shedding. They have been adjusting their office and community work according to the load shedding schedule. Similarly, they have been using the flip charts instead of the power point presentation during community level trainings/meetings.

In addition, in the second half of 2014, NRCS engaged heavily in relief work to respond to the floods and landslides. Mankhaa VDC of Sindhupalchowk district experienced massive landslides due to heavy rains on 2 August 2014. The landslide killed 51 people with 124 still missing. The disaster was followed by the heavy floods and landslides throughout the country in mid-August 2014. Summary of this disaster is displayed in the picture below:

Table: Summary of the floods and landslides in 23 districts

Affected districts	23
Dead	202
Missing	248
Injured	149
Affected families	36,949(184,745 people)
Displaced families	10,193 (50,965 people)
Houses destroyed	
Fully	10,193
Partially	26,756
Source: NRCS district chapter and Government of Nepal	



Table: Summary of relief activities as of 31 December 2014

DREF: CHF 249,709	Revised Emergency Appeal: CHF 2,463,646
To provide immediate humanitarian response and recovery needs of 8,000 families (40,000 people) displaced by floods and landslides in 23 districts.	
<b>Key activities</b>	
NFRIs set	Target -8,000 families, distributed -7,232 families
Shelter kits	Target -1,308 families, distributed -947 families
WatSan/HP	More than 10,000 families
Staple food supported by WFP	248,511 people
Progressive shelter with latrine	100 households (initiated)
Other areas of response	First aid, restoring family link, search and rescue, rapid and detail assessments



The IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal (EA) on 27 August to support NRCS in meeting the humanitarian needs of the affected people. The EA and Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) were revised on 24 November 2014 based on the detailed assessment and actual needs of the affected people. The revised Emergency Appeal (CHF 1,553,306 including DREF allocation) targets to provide immediate humanitarian and recovery assistance to meet the needs of 8,000 families (40,000 people) displaced by floods and landslides in 23 districts through the provision of emergency shelter assistance, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WatSan/HP), non-food relief items (NFRIs), and recovery assistance. The operation will end in May 2015. For further details, refer to <http://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=68286> for the revised emergency appeal and [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org) for EPoA updates.

Despite some constraints and delays in the implementation of programme activities during this period, due to the heavy engagement of the National Society in responding to the monsoon floods as well as inadequate funding coverage of some programme components, most planned activities continued to progress, the details of which are outlined in this report.

### Working in partnership

Type of agreement	Type of partners	Agreement status
Memorandum of Understanding for strategic partnership	NRCS and UNICEF	Signed on 30 January 2014
Agreement for free wide area internet network	NRCS and Nepal telecom	Signed on 30 January 2014
Partnership Framework Agreement 2014-2015	NRCS and ICRC	Signed on 1 April 2014
Project Agreements for IFRC funded projects	NRCS and IFRC	Signed in March, April and May 2014
Project Agreement for the Migration Project	NRCS and IFRC	Signed in December 2014
Integration Agreement	Swiss Red Cross and IFRC	Signed in December 2014

## Progress towards outcomes

### Business Line 1: To raise humanitarian standards

Note: cumulative achievement is indicated in the red font.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL <sup>1</sup> as of 2010	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<b>Outcome 1:</b> NRCS is supported to strengthen its governance and management capacities and achieve organizational growth at all levels, to enhance its performance in reducing vulnerability in Nepal.			
<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 organizational development, management and governance as requested, and support NRCS to advocate for the establishment of NRCS legal base.			
a) NRCS is officially recognised by an Act of Parliament.	NRCS is yet to be recognized by Act of Parliament	NRCS is supported to implement an accountability framework to further strengthen transparency and accountability at all levels throughout the organization.	Refer to comments for update on implementation of an accountability framework* in the box below.  NRCS, IFRC and ICRC are jointly making efforts to bring Red Cross Law/Act in Nepal.
b) NRCS constitution is amended and compliant with Movement requirements.	NRCS constitution is in need of amendment making compatible with the new constitution of Nepal	NRCS is supported to undertake the organisational capacity assessment certification (OCAC) process.	OCAC process commenced in 2014.  NRCS made some changes to its constitution.

<sup>1</sup>BL- Baseline

### Comments on progress towards outcomes

- As a combined effort of the Movement partners to bring about the Red Cross Act/Law in Nepal, ICRC organised a commemoration of the 50 years of Nepal joining Geneva Conventions on 7 February 2014. This provided an opening for moving ahead with the Red Cross Act for Nepal. In addition, IFRC Country Representative visited most of the in-country ambassadors to present the IFRC annual plan to them, as well as to raise their awareness of the important role that NRCS plays in the country and hence the importance of the Red Cross Act.
- NRCS implemented humanitarian diplomacy project with the support of IFRC. With the intensive diplomatic actions like face-to-face meetings as well as a letter campaign to the target group, the project succeeded in achieving its immediate objectives. The major achievements are:
  - Parliamentarians of Nepal got information about the Red Cross Movement, Nepal Red Cross, its legal status and the auxiliary role of a National Society. The parliamentarians promised to support NRCS in strengthening its auxiliary role. An awareness raising session was organized for the parliamentarians on 19 December 2014 to educate them on the auxiliary role of the Red Cross in Nepal and globally, and on the need for a Red Cross Law in the country. Altogether 55 participants from all the major parties participated in the event and supported the idea of the Red Cross Law, proposing ways to introduce the bill to the Parliament;
  - Some of the high government officials are now more aware about Nepal Red Cross;
  - NRCS has initiated a process of diplomacy to raise the awareness with the parliamentarians and high government officials about its nature of work, its major problems in the area of representation, tax exemption, and annual renewal of organization registration;
  - Formal talks about Red Cross Act to regulate NRCS and humanitarian services have been accelerated within and beyond the organisation. Alternative ways to overcome the current problems of renewal of organisation were collected and discussed.
- NRCS revised its personnel and financial rules considering the accountability framework, and developed a separate procurement rules. The rules were endorsed by NRCS leadership in early December 2014.
- NRCS initiated the OCAC process with the orientation to the senior management and key programme managers in February followed by a through self-assessment exercise in August 2014. 22 people participated in the exercise, including NRCS senior management, governance volunteers and staff from headquarters and selected district chapters. Key issues identified by the exercise for further action were: legal base; resource mobilization/fundraising; safety and security; communications; human resources (staff/volunteers), and finance management and administration. NRCS organizational development department shared the OCAC results within NRCS and relevant partners. The findings of the OCAC exercise have been taken as the basis for planning activities in NRCS. Furthermore, the issues will be reflected in the upcoming NRCS long term development plan.
- NRCS revised its constitution through consultative meetings and workshops and circulated it to all the district chapters.

### Output 1.2 Volunteer, youth and branch development

Provide technical support to NRCS to develop dynamic and functional organizational units at different levels, with a focus on volunteer, youth and branch development.

a) 50 NRCS district chapters out of 75 district chapters are well-functioning according to IFRC and NRCS criteria.	75 district chapters and 1,440 sub-chapters.	The NRCS volunteer database system is further strengthened at district and national level through the Resource Management System (RMS).	NRCS inter-departmental focal points of RMS translated customized page and its section of map, staff, volunteers, members and project modules in close coordination with IFRC Asia Pacific (AP) RMS focal
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			point.
		Leadership and volunteers management capacities of governance and programme volunteers are enhanced in the 46 newly elected district chapters.	Governance volunteers from 38 districts received training with the bilateral support from ICRC.
b) NRCS junior/youth circles increase by 30% and at least 10 circles of each junior/youth programme implementing districts are well-functioning according to the NRCS Junior Youth Directives.	NRCS had 5,160 junior youth Red Cross circles (Refer to NRCS annual report 2010-11, page no. 8)	Junior/youth capacity building project is implemented in three districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased by around 13% (As of NRCS annual report 2013-14, the total number of junior/youth Red Cross circle is 5,828).</li> <li>No fund was received in 2014 for the project.</li> </ul>
		Contextualization and implementation of youth as behaviour change approach in junior/ youth activities at least in programme districts	Translation of document completed and implementation commenced
		Database system of the volunteers in specific to junior/youth volunteers is initiated.	Refer to comment* in the box below.
c) Junior youth Red Cross policy directive is amended		Amendment process of Junior/youth Red Cross policy directive is initiated	No progress was made in 2014.

#### Comments on progress

- NRCS is implementing RMS with the support of IFRC. One-day-RMS orientation for senior management, directors, heads of department and deputy directors was organized, followed by two-day-training for the programme coordinators, managers and officer in February 2014. Following the training, NRCS inter-departmental RMS focal points translated customized page and its section of map, staff, volunteers, members and project modules in close coordination with IFRC AP RMS focal point. Information was regularly exchanged when needed. IFRC hired a consultant for two months starting in January 2015 to help with the roll out of RMS in NRCS departments.
- NRCS conducted organizational development trainings (11 trainings: eight district level trainings and three regional level trainings) for the governance volunteers newly elected from the 38 districts with the support of ICRC.
- The youth as agents of behaviour change document was translated into Nepali language. The Golden Jubilee Year of the NRCS Junior/Youth Red Cross was initiated in March 2014, with the introduction to the IFRC Youth Engagement Strategy. Besides, With the support of IFRC, NRCS conducted Golden Jubilee celebration preparation meetings and organised health, dental, eye and uterine prolapsed screening camps as well as blood donation programme and youth conference in five districts (Sunsari, Sindhuli, Tanahu, Surkhet and Kailali).
- \*Discussion is ongoing at NRCS headquarters whether to include the junior/youth volunteers record in the RMS or not.

#### Output 1.3: Management support services

Support NRCS to improve and streamline its management support services to enable effective service

delivery, in particular through the provision of technical support for strengthening finance and resource management, PMER, logistics and IT capacities across the organization.			
a) NRCS headquarters has standard finance, inventory and procurement software in place and shows significant improvement in external audit results.	NRCS does not have standard comprehensive finance, inventory and procurement software in place.	The number of significant findings/comments in the external audit report commissioned by IFRC has decreased by 30%.	Refer to comments
b) NRCS has ensured quality control of all its programmes and services through the development of PMER framework/guidelines and common tools which are effectively implemented across all levels of the organization.	NRCS does not have generic PMER framework and sufficient common PMER tools	NRCS implements new generic PMER framework and the capacity of NRCS PMER focal points and programme managers are enhanced through training, and onsite mentoring.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 10 projects adapted PMER framework</li> <li>• 72 staff and volunteers were trained on PMER</li> </ul>
		NRCS has functional PMER unit with defined ToR and resource (at least one human resource and necessary office equipment).	One officer with office equipment
c) NRCS logistics services are standardised across the organization and increase in efficiency and cost effectiveness.	NRCS does not have supplicant guidelines for effective logistic services.	New procurement policy and guidelines will be introduced, in compliance with the Movement and Government of Nepal standards.	Completed
d) NRCS Digital Divide project successfully implemented.	Digital Divide project was recommended as part of the strengthening the Movement operation.	NRCS commences implementation of the Digital Divide Initiative project	Not started yet

#### Comments on progress

- The annual audit report of IFRC supported projects for 2013 is available. Although the number of findings in the report increased from 2013, NRCS was able to improve in its compliance with local taxes, reducing the number of outstanding working advances to its staff and the number of activity reports. In 2014, NRCS/IFRC organised three finance management workshops in 2014 for 89 staff and volunteers from headquarters, central store and regional warehouses, and more than 25 districts to enhance their finance management capacity.
- NRCS rolled out its PMER framework to create a coherent system of learning and performance measurement within the NRCS, ensure a common and consistent approach to PMER within the NRCS, ensure all staff and volunteers are clear about their respective roles and responsibilities with respect to PMER when implementing projects; and ensure the optimal use of limited resources available for the effective functioning of the NRCS and the delivery of programmes and services to vulnerable groups. As first step of implementation, NRCS PMER unit disseminated the document within NRCS and Movement partners, and oriented all departments and over 50 district chapters on the framework and generic tools. In addition, the framework was presented during the Partnership Meeting in September 2014 and disaster

management joint review and planning meeting in the first week of January 2015. As a result, the acceptance of the framework has increased among the departments and partners especially Partner National Societies (PNS). So far, over 10 projects including IFRC supported projects have adopted the key tools from the framework. The PMER unit is developing M&E plan for monitoring the implementation of the framework. NRCS PMER unit has been building PMER capacity of the staff and volunteers through trainings and orientations.

- In 2014, five-day-basic PMER and communication sensitization training was conducted for 23 newly recruited PMER and programme staff from different departments in the headquarters and nine selected districts and PMER training of trainers (ToT) for 20 staff and volunteers from headquarters and six districts. Furthermore, over 60 staff and volunteers of RACE (resilient community through comprehensive school safety) project were oriented on PMER in Tehrathun, Dhankuta and Udaypur districts in the first week of December 2014. Likewise, Koshi River basin project and NRCS Siraha district chapter organized PMER training for 50 staff and volunteers. NRCS PMER unit maintains a roster of the trained staff and volunteers. The unit is developing a mechanism (such as performance tracking sheet) to track the performance of the trained staff and volunteers in 2015. IFRC AP zone PMER unit has been providing technical support to NRCS in PMER.
- NRCS assigned an officer under the PMER unit since the beginning of 2014. IFRC, with the funding support from Finnish Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross, supported the PMER capacity enhancement activities for 2014. The support is being extended to 2015.
- No funds were received for Digital Divide project from IFRC. However, with the bilateral support from Danish Red Cross, NRCS implemented 'organizational preparedness for earthquake in Kathmandu', and the project strengthened the NRCS VHF radio communication system and installed a wider internet system in Kathmandu Valley for NRCS headquarters.

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

Measurement			
Indicators	BL as of 2010	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	NRCS has developed Disaster Management Strategic Framework (2011-2015)	Strategic partnerships have further been strengthened with existing partners and with at least one new partner for all priority areas of the NRCS Disaster Management Strategic Framework.	Partnership with UNICEF in post-disaster recovery
Comments on progress			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NRCS conducted a joint annual review and planning meeting of the disaster management programmes and projects in January 2014 in Sauraha, Chitwan to promote cross learning, planning the activities in an integrated/coordinated way and to reduce the cost and time required.</li> <li>• In April 2014, NRCS signed a MoU with UNICEF to work more closely together on emergency preparedness, response and early recovery. A strategic partnership was agreed and initiated between NRCS and UNICEF for effective humanitarian action and post-disaster recovery. The MoU also seeks to</li> </ul>			

promote human dignity and non-discrimination in emergencies.

- NRCS initiated integrated disaster resilience programme (IDRP) in six VDCs of Jhapa districts in partnership with British Red Cross. So far, the assessment and planning phase of the project is almost over. The project is of three years.

### Output 2.2: Preparedness

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.	NRCS does not have comprehensive disaster response guidelines	Contingency/response plan has been developed/ updated in at least five districts	Kathmandu Valley and 5 additional districts have the plans.
b) NRCS has established an effective and sustainable funding mechanism to manage prepositioning of emergency stock for small-medium scale disasters.	There is no sustainable funding mechanism in NRCS to manage prepositioning of emergency stock for small-medium scale disasters.	Shelter and NFRI kits have been prepositioned as standardized by Nepal Shelter Cluster	Refer to comment* in the box below
c) NRCS has expanded its warehouse capacities by 25% and all warehouses are retrofitted to withstand flooding /earthquake.	NRCS headquarters has 12 warehouses (central-1, zonal-2, regional-4, sub-regional-5)	Institutional capacity assessment (ICA) and logistic capacity assessment (LCA) have been conducted.	ICA of five district chapters; capacity assessment of three warehouses and seismic vulnerability assessment of six districts done
d) NRCS has a minimum of 25 trained District Disaster Response Team (DDRT) personnel in all 75 districts.	NRCS does not have its own DDRT and national disaster response team (NDRT) training manuals.	DDRT and NDRT training manual have been developed.	Initiated
	There are average 26 DDRT trained members in 41 districts.	NRCS has developed 250 DDRT members in 10 districts and develop trained at least 25 volunteers in basic shelter	168 people trained on DDRT in 7 districts
e) NRCS successfully co-convenes the preparedness activities of the emergency shelter cluster with the	No Emergency Shelter Guideline in Nepali language	NRCS has translated Emergency Shelter guideline into Nepali language and disseminated	Postponed for 2015

Government of Nepal, and has doubled the number of personnel capable of delivering emergency shelter.		this to district chapters.	
	NRCS has not acted as the Shelter Cluster co-lead.	IFRC Country Office supports NRCS in developing their and government capacities in co-leading the Shelter Cluster after the international cluster system has been dismantled.	Two shelter kit trainings and shelter cluster coordination training for 30 members of different clusters were organised.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IFRC has been supporting NRCS for building its capacity in shelter. In 2014, NRCS conducted two shelter kit trainings for 46 district-level staff and volunteers and one shelter cluster coordination training for 30 people including representatives from shelter and other clusters to educate them on the importance of the cluster mechanism and its advantages as well as to share the knowledge about the safe construction techniques using tarpaulins and fasteners. The trained people are being mobilized for emergency as well as progressive shelter activities in current floods and landslides operation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Variance</b> Translation of IFRC shelter guideline in to Nepali language has been postponed for 2015 as IFRC Asia Pacific zone office is revising the guideline.</p>			
<p><b>Output 2.3: Response</b> 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 mobilization of DREF, Emergency Appeals and coordination of international assistance to NRCS.</p>			
a.) IFRC Country Office has a comprehensive emergency contingency plan in place to effectively support NRCS during large scale emergencies, which is regularly updated and tested.	IFRC does not have a comprehensive emergency contingency plan in place	Extended collaboration with different partners to strengthen response tools (emergency fund, first responders, guidelines, manuals).	IFRC Country Office hired a consultant to prepare a Business Continuity Plan.
		The IFRC country office Earthquake Preparedness and Response Guidelines are further developed into a comprehensive contingency plan which includes IFRC international response tools	Refer to comments
b.) IFRC response to all requests for emergency support from NRCS within 12 hours and ensures fast and effective	NA <sup>2</sup>	IFRC and NRCS coordinate effectively with internal and external partners before, during and after disaster	Refer to comments

<sup>2</sup>NA- Not applicable

communication with external stakeholders.	NA	IFRC Country Office participates actively in the coordination and regular meetings with external stakeholders.	Refer to comments
<b>Comments on progress</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IFRC developed the IFRC Business Continuity Plan and standard operation procedure (SOP) by hiring a consultant in order to be able to support the NRCS Earthquake Contingency Plan. The documents were finalised in December 2014 when the final comments were received from all the stakeholders. Further action is required to implement the recommendations from the consultant. In addition, IFRC organised a workshop on the new documents for preparing the emergency plan of action in disasters, using a facilitator from the AP zone office, in November 2014. This enabled the participants to prepare the templates for a flood and earthquake operation, and these templates can then be used in a real emergency operation.</li> <li>During floods and landslides due to heavy rain in August 2014, the NRCS activated its emergency operation centre (EOC) and coordinated response operation, and deployed trained volunteers to carry out assessment, assist the authorities and security forces in evacuations, search and rescue and dead body management, undertake relief management and provide first aid services in the 23 affected districts.</li> <li>IFRC has been supporting NRCS in monitoring information flow and keeping in-country partners and the wider Federation informed about the situation and operations, accessing IFRC funding mechanisms on behalf of the NRCS and continuously providing inputs to coordinate the relief operation to ensure fulfilment of immediate humanitarian needs on the ground. IFRC participated in different coordination meetings together with NRCS, including National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) and Humanitarian Country Team. IFRC launched an emergency appeal to support NRCS in providing immediate humanitarian and recovery needs of a total of 8,000 families (40,000 people) displaced by floods and landslides in 23 districts through the provision of emergency shelter assistance, WatSan/HP, NFRIs, and early recovery assistance.</li> </ul>			
<b>Output 2.4: Recovery</b>			
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.		The cash transfer programme has been piloted in two districts.	Pilot in 3 districts
	NRCS livelihood guideline is being developed and expected to be finalized in 2011	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.	In progress <sup>3</sup>
b.) NRCS delivers quality recovery support to an additional 25 disaster-affected communities.	NA	NRCS is supported to explore funds for a pilot recovery project.	1 district with bilateral support
<b>Comments on progress</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the flood response, NRCS introduced conditional cash transfers first to 1,308 families to buy bamboo in addition to the distribution of the shelter kits in three districts, and then to 140 families for progressive</li> </ul>			

<sup>3</sup>Process has been initiated and achieved less than 50% of the target.

shelters with toilets in Surkhet district as part of early recovery activities. The operation started in August, ending in May 2015. IFRC is supporting NRCS in enhancing its capacity in cash transfer in 2015 through trainings and development of necessary tools and guidelines.

- NRCS is carrying out livelihood activities in the 25 communities of Koshi Basin community resilience project and income generation activities in two VDCs of Ramechhap district. IFRC and NRCS are working in partnership with Practical Action for livelihood activities. A 15-day-**mat weaving training** was conducted in September 2014 16 women in Sunsari district. The training equipped the participants with new techniques of artistic mat weaving. Following the training, the participants started to produce mats in a group and the mats are of better quality than the traditional ones. Hence they get better price (around NPR 500 per piece) than the traditional ones (around NPR 200) at the local market. In addition, orchard management training was conducted on 5-8 October 2014 in Sunsari district. Altogether 24 participants participated in the training. Vegetable seeds were provided to all the participants to start the farming. Presently, they are growing vegetables in their farm. Likewise, house electrical wiring training is being conducted in Saptari district.
- Similarly, a revolving fund was established and the fund mobilization guideline was prepared by the sanitation, hygiene and water management (SHWM) project in Ramechhap district. Women from marginalized groups such as economically poor, Dalits (so called lower caste people), and widows can take a loan of NPR 5,000 (around 50 CHF) at an interest rate of 12 percent per year from the revolving fund for starting income generation activities such as goat keeping and vegetable farming. Livelihood component was incorporated in the community based projects. During the reporting period, 21 marginalized people started income generation activities such as poultry farming, vegetable farming and goat keeping using the revolving fund established by SHWM project in Ramechhap district.
- NRCS piloted a recovery project in Sankhushawa district with the bilateral support from Luxemburg Red Cross.

**Indicator variance explanation:**

No comprehensive recovery guideline has been prepared until 2014 as NRCS could not select consultant within the stipulated period. With the guideline development budget, shelter kit training was conducted in June 2014 in Chitwan.

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

Measurement			
Indicators	BL as of 2010	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: DRR</b> 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 is supported to identify resources to expand the community-based DRR projects to an additional 150 communities and disseminate best practices and success stories at	822	NRCS is supported in identifying resources to expand the CBDRR projects to an additional 15 communities <sup>4</sup>	DRR project expanded in additional 116 communities with the support of bilateral partners

<sup>4</sup>As per NRCS DRM guideline, 1 community means 1 ward

national, regional and global level.			
b) NRCS has established strategic partnerships and strengthened its technical expertise in the areas of vulnerability and capacity assessment, early warning and food security	NRCS has some expertise in VCA but has no expertise in early warning and food security	NRCS works together with external partners in the Koshi River basin on developing community Early Warning Systems (EWS)	Partnership with Practical Action on EWS
c) NRCS has implemented community based disaster risk reduction project (Community resilience programme including integrated components of CBDRR, WatSan, health, livelihoods, beneficiary communications and capacity building in 10 VDCs of five districts in Koshi Region of Nepal (with last mile Early Warning System).	NRCS has over 30 year experience of implementing community development programme, which has WatSan, health, sustainable livelihood and institutional development/ capacity building components.	NRCS continues implementation of CBDRR project (Community Resilience programme) in the Koshi Basin in 10 VDCs of five districts in Koshi Region of Nepal – with last mile early warning system	Ongoing as per project plan
d) NRCS increases community awareness on earthquake safety, particularly in urban areas.	NA	NRCS increases awareness on earthquake safety through different activities such as marking Earthquake Safety Day and DRR Day at central and district level	On Track <sup>5</sup> (with bilateral as well as IFRC support)
<b>Comments on progress</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NRCS marked Earthquake Safety Day in January 2014 throughout the country with different awareness activities such as awareness rally, drawing competition, simulation exercise. Likewise, Nepal observed the International Day for Disaster Reduction on 13 October 2014 with a series of events at national level as well as at local level like national symposium, rally, media interactions, IEC materials development, documentary development, press meet, quiz, street drama, folk songs in TV, earthquake evacuation drill with vulnerability assessment and orientation at Pashupati Old Age Home. The celebration was a joint initiative led by Ministry of Home Affairs and coordinated by DPNet-Nepal in collaboration with various stakeholders, Government agencies, UN agencies, DIPECHO partners, Red Cross Movement and other national DRR networks in Nepal.</li> </ul>			

<sup>5</sup>On Track refers to progress made towards the target; however the achievement has not exceeded 75 per cent of the LTPF target.

- NRCS and IFRC have an agreement with Practical Action for developing community early warning systems (EWSs) in the Koshi River basin. The early warning system is being established in the Udayapur, Saptari and Sunsari districts. An early warning task force was established in the 15 project communities of Udayapur, Saptari and Sunsari districts. Furthermore, a three-day-early warning training was conducted in these districts for 86 participants. Major focus of the training was to establish a channel for communicating early warning messages to reduce human and property loss during disasters (especially flood). Simulation and drill on EWS in the future will increase the level of practical understanding of the communities. Trained volunteers are being mobilized to collect necessary data on social assets for EWS and the data of two VDCs was uploaded in the Open Street Map (OSM) website.
- Other accomplishment of the Koshi River basin project in 2014 include: Formation of CDMC and VDMC and updating DPR plan, Conduction exposure visit for the CDMC members and youth camp for youths; and conduction of trainings on CBDRR, First Aid, health and WatSan/HP, PMER and communication, CADRE, organizational development, leadership and management. **Refer to project report for detail information.**

### Output 3.2: Health

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	Advocacy and coordination with different partners/agencies for strengthening NRCS blood transfusion service capacity (a new building construction, blood bank equipment support to central blood transfusion service and district blood	No funds received
		NRCS is supported for blood donor motivational programme/activities (training, workshop, orientation, and marking days) and human resource capacity enhancement in blood transfusion service	No funds received
b) NRCS expands CBHFA programme to an additional 14 districts.	21 districts (Before 2010, the name of project was Community Based First Aid Project)	NRCS has completed the third year of CHBFA programme activities in two districts (Siraha, and Surkhet)	No funds received
		The CHBFA programme has been extended to additional two districts.	0
c) NRCS programmes increase the correct and consistent use of condoms by 30% among female sex workers in identified target areas	See project baseline	The NRCS HIV programme increases the correct and consistent use of condoms by 25 per cent among female sex workers in additional one municipality	1 sub-metropolitan city through bilateral support
			No funds were received bilaterally or multilaterally
d) NRCS programmes increase the correct and consistent use of	NA		

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.			for the project
e) NRCS rolls out epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) tool kit in additional 10 districts.	NRCS does not have ECV tools.	NRCS rolls out epidemic control for volunteers tool kit use in additional 5 districts.	In 2 districts
f) NRCS has further strengthened emergency health capacity in additional 10 districts.	NA	NRCS has further strengthened emergency health capacity in additional 5 districts	In 3 districts
g) NRCS has implemented non-communicable disease (NCD) intervention as a pilot project in one district.	No NCD interventions by NRCS	NRCS has initiated NCD intervention as a pilot project in one district	No funds were received bilaterally or multilaterally for this project
h) NRCS has implemented reproductive health (RH), maternal new-born and child health (MNCH), and nutrition related interventions in three districts.	NA	NRCS has initiated RH, MNCH, and nutrition related interventions in three districts.	Refer to comment* in the box below
h) NRCS implements social mobilization interventions in immunization campaigns in 30 districts. <sup>a</sup>	N/A	NRCS implements social mobilization interventions in immunization campaigns in 15 districts	Postponed for 2015

#### Comments on progress

- NRCS is exploring funds for the central blood transfusion service building construction with modern facilities. Luxembourg Red Cross, USAID and Indian Embassy are tentatively interested in this project. NRCS is in close coordination with these donor agencies in preparing this project proposal. Newly constructed Emergency Blood Bank in Balkumari, Lalitpur with the support of British Red Cross under the project "Earthquake preparedness for safer community" is in the final stage for initiating its services.
- No funds were received from IFRC for this activity. However, Nepal Government Centre for AIDS and STD control supported a project "Providing safe blood transfusion service in Nepal" for the promotional activity for the safe blood collection, processing, distribution, clinical use of blood and counselling reactive donors for transfusion transmitted infections.
- No funds were received for the completion of the third year of the CHBFA project from IFRC but Australian Red Cross continued its funding in the CBHFA project.
- No funds were received for this project from IFRC but British Red Cross signed an agreement for a HIV project with NRCS. NRCS implemented HIV programme targeting female sex workers and their clients in Pokhara sub-metropolitan city with the bilateral support of British Red Cross.
- Conducted six emergency health trainings (including ToT) for 121 staff and volunteers in Mayagdi, Jhapa

and Dolakha districts. The training enhanced the capacity of emergency health in the district and community level. The people trained on emergency ToT facilitated emergency health trainings and the volunteers trained on emergency health facilitated the hygiene promotion sessions in community and schools. Altogether 1,300 students and community people were oriented on the hygiene promotion sessions;

- The emergency health capacity of Jhapa and Magdi districts was strengthened through the development of health contingency and action plans, prepositioning of 24 health kits and installation of 10 hoarding boards<sup>6</sup> and 50 flex print<sup>7</sup> with health messages in sub-chapters and strategic locations in both districts.
- \*Due to departmental transition (absence of leadership), some of the health programme components (such as NCD, MNCH) could not move forward according to current health strategic plan. However, with the bilateral support of UNFPA, NRCS has been implementing project related with sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender equality in three districts of Kathmandu valley since October 2013. NRCS is also a member of national level nutrition cluster.
- Due to shifting priorities, the government of Nepal redefined the districts for the national immunization programme. NRCS revised the proposal and submitted it to American Red Cross through IFRC for the funding on social mobilization activities.

**Note:**

**Output 3.2: Health**

Following indicator (page No. 5 in revised LTPF Version 2, 21 October 2013) has mistakenly been missed in the result framework, page No. 9)

**Indicator:** 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.

**Output 3.3: Sustainable living**

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.	NRCS has emergency WatSan strategic plan 2011-2015.	NRCS strengthens its capacities in emergency WatSan through the expansion of training and technical support as well as prepositioning of WatSan disaster response kit for additional 5,000 people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepositioned one Kit 5<sup>8</sup> in Bhaktapur district with the funding support from OFDA/USAID; Extended sanitation, hygiene and water management project in 21 VDCs in nine districts with the bilateral and multilateral support;</li> <li>• Trained more than 220 staff and volunteers through bilateral and multilateral funding</li> </ul>
b) NRCS has scaled up the number of personnel trained and delivering emergency water and sanitation at national and district level.	N/A		

<sup>6</sup> A board made of wood and tin, usually 6' X 5' in size, with educational messages such as on proper hand washing techniques and importance of sanitation

<sup>7</sup> Digital prints of these messages

<sup>8</sup> Kit 5 contains materials to provide water, sanitation and hygiene promotion service to 5,000 people during disaster.

c) NRCS implements sustainable livelihood interventions in three districts for women and socio-economically marginalized groups.	N/A	NRCS initiated sustainable livelihood programme in two districts.	Refer to comments* in the box below
d) NRCS integrates climate change adaptation (CCA) into its comprehensive VCA guidelines and pilots projects in at least three districts.	Climate change adaptation not integrated in the comprehensive VCA guidelines.	NRCS integrates CCA into its comprehensive VCA guidelines and pilots projects in at least two districts.	CCA has been adopted in VCA and project activities.

#### Comments on progress

During the reporting period, NRCS procured WatSan/HP Kit5 with the support from USAID/OFDA. The kit serves 5,000 people with emergency water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. Considering the possibility of a huge earthquake in Kathmandu valley, the kit was prepositioned in Bhaktapur district. Including this kit, NRCS has now four WatSan/HP Kit5 (two in eastern and mid-western regional warehouses, one at central warehouse and another in Bhaktapur district). Similarly, the WatSan/HP NDRT training was organised in October for 23 people from districts and headquarters, and Kit5 operation and maintenance training for 15 people took place in December 2014. So far, more than 220 NRCS staff and volunteers have received emergency water and sanitation trainings at national and district levels since 2010. Among them, 93 staff and volunteers were trained on WatSan/HP NDRT (national level training), 178 people from WASH response team (WRT- district level) training, and 48 people on household water treatment training (district and community level training). Usually, the participants of the national level trainings are the ones who have already received district level trainings.

- Similarly, NRCS extended sanitation, hygiene and water management project in 21 VDCs of nine districts since 2011. Out of them, the project in two VDCs (Sukajor and Khimti) of Ramechhap district is supported by the IFRC through New Zealand Red Cross funds.

**Sukajor VDC (project started in June 2013):** Major activities of the project in 2014 include: ignition participatory rural appraisal (IPRA) training, hand washing facilitators training, WatSan/HP training and orientations, social mobilization and communication training. Following the trainings and orientations, field staff and volunteers carried out regular house visits and monitored household level sanitation and hygiene and disseminated WatSan/HP messages. In addition, they conducted hand washing campaigns, health education classes, total sanitation orientations, and behaviour change communication campaigns. As a result, Sukajor VDC was declared official as open defecation free VDC. All the households and schools have access to toilet in the VDC. Project developed post ODF strategic plan for the VDC. Likewise, construction district chapter and sub-chapter building, and design estimation of five water schemes and rain water harvesting for 50 households have been completed. A total of 1,093 people from 311 households will benefit from the water schemes. These households will provide local materials (if needed) and contribute with their labour for the construction of the schemes.

**Khimti VDC (project started in third quarter of 2014):** Completed baseline; recruited field staff and motivators, established site office, formed VDC and ward level water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) coordination committees. In addition, VDC level WASH strategic plan was endorsed by the V-WASH-CC.

- NRCS incorporated livelihood components in its community based projects such as Koshi River basin resilience project, and SHWM, as no funding was received for separate projects.
- CBDRR and WatSan/HP projects are being designed considering CCA issues. Danish Red Cross is supporting NRCS in designing CCA sensitive VCAs.

**Note:****Output 3.3: Sustainable living**

Following indicator (page No. 6 in revised LTPF Version 2 21 October 2013) was mistakenly missed in the result framework, page No. 10)

**Indicator:** NRCS has scaled up the number of personnel trained and delivering emergency water and sanitation at national and district level.

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

Measurement			
Indicators	BL as of 2010	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
<p><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.</p>			
<p><b>Output 4.1 Resource mobilization</b> Support NRCS achieve diverse and sustainable resource mobilization 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 mobilization and facilitation of an expanded network of partners and donors both domestically and internationally.</p>			
a) NRCS develops/updates and implements a Resource Mobilization Plan with clear and achievable targets to expand its domestic and international resource base	N/A	NRCS developed and commenced implementation of a resource mobilization plan with clear and achievable targets, including the use of social media. (carried forward from DOP 2013)	Plan developed but yet to implement
b) NRCS establishes five new long term partnerships with national / international partners	N/A	Engagement is made with at least two new potential long-term partners for NRCS	New partnership with DG DEVCO for Global Migration project
Comments on progress			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NRCS developed a resource mobilization strategy/plan by hiring an external consultant to facilitate the process. Series of workshops and consultative meetings were conducted with departments and selected district chapters for developing the document. Furthermore, a two-day-workshop was conducted on 28-29 November 2014 to go through the documents thoroughly and collect input and feedback from the district chapters and headquarters.</li> <li>NRCS/IFRC started a new project in Nepal on labour migration. This global migration project is a 42-month-project, funded by the Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – Europe Aid (DG DEVCO). The project called “Civil Society Action for Promoting Human Rights of Migrants” is to be implemented in 15 countries around the globe. Nepal is one of the targeted countries among three in Asia for the project, including Thailand and Indonesia.</li> </ul>			
<p><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.</p>			

a.) Awareness of NRCS, IFRC and PNS activities is increased among key stakeholders and profiled in all relevant global, regional and national events.	NA	IFRC country office supports NRCS for participation and accompanies them in relevant national, regional and global meetings and workshops.	Supported 26 NRCS staff and volunteers to participate in 20 international meetings and workshops.
b.) IFRC supports the successful implementation of the Nepal Risk reduction Consortium Flagship 4 work plan.	Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium officially launched in 2011.	IFRC continues to employ a dedicated coordinator for Flagship 4, who implements the annual work plan.	New coordinator was appointed in December as the previous coordinator resigned in September 2014.
c.) IFRC is a significant contributor to the development and implementation of the Humanitarian Country Team objectives and Emergency Shelter Cluster work plan.	IFRC Country Representative is a member of HCT and Emergency Shelter Cluster.	IFRC and NRCS participate in the HCT Principals and Operational meetings, and assist the government of Nepal in leading the Shelter Cluster after the handover to the government by employing a Shelter Advisor for the IFRC country office	Continuous process

#### Comments on progress

- IFRC has been supporting NRCS in participating different international trainings, workshops and meetings. In 2014, IFRC Nepal office channelled funds from other IFRC offices and PNS partners as well as provided own funding to enable 26 NRCS staff and volunteers to participate in 20 international meetings and workshops. Participation in the international events is important for exchanging experiences and gaining broader knowledge and perspectives towards particular programmes, services and modalities.
- IFRC appointed new Flagship 4 Coordinator in December 2014 as the previous coordinator resigned in September 2014. In the meanwhile, Flagship 4 Information Officer continued collecting evidence on the impact. Flagship 4 developed process, output and outcome indicators to measure the impact of the nine minimum characteristics of community resilience, and they were published in the Flagship 4 Handbook in 2013. Currently, the stakeholders are in the process of testing the impact. Besides, a common approach was identified for DRR mainstreaming, requiring coordination with numerous partners and the analysis of the information collected. Furthermore, Flagship 4 is working on strengthening the inter-ministerial linkages to facilitate the decision making process in mainstreaming DRR into development.
- Flagship 4/IFRC led the coordination of Nepal non-governmental partners in the local-level DRM guidelines harmonisation process and drafted the guidelines for Nepal Government approval, in order to harmonise three different existing guidelines into one. The draft was handed to the Government in April 2014. While waiting for the Government of Nepal to process the proposal on mainstreaming DRM into development, Flagship 4 worked with different Government partners to facilitate the interaction between the different Ministries and stakeholders.
- NRCS disaster management department supported MoFALD to develop the local disaster risk management planning (LDRMP) guideline to form CDMC and local disaster management committee (LDMC) at municipal and VDC level. MoFALD has circulated a letter to all VDCs and municipal office to form CDMCs and LDMCs in the rest of the VDCs and municipal wards from their own resources. Currently, almost all VDCs and municipalities have been forming the CDMCs and LDMCs. Altogether 66 CDMCs and LDMCs were formed based on the guideline endorsed by MoFALD and these LDMCs, CDMCs have affiliated with VDCs and municipal authorities.

- NRCS have been providing the technical support to VDCs and municipal wards for forming the CDMCs, LDMCs to implement the disaster management activities at local level.
- The Red Cross Alliance (NRCS, Danish and British Red Cross and IFRC) agreed to take over the coordination of Flagship 2 from OCHA in April 2014. Danish Red Cross hired the Coordinator for the position, he arrived in May.
- As per the priorities agreed in the 1<sup>st</sup> part of 2014 by the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium Steering Committee, Flagship 2 made significant progress on the implementation plan for the search and rescue (SAR) capacity by engaging an external SAR Technical Advisor to prepare the plan and budget for the main implementation phase with the SAR Technical Working Group.
- IFRC and NRCS participated actively in the Humanitarian Country Team meetings held during the flood operation from August to December 2014.

#### Output 4.3: Principles and values

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

a.) NRCS increases participation in its membership, volunteer base, public campaigns, service delivery and safer access to vulnerable group throughout the country.	NA	NRCS has a strategy for social media and its use in order to disseminate Red Cross knowledge, Fundamental Principles and promote Humanitarian Values as well as NRCS visibility to both internal and external stakeholders.	Completed
	NA	NRCS has updated training and advocacy tools and IEC materials for Red Cross dissemination and scales up training sessions on Red Cross knowledge, visibility standardization, safer access, beneficiary communication and non-discrimination areas.	In progress
	NA	NRCS disseminates a social media strategy among communication/PMER focal group members both at headquarters and district level, and enhances capacity in promoting Red Cross knowledge, Humanitarian Values, gender and social inclusion, and non-discrimination issues.	Ongoing process
NRCS has established historical archive room at its headquarters.	No historical archive room in NRCS	NRCS initiated the setting up of a room for historical archive at its headquarters.	Completed

#### Comments on progress

- NRCS has been implementing its visibility guideline. The appropriate use of social media was incorporated in the guideline. In April, PMER and communication working groups were oriented on the proper use of social media. A total of 23 staff and volunteers from headquarters and districts were oriented on the visibility guideline and the proper use of social media during the basic PMER and communication training on 31 August - 5 September 2014. Likewise communication capacity enhancement has been adopted by most of the programmes and projects as a toolkit to promote tolerance, reduce discrimination, respect diversity and promote peace in the communities;

- NRCS developed its emergency PMER and communication framework as part of the generic PMER framework. Beneficiary communication is part of the document. NRCS will implement this framework from 2015 onwards. PMER unit and communication department will monitor the implementation of the framework;
- NRCS set up historical archive at its headquarters.

#### Output 4.4: Social inclusion, non-violence and peace

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

a) NRCS disseminates humanitarian value policy at all organizational units and formulates gender and inclusion policy.	NRCS has policies on Gender and Humanitarian Values.	The gender and inclusion policy as well as Humanitarian Values and other non-discrimination policies and guidelines are disseminated within the National Society.	Ongoing process
b) At least one focal person is available for social inclusion, humanitarian diplomacy, non-violence and peace thematic area in all 75 district chapters.	NA	NRCS has mapped out the current situation of gender inclusion in leadership level within the organization.	Postponed for 2015
c) At least one resource person is available on gender, diversity and social inclusion in all 75 district chapters		NRCS has conducted one training of trainers, two additional regional level workshops and five district-level training sessions on gender, diversity and social inclusion	7 trainings with the bilateral support of ICRC
d) NRCS has included discrimination based violence (age, gender, caste, people living with HIV/AIDS, geography, ethnicity) as an integral component of all community based projects.	N/A	NRCS has included a discrimination-based violence component in its baseline study of community-based projects	On progress
		NRCS scales up advocacy efforts to reduce discrimination based violence targeting both authorities and communities.	Continuous process

#### Comments on progress

- NRCS incorporated gender and inclusion as a cross cutting component into all of its community based projects. Gender based violence related component was included in the assessment and baseline studies for the community based projects such as Koshi River basin community resilience and SHWM projects.
- NRCS Koshi basin community resilience project organised a youth camp in Sindhuli Madi in September 2014 for 30 young peoples including district chapter and sub-chapter members and youth volunteers from the five project districts. Participants gained skills and knowledge on inclusion, gender, discrimination, humanitarian values and youth mobilization. They also shared their experiences on these topics. They were oriented on Koshi River Basin project activities. The camp was concluded with the preparation of a plan of action for working with discrimination and inclusion related issues within the project area. They will conduct awareness raising activities such as drama and rallies, and they will coordinate with the stakeholders for the promotion of humanitarian values and non-discrimination. Similarly, communication department organised an orientation

on the NRCS child protection guideline (five times) to headquarters and district chapter staff and volunteers.

- Furthermore, face-to-face interaction programme was organized with district and local leaders including government authorities to discuss the humanitarian issues in Saptari, Sunsari and Udyapur districts. The programme was supported by Koshi River basin project and there were 110 participants. The programme provided platform to community members to discuss their problems with the government authorities directly. After having interaction with the community, the government authorities expressed their commitment to extend additional attention to the community's needs.

#### **Variance**

- As NRCS does not have enough staff in the gender and inclusion department to map out the current situation of gender inclusion in leadership level within the National Society, this activity in 2014, it has been shifted to 2015.

#### **Note:**

#### **Output 4.4: Social inclusion, non-violence and peace**

Indicators in the LTPF differ from the result framework

#### **Indicators from LTPF:**

- NRCS increases the participation of women, young people, minority and marginalised groups by 33% across all levels of the NRCS organizational structure and programmes.
- Discrimination-based violence in all NRCS project areas is reduced by 40%.

#### **Indicators from result framework:**

- NRCS disseminates humanitarian value policy at all organizational units and formulates gender and inclusion policy.
- At least one focal person is available for social inclusion, humanitarian diplomacy, non-violence and peace thematic area in all 75 district chapters.
- At least one resource person is available on gender, diversity and social inclusion in all 75 district chapters.
- NRCS has included discrimination based violence (age, gender, caste, people living with HIV/AIDS, geography, ethnicity) as an integral component of all community based projects.

As the indicators in the result framework were the updated ones, this report was prepared against the indicators from result framework.

#### **Output 4.5 Humanitarian policies / legislation**

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

a) NRCS plays an active role with the Government of Nepal in developing national laws, policies and strategies on volunteers, IDRL and DRR.	N/A	A bill of new Disaster Management Act moves to the parliament.	In progress
		NRCS is included in reviewing relevant laws and policies.	

#### **Comments on progress**

- NRCS continued its efforts to get the Disaster Management (DM) Act enacted through various fora. There are several different versions of the DM Act in circulation; hence it is difficult to deduct what will be the NRCS role

in the final one. Considering the political development of the country and engagement of the government in constitution making process which is highest priority at the moment, other legal development is currently at a slow pace. NRCS plans to organize a national workshop on Disaster Law in 2015.

- NRCS was included in developing the Geneva Conventions Act and various health, disaster; International Humanitarian Law and mine related policies.

#### 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	Movement meetings are organized regularly according to the timelines agreed in the Movement Coordination Agreement, and they are relevant for the participants.	Continuous process
	Cooperation Management Meetings organized regularly and Movement Partners Meeting introduced in 2010.	Minutes and agenda of the Movement Partners Meetings are shared with the entire PNS group active in Nepal.	Continuous process
<b>Comments on progress</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NRCS and IFRC jointly organized the Partnership Meeting in Kathmandu on 22-23 September 2014. A total of 78 people including representatives from IFRC, ICRC, PNS, non-Movement partners (embassies, USAID, UN agencies, NSET, Handicap International and Practical Action), and NRCS (senior management and key staff) participated in the meeting. The meeting was inaugurated by the deputy Prime Minister of Nepal.</li> <li>• Minutes of the Movement Partners Meetings were shared with the all the PNS partners in and outside the country. Positive feedback was received from partners who are not in the country for this information sharing. Some partners even send their inputs for the meeting by email.</li> <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 2013 and was later shared with PNSs. This is a tripartite MOU and needs to be endorsed by the partners by signing the annex.</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 organized, 'right-sized' and 100% resourced for the provision of effective support services to NRCS and PNS.	The present IFRC country office was set up in 2002.	All IFRC Country Office administrative, security, financial and personnel policies, contracts, documentation and files are kept up to date and reviewed.	100%
	NA	NRCS and PNSs covered under Country Integration Agreements receive agreed services in a timely manner.	100%
<b>Comments on progress</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IFRC Nepal country office Security Plan was modified and revised in May 2014. IFRC Nepal country office organised a briefing in July for IFRC and PNS staff on the revised Security Plan.</li> <li>The global revision of the IFRC National Staff Regulations started in 2013, and the regulations for IFRC Nepal were finalised in June 2014, to accompany the new employment contracts of the staff that entered into force on 1 July 2014. New structure for the support services in the IFRC Nepal country office was introduced.</li> <li>Australian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross/Flanders, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross received services under the Integration Agreement on monthly basis during the reporting period. Swiss Red Cross signed the Integration Agreement with IFRC Nepal country office in December 2014. American Red Cross decided not to open an office in Kathmandu, but their representative to Bangladesh will be supporting Nepal as well.</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 office supported activities meet the requirements of quality, accountability and timeliness set by the IFRC Regional, Zone and Geneva offices.	N/A	100% of IFRC country office supported activities meet the requirements of quality, accountability and timeliness set by the IFRC Regional, Zone and Geneva offices	100%
<b>Comments on progress</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IFRC country office with the support of NRCS reporting and finance officers completed developmental operational plan 2015 and all the reports including pledge based reports to Norwegian Red Cross, Zurich Foundation and World Bank within the timeline set by the AP zone office and Geneva. Annual audit of IFRC supported programmes for 2013 was completed and audit report is available. In addition, updates of the current floods and landslides emergency appeal were prepared and shared through IFRC website.</li> <li>For maintaining quality of programmes, IFRC Nepal office has regularly been coordinating with IFRC zone and regional specialist and resource persons such as health, WatSan, disaster management, cash transfers, PMER and organizational development.</li> </ul>			

## Stakeholder participation and feedback

NRCS works in close coordination with Government, non-government organizations (NGO), United Nations (UN) agencies, international non-government organizations, and community based organization in the project area. Stakeholder participation, especially of the target communities, is a must at every stage of the project cycle, for instance in assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring, and evaluation of the project.

During the reporting period, the CDMCs in the Koshi River basin project were involved in the following activities:

- Supported fire affected families with food grains and cash from their emergency fund in the communities in Saptari, Sunsari, Bhojpur and Udaypur districts;
- Participated in the early warning during the floods and landslide;
- Widened seven roads and constructed bamboo bridge in coordination with VDC, security office and other stakeholders in Saptari district;
- Constructed CDMC office building on their own initiation in Sunsari district;
- Participated in the community level VCAs and developed DRM plans with the funding and technical support from the project and in coordination with the community level stakeholders in all the 25 project communities.

Likewise, youths in the project area collected disability data and supported people with disability to get **Disability Identity Card** from VDC so that they can get disability and social security allowances.

#### Box -2: Working towards disability inclusion



"Following the participation in the **Youth Camp** organized by Red Cross, I collected data of people with disability (PWD) in my village and supported them for getting disability identity card (ID) from VDC office ", said **Jogendra Yadav, an inhabitant of Paschim Kusaha village development committee (VDC) of Sunsari district.**

He further added, "There were only seven PWDs who had ID cards in the beginning. But later, the number reached to 54. Among which, seven PWDs are receiving social security allowance provided by the Government".

Jogendra together with his colleagues from junior Red Cross circle have started a campaign of collecting information of PWDs in Sunsari district and persuading family members to register PWDs in the VDC office so that they could get disability ID card. The ID card facilitates them to get disability and social security allowances. Many PWDs do not have ID cards as they are still unaware about the provision.

"I used to feel that PWDs are helpless and need mercy of other people. But after youth camp, I realized that the PWDs can live on their own and contribute to family and society and I commenced this campaign ", Jogendra revealed.

NRCS has been implementing Koshi River basin community resilience project since 1 June 2013 in 25 communities of 10 VDCs in five districts. The project organized **Youth Camp** on 12-13 September 2014 for youths from different backgrounds including socially marginalized, Dalits (so called lower class caste in Nepal) and PWDs from five project districts. Jogendra Yadav was one of the participants in the camp, who is also living with disability. Participants gained skills and knowledge on inclusion, gender, discrimination, humanitarian values and youth mobilization in the camp. In addition, there was a positive life sharing from a renowned person who has physical disability.

Similarly, SHWM project team worked in collaboration with VDC office, village WASH coordination committee (V-WASH-CC) and ward WASH coordination Committees (W-WASH-CC) to implement water, sanitation, and hygiene activities in Sukajor VDC. As a result of combined effort, a total of 231 households constructed toilets without any subsidies and the project VDC was officially declared open defecation free in June 2014. Presently, 100 percent people have access to toilet in the VDC. The project developed post-ODF strategy in consultation with the VDC and WASH coordination committees. In addition, there is a contribution from the community and the government district and local authorities to the drinking water scheme construction and renovation as well as the emergency fund establishment. Project supported the establishment of the revolving fund in Sukajor VDC and prepared a fund mobilization guideline in consultation with the local level stakeholders. Marginalized groups including economically poor people can take a loan from the revolving fund to start income generation activities. NRCS sub-chapter and Revolving Fund Mobilization Committee are responsible for mobilizing the fund and the NRCS Ramechhap district chapter is responsible for the overall monitoring and control of the fund mobilization.



*My name is Shanti Karki. I live in Sukajor VDC, Ward No. 3 in Ramechhap district*

Presently, I have 10 goats. I get more than 60,000 rupees (around 600 CHF) if I sell them at market. I started goat keeping as an income generation option since last year.

I had only one goat before. I bought four kids (baby goats) in 10,000 rupees with 5,000 loans from the **Revolving Fund** established by **Red Cross** and 5,000 from other source.

I have paid the loan already in instalment basis through my savings. The **Revolving Fund** has been useful for us. Many other economically poor families have benefitted from the fund.

**Collected by: Samjhana KC and Indra Chapagain, NRCS**



**People meet regularly and can take a loan from the revolving fund to start income generation activities in Sukajor VDC of Ramechhap district.**

**Photo: Nepal Red Cross Society**

Likewise stakeholder participation was ensured in shelter, emergency health and PMER projects as well as in Flagship 4 activities. The National Society organised several stakeholder consultations and coordination meetings to coordinate the project activities in the district and community levels. Furthermore, NRCS with the support from IFRC and other partners such as British Red Cross has started working on systemizing beneficiary communications. Complaint response mechanism was initiated in Khotang district to increase the level of accountability towards the beneficiaries. Notice boards with complaint boxes were installed in 15 strategic locations. Gradually, the model will be replicated in other districts too. NRCS communication department provided the technical support to the project team in beneficiary communication.

At national level, NRCS and IFRC successfully organized a Partnership Meeting and an earthquake simulation exercise. The Partnership Meeting, which was organized in Kathmandu in September, brought different Movement partners together as well as UN agencies and other organizations who provided support to the humanitarian programmes and capacity development of NRCS. Following the meeting, some partners such as American Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross have shown their interest in supporting PMER capacity enhancement of NRCS.

The event was followed by Kathmandu Valley earthquake grand simulation exercise in November. The purpose of the exercise was to test the functionality of the NRCS earthquake contingency plan and emergency communication set up. Over 100 participants including NRCS senior management, key sectors staff and volunteers from headquarters, three district chapters (Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur), IFRC, ICRC as well as in-country PNS and UN agencies. Local and national media (newspapers, television and FM radios) also participated in the exercise, and it was observed by government organizations. The gaps and recommendations identified from the exercise were recorded and will be reviewed in early 2015.

Likewise, recalling the recommendations in 2013, NRCS reviewed achievements and discussed challenges, gaps, key organizational issues, strategies and priorities for the coming year during their annual review meeting on 11 November 2014. Over 70 people participated, including NRCS Central Executive Committee (CEC) members and office bearers along with representatives from IFRC, PNS, ICRC and senior staff from different departments.

## Positive Factors or Key Risks

Positive Factors or Key Risks	Priority High Medium Low	Recommended Actions
Over all positive factors		
Political situation remains stable, with no major disaster event, such as large scale flooding or earthquake, and no general strikes are organized.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Channelling capacities and responsibilities will be a gradual process; adequate resources will be required to ensure strategic analysis and progressive learning to understand the trends and in what way they are increasing vulnerability at country level so that programming can be adapted. The aim, therefore, is to ensure that the Red Cross remains current and is in a position to face evolving challenges.</li> <li>• Promote safer access activities through dissemination of Red Cross Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values;</li> <li>• Improve Movement preparedness and coordination mechanisms;</li> <li>• Update and test earthquake contingency plan at Kathmandu Valley and develop and test floods contingency plan in floods prone districts in southern part of Nepal;</li> <li>• Preposition NFRI sets at different strategic locations;</li> </ul>
<b>Business Line 1</b>		
It may take longer to bring Red Cross Law in Nepal.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritise Red Cross Law in the NRCS's plan;</li> <li>• Form small working group for development of the proposal for Red Cross Law;</li> <li>• Submit to the Parliament through appropriate Ministry;</li> <li>• Conduct interaction programmes with the Parliamentarians and concerned ministries.</li> </ul>
There is risk of losing <b>Independence</b> of Red Cross when Red Cross Law is promulgated in Nepal.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disseminate Red Cross knowledge (historical background, objective of Red Cross, and the Fundamental Principles) to the Ministries and Parliamentarians by organising regular interaction programme and bilateral meetings.</li> </ul>
Lack of institutionalization of PMER unit/function in NRCS	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitize NRCS governance (Senior management, Central Executive Committees and District Executive Committees) on the importance of the proper PMER system to increase the performance level of the National Society;</li> <li>• Develop a cost sharing mechanism for the sustainability of PMER unit;</li> <li>• Conduct regular PMER sensitization activities and trainings on PMER for departments and district chapters;</li> <li>• Improve capacity of PMER unit with provision of additional staff and equipment.</li> <li>• Define role of PMER unit clearly;</li> <li>• Prioritize PMER in the National Society's long term plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Business Line 2</b>		
Lack of institutional mechanism for prepositioning of NFRI sets in NRCS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporate procurement of NFRIs as a component of long term development plan;</li> <li>• Generate internal resources for the procurement of NFRIs;</li> <li>• Advocate with Government and institutional donor for the</li> </ul>

		funding for the NFRIs procurement; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement capacity of NRCS warehouse and stock management.</li> </ul>
<b>Business Line 3</b>		
Natural disasters including flooding and landslide occur in the critical period of the project.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suspend the project input for the critical period of the disaster relief, revise the plan of action and communicate to donors immediately for their consent</li> </ul>
<b>Business Line 4</b>		
Lack of proper resource mobilization structure in NRCS		Conduct meetings with NRCS senior management about the need for the proper structure for resource mobilization; Consult with RM experts from IFRC AP zone office for the proper resource mobilization structure; Finalize the NRCS resource mobilization strategies/plan and implement it
<b>Business Line 5</b>		
Sufficient funding and staff (at country, regional and zone level) are 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 is of 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 basis from IFRC Country Office ;</li> <li>Conduct regular meetings with NRCS management and programme staff and discuss about their needs.</li> </ul>

## Lessons learned/good practices and looking ahead

- It is important to include emergency PMER and communication in the earthquake contingency plan operating guideline;
- It is important to develop a result framework for NRCS based on the strategic/long term plan so that the achievements can be measured regularly. Also development and implementation M&E plan is necessary to monitor the plan implementation regularly.
- Use of local technology and resource is important for the effectiveness of the community based trainings. In Sunsari, CADRE participants learned to make life jacket from local materials and have expressed their commitment for using such jackets in future floods response;
- Mobilisation of school teachers and students is crucial for creating health, hygiene and sanitation awareness in the community.

### Looking ahead

NRCS and IFRC are on the final year of implementation of its Sixth Development Plan 2011-2015 and Long Term Planning Framework 2012-2015 respectively. All the programmes and services of the National Society contribute to the following strategic aims of the Sixth Development plan:

- 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 organizational governance and management capacity at all level for better performance to reduce vulnerability.

The National Society is developing its 7th Strategic/Development Plan in 2015. Findings of the 6th Development Plan midterm review, OCAC exercise, and key priority areas identified during the partnership and annual review meetings will be addressed in the plan. Similarly, IFRC Strategy 2020 and Strategic planning Guideline, post Millennium Development Goals and Nepal Government's Interim Plan 2014-2016 will be the basis for the planning. Result framework and operational plan will be developed as part of the plan. Efforts will also be made to develop and implement M&E plan for the effective monitoring of the plan implementation.

Series of consultative meetings and workshops will be organized with NRCS staff and volunteers from headquarters and district chapters, Movement and non-Movement partners including IFRC, ICRC, PNS, UN agencies and Government agencies for developing the plan. The IFRC will provide technical as well as financial support (through Finnish Red Cross and IFRC AP zone office funding) in the planning process.

The IFRC Nepal office will develop its plan in line with the NRCS 7th Development Plan through consultative process.

## Financial situation

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

## How we work

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

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

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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

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

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