The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

National Societies
Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies carry out humanitarian work in their own countries and support each other in times of need.

The ICRC
The International Committee of the Red Cross is an independent humanitarian body of the Red Cross Movement. It has a special role as a neutral intermediary and endeavours to protect the victims of armed conflict and internal violence.

The International Federation
The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies co-ordinates relief in areas affected by natural disasters. It also assists National Societies with development and helps refugees and displaced persons in non-conflict areas.

The entire Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is bound by seven Fundamental Principles - Humanity, Impartiality, Neutrality, Independence, Voluntary Service, Unity and Universality.
We share happiness amongst our target communities, partners and stakeholders while endorsing the *Sixth Development Plan* that aims to respond to the emerging challenges in humanitarian arena for next five years. It addresses national pressing issues such as climate change, disaster risks reduction, urbanization and other concerns of global communities. Recognizing the local needs and being directed by the IFRC *Strategy 2020*, the Plan has set out four strategic aims which address national issues and global concerns.

The *Sixth Development Plan* is a generic guideline for the NRCS units to develop targeted project/programme for achieving the overall NRCS mission. It will serve as a complementing part to NRCS’ 50 years humanitarian services in Nepal. The Plan also creates good space for partnership to work together with the NRCS for saving lives, reducing vulnerability, promoting social inclusion and a culture of non-violence.

As a member of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the NRCS has attempted to address humanitarian challenges posed by natural disasters, armed conflict, social and economic backwardness, health hazards and epidemics to contribute to the national goal through various programmes regarding disaster management, health and care in the community, promotion of humanitarian values and organizational development. It has an increased trend of reaching more people through qualitative and sustainable humanitarian works through planned efforts.

We acknowledge the input made by the NRCS governance from the local and national level, staff, members, the ICRC, IFRC, partner national societies, representatives of the Government and non-government organizations and the UN agencies in the planning process. We thank Dr. L.N. Thakur, freelance consultant, for facilitating the planning process.

Finally, we request to concerned individuals and organizations to spearhead their actions for achieving ultimate impact in target communities envisaged by the *Sixth Development Plan*.

---

**Message**

Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) is an independent, volunteer based and non-profit humanitarian organization that delivers humanitarian service and support to the vulnerable people in an impartial and neutral manner. It came into being on 4 September 1963.

NRCS was officially registered in Nepal after Nepal Government acceded to the Geneva Conventions (August 12, 1949). Having been recognized by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), NRCS is a member of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (The Federation). Thus, as a component of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and being guided by the Fundamental Principles, NRCS is the only National Society in Nepal.

The aim of the NRCS is to endeavor to eliminate or reduce human suffering irrespective of religion, caste, color, gender, group, language, nationality or political ideology. The Society achieves the aim following its strategic directions:

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

**Major Activities**

- Dissemination of International Humanitarian Law, promotion of Red Cross emblem, promotion of humanitarian values, internal and external communication for the promotion of the Red Cross image
- Relief service and support to disaster affected people, rehabilitation programme, tracing and family reunion service, relief support to conflict affected people and exchange of Red Cross message
- Blood transfusion service, ambulance service, Red Cross Shree Janaki Eye Hospital, health campaigns including eye treatment services, HIV / AIDS awareness and support to the People Living with AIDS, community development, drinking water and sanitation and first aid services
- Women empowerment, mobilization of Junior, youth and adult volunteers, human resource development, volunteer management and statutory functions.

The volunteers affiliated to its district chapters, sub-chapters, Junior/youth Red Cross Circles at academic institutions and in the community are backbone of NRCS. The process for formation and extension of the organization is democratic. NRCS cooperates with the target community, ICRC, the Federation, and the national and international government and non-government organizations on equal footing.

The income source for NRCS to operate humanitarian services includes: its own source, support and donation from generous individuals, organizations, Red Cross Movement partners, and national and international organizations. For image building and resource mobilization, NRCS makes internal and external communication effective in cooperation with different media.
Executive Summary

Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) is the largest humanitarian organization covering the landscape of the country as a whole through its 75 district chapters and more than 1,300 sub-chapters at the peripheral level. Since its inception, the NRCS has been providing humanitarian services to the needy people. It has also been carrying out development activities to reduce vulnerability through long term development plan since early 1980’s focusing on community resilience programmes and organizational development activities. The wide spread organizational network of the NRCS is recently supported by over a million members and tens of thousands professional volunteers. The Society has just completed the Fifth Development Plan (2008-10) which focused on in four core areas: disaster management, health and care in the community, organizational development, and promotion of principles and humanitarian values.

Nepal ranked 23rd in the world in terms of the total natural hazard-related deaths (DP Net 2009). A study conducted by the World Bank classified Nepal as one of the global “hot-spots” for natural disaster. It is a disaster prone country for several reasons like its terrain, climatic changes, excessive rainfall, climate change and threats of epidemics. It faces several hazards including earthquakes, floods, landslides, windstorms, hailstorm, fire, glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) and avalanches. High population growth and its impacts along with limited disaster awareness compound these hazards.

The NRCS has implemented its Fifth Development Plan successfully. Its has delivered good achievement and impacts. In addition, there are tangible changes in the capacity of vulnerable communities and Red Cross units.

This Sixth Development Plan (2011-2015) has considered the national contexts, emerging issues and policy environment, humanitarian challenges, lessons learnt and the experiences of earlier plans and in particular from the Fifth Development Plan. Consultations were made and inputs were taken from the NRCS governance and management including the planning committee as well as Red Cross movement and other partners.

The Sixth Development Plan has been prepared in compatibility with national and global context especially Strategy 2020 of the International Federation of the Red Cross Red Crescent Societies which has set out 3 strategic aims. This plan focuses more on impacts and is structured as strategic aims, expected impacts, key action areas and key indicators.

The Plan takes the approach of “doing more, doing better, and reaching further”. It will make continuous contribution to the national goals, Millennium Development Goals, aims of the Federation strategy, Seville Agreement as well as strategy of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement addressing humanitarian challenges.

The Sixth Plan is a road map of the NRCS for the next five years. It has identified its strategic aims and key action areas to achieve the objectives based on the vision and mission of the organization. The four strategic aims have been depicted as follows:
1. Save lives, protect livelihood, strengthen recovery from disaster and crisis;
2. Promote safer, resilient and healthy communities;
3. Promote social inclusion and culture of non-violence and peace;
4. Strengthen organizational governance and management capacity at all level for better performance to reduce vulnerability

The Plan has adopted general strategies like building strong national society, promoting responsible governance, well functioning management capacity building, increasing accountability, communications, humanitarian diplomacy, coordination, and partnerships.

Based on the needs of communities at risk and the response mechanism, the Plan focuses on strategic aims and expected impact, quality of services and capacity building at all levels and strengthening partnership with the RCRC movement and non-movement partners. The plan addresses emerging issues such as urbanization, immigration and migration, consequences of climate change, violence and crises that will be deliberately incorporated into the NRCS programmes and activities.

The NRCS management takes note of appropriate measures for adaptation and smooth implementation of key activities planned and thus achieving the impacts and Strategic Aims. Alignment of the governance and management structures will be designed as may be required in the changed context and while working through four strategic aims and expected impacts at all levels, focusing on results and performance, social inclusion, gender and youth involvement. Partnership modalities will be based on the principles defined by the NRCS Cooperation Agreement Strategy.

Consistency, standardization and integration of key actions will be reinforced for effective performance and expected impacts. Review of organizational structure and working modalities will be considered also to ensure compatibility with the proposed national constitution under federal structure, as and when materialized.

The NRCS is expected to benefit about five million people from the most vulnerable communities during the Plan implementation period. Likewise, it will have raised and mobilized 4.84 billion rupees (CHF 63.7 million) during the plan period.
**Abbreviations**

BTS  Blood Transfusion Service  
CAS  Cooperation Agreement Strategy  
CBDP  Community Based Disaster Preparedness  
CBDRR  Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction  
CBHFA  Community Based Health and First Aid  
CBS  Central Bureau of Statistics  
CBTS  Central Blood Transfusion Service  
CDP  Community Development Programme  
CEC  Central Executive Committee  
CNDRC  Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee  
CSW  Commercial Sex Worker  
DC  District Chapter  
DDRC  District Disaster Response Committee  
DDRT  District Disaster Response Team  
DFRS  Department of Forest Research and Survey  
DM  Disaster Management  
DOE  Department of Education  
DP  Disaster Preparedness  
DP-Net  Disaster Preparedness Network  
DRM  Disaster Risk Management  
DRR  Disaster Risk Reduction  
DWSS  Department of Water Supply and Sanitation  
EOC  Emergency Operation Centre  
FA  Fist Aid  
FP  Fundamental Principles  
GA  General Alliance  
GLOF  Glacial Lake Outburst Floods  
GoN  Government of Nepal  
H2P  Human to Human Pandemic  
HQs  Headquarters  
HR  Human Resource  
HRDI  Human Resource Development Institute
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HRM</td>
<td>Human Resource Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HV</td>
<td>Humanitarian Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/NGO</td>
<td>International/ Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDRL</td>
<td>International Disaster Response Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDU</td>
<td>Injecting Drug User</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRC</td>
<td>International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHL</td>
<td>International Humanitarian Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>Information Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSAR</td>
<td>Light Search and Rescue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDGs</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOU</td>
<td>Memorandum of Understanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRE</td>
<td>Mine Risk Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCASC</td>
<td>National Centre for AIDS and STD Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDRT</td>
<td>National Disaster Response Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFHP</td>
<td>Nepal Family Health Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFRI</td>
<td>Non-Food Relief Items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHQ</td>
<td>National Headquarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIHA</td>
<td>Neutral Impartial and Humanitarian Actor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPC</td>
<td>National Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRB</td>
<td>Nepal Rastra Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRCS</td>
<td>Nepal Red Cross Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OA</td>
<td>Operation Alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OD</td>
<td>Organizational Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVC</td>
<td>Orphan Vulnerable Child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLHIV</td>
<td>People Living with HIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMER</td>
<td>Planning Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNS</td>
<td>Partner National Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSP</td>
<td>Psycho Social Problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Red Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCRC</td>
<td>Red Cross Red Crescent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFL</td>
<td>Restoring Family Link</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOP</td>
<td>Standard Operation Procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STI</td>
<td>Sexually Transmitted Infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCA</td>
<td>Vulnerability Capacity Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VHF</td>
<td>Very High Frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VM</td>
<td>Volunteer Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VNRBD</td>
<td>Voluntary Non-remunerated Blood Donors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAT/SAN</td>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contents

Message
Executive Summary
Abbreviations

CHAPTER 1: The Humanitarian Context [1-5]

1.1 Nepal
1.2 Nepal Red Cross Society
   1.2.1 Organization
   1.2.2 Trends of Development Plans


2.1 Disaster Management
2.2 Health and Care in the Community
2.3 Promotion of Principles and Humanitarian Values
2.4 Organizational Development and Capacity Building

CHAPTER 3: Sixth Development Plan: Strategic Directions [12-17]

3.1 Background
3.2 Strategic Aims, Priorities, Approaches and Concerns
3.3 Strategies
   3.3.1 Relationship Strategy
   3.3.2 General Strategies

CHAPTER 4: Sixth Development Plan [18-28]

4.1 Strategic Aims
   4.1.1 Strategic Aim 1: Save Lives, Protect Livelihood, Strengthen Recovery from Disaster and Crisis
   4.1.2 Strategic Aim 2: Promote Safer, Resilient and Healthy Communities
   4.1.3 Strategic Aim 3: Promote Social Inclusion and Culture of Non-Violence and Peace
   4.1.4 Strategic Aim 4: Strengthen Organizational Governance and Management Capacity at all Level for Better Performance to Reduce Vulnerability

4.2 Implementation: Policies and Principles

References [29]

Glossary [30-33]

Annex: Participants in Planning Process [34-36]
1

CHAPTER

The Humanitarian Context

1.1 Introduction

Incepted in 1963, the Nepal Red Cross Society is the largest humanitarian organization in Nepal with its extended network of organization and volunteers. In course of its development over 47 years, it has witnessed several changes in the country, and has always been able to cope with new environments and deliver humanitarian assistance to the people in need.

The NRCS has been acting as an auxiliary to the public authorities in humanitarian efforts. It is experiencing full cooperation from the Government in diverse situations at all times. Likewise, there is good coordination and cooperation between the Movement components (NRCS, ICRC, IFRC and PNSs).

The NRCS remains flexible and gets itself adapted to changing environments and moved to serve humanity which has ensured increased acceptance and relevance of the organization over the years.

In order to shape the future interventions in a more strategic manner, the NRCS initiated the process of long term planning in early 1980’s. The Sixth Development Plan (2011-2015) has been prepared through a highly consultative process with active involvement of volunteers and stakeholders. The planning process consists of reviews of the Fifth Development Plan (2007-2010) as well as analysis of global and national contexts. Being an auxiliary to the Government of Nepal and an active member of the IFRC, all considerations have been made to get the Sixth Plan compatible with the National Plan and the Strategy 2020 of the Federation and other priorities of the Movement. In addition, the NRCS has set out an additional strategic aim to strengthen the organizational, governance and management capacity at all levels for better performance to reduce vulnerability through the analysis and reflection of the past experiences.

With clear strategic directions, the Plan will guide all units of the NRCS to function more strategically. It is expected that it will create better space for partners for next five years. Thus, each organizational unit will follow the Plan while formulating new programmes and projects. Accordingly, the progress of the implementation of the Plan will be measured through periodic reviews and evaluations.

1.2 Nepal

Nepal borders India to its east, south and west and China to its north. It covers an area of 147,181 square kilometer and varies between an altitude of 60 metre and 8,848 metre. Its population is growing at an annual rate of 1.94 per cent and is projected to reach 27.5 million by 2010 (CBS 2009). Administratively, it is divided into 75 districts, 58 municipalities, and 3,915 Village Development Committees. Nepal’s population comprises over 100 ethnic groups and speaks 92 languages. Some 80.6 per cent of the populations are Hindu, 10.7 per cent are Buddhist, 4.2 per cent are Islam, 3.6 per cent are Kirant, and 0.8 percent others (CBS 2002).
In 2008, the UNDP ranked Nepal 142 of 177 countries on the Human Development Index. Between 1996 and 2004, the level of poverty was reduced by 11% (from 42% to 31% - CBS 2004) and, it has further reduced by 6% (from 31% to 25.4% between 2005 and 2009 (NPC 2010). However, within this positive trend, disparity between rural and urban areas is still a persistent problem. Urban poverty was 10 percent in 2004, while rural poverty was 35 percent; now it is eight percent and 22 percent respectively (CBS 2005).

Access to health care facilities is a continuous problem in rural areas especially for the most disadvantaged groups. Only 70 percent of the population has access to drinking water and less than a third of the population has “adequate” sanitation facilities – causing to high rates of water borne diseases. Unequal access to and control of resources by women, concentrated HIV/AIDS prevalence in sex workers, their clients and injecting drug users, and malnutrition also add to Nepal’s vulnerability. Nepal has also been witnessing public health problems with the emergence and re-emergence of diseases like avian influenza, acute watery diarrhea, swine flu, dengue, polio, malaria resumption and H2P. Capacity to respond to the above health and emergency situations is still limited.

### Nepal at a Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population size (million)</td>
<td>27.5 (2009 projection)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate</td>
<td>1.94 (2009/2010 projection)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth (year)</td>
<td>63.69 (2006) – UNDP 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate</td>
<td>3.1 per woman (NDHS, 2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>50 (2009) NFHP 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy Rate (15-24 years)</td>
<td>86.5 (2008), CBS 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net enrolment rate in primary education</td>
<td>93.7 (2009) DOE 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human development index</td>
<td>0.509 (2006) UNDP 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population below national poverty line (%)</td>
<td>25.4 (2009) NPC 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real GDP growth rate (average)</td>
<td>3.95 (2008/09) CBS 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation rate</td>
<td>13.2 (2008/09) NRB 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area under forest coverage (%)</td>
<td>39.6 (2009) DFRS 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>229 (2009) FHD 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS prevalence for 15–49 years (%)</td>
<td>0.49 (2007) NCASC 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with sustainable access to improved water source (%)</td>
<td>83 (DWSS 2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation (%)</td>
<td>43 (DWSS 2010)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nepal ranked 23rd in the world in terms of the total natural hazard-related deaths (DP Net 2009). A study conducted by the World Bank classified Nepal as one of the global “hot-spots” for natural disaster. Nepal is a disaster prone country for several reasons such as its terrain, climatic changes, excessive rainfall, climate change and threat of pandemic. It faces several hazards including earthquakes, floods, landslides, windstorms, hailstorm, fire, GLOFs, and avalanches. High population growth and its impacts along with limited disaster awareness and poor capacity to respond to disasters compound these hazards.

In 1996, the country faced an unprecedented internal armed conflict lasting a decade which resulted in the deaths of over 13,000 people and the destruction of physical infrastructure, displacement of people, and serious disruption of economy (INSEC 2007). Nepal was declared a ‘republican, federal and secular’ nation and is in the process of writing down new constitution. The political instability has continued with changes of government, political protests, and an increase in the number of strikes by various interest groups on issues related to constitution- writing as well as governance, development and human rights.

Within the current political context, the priorities of the Government of Nepal are peace-building and state-restructuring. The Constituent Assembly (CA) is currently drafting a constitution that aims at being progressive and inclusive with regard to representation of minorities, ethnicities and geographic areas in the governance system and with regard to access to resources. One of the major challenges for the CA is to build consensus on the structure of the state. New constitution has to be promulgated by 28 May 2011.

The main challenges to disaster management are how to promote co-ordination among agencies involved in this area, to make proactive efforts to disaster management, to establish early warning system through adaptation of modern technology and to map out disaster prone areas. Similarly, the lack of disaster risk assessment at the time of project selection, absence of sufficient co-operation and rehabilitation programmes and non-compliance with building code at the time of constructing big structures also pose crucial problems in disaster management.

Factors like political instability, exacerbated by the economic crisis, rising food prices, constant power outages, street demonstrations and general lack of law and order wheeled the nation progress back in the past and, most likely, they are obviously anticipated for future scenario. In addition to the disasters and other vulnerabilities, the country has been facing with new challenges that are emerged from the changing context of violence (political ethnic, caste, and gender), increased immigration and migration, unplanned urban growth and unpredictable effects of climate change among others.

1.3 Nepal Red Cross Society

1.3.1 Organization
Nepal Red Cross Society covers the country through its 75 district chapters and over 1,300 sub chapters at the peripheral level. Over the last 47 years, the NRCS has been providing humanitarian services to the people at risks through relief and development activities, community resilience programmes on top of diverse projects and initiatives for organizational development. The wide spread organizational network of the NRCS is recently supported by its million plus members, tens of thousands professional volunteers and hundreds of staff.

The NRCS has been providing its services through its district chapters, sub- chapters and junior and youth Red Cross units which are spread across the country up to the grass root level. In addition, the NRCS has been providing its services from eye hospital and district based eye care centers. Likewise, 70 plus central, district and hospital based blood transfusion centers, 120 ambulance service stations and 12 warehouses have been providing concerned services round the clock.

General Assembly, at the central level, is the apex body. Central Executive Committee executes decisions made by the General Assembly. District chapters and sub-chapters in their respective geographical areas act as federal units with their own assemblies to which they are accountable to, and implement humanitarian activities in their territories in accordance with the policies and guidelines of the General Assembly and the Central Executive Committee. To bring effectiveness in specific programmes, different central level committees have been functioning at the central level as extended hands of the CEC to provide overall guidance to programme
departments as: Disaster Management, Organization Development, Human Resource Development, Health Services, Community Development, Junior/Youth Red Cross, Finance and Resource Mobilization, Communication and Humanitarian Values, Women Development, and Blood Transfusion Service. The committees are formed by the CEC as may be required based on the programmes and strategies of the Society. District chapters and sub-chapters also work with similar structures of their own.

Vision
Nepal Red Cross Society is an efficient, self-sustainable and independent humanitarian organization committed to provide immediate relief to human suffering and reducing vulnerability under the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross, through its network of Red Cross workers throughout the country working closely with communities and governmental and non-governmental organization in a democratic, transparent and participatory way.

Mission
To relieve human suffering and to reduce vulnerability through community participation and mobilization of an increased number of volunteers, by mobilizing the power of humanity through expansion and strengthening of the organizational structure of the Society and by building links with governmental and non-governmental organization.

Objective
The overall objective of the NRCS is to alleviate human suffering and to reduce vulnerability through a strong base of the institutional network and mobilization of the power of humanity.

Values
The Values of the NRCS are guided by seven Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross.

People
The NRCS aims to build capacities of vulnerable people and communities to work in solidarity to reduce threats to human lives and dignity.

Integrity
The NRCS acts in accordance with humanitarian principles and values, and works in open, transparent and accountable ways without compromising Red Cross emblem and the independence, impartiality and neutrality they represent.

Diversity
The NRCS celebrates the diversity of communities, volunteers, staff, and partners with the policy of non-discrimination and the principle of universality.

Leadership
The NRCS aims to show its leadership and excellence in the core working areas.

Innovation
The NRCS values the history and tradition of Red Cross Movement with a view to find out innovative lasting solutions to new problems that threaten human dignity.

Social Inclusion
The NRCS aims to include all social ethnic groups of people to provide the services of the NRCS and to reduce their sufferings.

The Sixth Development Plan will focus on:
- Meeting strategic aims and expected impacts
- Quality of service
- Building capacity at all levels to be more responsive and focused
- Strengthening partnership with movement and non-movement partners
1.3.2 Trends of Development Plans

The NRCS began its First Development Plan (1984-1990) with a total outlay of Rs. 105 million rupees which focused on development of the Society as well as to implement supplementary activities in context of the national development such as primary health care, disaster relief operations, family planning, afforestation, drinking water, and economic rehabilitation. Activities were in line with the government activities focusing on development. As a result, many unplanned activities were also in place besides the planned ones. The NRCS recognized importance of capacity development of national society which resulted into the establishment of corpus fund like Princep Disaster Relief Fund and set up of such fund at regional and peripheral organizational structures.

The year 1991-1992 was managed as Plan holiday. The year passed without a long term plan due to political disturbance and transition. However, during this period, the NRCS introduced the concept and organization of sub-chapters at the community level.

The Second Development Plan (1992-1997) with a total outlay of 952.6 million rupees strengthened and expanded organizational network of national level disaster preparedness and relief programmes. It expanded health service activities and community development projects aiming vulnerable groups in the several communities by mobilizing district chapters, junior/youth RC units and sub-chapters.

The Plan also emphasized on the sustainability and public participation on top of organizational development as an integral component of all programmes. Coordinated partnership approach in mobilizing external resources was undertaken. Realizing that too much diversified programmes would not have substantial impact on the life of the people, an approach of manageable and limited coverage areas was adopted for effective implementation of the programmes.

The Third Development Plan (1998-2002) with a total outlay of 1,962.2 million rupees strengthened and expanded the organizational network at all levels through human resource development, strengthened disaster preparedness and relief service programmes, expanded health and community service programmes by mobilizing district chapters, junior/youth wings and other units.

The Plan strengthened organization and management capabilities of the Society at all levels to institutionalize service activities; mobilized greater resources to sustain and expand activities. Cooperation Agreement for organizational development was developed for international partnership programmes and women participation; development activities expanded and developed through diverse strategic activities. HIV/AIDS project was introduced. Flexibility and responsiveness to the conflict situations, focus on vulnerability reduction and diversity were undertaken as modus operandi of all programmes and activities.

The Fourth Development Plan (2003-2007) with a total outlay of Rs. 2,138.4 million had considered contents of the Tenth Plan of the Government of Nepal in particular on issues relating to enhancing humanitarian assistance to the vulnerable: New DM policy, new Contingency Plan focusing on earthquake in Kathmandu valley, CBDP policy revision, establishment of DM centre were some important achievement of the Plan. Similarly, enhanced communication system, response preparedness at all levels, enhanced IT network capacity, production of thousands of DM practitioners were remarkable achievements as well.

Operational Alliance for CDP and NRCS positioning as a pioneer of arsenic test and school-led sanitation in the country are other landmarks created during this plan period.

The Fifth Development Plan (2008-2010) of the Society streamlined all programmes and activities in four core areas: disaster management, health and care in the community, organizational development and humanitarian values. Working under these core areas, the NRCS programmes reinforced comprehensive interventions on disaster risk reduction, health protection as well as promotion, community care, like women empowerment, betterment of social inclusion, respect to diversity and safer access through improved communication with internal and external stakeholders. Moreover, the NRCS carried out effective humanitarian representation and facilitated to promote peace in times of natural disasters through humanitarian diplomacy.

Based on the review of the previous plans and analysing the current context, the Sixth Development Plan (2011-2015) has been developed with four strategic directions.
CHAPTER

2

Review of Fifth Development Plan (2008-2010)

The NRCS successfully implemented the *Fifth Development Plan* in last three years. As envisaged in the Plan document, a brief review of the Plan period has been made based on the core programme areas: disaster management, health and care in the community, principles and humanitarian values, and organisational development and capacity building. The following sections reflect the review by overview of the programme areas, key achievements, present capacity of the NRCS in relation to the programme areas, and lessons learnt through experiences.

2.1 Disaster Management

Overview
Nepal Red Cross Society put disaster management on top priority of its activities in the last three years. It operated DM preparedness, response including emergency WASH, recovery, population movement and risk reduction programmes in the disaster prone and disaster affected districts. It developed institutional capacity regarding policies, Earthquake Contingency Plan, strategies, guidelines, manuals and tools, response mechanisms and human resources.

In this plan period, the NRCS has developed DM Strategic Framework, reviewed response mechanism which includes enhancing capacity of warehouses, emergency communication system and response tools. The NRCS contributed to develop emergency shelter contingency plan and coordinate the shelter cluster. It has been co-leading the integrated community based disaster risk reduction flagship area, which was endorsed by the Government of Nepal. It strengthened the relationship and coordination with the civil society, governmental and non-governmental organizations. Meanwhile, about 300,000 people affected by disaster reached through emergency relief and recovery services. In addition, the NRCS facilitated to develop disaster preparedness and response plan in 21 districts which is a part of national goal for this period. Community/school based risk reduction interventions expanded in 350 communities benefitting about 504,490 people of 39 districts aiming at building community safety and resilience through diversified partnership.
As an auxiliary to the government, the NRCS has become a prominent actor of National Disaster risk management mechanisms and represents at the CNDRC and DDRC.

**Achievements**

- More than 800,000 people received emergency response services through distribution of 30,000 non-food relief items (NFRIs), ready to eat food and stable food, emergency WASH, establishment of family links, recovery services and risk reduction measures. Community and school based disaster risk reduction programmes expanded to 350 communities and schools in 39 districts. Knowledge and skills on disasters risks enhanced, local level preparedness and mitigation works initiated and emergency relief funds collected.
- Emergency operation center better equipped with satellite phone, expanded repeater tower and radio sets,
- DM policy, DM strategic framework, recovery guidelines, CBDRR training manual, shelter guideline, regulation for warehouse management developed,
- 15,388 volunteers and staff developed for disaster response (NDRT, DDRT, FA, LSAR, ERU, WASAN, FACT, First Aid), preparedness, risk reduction, recovery, dead body management, psycho-social, RFL
- 584 people (Refugee and some host families) trained in life skills training like driving, mechanics, beautician.
- Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment conducted and prepared DP/DM/DRM plans in 217 communities/schools.
- Supported 200 families for their micro income generation activities in 40 communities in consultation with DP/DRR units.
- 16,764 community people trained of on CBDRR/CBDM, FA, WAT/SAN, basic DM, VCA, DP plan and LSAR. Risks associated with climate change assessed, sensitization carried out for volunteers and staff and an action plan developed

**Present Capacity**

Relevant policy, procedure, guidelines and defined organizational structure and mechanism are in place. The NRCS is an ex-officio member in the central and district level disaster relief committee works as per the Natural Calamity Relief Act (1982) of the Government. NRCS has more than 15,388 trained human resources in DM at different levels. It has of specially trained persons in disaster response that can be mobilized in the national, regional and international level disaster response. Over the years, NRCS has also developed its capacity in logistics management and response preparedness.

The NRCS has established its GIS/data base system. DM Center with VHF radio base, Geographical Positioning System (GPS), other communication means have been established at the headquarters and gradually expanding the EOC in the regions. Capacity of the transport vehicles and warehouses that are located in different strategic locations are in a position to provide assistance to 36,000 family packages with Non-Food Relief Items across the country. There are more than 22 million rupees in the Princep Disaster Relief Fund and nearly two million rupees in the Emergency Disaster Response Fund for emergency operation.

**Lessons learned**

- Multi hazards disaster risk reduction has greater impact in building community safety and resilient. A study carried out on cost benefit analysis demonstrates investing 1 NPR in disaster risk reduction could save 15 NPR's investment in response.
- Roaster of district level HR and regular refresher trainings helps timely mobilization of trained HR and retaining their knowledge and skills.
- Vulnerability mapping and development of preparedness and response plan at district, sub-chapters level makes disaster response prompt, need based and cost effective. Periodic simulation and drills of preparedness and response plans are essential to address emerging needs and changing patterns of disaster impacts.
- Early warning system at different levels helps communities save their lives and property.
- Cluster approach is much more effective to address emergency needs in large scale disasters Concerted efforts of different actors in all components of disaster management cycle help address comprehensive need of vulnerable communities
2.2 Health and Care in the Community

Overview
The health and care actions undertaken by the Society during the Fifth Development Plan period have contributed largely towards saving lives and addressing various health issues. Two types of programmes – institutional base and community based services and programmes were implemented to achieve objectives of the health and care component. Blood Transfusion, Ambulance, First-Aid, Eye Care and HIV care services being implemented for many years by the Society were expanded. Those services and programmes were expanded through strengthening capacities of local Red Cross units and communities. They operated community based development, first aid, eye care and health promotion, water and sanitation, and HIV prevention programmes which brought tangible changes in the lives of vulnerable communities.

Health and Care programmes of the society guided by Strategy 2010 of the International Federation have supplemented in improving health status of people at risks.

Key Achievements
- Emergency First Aid programme was expanded in 37 districts.
- Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) increased by 7% in the project area.
- 551 Community level HIV support and PLHIV groups formed and 7,823 volunteers and staff trained on HIV.
- 276 OVCs were re-enrolled in schools with greater acceptance from the school management and their neighbours; 160 PLHIV got livelihood support; ambulances (172) provided services in 63 districts.
- Blood donors (Voluntary non-remunerated VNRBD) increased by 15% annually.
- 14,300 regular blood donors trained on safe blood and safe blood donation, 14 BTS centers expanded in 9 districts and BTS strategic plan and guidelines developed.
- 46,686 rural people have been supplied with safe water. (5,555 Kanchan arsenic filters distributed and 303 tube wells and 33 dug wells). 1804 toilets constructed and 10,469 rural people stopped open defecation practices.

Present Capacity
National headquarters, district chapters and sub chapters are capable in managing some institutional as well as community based health care projects/programmes on their own initiatives. The NRCS has standardized and institutionalized first aid service network in 75 districts. It has 650 trainers and 14,016 volunteers for first aid. In eye care hospital and community eye care programme, there are 38 ophthalmic personnel including two doctors. Its blood transfusion centers, ambulance services and eye hospitals/centers are tending to be self-sustained. It has established a pool of trained volunteers at district and community levels and has got 300 trained human resources for blood transfusion service to develop project proposals, resource tapping and to provide technical and management support at all levels.
Lesson Learned

- Regular monitoring is essential to motivate and encourage the trained FA volunteer.
- Coordination meeting among sectoral stakeholders is very effective to mobilize local resources and reduce duplication of programmes.
- Psychosocial support is a part of FA service both to the first aider as well as injured person.
- Separate SOP is essential during unrest situation to make effective response.
- Cluster approach is effective for immediate response and its preparedness.
- Awareness and actions need to be carried out simultaneously towards changing behavior to prevent further infection of HIV and improve health status.
- Ambulances service providers need to be made well aware and prepared for proper uses and maintenance of van before starting services.
- Counseling to the transfusion transmissible infection reactive blood donors has reduced the risk of repeated donations from such donors.

2.3 Promotion of Principles and Humanitarian Values

Overview

Dissemination of Red Cross Principles and IHL was inherent in all the organizational and programme areas from the inception of the NRCS. Activities were incorporated in all community based programmes like drinking water and sanitation, community development, disaster management, HIV/AIDS prevention. The NRCS Third Development Plan adopted approach to “woman participation”, while the Fourth Development Plan encompassed woman participation as a cross cutting issue for all programmes and organizational activities. Special efforts were undertaken to empower women, sensitize governance and senior management people on these issues.

Women development section was set up in 1998 to increase women membership and bringing them in leadership and management at all levels. Following the Strategy 2010 of the International Federation, the NRCS prioritized principles and humanitarian values as one of four core areas. Consequently, Communications and Humanitarian Values Department was set up in 2002. Efforts were focused on reducing discrimination and promoting respect for human dignity through programmes and publications as one of transversal themes. Since then, communications regarding humanitarian values and principles were strengthened at the district and sub-chapter level through better orientation to staff and volunteers in order to ensure neutral and impartial behavior. Furthermore, promotion was made to increase sense of volunteerism, respect diversity and promote non-discrimination.

Key Achievements

- Policy, structure, programmes and guidelines about humanitarian values and gender in place;
- Programmes like CDP, HIV, and volunteer management integrating humanitarian values component as cross cutting issue;
- Need of marginalized communities addressed through disaster, health, water and sanitation, HIV/AIDS, community development and women development programmes;
- Increased number of volunteers involved in humanitarian actions like relief and community development;
- Red Cross knowledge, fundamental principles, international humanitarian law and respect to human rights, safer access and respect to code of conducts promoted amongst all staff and volunteers;
- Neutral and impartial image of the NRCS increased and thereby improved in the safer access of its volunteers and services;
- Respect for RC emblem ensured through removal of improper uses;
- Partnership of the NRCS with private and public institutions strengthened due to good image, neutral and impartial behavior.
Present capacity
The NRCS has trained human resources for dissemination of RC principles, IHL, communications, gender and social inclusion. Every district has at least two disseminators, a trainer for safer access and a communicator in each district plus every region has five trainers for dissemination. Each district has developed at least two trained persons for carrying out advocacy on gender issues. At the Headquarters, each department has one or two trained communication focal persons. There is nationwide organization and programme network to carry out FP, HV including diversity and social inclusion. Potential resources lie in the partnership with movement components and other bilateral community based programmes. Internal media of NRCS are covered through radio programme, bulletins, other information education and communications activities, radio programme recording studio, resource centre for documentations.

Lessons learned
- As other programmes in development approach and preparedness, dissemination of RC knowledge, fundamental principles and international humanitarian law should be a bottom line of RC activities.
- Media has become a good partner for knowledge sharing, advocacy and resource mobilization for humanitarian actions.
- Humanitarian values area could not get a separate budget. However, it is learned that it can be better addressed through an integrated approach.
- Dissemination can become a very strong tool for building image and thereby increasing safer access. It can be scaled up through different programme activities along with the technical support from the communication and humanitarian values department.
- Being an impartial, neutral and independent humanitarian organization, the NRCS should be proactive to adopt more inclusive policy and provisions to address issues of social inclusion and diversity so the people in the catchment area feel ownership in the organization.

2.4 Organizational Development and Capacity Building

Overview
Organizational Development (OD) has always been one of the priority areas of the NRCS in the Plan period. The OD focused to develop the NRCS as a well-functioning National Society through strengthening organizational and management capacity in order to better response to vulnerability. It encompassed activities regarding legal base, communications, capacity building, resource mobilization, financial system development, human resource including volunteer management with due consideration to youths, gender and diversity. Hence, efforts were put to integrate OD component in all programmes.

In alignment with the organizational purpose, there were efforts to strengthen capacity of district chapters, sub-chapters and junior youth circles in promoting proper mobilization of volunteers and resources. Activities were carried out to better apply resource mobilization skills and expertise at different levels, improve human resources, management capacity and develop competence of HR at different levels.

Key Achievements
- Light Operation Alliance on OD implemented;
- Increased decentralization of role from chapters to sub chapters;
- 35 district chapters managed database of volunteers;
- 148 focal persons developed for gender sensitive advocacy;
- Participation of women at all levels increased by 10%;
- VM concept institutionalized, VM manual developed and distributed;
- 1,931 Red Cross volunteers insured;
- Red Cross membership increased by 12% (13.7 million NPR raised from membership fee);
- Junior and youth Red Cross circles increased by 14.25%;
- Manuals for conducting National Assembly, seminars, camps and youth leadership training developed and distributed to district chapters;
- Leadership and circle management capacity enhanced among 140 youths;
• Mine risk education reached to 200,000 persons (5,600 persons of 22 districts trained on emergency MRE);
• Legal and statutory unit established at headquarters;
• NRCS fixed assets mobilized for income generation purposes;
• Funds generated through RM activities;
• HRM practitioner hand book published in Nepali;
• Communications capacity strengthened at HQs and DCs.

Present Capacity
The NRCS is governed independently by its own constitution and it has endorsed periodic development plans, CAS, policies, and has developed systems and procedures for good governance. The headquarters and almost all district chapters and some sub-chapters are functional in their own buildings.

The NRCS has 75 district chapters, 1,339 sub-chapters, 169 cooperation committees and 5,160 junior and youth circles. It has 10, 29,360 members including junior youths. The NRCS has trained 125,000 volunteers in disaster response, first aid, blood donation, HIV/AIDS, mine risk, eye care, dissemination of Red Cross principles, safer access, humanitarian values, IHL, water and sanitation, hygiene promotion and community mobilization.

System and basic infrastructure for internal and external communications is in place at the headquarters and many district chapters. The headquarters and some district chapters have capacity to establish partnership and mobilize resources.

Lessons learned
• Integration of OD components strengthens OD capacity, and ensures effective service delivery as well as sustain programme services;
• Volunteer data base system supports the capacity of OD to work in emergency;
• Women participation needs to be increased in disaster response;
• Financial management and reporting capacity of organizational units need strengthening;
• Overall capacity enhancement of PMER is urgently required;
• Cost sharing from programmes is a must for effective implementation of programmes and volunteer management.
3.1. Background

Overall, the *Sixth Development Plan* is the road map of the NRCS for next five years. While formulating the strategies for the *Sixth Development Plan*, the global and local contexts are taken into due consideration. It has got an analysis of the socio-political, economic, cultural, environmental and technological factors that impact upon people at risks in Nepal. (Chapter I)

As a strategy plan, the Plan strives to address sustained and emerging threats to life and dignity of people in Nepal. Based on the defined policies, strategies, experiences and lessons learnt from the previous Plans, the implementation of the *Fifth Development Plan* in particular, the *Sixth Development Plan* aims at alleviating human suffering, caused by disaster and crisis, through mobilization of the power of humanity which has been organized under the NRCS organizational mechanism.

The NRCS governance and management, from district and headquarters were engaged in the development process of the Plan. General outputs of the interactive processes were shared amongst the NRCS stakeholders and partners for feedback. Following a review and recommendations made by the Sixth Development Plan Committee, the CEC of the NRCS approved the *Sixth Development Plan* as the NRCS five year strategic plan commencing from January 2011.
The Sixth Development Plan has been formulated on the following background:

- The NRCS has long-term commitment to reduce vulnerability and promote peace in compliance with the RC fundamental principles and thereby it has implemented five development plans since 1984.
- The NRCS organization and services have gained increased trust and acceptance among general public, partners as well as Government and it has been positioned as a key humanitarian actor, especially for DM, public health and emergency response.
- The NRCS has an established system with adequate infrastructure and management structure at the centre and local level - trained human resources, sectoral policies, strategies, guidelines and tools, to address the threats and challenges faced by the communities at risks.
- The NRCS has an opportunity to contribute to the goals set by the Government in its Interim Plan, the MDGs and the target set by the Federation Strategy 2020.
- Nepal has witnessed increased trends of social and natural disasters and it is presumed that different forms of violence, effects of migration/immigration and urbanization climate change, health care needs, emerging and remerging public health emergencies will pose further challenges to human life in a rapidly changing socio-economic and political environment.

The NRCS has a strong partnership within and outside RCRC movement for whom the development plan can create broader space to work together for common purpose: to save lives and promote dignity of vulnerable people.

3.2. Strategic Aims, Priorities, Approaches and Concerns

The NRCS is adopting certain strategic aims, priorities, approaches, concerns and principles of cooperation.

**Strategic aims**

- 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.

**Priorities**

- Scaling up interventions for disaster risks reduction and strengthening response capacity to disaster and crisis;
- Institutionalizing public health in emergencies;
- Expanding blood programme and improving quality of services;
- Increasing involvement of youth and volunteers with respect to diversity;
- Building capacity of least developed district chapters; and
- Addressing emerging trend of humanitarian challenges, like urbanization, migration/immigration climate change and urban violence.

**Approaches and Concerns**

- Expansion of quality services in rural and urban areas;
- Service expansion through improved communication, building organizational capacity, community resilience and accountability;
- Promotion of appropriate governance, management, structure and clustering of programme;
- Strengthening planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) system;
- Improvement in quality, standardization of service delivery, consistency, integration and coordination;
- Developing strong base of resource mobilization for programme support, cost effectiveness and sustainability of resources;
- Ensuring result oriented, people centered, and integrated approach of programmes.
- Increasing inclusiveness in organization and management;
- Promoting accountability, ownership and sustainability of organization.
3.3 Strategies

3.3.1 Relationship Strategy

Internal Strategy

- Streamline inclusive strategy to guide the overall work of the NRCS at all levels and strive for equality in the organization and work by ensuring no gender-based or other discrimination in NRCS policies and practices, and enabling greater participation by vulnerable people.
- Enhance focus on development activities alongside NRCS well-known disaster assistance efforts.
- Speak for vulnerable and disadvantaged people while adhering to NRCS Fundamental principles.
- Strengthen the human, physical and financial capacities of divisions, branches, volunteers and the NHQ to deliver sustainable services and to build community resilience.
- Performance and accountability in reporting, for ensuring the relevance of lessons learnt, for optimizing continuous programme improvement and organizational development.
- Committed to continue addressing humanitarian impacts of the emerging issues, such as climate change, immigration, urbanization and violence as well as conflict related issues.
- Ensure a strong and sustainable approach of resource mobilization programme to promote safer and resilient communities, self reliance and inter-dependent divisions, branches and the NHQ.
- Ensure good governance and management norms through results- based performance, commitment and dedication with a higher level of management ethics, values and practices to meet transparency and accountability.
- Harmonize NRCS- wide approach to planning, performance management and accountability NRCS wide governance arrangements that provide fuller oversight and consistent support in line with the national constitution.
- A right-sized, more focused and well-managed secretariat that fulfils its core membership, support functions to NRCS, with impartiality, professionalism and accountability.
- Consolidate position from the past experience to sustainable model in context of changed; socio political context of the country, global level strategic shift and environmental challenges.

External Strategy

- Ensure auxiliary to the Government in humanitarian affairs for sustainable development with a strong and diverse base of members, volunteers and other supporters;
Better ways of working together so that all NRCS capacities are deployed to best effect in expanding services to the most needy and vulnerable people; accompanied by greater openness and flexibility in partnerships and collaboration with others outside the Movement.

Operate and assure long term sustainable programmes through planning, implementation and monitoring together with its partners to address vulnerabilities.

Effective cooperation and coordination with partners while enhancing cost efficiency and common understanding on programme needs, priority, risks and vulnerabilities.

Greater clarity to partners to encourage longer-term sustainable programming to meet strategic aims and objectives of the NRCS.

More cost effective and accountable forming longer term partnerships with movement partners and other key stakeholders in working together for humanity.

Endeavour to be a learning organization through sharing lessons with other interested national and international organizations.

3. 3. 2 General Strategies

Build Strong Red Cross Society
The NRCS seeks to strengthen its entire organization by: functioning under the scope created by the Geneva Conventions, being auxiliary to the Government of Nepal in the humanitarian field, adherence to the Fundamental Principles maintaining image, ensuring proper use of the RC emblem, reaching out to most vulnerable through effective mobilization of volunteers, building capacity of local units and by increasing cooperation among developed and least developed units.

In addition, the NRCS aims to build the National Society through good governance such as increased transparency, accountability, integrity, inclusiveness and ownership at all level.

Responsible Governance
The NRCS governance functions for meeting the objectives committed in the Plan in the context of national and
international challenges and opportunities. It will continue to work effectively through partnerships, sharing the resources and capacities, respecting vulnerable people, and being sensitivity to diversity of cultures ethnicity in accordance with the RC Fundamental Principles.

**Well-functioning Management**
The NRCS strives to ensure well-functioning management through efficient secretariat and result based management. Appropriate structure, mechanisms and clustering of programmes will be put in place. Capacity will be strengthened for planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Technical capacity will be developed at different levels to ensure effective service delivery. The management support service structure will be made functional.

**Capacity Building**
The NRCS will improve the capacity of its staff, volunteers and community members, and institutionalize contributions from people. Priority will be on volunteers’ mobilization. It will review and improve existing tools, mechanisms, and management and material resources for efficient service delivery. It will put efforts to promote equitable access to services, opportunities, decision making.

**Accountability**
While implementing the Plan, the NRCS will continue to practise transparency and accountability to communities it serves and also to its partners as well as other stakeholders. There will be need based planning, efficient use of resources, defining roles of responsibilities of the actors, proper participation, regular monitoring and auditing. The NRCS strives to deliver quality services and attempts to follow accepted standards for humanitarian and development work such as sphere standards, humanitarian charter, and code of conduct.

**Communications**
The NRCS adopts diverse tools, new social media as well as traditional outlets for communicating about the RCRC Movement, its works and the values it respects. The NRCS adopts this strategy to reach to the internal and external audience. Communication efforts aim at translating RC Fundamental Principles in actions to ensure integrity amongst the RC workers and increasing the understanding of RC amongst internal and external audience. Communications will promote the image of the organization intending to better participation of people in the humanitarian movement, volunteerism, generating resources and ensuring better access of humanitarian services, the Red Cross services in particular.

Likewise, it will continue to adopt behavior change communications for making informed decisions. There will be system and mechanism for emergency communications coupled with beneficiary communications during
disasters and crisis for appropriate decisions and service delivery. Good practices and lessons learned will be shared through different communications channels.

**Humanitarian Diplomacy**
The NRCS will adopt proactive approaches to make differences in the process of decision making through humanitarian representation. It will strongly carry out humanitarian diplomacy at the central level for the people most in need as favourable decision is key to bring changes in the communities that save more lives, promote health and dignity of people. Likewise, advocacy activities will be carried out through regional and local level network. Overall humanitarian diplomacy along with advocacy measures will be adopted as a strategy to persuade authorities, communities, and other humanitarian actors for bringing disaster response, recovery, crisis, health care, diversity, gender and social inclusion issues forward.

The NRCS will strengthen its position as a key humanitarian actor through bilateral and multilateral dialogue, relationship management and marketing its services. It will continue advocacy for prioritizing the need of most vulnerable communities, strong legal base of the NRCS, disaster management framework, improving access of vulnerable people to public services, expanding social safety and reducing the digital divide. Likewise, advocacy efforts will be focused on how to ensure the implementation of the IHL and human rights laws that tend to protect civilians as well as promote dignity of people before, during and after armed conflicts and other situations of violence.

**Coordination and Partnership**
The NRCS endeavors to strengthen coordination and partnership with national and international organizations and networks. It will maintain coordination with the RCRC Movement, Nepal Government, UN, global and regional networks, I/NGOs and civil society organizations for a concerted efforts to reduce risks and vulnerabilities. Internal coordination will be maintained through thematic groups and appropriate management structures.

**Measuring Successes and Achievements**
The entire implementation of the Plan will be monitored and evaluated through appropriate tools and methods. Learning and best practices will be properly managed and widely disseminated to multiply successful results in and out of the RCRC Movement. The NRCS uses traditional and new tools and social media to serve this purpose.
4.1 Strategic Aims

Depending on the vulnerabilities of communities, needs, rights and freedom of individuals and organizational capacity to serve, the strategic aims have been planned to benefit all who need NRCS services and partners who work with the NRCS to build more humane, dignified and peaceful world.

4.1.1. Strategic Aim 1: Save Lives, Protect Livelihood, Strengthen Recovery from Disaster and Crisis

The NRCS will institutionalize participatory planning process as a foundation concept within its disaster management programmatic priority areas. It will establish a common understanding and increase capacity for disaster management planning and specific planning at national headquarters, district chapter and sub-chapter level.

The NRCS views disaster risk reduction as a holistic approach that shapes all of its disaster management programming. It addresses multiple hazards to reduce vulnerabilities and limit the dire consequences of disaster in communities within the broader context of sustainable development. The NRCS will prioritize areas in which it has strength, and adds the most value to ensure quality programming and contribute to making communities more resilient.

The NRCS envisions to have effective response system for providing support to people affected by disasters and crisis, maintaining quality of services and being accountable to both the beneficiaries and its partners. Its primary response includes emergency relief management, emergency shelter,
emergency first aid, emergency water/sanitation, emergency health and restoring family links. The NRCS will
develop its capacity to provide recovery assistance – primarily focused on early recovery – to contribute to the
restoration of pre disaster and crisis living conditions.

The NRCS will develop coordination and improve partnership with new modality and scope to expand its
programme coverage, expansion of developmental service sectors and service delivery capacity. The focus will be
given in creating supportive environment to deliver effective and efficient disaster risk management services to
most vulnerable population. For this, the NRCS will advocate for mainstreaming DRR, strengthening disaster
preparedness, and promote cooperation and collaboration among various partners.

Expected Impacts
- Effective preparedness capacities for appropriate and timely response to disasters and crisis;
- Reduced deaths, damage and other detrimental consequences of disasters and crisis;
- Improved restoration of community functioning after disasters and crisis;

Action Areas

4.1. 1.1 DM Planning
- Adapt the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment tool at all levels as a basis for programme and sector
  specific planning;
- Develop clear standards for engagement, programme cycle and mechanisms considering developed
  parameters for CBDRR;
- Institutionalize participatory planning process in NRCS disaster management programmatic priority
  areas at all levels;
- Strengthen NRCS capacity at all levels to carry out the assessments, analyze information and develop
  plans based on identified risks and vulnerabilities;
- Use existing coordination mechanisms including Integrated Planning Approach (IPA), Movement
  MoU on Emergency Preparedness and Response, Operational Alliance, Global Alliance (GA) and
  Cooperation Agreement Strategy to work efficiently with RC movement partners;
- Advocate for formulating legal instruments based on the IDRL guideline.

Indicators
- Climate change adaption and community based early warning system piloted, contingency and
  DRM plans developed in 20 districts, national level earthquake contingency plan tested and updated
  periodically, and institutional and logistic capacity assessment conducted;
- Disaster risk management plans institutionalized in DRR in 30 districts, NRCS participated in CNDRC,
  DDRC, local level committees/networks, DP-.Net, National DRR platform and UN cluster system.
- Shelter cluster coordination responsibility taken;
- NRCS participated and contributed in OA, GA and other RC alliances;
- IDRL guidelines promoted;
- Disaster management strategic framework implemented.

4.1.1.2. Disaster Risk Reduction
- Mainstream and maintain coherence in DRR approaches by enhancing the capacity of NRCS at all
  levels;
- Enhance DRR capacities of vulnerable communities for increasing their resilience towards recurring
  disasters;
- Promote earthquake safety measures at different levels;
- Promote climate change adaptation initiatives.

Indicators
- VCA applied as planning tool in all DRR programmes;
- Parameters for mainstreaming DRR developed;
- Strategic partnership established and strengthened with technical expert agencies in the areas of early
  warning, climate change adaptation and food security;
- CBDRR projects expanded in additional 150 most vulnerable communities;
- Risk reduction measures to multi hazards promoted in target communities;
- Disaster risk management plans institutionalized in all DRR project areas;
- A framework of climate change adaptation developed and a pilot project initiated;
- Awareness on earthquake safety increased and risks reduction measures applied for building safety, code of conduct for disaster response, SPHERE, DRR agenda promoted.

4.1.1.3. Response to Disasters and Crisis
- Establish disaster relief funds at district chapters;
- Strengthen capacity at different levels to provide quality services on: light search and rescue, first aid, Red Cross Action Team, assessment, emergency relief, WASH, shelter, health, psychosocial support, restoring family links and cash transfer programming during disaster and crisis;
- Deliver appropriate relief services during disasters and crisis, strengthen and expand emergency operation centre with standard operating procedures;
- Mobilize internal and external resources for response preparedness and service delivery.

Indicators
- Disaster relief fund established in 50 district chapters;
- 1,000 emergency responders developed in 75 districts;
- EOC established in 10 districts of 5 regions;
- 500 volunteers trained on the dead body information management;
- 25,000 families assisted with relief services;
- Physical capacity of central warehouse, four regional, two zonal and five sub-warehouses increased;
- 10 psycho-social courses conducted;
- 10 RFL courses conducted and five regional RFL units set up, contingency plan developed in 30 disaster prone districts.

4.1.1.4 Recovery Following Disasters and Crisis
- Strengthen NRCS capacity to provide timely and quality recovery services and complement government initiatives;
- Design and implement recovery programmes linking with emergency response using participatory planning process
Indicators
- Recovery guidelines including cash transfer and livelihood, HR, SOPs and action plans developed and applied;
- Early recovery of critical life line facilities, including PSP carried out;
- Livelihood of disaster and crisis affected population restored;
- Livelihood and cash transfer programme piloted during emergency response operations linking it with early recovery.

Financial Outlay of Strategic Aim 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Areas</th>
<th>Beneficiaries/Target Audience</th>
<th>Budget (in NRs 000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. DM planning</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Disaster risk reduction</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>290,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Response to disasters and crisis</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>260,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Recovery following disasters and crisis</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>260,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>526,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,000,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. 1. 2. Strategic Aim 2: Promote Safer, Resilient and Healthy Communities

The NRCS contributes to sustainable development through strengthening community resilience by helping people to be as healthy as possible and to prevent or reduce their vulnerability. It will advocate for supportive public policies, and reach to the most vulnerable encouraging them to adapt new ways of living, especially in the changed context of climate change, economic crises and pandemics.

Better connection both at the primary and hospital level will be done to expand the access and promote basic skills in first aid and voluntary non-remunerated blood donation and eye care. Social mobilization activities and advocacy will be carried out to reduce preventable death, disease, injury and disability through health education, greater access to potable water and sanitation, better personal hygiene, reduced exposure to communicable conditions, countering stigma and discrimination against HIV, promoting safer sexual and reproductive behavior, and improving safety at work, home and on the road. Focus will be given on expanding community based health services to reduce morbidity and mortality.

Promotion of nutrition and food security through strengthening community livelihoods, and increasing food availability and accessibility for the most vulnerable people and contribute to mitigating the progression of climate change through advocacy and social mobilization to promote sustainable community development.

Expected Impacts
- Better personal and community health and more inclusive public health systems;
- Reduced exposure and vulnerability to natural and human-made hazards;
- Greater public adaptation of environmentally sustainable living.
Action Areas

4.1.2.1. Better personal and community health and more inclusive public health systems

Key Actions
- Expand and strengthen capacity of safe, quality and adequate blood supply;
- Reduce avoidable blindness;
- Increase access to basic health care services;
- Promote maternal and child health;
- Reduce risk of communicable and non-communicable diseases;
- Expand reproductive health services;

Indicators
- Universal access of VNRBD ensured, BTS centers expanded in additional 25 districts,
- CBTS strengthened as NRCS referral laboratory for quality assurance;
- Cataract surgery increased by 50%;
- Treatment of trachoma cases increased by 50%;
- 10 community eye care centres increased;
- People visiting health facilities for common ailments and mother and child care increased by 30%;
- Children under five years affected by diarrhea reduced by 50%;
- Delivery conducted by skilled birth attendants/trained service providers achieved by 100% in project areas;
- Adolescent and sexual reproductive health programmes expanded.

4.1.2.2. Reduced exposure and vulnerability to natural and human-made hazards

Key Actions
- Expand first-aid services and road safety intervention piloted;
- Expand ambulance services;
- Promote public health service in emergencies;
- Expand emergency water and sanitation service;
- Expand HIV prevention and care programmes;
- Promote livelihood and food security;

Indicators
- Access to emergency first aid services expanded to 25 districts;
- Ambulance service expanded by 25 ambulance vehicles, and quality upgraded;
- Capacity to deliver emergency health services enhanced, emergency WATSAN kit-2 and 5 stocked and mobilized in emergencies;
- 60,000 people reached with emergency water and sanitation services;
- Correct and consistent use of condoms by young people increased by 15% and among population at risk (IDU, CSW and migrant people) by 30% in the target areas;
- Capacities of 300 communities (wards) strengthened in health related activities for preparedness and response to disaster and crisis;
- Optional livelihood activities adopted by 25% women and socio-economically marginalized groups.

4.1. 2. 3. Greater public adaptation of environmentally sustainable living.

Key Actions
- Promote quality drinking water and basic sanitation;
- Improve urban health and sanitation;
- Promote adaptation to climate change;
- Promote alternative sources of energy.

Indicators
- WAT/SAN programmes expanded in 10 districts;
- Urban sanitation and health programmes piloted in 5 municipalities;
- Humanitarian consequences of climate change addressed through adaptation programmes and measures in target areas;
- Alternative sources of energy promoted.

Financial Outlay of Strategic Aim 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Areas</th>
<th>Beneficiaries/Target Audience</th>
<th>Budget (in NRs 000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Safe and adequate supply of blood</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Reduce avoidable blindness</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Ensure basic health care service, promote nutrition, maternal and child health, reduce communicable and non-communicable diseases</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Improve reproductive health</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Expand first-aid services and promote road safety</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Safe transportation of sick and wounded people</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Promote public health in emergency service</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Emergency water and sanitation service</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Expand HIV prevention and care programme</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Enhance capacity of community to cope natural and human-made hazards</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Community livelihood and food security</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Promote quality drinking water and basic sanitation</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Improve urban health and sanitation</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Sensitize people on climate change</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Promote alternative energy source</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,460,000</td>
<td>2,940,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1. 3. Strategic Aim 3: Promote Social Inclusion and Culture of Non-Violence and Peace

In addition to vulnerabilities caused by disasters, other forms of vulnerabilities arising from deprivation and imbalanced distribution of resources, marginalization, ignorance and poverty or poor living conditions lead to violence and conflict. The challenge is to ensure that other imbalances are not created, and that the benefits of progress and prosperity are distributed in a way that reduces inequalities.

The NRCS will advocate for and promote social inclusion through all its activities and services. It attempts to reduce gender-based and other discrimination in the allocation of resources and benefits. Efforts will be made to increase participation of marginalized and discriminated communities and their access to services and decision-
making roles. Non-discriminatory behaviors are expected to develop at RC staff and volunteers as a role model, and they try to influence public and private organizations and the community in general.

The NRCS will promote intercultural dialogue, tolerance and harmony within and between communities through education and training that are tailored to address the needs of specific audiences; provide protection when needed and make psychosocial interventions that influence attitudes towards all kinds of violence against women and other groups in different settings including urban, and act for appropriate public policies through capacity building, dialogue and humanitarian diplomacy.

Provision of basic needs and psychosocial and livelihood support to enable disadvantaged groups to function better in society and advocacy for disadvantaged groups to have greater access to publicly available services, including promoting respect for the specific human rights conventions relating to disadvantaged people, and facilitating access to more open and adaptable health and social security services. Promotional activities will be continued for proper use of RC emblem and humanitarian values and principles.

The NRCS officials and volunteers make best efforts to adopt RC principles into actions, make proper use of RC emblem, and advocate for ensuring full respect to the RC emblem in order to promote safer access.

**Expected Impacts**

- Greater public support for the fundamental principles and reduce stigma and discrimination;
- Lower levels of violence and peaceful reconciliation of social differences;
- Fuller integration of disadvantaged people in their communities.

**Action Areas**

4.1.3.1. Greater public support for the fundamental principles and reduce stigma and discrimination

- Advocate for favorable policy environment promoting humanitarian actions;
- Integrate dissemination of RC knowledge, international humanitarian law, and gender at all programs, disseminate RC knowledge, international humanitarian law, concept of humanitarian values among internal and external audience;
- Promote safer access of RC volunteers and staff during emergencies and crisis. Strengthen publication, documentation and communication of standard messages through traditional and non-traditional media.
Financial Outlay of Strategic Aim 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Areas</th>
<th>Beneficiaries/Target Audience</th>
<th>Budget (in NRs 000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Dissemination of Red Cross knowledge</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Promotion of Humanitarian Values</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Gender and Social Inclusion</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Safer Access</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>900,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>67,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**4.1.3.2. Lower levels of violence and peaceful reconciliation of social differences.**

- Review, update and development of policies within RC and carry out advocacy actions for favorable policy environment;
- Build capacity of governance and management on social inclusion, tolerance and gender at all levels of RC;
- Integrate issues of peace, tolerance, social inclusion, gender, violence and discrimination in organization, disaster management and health related programmes;
- Develop programmes targeted for socially marginalized groups for reducing or alleviating discrimination, support and rehabilitate the vulnerable people especially women, elderly people, street children and conflict affected children.

**Indicators**

- Existing NRCS policies reviewed, newly elected central and chapter level governance, new staff and volunteers oriented on IHL, social inclusion, tolerance and gender concept;
- Humanitarian values component mainstreamed in the NRCS programmes, projects targeting marginalized community operated to bridge the community and reduce discrimination;
- Humanitarian diplomacy carried out to address the need of women, elderly people, street children and conflict affected children.

**4.1.3.3. Fuller integration of disadvantaged people in their communities**

- Build capacity of governance and management regarding the issues of inclusion, tolerance and minorities;
- Advocate for inclusion, tolerance and issues of ethnic groups and minorities amongst internal and external audience;
- Integrate issues of tolerance, social inclusion and gender in organization, disaster management and health related programmes;
- Develop programmes for increasing social harmony and respect for diversity.

**Indicators**

- NRCS governance and management oriented on inclusion, tolerance and issues of minorities;
- Policy to integrate minorities, ethnic groups and disadvantaged people developed;
- Humanitarian diplomacy intensified to promote peace;
- Issues of peace, tolerance, social inclusion, gender, volunteerism, and respect for diversity/human dignity monitored and reported periodically;
- Two pilot projects on HV implemented targeting marginalized communities.
4.1.4. Strategic Aim 4: Strengthen Organizational Governance and Management Capacity at all Levels for Better Performance to Reduce Vulnerability

The NRCS intends to develop efficient institutional mechanism backed up by strong management system for effective implementation of activities related to the strategic aims 1-3. For this, it is equally essential to have strong organizational capacity of national society in the areas such as human resource, communications, resource mobilization and financial management, PMER and logistics management. The strategic aim- 4 deals with these components for ensuring harmonization among programmes and services carried out by the NRCS.

**Expected Impacts**
- Dynamic and functional organizational units at different levels;
- Diverse and sustainable resource management;
- Improved HRM and self-sustained Human Resourced Development Institute (HRDI);
- Improved efficiency in programme and finance management for effective service delivery;
- Strengthen legal base of NRCS and improved organizational image.

**Key Action Areas**

4.1.4.1 Dynamic and functional organizational units at different levels

**Key Actions**
- Strengthen management capacity of developing district chapters;
- Strengthen capacity of chapter, sub-chapter and junior/youth circle;
- Enhance capacity for volunteer management at different levels;
- Develop leadership capacity of junior and youth RC volunteers.

**Indicators**
- Organizational units expanded and their well functioning ensured;
- Managerial capacity of governance and management improved;
- Professional competence of volunteers improved; the number of such volunteers increased by 10% and involvement increased in RC activities;
- Junior and youth circles expanded and involvement of trained junior and youth increased.

4.1.4.2 Diverse and sustainable resource management

**Key Actions**
- Review and update resource management strategy;
- Set up appropriate structure for resource management and diversify resources base.

**Indicators**
- A practical resource management plan in place;
- A functional resource management unit set up with adequate number of human resources and other facilities;
- Resources expanded/generated from traditional and non-traditional sources;
- Partnership established with social and corporate sectors; marketing of organization promoted;

4.1.4.3 Improved HRM and self-sustained HRDI

**Action Areas**
- Strengthen HRM department with adequate human resource, technical competence and other facilities;
- Develop capacity of central administration unit for improved personnel administration; Establish a secretariat to provide support to governance and executive members; strengthen infrastructural and management capacity of HRDI.
Indicators
- HR system upgraded;
- Capacity of central administration enhanced with HR, tools, equipments and systems;
- Functional HRDI in place and sustainability measures ensured.

4.1.4.4. Improved efficiency in programme and finance management for effective service delivery

Key Actions
- Strengthen external and internal communication mechanism;
- Strengthen capacity of PMER unit and improve knowledge management system.
- Strengthen financial monitoring and control system;
- Upgrade accounting and reporting system;
- Establish technical service unit and promote coordinated technical services;
- Strengthen IT capacity;
- Strengthen Management Support Service Department.

Indicators
- Mechanism for communications in place and equipments for emergency communications availed;
- Coordinated system for PMER established and PMER adequately equipped;
- System for knowledge management introduced;
- Proper system for financial monitoring and control mechanism intensified with structures and tools;
- Well functioning Management Support Service Department in place;
- Appropriate guidelines developed and software installed for management of procurements, logistics, finance, HR, volunteers and fleet etc;
- Necessary IT system, guidelines used and equipments are in place and social media practiced.

4.1.4.5. Strengthen legal base of NRCS and improved organizational image

Key Actions
- Advocate for legal base of the NRCS as envisaged by the Geneva Conventions (12 August 1949);
- Promote image of Red Cross as neutral, impartial, humanitarian actor (NIHA);
- Improve collaboration with the government, local authority and other national and international agencies for humanitarian works.

Indicators
- Position papers shared, dialogue, meetings, workshops organized and advocacy efforts carried out at the higher authority level;
- Dissemination of RC activities intensified and campaigns held;
- Relationship of the NRCS with its stakeholders improved and resources increased.
4.2 Implementation: Policies and Principles

As the Plan is a guiding document for the entire organization, it will be implemented by district chapters, sub-chapters, junior youth RC and the national headquarters through developing sectoral programmes and projects to contribute to the achievement of the four strategic aims. While implementing the programmes, the general policies and principles will be adopted in addition to the existing policies in place by thematic sectors. The following eight policies and principles will guide the overall implementation of the NRCS programmes and activities at all levels:

- Adherence to RC principles and humanitarian values;
- Adherence to and careful consideration of each of the strategic aims;
- Focus on long-term impact and sustainability of the programmes;
- Adoption of the PMER as an integral component for all interventions;
- Integration and utilization of standardized tools for different interventions;
- Adherence to the RC norms, code of conduct, jurisdiction, coordination and linkage patterns, and the control mechanism based on RC policies and procedures especially while entering into agreement with external and international partners;
- The CEC remaining as the main responsible body for national level policies and guidelines, however, most of the programs implemented through delegation of mandates and responsibilities to appropriate management bodies, boards, committees and administrative mechanism; and
- District chapter, sub-chapter and youth RC implementing the Plan through their programmes in accordance with the NRCS policies, principles and constitutional provisions.

Financial Outlay of Strategic Aim 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Areas</th>
<th>Budget (in NRs 000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Legal</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. HRM</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Internal Audit</td>
<td>12,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Logistic Management</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Finance Development</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Technical Support and IT</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Secretariat Service</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Communication Capacity</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Documentation (Library)</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. PMER</td>
<td>12,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Developing District Chapters</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Resource Mobilization System.</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. National and International Relation</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Volunteer Management</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Youth Leadership Development</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>832,500</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary of Financial Outlay of All Strategic Aims

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Aims</th>
<th>Total Budget (in NRs. 000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Aim 1</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Aim 2</td>
<td>2,940,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Aim 3</td>
<td>67,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Aim 4</td>
<td>832,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,840,200</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
References

Glossary

Accountability
Obligation to demonstrate that work has been conducted in compliance with agreed rules and standards or to report fairly and accurately on performance results according to mandated roles.

Accountability in development sector refers to the obligations of partners to act according to clearly defined responsibilities, roles and performance expectations, often with respect to the prudent use of resources. For evaluators, it connotes the responsibility to provide accurate, fair and credible monitoring reports and performance assessments.

Action Plan
A detailed statement of specific steps to be taken in the implementation of a strategy.

Activity
A specific piece of work to be undertaken within a project in short term to achieve objectives set for overall program of work.

Assumption
Important events, conditions, or situations which are necessary for project success but beyond the control of project management.

Audit
An objective and systematic review of activities, systems, procedures, transactions and controls of an organization which is carried out in accordance with generally accepted common auditing standards.

An audit provides feedbacks and recommendations to the management of an organization in respect of the effective management, economic use of resources; soundness, adequacy and application of financial and operational systems, procedures and internal controls, compliance of financial transactions and other procedures with established rules, regulations and instructions, the regularity of the receipts, custody, expenditure, accounting and reporting of resources, and the conformity of expenditure against authorized funds.

Capacity building
Used to integrate two distinct but interrelated concepts: improving ability and capacity of National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to develop and make the most efficient use of new or available resources to achieve humanitarian aims of the Movement in a sustainable way, and improving the ability and capacity of communities, families and individuals to become less vulnerable and enjoy fuller and more productive lives.

Community
A group of people living in the same locality and sharing some common characteristics.

Development
It means everyone is able to achieve their full potential, and lead productive and creative lives with dignity according to their needs and choices.

Effectiveness
Extent to which the operation’s objectives were achieved, or expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance.

Efficiency
A measure of how economical inputs are converted to outputs. The state or quality of being useful and productive in relation to certain objectives.
Evaluation
Understanding factors of success or failure for assessing sustainability of results and impacts of projects and
drawing conclusions for continuing operations.

It is a systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed operation, programme or policy, its design,
implementation and results. An independent and careful examination and analysis of an on going or completed
project determines its relevancy, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability to draw lessons that may be
more widely applicable.

Feedback
The transmission of findings generated through monitoring and evaluation process to parties for whom it is
relevant and useful so as to facilitate learning. This may involve collection and dissemination of findings,
conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned from experience.

Final Evaluation
Evaluation made at or near the end of the project in order to examine effects and impacts of the project.

Focus Group
A small homogeneous group formed to discuss open-ended questions about a certain topic. Focus group
respondents are encouraged to talk among themselves so that a discussion unfolds among participants rather
than between the evaluator/researchers and the respondents.

Goal
The highest level result to which International Federation and National Societies operation intends to contribute.
It is measured by impact indicators.

Humanitarian Values
Values that shape humanitarian action. Values based on the Fundamental Principles of the RCRC Movement,
which include the protection of life, health and human dignity, respect for others and the acceptance of
responsibility to help others without discrimination based on nationality, race, gender, religious beliefs, class or
political opinions.

Hyogo Framework for Action
A global blueprint for disaster risk reduction efforts during the next decade. Its goal is to substantially reduce
disaster losses by 2015 - in lives, and in the social, economic, and environmental assets of communities and
countries. The Framework offers guiding principles, priorities for action, and practical means for achieving
disaster resilience for vulnerable communities.

Immediate Objective
Immediate reason for a project. The effect which the project is expected to achieve if completed successfully and
on time.

Indicator
Quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement
or to reflect the changes connected to an international Federation and National Societies operation. Indicators
are evidence that something has happened.

Lessons
Generally applicable conclusions based on evaluation or review experiences with International Federation and
National Societies operations or policies that extrapolate from the specific circumstances to broader situations.
Lessons highlight strengths or weaknesses in preparation, design, and implementation that affect performance,
outcome, and impact.
Logframe (Logical Framework)
A management tool used to design projects and programmes. It involves identifying inputs, outputs, purpose, goal and their causal relationships, related performance indicators, and the assumptions or risks that may influence to success and failure.

Mission
A statement of an organization or project synthesizing its reason for existence often combining general purpose and fundamental value statements.

Monitoring
Systematic and continuous collecting and analyzing of information about the progress of a piece of work over time. It is a tool for identifying strengths and weaknesses in a piece of work and for providing people responsible for work with sufficient information to make right decisions at right time to improve its quality.

Objective
A vision or image of a future situation. It is specific, time bound and measurable goal for particular aspects of a piece of work, which contribute to achieving long-term aims.

Output
Tangible results of the activities of a project. The production of outputs are under given assumptions about the context, under the control of the project management.

Participation
The active involvement of intended beneficiaries in the project needs assessment, design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and decision making. The main purpose of participation is to encourage self-determination and sustainability of the development process.

Partners
The individuals and organizations that collaborate to achieve mutually agreed upon objectives.

The concept of partnership connotes shared goals, common responsibility for outcomes, distinct accountabilities and reciprocal obligations. Partners may include governments, civil society, non-governmental organizations, universities, professional and business associations, multi-lateral organizations, private companies, and so on.

Programme
Projects within the same sector, theme or geographical area to which a coordinated approach is adopted.

Project
A discrete bit of work in a particular location. Or, a planned undertaking designed to achieve certain specific objectives within a given budget and within a specified period of time.

Purpose
The improved situation that an International Federation and National Societies operation is expected to contribute significantly if completed successfully and on time. It is measured by outcome indicators.

Qualitative data
Observations categorical rather than numerical and often involve attitudes, perceptions and intentions.

Stakeholders
Persons or organizations who have, or will have, a positive or negative interest or stake in the project.

Strategy
The means whereby a goal or objective achieved. Strategies are broad general statements of an approach and do not include specific details of steps to be taken.
**Sustainability**
Ability of a project to deliver benefits to the target group for an extended period of time after main assistance from a donor.

**Sustainable Development**
A development strategy that manages all assets, natural resources and human resources as well as financial and physical assets for increasing long-term wealth and well being.

**Target group**
Numeric expression of achievements anticipated by a project. The specific individuals or organizations for whose benefit the International Federation and National Societies operation is undertaken.

**Vision**
Ideal situation both within the organization and in the constituency it purports to serve. It is its “dream” of what should be.

**Volunteer**
An individual who freely contributes his/her services not by a desire for material or financial gain or by external social, economic or political pressure with a belief that his/her activities are beneficial to the community.

**Vulnerability**
Being at risk from dangers such as injury, disasters, accidents, malnutrition, epidemics. The presence of factors that place people at risk of becoming insecure or malnourished. The NRCS has categorized vulnerability into eight categories:

*Age based vulnerability:* Pediatric health problems including infant mortality and morbidity patterns, adolescent issues, geriatric problems and issues comprise the age based vulnerability.

*Environmental vulnerability:* It covers multiple issues and constraints including deforestation, land erosion, global warming, ecological deterioration, exposure to nature’s wrath of many kinds and so on.

*Ethnic vulnerability:* In some cases, ethnicity itself is a clear indicator of vulnerability in Nepal. Special development efforts are needed to help communities such as Raute, Chepang and Musahar.

*Geographical vulnerability:* This refers to disaster prone areas, areas with particular disease patterns, areas with environmental insecurity, difficult topography with limited facilities, areas with shortage of primary needs like drinking water and so on.

*Natural calamities/disasters:* They do not need explanation as to how and how much of vulnerability is caused by such calamities. Often long term development programmes become inevitable for the survival of disaster victims.

*Social vulnerabilities:* They are caused by multiple situations like gender related issues, girl trafficking, sociocultural problems like caste system, racial discrimination and domestic violence.
## Participants in Planning Process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bhakta Khawas</td>
<td>Treasurer, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudarshan Nepal</td>
<td>Deputy Secretary General, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saput Bahadur Karki</td>
<td>Deputy Treasurer, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hari Prasad Neupane</td>
<td>Central Executive Committee member, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalit Jang Shahi</td>
<td>Central Executive Committee member, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hem Raj Ojha</td>
<td>Central Executive Committee member, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shyam Kumar Pokharel</td>
<td>Central Executive Committee member, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indra Phuyal</td>
<td>Central Executive Committee member, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Prasad Acharya</td>
<td>Central Executive Committee member, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhim Datta Pandey</td>
<td>Central Executive Committee member, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debendra Bahadur Pradhan</td>
<td>Central Executive Committee member, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parashuram Regmi</td>
<td>Central Executive Committee member, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ram Prasad Mainali</td>
<td>Central Executive Committee member, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanat Kumar Karki</td>
<td>Central Executive Committee member, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narbada Sharma Khanal</td>
<td>Central Executive Committee member, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Majrul Hak</td>
<td>Central Executive Committee member, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shyam Kumar Shrestha</td>
<td>Central Executive Committee member, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naul Singh Pun</td>
<td>Central Executive Committee member, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandra Bahadur Thakali</td>
<td>Central Executive Committee member, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishneswari Hada</td>
<td>Chairperson, Audit Committee, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarala Kayastha</td>
<td>Chairperson, Woman Development Committee, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganesh Adhikari</td>
<td>President, Taplejung District Chapter, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhupati Shrestha</td>
<td>President, Tehrathun District Chapter, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishna Bahadur Blon</td>
<td>Vice President, Dhankuta District Chapter, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raj Deo Yadav</td>
<td>President, Siraha District Chapter, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khila Raj Guragain</td>
<td>Programme Officer, Okhaldhunga District Chapter, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai Ratna Shakya</td>
<td>Secretary, Kathmandu District Chapter, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinesh Thapa</td>
<td>Branch Officer, Bhaktapur District Chapter, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babu Lal Tamang</td>
<td>President, Rasuwa District Chapter, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lal Bahadur Thapa</td>
<td>Member, Makawanpur District Chapter, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naresh Prasad Singh</td>
<td>Secretary, Dhanusa District Chapter, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiv Prasad Koirala</td>
<td>Kaski District Chapter, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damodar Adhikari</td>
<td>Member, Lamjung District Chapter, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mukti Roka</td>
<td>Myagdi District Chapter, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yaspal Shakya</td>
<td>Vice President, Palpa District Chapter, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajendra Singh L.C.</td>
<td>Vice President, Bardia District Chapter, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramlal Acharya</td>
<td>Vice President, Surkhet District Chapter, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghanshyam Neupane</td>
<td>Treasurer, Pyuthan District Chapter, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suresh Singh Bhandari</td>
<td>Treasurer, Kanchanpur District Chapter, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karunakar Awasthi</td>
<td>Secretary Dadeldhura District Chapter, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maheswari Amatya</td>
<td>Member, Lalitpur District Chapter, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishna Poudel</td>
<td>Member, Red Cross Youth Circle, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tri-Chandra Multiple College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anita Ranjit</td>
<td>Member, Red Cross Youth Circle, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amrit Science Campus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umesh Prasad Dahkal</td>
<td>Executive Director, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pushpa Raj Poudel</td>
<td>Director, Community Development Department, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indra Bahadur KC</td>
<td>Director, Finance Department, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karuna Prasad Shrestha</td>
<td>Director, Health Department, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Padam Kumar Khadka</td>
<td>Director, Drinking Water and Sanitation Section, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akarsh Pradhan</td>
<td>Director, Human Resource Management Department, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishnu Hari Devkota</td>
<td>Director, Junior/Youth Department, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitambar Aryal</td>
<td>Director, Disaster Management Department, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indra Adhikari</td>
<td>Director, Communication and HV Department, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Manita Rajkarnikar</td>
<td>Director, Central Blood Transfusion Services Department, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bijay Dahal</td>
<td>Director, Legal &amp; Statutory Affairs Unit, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudarshan Adhikari</td>
<td>Department Head, Organizational Department, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rishi Raman Khanal</td>
<td>Deputy Director, Disaster Management Department, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharma Datta Bidari</td>
<td>Deputy Director, Finance Department, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tara Bhattachar</td>
<td>Deputy Director, Women Development Section, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bipul Neupane</td>
<td>Deputy Director, Junior/Youth Department, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mukti Pokheral</td>
<td>Deputy Director, Junior/Youth Department, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hari Karki</td>
<td>Deputy Director, Central Blood Transfusion Services Department, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Position/Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saroj Bahadur Shrestha</td>
<td>Programme Coordinator, Community Development Department, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dibya Raj Poudel</td>
<td>Senior Officer, Communication and HV Department, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishna Hari Koirala</td>
<td>Senior Officer Junior/Youth Department, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arjun Rimal</td>
<td>Senior Officer, Internal Audit Section, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shuvadra Devkota</td>
<td>Tracing Officer, Disaster Management Department, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sushil Raj Regmi</td>
<td>Programme Officer, First Aid Section, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tej Bahadur Karki</td>
<td>Reporting &amp; Monitoring Officer, Health Department, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tara Devi Gurung</td>
<td>Reporting Officer, PMER Unit, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrush Rai</td>
<td>Finance Officer, Finance Department, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanu K.C Basnet</td>
<td>Admin Officer, HRM Department, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nirmal Adhikari</td>
<td>Consultant, NRCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria Bannon</td>
<td>Federation Representative, IFRC Country Office, Nepal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indu Acharya</td>
<td>Liaison and Admin Officer, IFRC Country Office, Nepal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Vial</td>
<td>Head of Delegation, ICRC Nepal Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Veal</td>
<td>Cooperation Delegate, ICRC Nepal Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virendra Lal</td>
<td>Cooperation Assistant, ICRC Nepal Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dries Goeminne</td>
<td>Delegate, Belgian Red Cross (Flander)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marko Korhonen</td>
<td>Technical Advisor, Finnish Red Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajanish Raj Ojha</td>
<td>Danish Red Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanjukta Shahany</td>
<td>Project Manager, DIPECHO, Danish Red Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Badri Pokheral</td>
<td>U. Secretary, National Planning Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narayan Marasini</td>
<td>Programme Manager, NSET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Prakash Ghimire</td>
<td>NPO, WHO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Marie Winningham</td>
<td>FSCC, WFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rashmi Manandhar</td>
<td>Architect, Habitat for Humanity Nepal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubha Raj Neupane</td>
<td>Programme Coordinator, DP Net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances Fierst</td>
<td>USAID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhav Pahadi</td>
<td>WASH Specialist, UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daya Ram Pokheral</td>
<td>Programme Coordinator, Nepal Christian Relief Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Laxminarayan Thakur</td>
<td>Consultant, Sixth Development Plan Preparation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NRCS Central Executive Committee

**Chairman**
Mr. Sanjeev Thapa

**Immediate Past Chairman**
Ramesh Kumar Sharma

**Vice-Chairpersons**
Mr. Hari Niraula
Mr. Sashi Panthi
Mr. Binod Kumar Sharma
Mrs. Indira Jaisi
Mr. Ajit Kumar Sharma

**Secretary General**
Mr. Dev Ratna Dhakhwa

**Treasurer**
Mr. Bhakta Khawas

**Deputy Secretary General**
Mr. Sudarshan Prasad Nepal

**Deputy Treasurer**
Mr. Saput Bahadur Karki

**Members**
Mr. Hari Prasad Neupane
Mr. Lalit Jung Shahi
Dr. Bishwa Keshar Maskey
Mr. Hem Raj Ojha
Mr. Shyam Kumar Pokhrel
Mr. Indra Phuyal
Mr. Tom Prasad Acharya
Mr. Bhim Dutta Pandey
Mr. Udaya Kumar Regmi
Mr. Devendra Bahadur Pradhan
Mr. Parshu Ram Giri
Mr. Ram Prasad Mainali
Mr. Sanat Kumar Karki
Ms. Narbada Sharma Khanal
Mr. Mahamad Majurul Hak
Mr. Shyam Kumar Shrestha
Mr. Naul Singh Pun
Dr. Bijaya Singh
Mr. Chandra Bahadur Thakali
Mr./Ms...., Representative from Social Welfare Council

**Executive Director**
Mr. Umesh Prasad Dhakal

Sixth Development Plan Committee

1. Mr. Sanjeev Thapa, Chairman, NRCS
2. Mr. Ramesh Kumar Sharma, Immediate Past Chairman, NRCS
3. Mr. Hari Niraula, Vice Chairperson, NRCS
4. Mr. Binod Kumar Sharma, Vice Chairperson, NRCS
5. Mr. Ajit Kumar Sharma, Vice Chairperson, NRCS
6. Ms. Indira Jaishi, Vice Chairperson, NRCS
7. Mr. Shashi Panthi, Vice Chairperson, NRCS
8. Mr. Dev Ratna Dhakhwa, Secretary General, NRCS
9. Prof. Dr. Bishwa Keshar Maskey, Chairperson, Communication and HV Promotion Committee, NRCS
Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

Humanity
The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, born of a desire to bring assistance without discrimination to the wounded on the battlefield, endeavours, in its international and national capacity, to prevent and alleviate human suffering wherever it may be found. Its purpose is to protect life and health and to ensure respect for the human being. It promotes mutual understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace amongst all peoples.

Impartiality
It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

Neutrality
In order to continue to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

Independence
The Movement is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement.

Voluntary Service
It is a voluntary relief movement not prompted in any manner by desire for gain.

Unity
There can be only one Red Cross or one Red Crescent Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry on its humanitarian work throughout its territory.

Universality
The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in which all Societies have equal status and share equal responsibilities and duties in helping each other, is worldwide.

The Fundamental Principles were adopted by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, in 1965. In 1986, the XXVth Conference decided to include them in the Preamble of the Statutes of the Movement. The latter not only recall that every component of the Movement is bound by the Fundamental Principles, but also establish that States have to respect at all times the adherence of those components to the Fundamental Principles.
We share happiness amongst our target communities, partners and stakeholders while endorsing the Sixth Development Plan that aims to respond to the emerging challenges in humanitarian arena for next five years. It addresses national pressing issues such as climate change, disaster risks reduction, urbanization and other concerns of global communities. Recognizing the local needs and being directed by the IFRC Strategy 2020, the Plan has set out four strategic aims which address national issues and global concerns.

The Sixth Development Plan is a generic guideline for the NRCS units to develop targeted project/programme for achieving the overall NRCS mission. It will serve as a complementing part to NRCS’ 50 years humanitarian services in Nepal. The Plan also creates good space for partnership to work together with the NRCS for saving lives, reducing vulnerability, promoting social inclusion and a culture of non-violence.

As a member of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the NRCS has attempted to address humanitarian challenges posed by natural disasters, armed conflict, social and economic backwardness, health hazards and epidemics to contribute to the national goal through various programmes regarding disaster management, health and care in the community, promotion of humanitarian values and organizational development. It has an increased trend of reaching more people through qualitative and sustainable humanitarian works through planned efforts.

We acknowledge the input made by the NRCS governance from the local and national level, staff, members, the ICRC, IFRC, partner national societies, representatives of the Government and non-government organizations and the UN agencies in the planning process. We thank Dr. L.N. Thakur, freelance consultant, for facilitating the planning process.

Finally, we request to concerned individuals and organizations to spearhead their actions for achieving ultimate impact in target communities envisaged by the Sixth Development Plan.

Dev Rana Dhakhwa     Sanjeev Thapa
Secretary General     Chairman

Nepal Red Cross Society

Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) is an independent, volunteer based and non-profit humanitarian organization that delivers humanitarian service and support to the vulnerable people in an impartial and neutral manner. It came into being on 4 September 1963.

Nepal Red Cross Society was officially registered in Nepal after Nepal Government acceded to the Geneva Conventions (August 12, 1949). Having been recognized by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), NRCS is a member of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (The Federation). Thus, as a component of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and being guided by the Fundamental Principles, NRCS is the only National Society in Nepal.

The aim of the NRCS is to endeavor to eliminate or reduce human suffering irrespective of religion, caste, color, gender, group, language, nationality or political ideology. The Society achieves the aim following its strategic directions:

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

Major Activities
- Dissemination of International Humanitarian Law, promotion of Red Cross emblem, promotion of humanitarian values, internal and external communication for the promotion of the Red Cross image
- Relief service and support to disaster affected people, rehabilitation programme, tracing and family reunion service, relief support to conflict affected people and exchange of Red Cross message
- Blood transfusion service, ambulance service, Red Cross Shree Janaki Eye Hospital, health campaigns including eye treatment services, HIV / AIDS awareness and support to the People Living with AIDS, community development, drinking water and sanitation and first aid services
- Women empowerment, mobilization of Junior, youth and adult volunteers, human resource development, volunteer management and statutory functions.

The volunteers affiliated to its district chapters, sub-chapters, Junior/youth Red Cross Circles at academic institutions and in the community are backbone of NRCS. The process for formation and extension of the organization is democratic. NRCS cooperates with the target community, ICRC, the Federation, and the national and international government and non-government organizations on equal footing.

The income source for NRCS to operate humanitarian services includes: its own source, support and donation from generous individuals, organizations, Red Cross Movement partners, and national and international organizations. For image building and resource mobilization, NRCS makes internal and external communication effective in cooperation with different media.
The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

National Societies
Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies carry out humanitarian work in their own countries and support each other in times of need.

The ICRC
The International Committee of the Red Cross is an independent humanitarian body of the Red Cross Movement. It has a special role as a neutral intermediary and endeavours to protect the victims of armed conflict and internal violence.

The International Federation
The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies co-ordinates relief in areas affected by natural disasters. It also assists National Societies with development and helps refugees and displaced persons in non-conflict areas.

The entire Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is bound by seven Fundamental Principles - Humanity, Impartiality, Neutrality, Independence, Voluntary Service, Unity and Universality.