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.
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 Bhadra 19, 2020 (September 4, 1963)

Nepal Red Cross was officially registered in Nepal after Nepal signed in 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 International Red Cross 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 through the following four core areas of its work:

• Promotion of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values and Dissemination of International Humanitarian Law
• Disaster Management
• Health and Care in the Community
• Organizational Development

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 sharing 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 development, mobilization of Junior/youth and old age people, human resource development volunteer management and activities based on the legal base.

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.
Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) has been expanding its humanitarian efforts that contribute to reduce vulnerability and achieve global and local goals. Over the last 47 years, we have been working for the best service to people at risks through relief and development activities that eventually aim at building community resilience. Our efforts are to save life from disaster and crisis, protect health and promote healthy life and ensure sustainable mechanism in the community through stronger capacity of the local Red Cross units coupled with the community at risks.

This year, we concentrated on completion of the targeted activities of the NRCS Fifth Development Plan (2008-2010) and on yielding the best results against its expected results. Extensive response activities to take care of Acute Watery Diarrhoea that had worst impact amongst thousands of communities in mid-western and far western Nepal in 2009 is worth mentioning which became contributory to large scale capacity building communities. Community resilience of this nature will hopefully go a long way in mitigating potential risks of such epidemics in the days to come. Likewise, special efforts supported by multiple activities were made this year on implementation of safer access programmes of Red Cross by involving huge number of volunteers and community people including all humanitarian actors and people of various walks of life.

At the global level, we made due contribution in preparation of and getting endorsed the Strategy 2020 of the Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies which we have pleasure to own it and adapt it to our plans and activities. The Strategy 2020 is in high consideration and is under thorough review for it to be adapted in word and spirit in the NRCS Sixth Development Plan (2011-2015) which is being developed for completion and endorsement by the end of 2010. The NRCS is thus committed to further address humanitarian impacts of the emerging issues, such as climate change, immigration issues, urbanization and violence as well as conflict related issues and so on. On top of them, we are also focusing on effective humanitarian representation and promotion of peace through strengthened humanitarian diplomacy.

The NRCS programmes reinforced comprehensive interventions on disaster risk reduction, health protection as well as promotion, community care, like women empowerment, betttermnt of social inclusion, respect to diversity and safer access through more efficient channels of communications amongst internal and external stakeholders. Well over 2.6 million people have benefitted through services, facilities and information this year alone. Furthermore, there are proper preparations underway at organization and management levels towards modifying the programmes strategies in lieu with the changes at the global and national environment.

Finally, we would humbly acknowledge the partnership efforts made by Red Cross Movement and non-Red Cross partners and donors, who really worked together with the NRCS for all its humanitarian actions.
Nepal Context

Nepal lies between India and China, the giant economically growing countries in the world. Although there are immense opportunities for development, Nepal is still recorded as one of the least developed countries in the globe. It is a country of highly diverse and rich geography, culture and religions. Following the comprehensive peace process, Nepal has been witnessing rapid changes in social and political sectors. The state is going through the constitution making process. It is expected to restructure socio-politico power structure that prevailed in the history since generations. There are hopes of improvements in addressing the issues of diversity, pluralism, gender, geography and social inclusion. The increasing trends of the youths going abroad for jobs and the rapid growth of urban population have emerged number of issues like water, health, sanitation, violence and unemployment problems in the urban setting.

Nepal is moving hard to materialize the system of federal republic. The Constituent Assembly (CA) is expected to promulgate the Constitution of Nepal by May 2011. However, Misunderstanding among the major political parties has caused doubts among the public for the logical end of the peace process and the finalizing the process of making the new constitution.

Because of the hazards and calamities, thousands of people are affected every year. Floods, landslides and diarrhea became major threats to life this year. Developmental activities happened to be less focused due to the urgent humanitarian need posed by rapid urbanization and migration. Thus the role of a humanitarian organization like Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) came on the board for more expanded and effective interventions. Meanwhile, the NRCS has been planning for a five year development plan (2011-2015) making it more compatible with the development plan of the Government of Nepal (GoN), in lieu with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and in compliance with the Strategy 2020 of the International Federation of the Red Cross Red Crescent Societies (the IFRC). As an auxiliary of the GoN in humanitarian affairs, the NRCS has focused its services on the current humanitarian challenges caused by disasters, support to the conflict affected people and on public health related issues.

Nepal at a Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total area</th>
<th>147,181 sq. km</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Kathmandu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official language</td>
<td>Nepali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political division</td>
<td>5 regions, 14 zones, 75 districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projected population for 2009</td>
<td>26966581 (Female: 13450643)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population growth rate</td>
<td>2.25% per annum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate 2006</td>
<td>3.1 per woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate in 2006</td>
<td>48 per 1000 live birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child mortality rate in 2006</td>
<td>61 per 1000 live birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth in 2008</td>
<td>27.7 per 1000 population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (in %), 2001</td>
<td>54.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population below poverty line in 2003/04</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average household size, 2001</td>
<td>5.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (based on total 23.1 million pop.) in 2001</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of hospitals 2006/07</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Primary Health Centres 2006/07</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of health centers 2006/07</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of health posts 2006/07</td>
<td>676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayurvedic Services Centers 2006/07</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita GDP in US $ in 2007/08</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic growth</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated number of people living with HIV, 2009 (in thousands)</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Statistical Pocket Book/ Nepal. 2004, and Nepal in Figure 2007 by Central Bureau of Statistics/ Nepal Government, and other sources)
Nepal Red Cross Society in Brief

Introduction
Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) was established on 4 September 1963 to reduce human suffering without any sort of discrimination on any ground. On 1 October 1964, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) recognized NRCS. Likewise, NRCS affiliated to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (RCRC) as a member national society. Now, NRCS has maintained its identity as a large humanitarian organization in Nepal with its network across the country. The main purpose of the NRCS is to reduce human suffering through mobilization of volunteers and building capacity at different levels with special focus on vulnerable communities.

Vision
NRCS 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
NRCS mission is 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.

Organizational Network
NRCS has been providing its services through its district chapters, sub-chapters and Junior Youth Red Cross. So far there are 75 district chapters, 1,306 sub-chapters and 4,966 Junior and Youth Red Cross Circles. In addition, NRCS has been providing its services from one eye hospital, 7 eye care centres, 70 blood transfusion centres, 120 ambulance service stations and 27 warehouses.

Central Organizational Network
NRCS has a Central Assembly at the central level, which is the apex body including Central Executive Committee (CEC), representatives from district chapters and a few statutory nominees. Following the policies, strategies and programmes passed by the Central Assembly, the district chapters and sub-chapters implement humanitarian activities in their territories at the local level. With a view to bringing effectiveness in specific programmes, different central level committees have been functioning at the central level to provide overall guidance to programme departments:

- Disaster Management Committee
- Organization Development Committee
- Human Resource Development Committee
- Health Services Committee
- Community Development Committee
- Junior/Youth Red Cross Committee
- Finance and Resource Mobilization Committee
- Communication and Humanitarian Values Promotion Committee
- Women Development Committee
- Blood Transfusion Service Management Committee

There are committees of the kind which are working at district chapter and sub chapter levels. The core area wise detail of the programmes is given in the following pages.
## Statistical Summary 2009-2010

### Organizational Bodies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>District chapters</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sub chapters</td>
<td>1,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Junior Red Cross circles</td>
<td>4,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Youth Red Cross circles</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>6504</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Membership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Illustrious members</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Distinguished members</td>
<td>429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Life members</td>
<td>101,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ordinary members</td>
<td>37,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Institutional members</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Honorary members</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Junior/Youth Red Cross members</td>
<td>1,011,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,150,611</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Service Centres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Eye hospital and eye care centres</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Blood transfusion centres</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ambulance service stations</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Warehouses</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Major Activities and Beneficiaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Emergency relief</td>
<td>24,000 persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Ambulance service</td>
<td>24,800 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Community services (health, sanitation, drinking water)</td>
<td>201,000 persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>First aid services</td>
<td>1,160 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First aid Health information</td>
<td>6,220 persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Eye care services</td>
<td>281,504 persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>HIV/AIDS service</td>
<td>49,500 persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>HIV/AIDS message</td>
<td>417,500 persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Blood collection</td>
<td>156,278 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Blood supply</td>
<td>210,215 units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Disaster Management

Diverse weather pattern and rugged topography have made the various parts of Nepal disaster prone. Recognizing the country situation, the NRCS has been playing a key role for providing humanitarian services. Reliefs, disaster risk reduction and preparedness are the priority areas of the NRCS in disaster management. The NRCS has recently developed a Strategy Framework 2010-2015 which is compatible with the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management 2009, Hyogo Framework for Action, and RC/RC DM policy and strategies. Furthermore, the NRCS with the technical support of the IFRC prepared a shelter guideline for the use of emergency period.

Disaster Response

Relief and recovery
The NRCS has been distributing relief goods and providing early recovery assistance in every disaster in the country. This year the NRCS distributed non-food relief items (tarpaulin, blanket, kitchen set and clothing materials) to more than 4,000 families who were affected in the floods and landslides of October 2009. The reliefs were distributed after a detail assessments made by the NRCS trained volunteers and staff. The disaster had affected 257,000 people of mid western and far western regions.

Some families of Kanchanpur and Kailali districts displaced in the floods of 2008 were supported through a recovery programme. New houses for 200 families have been constructed and installed 60 tube wells for them. Four district disaster response team (DDRT) trainings were organized and added 121 trained staff and volunteers in these two districts to build the capacity of the district level volunteers and staff. Additionally, a warehouse has been constructed this year in each of the district.

One village of Banke district was resettled after the families were displaced in the flood of 2007. To restore their livelihood and building up the capacity of the community, the NRCS provided seed money support this year to 66 families to restart their livelihood activities. Besides four training events on livelihood selection and promotion, each event on basic DM, DP Plan and CBFA were also carried out to enhance the capacity of the community. These activities benefitted 210 community people. In addition, a livelihood operation guideline has been recently prepared.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) programme
The CBDRR programme has been implemented to strengthen the communities’ capacity so that they could cope locally with the adverse effects of disasters.

The NRCS has been implementing one CBDRR programme covering in total 5,000 persons of 10 communities of Bara and Gorkha districts. Basic DM and community based health and first aid (CBHFA) trainings have been conducted in each of the project communities. Similarly,
an early warning system in each community has been established. Twenty one grain containers were supported to all the project communities to use them in emergency. An emergency revolving fund has been established in all project communities. Five communities have completed VCA exercise. In total, 2,100 posters were developed and distributed in the project districts and communities.

The NRCS has been implementing other CBDRR programme in 15 disaster prone communities of Ilam, Panchthar and Jhapa districts which benefitted 8,790 persons. Under the programme, the VCA learning by doing training to 19 volunteers, VCA finalization workshop, DRR proposal finalization workshop and VCA in 15 communities have completed. Similarly, DRR programme orientation to 3 district chapter volunteers, household level VCA learning by doing training and household level VCA in 12 communities have also been conducted. Emergency fund has been established in 15 communities. There is now 251,651 Nepali rupees collected so far in the emergency fund. The programme has also supported for the income generation of the district and subchapters. Six communities conducted small scale mitigation activities in their respective communities.

Similarly, a CBDRR programme has started in three Village Development Committees of Solukhumbu district to lessen the impact of disaster in the Himalayan region. The programme is now in mid-term phase. Trainings on DDRT, participatory health and hygiene transformation, light search and rescue (LAR), basic first aid, CBDRR course, reproductive health, gabion weaving have been conducted. Proper coordination in the district and community level has been maintained.

Disaster preparedness for safer schools

Realizing the urgent need of disaster preparedness in vulnerable schools, the NRCS and National Society for Earthquake Technology-Nepal has been implementing the preparedness programme in Nuwakot and Bhaktapur districts since January 2010 to reduce impact of disasters by building safer and resilient schools and communities. This programme covers 50 schools of both districts. So far, 4 school based disaster preparedness (SBDP) training of trainers to 108 school teachers, 50 basic DM trainings to 1,524 school teachers and students, 2 VCA/DP trainings to 60 teachers and students and 10 first aid training to 240 school students have been conducted. These activities have benefited 50 schools and more than 2,200 students. The programme developed the training curriculum of the School Based DP ToT, basic DM training, LSAR, VCA/DP plan training. During this period, more than 5,000 pieces of the IEC materials were distributed in the targeted schools and their catchment areas.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) programme

The DRR programme is a continuation of the CBDP programme phased out in Banke district in 2002. The first phase of the DRR programme, which was initiated to build resilient communities, completed in 2009 by making five communities of the district enable to cope with disasters. Under the second phase started from 2010, the NRCS has reformed five DRR units, and conducted orientation to them. A ToT and basic trainings on the CBDRR to communities completed. Awareness programmes through radio and street
drama have reached to the communities. The CDMA phones and drums were provided to each DRR unit. Community contingency fund has been established in each DRR unit.

Disaster management in rural development (DMRD) programme
The DMRD programme is being implemented to address the local disasters and development issues in ten rural communities each of Morang, Sunsari and Lamjung districts. The community level activities are being implemented in Sunsari and Morang districts. To reduce the health hazard and mitigate the flood risk, 621 toilets, 600 washing platform, 1,000 ceramic water filters, 1,200 mosquito nets, 2 gravity fed water scheme, 135 tube well installations and 16 flood mitigations have been completed in 20 flood prone communities of Morang and Sunsari districts. In addition, to enhance the community knowledge and practices on the disaster preparedness and response, trainings, CBDRRs courses, orientations, awareness camps and health camps were carried out. The LSAR kits distribution to 20 communities as well as simulation of fire and flashflood, livelihood assessment, and DRM plan preparation were completed. Three first aid refresher trainings were carried out. In Lamjung, organization level orientations were completed. The institutional level capacity of the DC and SC and the logistic capacity of DC were assessed. Baseline survey was carried out and a CBDRR course has completed targeting to the volunteers. Similarly, the VCA and first aid training have also been done. The CBDRR manual was developed in the headquarters. Finally, support was provided to develop the Disaster Management Strategy Framework DMSF.

School based disaster risk reduction (SBDRR) programme
Schools and their nearby communities have been used to reduce the risk of disasters by strengthening their coping capacities and mobilizing their own local resources. For this, students and teachers have been trained and inspired to establish a fund for emergency response.

The SBDRR programme which was implemented in 40 schools of four districts (Bhaktapur, Chitwan, Palpa and Syangja) completed in 2009. This year, four handover workshops were conducted in the districts. The schools collected 909,089 Nepali rupees (NPR 75= 1US dollar) for emergency fund by the end of the project.

In 2010, the SBDRR programme has been extended to four districts (Udaypur, Terathum, Dhanakuta and Palpa). Five schools and their nearby communities were selected in each district for the project implementation. Orientations for 214 staff, volunteers and teachers at districts, schools and community level completed. Additionally, a seven day CBDRR course for 23 volunteers was conducted. Likewise, the SBDRR programme is also being implemented in additional 70 schools of seven districts (Gulmi, Kathmandu, Khotang, Lalitpur, Makwanpur, Sindhuli and Sindhupalchowk). This year, refresher trainings on DM for 131 teachers and 1650 students have been conducted. Small mitigation measures like retention wall, plantation, and maintenance of the infrastructures of drinking water sources, toilet construction and construction of embankment in seventy schools completed. Local communities/schools of 70 project areas mobilized financial, materials and human resources locally to conduct mitigation works. All 70 schools have established disaster emergency fund and total of NRS 779996.00 have been collected. Through the DM training, 2,172 women of 70 communities were trained. Awareness activities like drawing competition, street drama, simulation and rally were conducted in all project districts. More than 35,000 students are benefitted.

Safer community through multi hazard risk reduction (SAFE)
The SAFE programme has been implemented since July 2009 in 12 remote communities of Myagdi and Okhaldhunga districts to reduce the vulnerability of poor and marginalized communities. So far, the NRCS has formed DP unit, established CDRMO, completed
VCA, conducted trainings on CBDRR, LSAR, first aid (FA), and DDRT, developed community based DRM plan, and procured 1,000 NFRI kits (14 set LSAR and FA kits). Likewise, two district warehouses were constructed. Logistic management workshop, DP plan workshop, formation of DP plan, DIPCHO joint radio programme, joint film shooting, establishment of revolving fund and grain collection, simulation exercise, distribution of the IEC materials were accomplished this year. Twelve mitigation programmes have also been done.

Preparedness for climate change programme
Preparation for developing a briefing document and IEC materials on climate change has initiated. An action plan will be developed to assess the risk of the climate change.

Acute Watery Diarrhea Prevention Programme (Public Health in Emergency)
A sanitation and hygiene promotion campaign was conducted in 17 districts of mid west and far west regions which were affected by acute watery diarrhea in 2009. The campaign helped for the prevention and control of the spread of epidemic and deaths. The NRCS district chapters, in coordination with district level government authorities and local stakeholders, mobilized its volunteers for rapid assessment, awareness raising, and facilitated for easy access of the affected persons to the health facilities. In total, 1,723 volunteers were mobilized for 17 affected districts. The volunteers distributed oral rehydration solution, water purifiers and the IEC materials. Realizing the need of an emergency unit at the NRCS, a desk has been established at the headquarters. The unit is now working with a project in the mid west and far west regions for raising awareness to a large population. The diarrhea had claimed 342 lives and made more than 60,000 persons sick in 2009.

In total 288 stretchers, 100 tarpaulins and 100 blankets were distributed. So far, almost 12,33154 persons have been covered through awareness activities. Radio programmes, hoarding boards, mikings and street dramas have been used to create awareness. Almost 49,981 students participated in the orientations. The NRCS supported 578 households for toilet construction. In addition, 2,427, 100 persons were reached through project activities. Throughout the campaign, the NRCS distributed 64,075 sachets of ORS, 118,585 of water purifiers, 846,774 brochures and 1,254 flexes. One thousand copies of the standard guideline of ‘‘preventive ways for communicable and common childhood diseases” were prepared and distributed.

In 2010, the NRCS in the support of the IFRC, launched an emergency appeal for implementing potential diarrhea outbreak prevention project in vulnerable communities of 7 districts of mid west and far west regions. Activities have been planned in the district and local level.

Disaster management planning
It has now been started to work for disaster management in a planned way. Disaster preparedness plan has been planned for 18 disaster prone districts of Nepal. The NRCS with the support of the UNDP organized DDRT training in 6 districts and trained 224 people.

Population Movement
Life skill programme
Life skill training has been implemented since 2008 to increase economic potentiality of the refugees and local people of refugee affected areas, and also help build a friendly environment within and outside the refugee camps. Thirteen training were completed in 2009 in which 581 persons participated.

Tracing
The NRCS has been providing restoring family link (RFL) and tracing services to the needy people who have been separated from their family. The RFL service for the Somali and Pakistani refugees started this year. 92 RCMs were exchanged for refugees and other needy people. Two psychological support basic courses were completed with the participation of 28 RFL volunteers. In total, 105 persons of the district chapters were trained through RFL courses. IEC materials, handbook for tracing volunteers, missing activity implementation guideline and psychosocial support training module were prepared and distributed to the district chapters.
Two orientation programmes were conducted to district chapter presidents and secretaries. Through two missing trainings, 43 volunteers and staff were trained. Pilot phase of missing activity implementation completed in Rauthat, Surkhet and Kavre districts. This year, six volunteers and staff were trained on dead body management.

**Building safer communities in South Asia**
To build safer communities through capacity building, knowledge sharing and coordination at community, national and regional level, the programme has been implemented. One national and regional level school based competition was conducted. Likewise, regional levels CBDRR Manual, facilitator’s guide, supplementary to facilitator’s guide and participant’s workbook have been translated in the national language.

**IDRL research ongoing**
Realizing the threat of mega disaster in Nepal and the need of international assistance, the NRCS has made a study of legal provision. It studies the regulation and facilitation, legal provision and the role of the Nepal Government, Red Cross and other actors. The NRCS is organizing a national workshop to disseminate the findings and recommendations of the research.

**Organizational preparedness (OP) programme**
The OP programme has been implemented since February 2010 to build up the capacity of the NRCS national headquarters and the disaster prone districts for effective response. This year, two District Disaster Responses Team trainings, logistic capacity assessment of four depots and seven warehouses, procurement of National Disaster Response Team and emergency response kits have completed.

**Princep Disaster Relief Fund**
A relief fund has been established to provide immediate support during emergency. The fund consists of 22 million Nepalese rupees.

**Emergency Response Fund**
An emergency fund has been established at the headquarters to use it for transportation, relief, volunteer mobilization and other emergency management. There is now 2.2 million Nepali rupees in the fund.

**Earthquake Contingency Plan**
The NRCS updated the contingency plan this year which was developed in 2008 considering a potential earthquake in Kathmandu.

**Access of Geographical Information System expanded**
The GIS system in some DM and health related programmes has been used for fast access to the affected community and quick information flow. Meanwhile, capacity of Global Positioning System developed amongst 20 persons from 20 district chapters through training.

**Warehouse management**
There is a network of the Red Cross warehouses, 28 in total, across the country covering every development region. They have the capacity of storing for 35,000 families. Besides, district chapters maintained at least 50 family packages. The warehouses distributed 12,000 Non-food relief items (NFRI) to floods, fires and landslides affected districts and people through them. The NRCS has recently reviewed transportation and feasibility of access for its depots. The warehouses have now stored non-food relief items in the form of family packages for 20,000 families in ready position.

**Humanitarian Pandemic Preparedness (H2P)**
Considering the threat posed by the influenza virus worldwide, the H2P project was initiated in September 2008 in four districts of Nepal. By the end of the project, a preparedness plan and protocol in health, food security and livelihood developed, the capacity of the community, civil society and the NRCS strengthened, and a functional coordination mechanism established to support the country preparedness against pandemic influenza.

Nepal Red Cross Society, Save the Children, Care Nepal and ALCOMM formed Nepal H2P Working Group to ensure appropriate level of coordination and maintain consistency in approaches and quality of the project deliverables, where the NRCS was selected as the coordinating agency. The project developed various training manuals on pandemic influenza preparedness and response targeting to health workers, and district and community representatives.

Similarly, Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials were produced to create public awareness. National and district level preparedness and response plans were developed focusing the non-pharmaceutical intervention. A monitoring and evaluation framework was developed. Activities like orientations, trainings, district vulnerability and capacity assessment, table-top simulation exercises and workshops benefitted directly to 3,060 and indirectly to 2,360,108 people at district and community level. In addition, H2P curriculum, business continuity plan and pandemic preparedness plan were prepared. A monograph is expected to get finalized and published.

Considering the threat posed by pandemic flu, the NRCS in consultation with the IFRC organized sensitization sessions in 75 districts. The project trained and oriented RC volunteers and staff on pandemic influenza preparedness and response. The project also carried out interaction with GOs and NGOs on how to work together in case of pandemic.
Health and Care in the Community
Health Service Department

Health Services

The goal of health service is to improve health status of people in Nepal. Accordingly, the NRCS has been operating ambulance service, first aid service and blood transfusion service since its inception. Family planning, HIV and AIDS programmes started in 1990s. In addition to the continuation of these programmes, the NRCS has carried out eye and ear care programmes, reproductive health programme and community based health programmes. In this period, 1,184,500 people benefited from these activities directly.

Blood transfusion service

The NRCS has major responsibility for running blood transfusion services in Nepal as it has been mandated solely. The blood service has been operated in all the districts where operation treatment takes place or blood related medicines are used. Fifty districts have got this service. Accordingly, the service is run through 70 blood transfusion centres- one central, four regional, 21 districts, 25 hospital units and 17 emergency centres. Mostly, (92%) required blood has been collected through voluntary blood donors on non-remunerated basis and the rest of the blood is donated through replacement donors, the relatives, kith and kins of the patient party. The Central Blood Transfusion Service (CBTS) Centre is responsible for dealing with the policy(strategy level issues, quality control, support to the blood centres, coordination with the Government and Non-Government organizations, blood donor associations and support transfusion service centres/units throughout the country technically. In addition, it is also the only referral centre of the country. It works for the collection and supply of blood for Kathmandu based need. The blood collection mobile teams routinely visit various institutions/organization in the valley and in the outskirts of Kathmandu Valley. This year, the NRCS collected 1,56,278 units of blood throughout the country and supplied 2,10,215 units along with blood products. Altogether 2,928 mobile blood collection camps were organized by different blood donor associations and support transfusion service centres/units throughout the country technically. The percentage of male and female donors is 86 and 14 in Nepal. The blood in Nepal is mostly consumed by hospital patients who are the victims of road accidents, communicable diseases, AIDS and those who need to go surgical operation. In total, 33,993 units of blood components such as plasma, packed red cells, platelets, cryo-precipitates, platelet rich plasma were produced and supplied. Such services are available in centre BTS, Pokhara, Nepalgunj, Chitwan, Biratnagar, Dharan and Bir Hospital. Likewise, 2,402 units of rare blood (RH negative) groups were collected and supplied. Blood donor counseling (pre and post donation) are done depending upon the wellbeing of donor health status and detection of HIV, Hepatitis ‘B’ and ‘C’ and Syphilis. A total of 2,794 samples were tested other than blood collection under laboratory service in CBTS.

The CBTS organized various trainings, workshops, orientation and dissemination programmes this year. They facilitated 475 NRCS volunteers and staff, 612 doctors and medical staff, 4,465 blood donors and representatives of voluntary blood donor organizations in capacity building. Additionally, 400 persons living with HIV and AIDS (PLHA) and 1,263 other patients were supported the blood and blood components free of charge or subsidizing the service charges.

Ambulance service

Ambulance services are run since its inception of NRCS. The ambulance vehicles are being used to transport patients from their homes to the hospitals or health centres. It applies to carry patients from districts to Kathmandu valley and to India for treatment. Now, the service has been operated by 168 ambulance vehicles of 120 stations in 64 districts. Over 24,800 persons got ambulance service this year. The NRCS organized round table meetings to explore problems in operating ambulance service and shared with the stakeholders for the easy access round the clock all the time. The meetings brought better results to operate ambulances even in abnormal situation. Such meetings have not only built up the image of the Red Cross in the local level but also improved the quality of service.

HIV and AIDS prevention, care and support programme

Although the NRCS has been operating awareness focused HIV/AIDS and reproductive health programmes among youth since 1994, programme focused on the community level vulnerability has been running since 2005 in Doti and Surkhet districts and it gradually extended in Jhapa, Kaski and Dolkha districts. It aimed at reducing the burden of HIV and AIDS through strengthened local response, community based-prevention, care, support and anti-stigma activities.

Peer educators disseminated message on HIV/AIDS in the grass root and remote areas. Besides, mobilization of PL HIV for positive life sharing, street drama performance on gender based violence, and blood donation through Club 25 concept have greatly mobilized communities in the overall response activities. The project outreach in the communities enabled people at high risk to access services like voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT), support for the management of opportunistic infections and CD4 count.
In addition, people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) received supplementary nutritional support in the initial three months of antiretroviral treatment. This year, 129 PLHA received nutritional support, which helped them to adhere in the treatment and resume work. Further, to ensure equal participation of PLHA, each project district signed a memorandum of understanding with local positive networks and recruited a person living with HIV as a staff for the HIV programme.

At local level, project staff and volunteers, and peer education members were provided with occupational capacity building trainings including refresher TOT and network management. In addition, life skill based peer education training, volunteer counseling and testing training, and awareness against gender based violence were accomplished with equal participation of women, member of PLG, support groups and PLHA. All districts’ projects are designed under the community based health first aid (CBHFA) approach.

In Kaski, the HIV prevention project with commercial sex workers is being implemented as a part of the regional HIV programme to increase knowledge, negotiation skills and promote condom use among female sex workers (FSW). This year, 497 new FSWs were contacted while 3,076 one to one repeated educational contacts with FSWs were made. A total of 216 demonstration sessions with FSWs and 119 demonstration sessions with clients of FSWa were conducted. Likewise, a total of 43,000 male and female condoms were distributed for FSWs and their clients.

This year, 371,251 persons (222,814 female) benefitted from the project activities. The project covered PLHIV, orphan and vulnerable children, migrant population, youths, women and other community people. The Global Alliance concept was disseminated at the government, local and international non-governmental organizations, HIV and AIDS networks, civil society and the media. As a result, the National Centre for AIDS and STI Control Nepal has adapted International Federation’s Global Manual on HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support.

### Community based health development project (CBHDP)

The CBHD project was launched this year to improve the health situation of the inhabitants of Pina VDC of Mugu district, to address the need especially of women and children under five years. The project has benefitted 3,738 persons. Mmotivators got trainings on first aid, hygiene, sanitation, toilet and bio- gas construction. Above 1,800 persons benefitted through 300 toilets and one bio-gas unit. Fifty children of dalit, orphans and single women received scholarship for formal school education. Hazard mapping and assessment of food security completed. The project was lunched because there was extreme poverty and poor health and sanitation situation.

### Eye care service

Eye infection and cataract are the major problems of Nepalese people across the country. These caused more vulnerability amongst communities in Janakpur, Bheri, and Karnali zones where there is still low or no access of eye care services to common people. Therefore, the NRCS has been operating eye care services in those zones since 2005 through institutional and community based mechanism. The eye care services have also been expanded in the district level in collaboration with organizations or using local resources. The persons who have no easy access with the Government health services benefitted through the community based mechanism.

### Community eye care and health promotion (CEHP)

The CEHP programme has been implemented in order to improve the health situation in the mid-west region. The programme has provided services in the areas of community eye care, ear care, primary health care, water and sanitation and awareness on HIV and AIDS.

This year 102,860 persons from the rural communities including disadvantaged, single and disabled groups benefitted from the OPD and surgery only. Above 87,700 persons from trainings and orientations, 75,000 persons from 38,832 IEC materials, and 150,000 persons from 260 radio episodes with eye health message, were reached this year.

### Janakpur regional eye care programme (JREC)

Along with Shree Janaki Eye Hospital, the Janakpur regional eye care programme has been expanded to five districts by integrating it with the government’s programme. The Hospital has now the capacity of 150 beds. Over 67,753 persons received general eye care services from the Janaki Hospital. Additionally, the Hospital also performed 8,800 operations. From the districts, 11,884 people benefited from the clinical services. Over 2,484 persons received primary eye care services from four districts level camps.
First Aid Programme

Nepal is one of the most disaster prone countries in the world. More than a hundred persons die every year due to the natural disaster several more in road accidents. The road accidents occur almost every day. Therefore, the NRCS first aid programmes have been implemented in different modalities like community based health and first aid, first aid training standardization, and emergency first aid programmes in various districts of Nepal. As per its urgency, there is policy and plan for expanding first aid services nationwide and developing the capacity up to the community concerned along with the local Red Cross units. This year, 6,220 persons got first aid health information and the first aid services were provided to 1,160 persons.

Community based health and first aid (CBHFA) programme
The CBHFA programme has been implemented in 23 districts to build up the capacity of the communities so that they could manage minor injuries and illness both normal and disaster times. Gulmi and Khotang districts are selected this year for implementing the new CBHFA ‘learning by doing’ approach targeting 7,328 vulnerable people. The programme has reached 5,890 persons.

Emergency first aid (EFA) programme
The EFA programme, designed to assist the victims of armed conflict, has built the EFA capacity been implemented in 53 districts. However, the added value of the capacity is that those volunteers are also active to provide services in cultural and other gatherings after the conflict ended.

First aid training standardization (FATS) programme
The FATS programme has helped to develop first aid courses and integrate them with other first aid programmes for standardization. The programme has built up the capacity of all 75 district chapters for managing and delivering first aid services. It has also helped the NRCS for the promotional first aid trainings and first aid materials. First aid trainings were carried out for the organizations like the Embassy of Finland, Mercy Corps, Peregrine Trekking Agency, Helvetas Nepal, Soaltee Crown Plaza and some UN agencies.

District disaster response capacity enhancement project
All of the NRCS programmes aim at enhancing the capacity of the district chapters to prepare for emergency services. Being based on the WHO mass casualty management principles, the NRCS implemented the first aid capacity development project in five districts. Thus, 23 volunteers from district chapters were trained with first aid TOT, 118 volunteers with basic first aid and supported five district chapters with emergency response materials.

CBHFA programme
- CBHFA national facilitator workshop
- CBFA training
- Activities of health and sanitation
- Regional VCA training -
- First aid service

FATS programme
- 3 First aid TOT (Training of Trainers)
- First aid training
- Advance first aid training
- Chapters equipped with training materials

EFA programme
- EFA TOT -
- EFA first aid training held in 8 districts
- Basic first aid training in 12 districts
- CBFA training in one district
- Basic first aid training for fire brigade in two districts

List of major activities in 2009-2010

I am Jai Singh Dhami from Ghajari VDC, of Baitadi district. I am a farmer. In June 2009, I and 23 fellow members were trained on “Community Based Health and First Aid” by the NRCS. I learnt how to do first aid in different injuries and gained knowledge about communicable diseases. During one year, I have provided first aid services to 30 persons and health counseling to more than 150 people. I have got a new name “Sanu doctor” (young doctor). Now, I see a significant change in my village. The trend of open defecation mostly on roads and open ground has decreased significantly. Pits are used for dumping wastes. We have established fund in five wards of my VDC to prepare for emergency situations. The total amount has reached to 35,770 Nepali rupees. I am very happy for being able to serve my community.
The NRCS has been implementing the community development programme (CDP) since 1983 to reduce socio-economic vulnerability of the communities and to increase self-reliance. So far, the NRCS has completed community development projects in 31 districts. At present, the NRCS has been implementing the development projects in 13 districts viz. Bajura, Darchula, Dadeldhura, Jumla, Rukum, Baglung, Mustang, Udaypur, Bhojpur, Sunsari, Solukhumbu and Panchthar of Nepal. The CDP benefitted 116,800 persons this year with the awareness, water and sanitation, literacy and self-help activities the NRCS, learning from its experiences, adopted community based development approach with more focus on software activities.

Achievements

Increasing health and hygiene awareness

In 1980s, the primary health care was the priority area. Since then, the NRCS has integrated health and hygiene in its development programmes. Like in the past years, the level of awareness on health and hygiene among community people has increased in all project areas of the CDP. The number of health service seeking people has increased from 20 to 40%. Additionally, 22% to 50% people especially women, have received nutrition education. Mothers have started feeding sarbottam pitho (mixed nutritious floor) to their children. In total, 2,319 households have established kitchen gardens and have been consuming green vegetables. Some households have started selling surplus vegetables in the near market. The knowledge on transmission of HIV and AIDs among reproductive aged population has increased. 8 to 32% additional people have been aware on the HIV and AIDs. Awareness on ante natal and post natal care of pregnant women has increased in all project areas. In Solukhumbu 100% and Sunsari 90% pregnant women visited health post for ante natal checkups.

Reducing prevalence of diseases

Common people are affected of the water born and other communicable diseases every year. More than 300 persons died in 2009 in the mid west and far-west regions of Nepal due to acute watery diarrhoea.

Construction and renovation of the drinking water schemes in project areas helped increase the access to potable drinking water facilities to 4,119 community people this year. In 2009, construction of 14 gravity fed drinking water schemes, protection of 3 small water sources with installation of 10 tube wells and 15 dug wells were completed. More than 50%
households have started following safe water handling practices in project areas. Some people also started either to boil water or use chlorine solutions for water purification. Hand washing habit with soap water or ash has increased. Due to awareness, the incidence of water borne diseases has decreased. In total 1,565 family toilets, 1,653 washing platforms, 946 improved cooking stoves, 175 animal pens and 386 garbage pits were installed in communities this year. No incidents of diarrhea was seen in any of CDP project areas in mid western and far western regions, when these regions were affected by the outbreak of diarrhea claiming more than 300 lives.

“No incidents of diarrhea were seen in any project areas in mid west and far west regions. These regions were affected by the outbreak of acute watery diarrhea claiming hundreds of lives.”

Empowering women and marginalized groups on sustainable livelihood

Women and marginalised groups are still outside the mainstream of development. The non formal education classes and school enrolment campaigns have helped increase the literacy rate, especially of women. About 647 women and 26 men have been literate through 12 post literacy, 24 adult literacy and four REFLECT classes. Regarding child literacy, 207 children (160 girls and 47 boys) became literate. Affiliation of families into the self help groups (SHG) has increased. The CDP focused more on women and marginalized groups while launching the self help activities. Women have managed most of the groups and cooperatives. This year, 27 saving credit groups were formed with 800 women. In Jumla, 100% of the families have affiliated in the SHGs. This year, those self help groups merged and formed three cooperatives each at Nele and Kalgel VDCs of Solukhumbu and Bharaul VDC of Sunsari. They registered in the Cooperative Division Offices of the districts. The CDP provided technical and vocational trainings such as solar maintenance, sewing cutting, jam/jelly making, bee keeping and fruit farming to 60 SHG members for promoting entrepreneurship. In Jumla and Bhojpur, the projects distributed 2,175 number of fruit samplings to plant for 66 families. The plants will start to yield fruits after three years.

“9 ultra poor HHs from Dadeldhura generated total Rs.30,000 per year from goat raising.”

Enhancing capacity of local units

The programme has been instrumental for the NRCS relationship management with local stakeholders. This increased the human, financial and material resources of the NRCS institutions. Capacity building trainings, material and technical support helped increase the capacity of these organizations.

“SC Raralihi collected Rs.1,200,000 from VDC and DDC to construct income generating building.”

Focusing women and marginalized groups on sustainable livelihood

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“9 ultra poor HHs from Dadeldhura generated total Rs.30,000 per year from goat raising.”

I am Khadga Bahadur Basnet. I live in Nele-9, Solukhumbu. In my village, women have to do both household works and heavy agricultural works. The Red Cross had set up a peltric set to produce electricity for us. In our request, the Nele subchapter installed a water mill. Fortunately I was selected as a contractor to run the mill paying 3,000 rupees a month. Since then, I am operating the mill. I have managed to give the best services to my villagers. Women, who had to walk a long distance carrying heavy loads, are benefited most in terms of the labour, time and money.

“Upper caste persons now sit with dalits and have lunch together in Bajura and Dadeldhura districts.”
Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme

To reduce the incidents of water borne and communicable diseases, the NRCS has been implementing drinking water and sanitation programme since 1983. In the later years, the programme has been running in a community based development approach. The programme has so far reached 29 districts benefiting 1.6 million people of Nepal. Currently, the programme is being implemented by incorporating emergency WAT/SAN component in 14 districts of Terai and hilly regions. It encompasses components like food security and environmental improvement and promotion.

Community drinking water and sanitation programme

The programme has been implemented in the five VDCs of Rolpa, Kathmandu, Parbat, Doti and Taplejung districts. It includes awareness on health and sanitation, supply of drinking water, capacity building and organizational development. Since the implementation, the programme has increased awareness on health and sanitation as well as safe drinking water. In coordination with the local level organizations, a programme has been launched in four project districts to make the VDC open defecation free. The programme has strengthened the DC and SC income generating capacity by supporting them for the construction of IG building and accessories.

Total beneficiaries in 2009-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Construction of latrine &amp; washing platform</td>
<td>1,028</td>
<td>6,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Basic first aid training</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Water technician training for mason</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Street drama training</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kitchen garden training</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Account keeping training for self help group</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Candle making training</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Animal hachuring training</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arsenic mitigation programme

The programme has been implemented in nine districts of Terai focusing on safe water options and raising awareness on arsenic safe water. Mitigation options such as distribution of Kanchan arsenic filter, construction of tube well and dug well, and rain water harvesting were provided. The programme has increased the level of awareness on arsenic in the community level.

Total beneficiaries in 2009-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Installation of Kanchan arsenic filter</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Construction of tube well</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Construction of dug well</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Focus group discussion in communities</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>2,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>School awareness programme</td>
<td>63 schools</td>
<td>1,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Street drama show</td>
<td>41 times</td>
<td>9,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Training sessions on arsenic</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The beauty of Nepalese community is diversity. People from dozens of ethnicities and indigenous group share small territory of Nepal. However, there are various kinds of social discriminations based on gender, so called caste-Dalits, the minorities, disabilities, age and HIV/AIDS for instance. In this context efforts against discrimination, promotion of respect to diversity and social inclusion are still imperative.

Hence, the NRCS forged non-discrimination and social inclusion initiatives through its programmes. Likewise, communication activities to promote integrity to Red Cross Fundamental Principles are code of conduct reached to larger network of Red Cross volunteers, staff and executives in order to promote neutral and impartial behaviours.

This year, there are advocacy efforts to strengthen the legal base of the NRCS. The following are the results of all those activities mentioned above.

Developing communication capacity

The NRCS communicated its mandate to support the vulnerable as an auxiliary to the government in humanitarian affairs. It communicated the message that people have to adopt neutral and impartial behavior for friendship and peace. This message reached to people of different walks of life about the Red Cross movement, Nepal Red Cross and its humanitarian activities and private organizations and partners.

For this, there are meetings, trainings, rally, competition and development of IEC materials to uplift the communication capacity of its staff, volunteers and executives.

This year, the Society published bulletins both in Nepali and English languages, annual reports and other IEC materials and distributed to internal audiences of the NRCS as well as external communities. Following the Communication Strategy (2008-2010), a two day communication and media training was organized for 13 district chapters of the plain which were regularly affected by floods in the summer and other types of disasters.

Communication capacity further enhanced through improved sharing mechanisms as the proactive consultations among communication focal persons from different departments of the NRCS. This brought closer to consistency of publications from all programmes and departments of the NRCS.

A documentary, “NRCS: Principles into Action,” has been prepared and distributed to all district chapters for dissemination purpose. The documentary was also broadcasted from major national television channels.

“Our World. Your Move.” campaign was continued even this year in the participation of the district chapters. Five photo exhibitions were performed on the theme “Humanity in War.” Similarly, appeal for individual move for social service was intensified throughout the country.

The NRCS resource centre has been updated timely. There are now 1,300 books and reports available in the centre. This year, nearly 2,000 persons visited it for learning about the RCRC and its services.

Reaching more communities with RC dissemination programme

Message like Red Cross Movement is different from other organizations due to its mandate and Fundamental Principles. Service of Nepal Red Cross in area of disaster management, health and care in community, importance of the RC emblem and basic rules of the International Humanitarian Law (IHL) was disseminated to about 50,000 persons through specialized sessions, street drama, and training programme. The NRCS conducted 541 Red Cross disseminations sessions for 23 district chapters which benefitted about 36,000 persons. Similarly, 28 disseminators and 16 trainers were provided refresher trainings and 73 newly trained disseminators were developed through three trainings. 60 street dramas were performed in several parts of the country to disseminate public about the Red Cross principles and services. About 15,000 people watched the performance. Additionally, all media persons of Radio Sagarmatha F. M, were oriented on the RCRC principles for one day.
To enhance the respect of the Red Cross emblem and ensure the emblem misuse free status, monitoring activities have been done. Recently Buddha air, a reputed air company, has agreed to erase Red Cross emblem from their safety instruction card. Earlier Red Cross emblem was kept there to indicate the safety measures.

For dissemination, different district chapters managed Red Cross stalls public gathering events in major cities. The NRCS observed the WRC Day nationwide by organizing formal programmes and activities. The theme of the Day was “urbanization.” Rally, stage programme, different competitions and demonstrations were organized.

**Maximizing use of electronic media**

The NRCS produces a radio programme every week covering RCRC Movement activities and the different activities of the NRCS. This year, 52 episodes have been aired from Radio Nepal which has a national satellite system. From the next year, the NRCS is shifting from the Radio Nepal to ten F.M stations to address public craze for listening to F.M radio. In the partnership with a community radio based in Kathmandu, a radio programme “Together for Humanity” has been aired. In the 52 episodes aired this year, contents were from the NRCS core areas as well as common humanitarian issues. Its purpose is to advocate in favour of the vulnerable with the authority, stakeholders and influential citizens. Additionally, Dhanusa and Parsa district chapters have aired weekly radio programmes through local F.M stations from this year.

The NRCS redesigned the structure of the website having Introduction of NRCS, its core activities, partners, current news and new arrivals. It also includes photo gallery, plan and strategy documents, latest radio programs and the documentary: Principles into Action, to make it more useful to International RC and non RC donors, partners, students and well wishers.

An orientation on updating the NRCS website has been provided to the communication focal persons of the national headquarters for two days so that they could update news in the website in the emergency situation.

**Changing ourselves and changing stakeholders**

The NRCS has intensified its image promotion and review activities by listening to the stakeholder through round table meetings. The meetings were organized to access perception on Red Cross services and explore new door for cooperation and opportunities.

This year, ten round table meetings were organized in the district level in the participation of the government authority and all other district level organizations, parties and media. Stakeholders expressed their satisfaction about the emergency service of the NRCS in general and suggested to be more inclusive with more capacity to reach rural as well as urban settings.

**HV promotion activities increased**

This year, the NRCS drafted a Humanitarian Value (HV) Policy in line with its fifth development plan. Sectoral and integrated approaches have been adopted for the HV promotion. In the support of the community development programme (CDP), the NRCS trained all district based officers and RC executives of the project districts for three days in Pokhara. There is a wider coverage of the HV related activities in the NRCS documents.

Now the programmes have better understandings of HV promotional items like brochure, leaflets, audio video materials on how to promote non discrimination and adopt inclusive approach in programme implementation.

**Legal unit established**

The Legal and Statutory Unit is in place to study and facilitate Geneva Act or RC Law that would cover the legal provision. The Unit has been working for the dissemination of the IHL. It also gives advice on legal issues to the NRCS governance and management.

Programme officers and local RC executives interacting on how to integrate HV in community development programme
Safer access framework workshop
The NRCS has been applying the concept of safer access framework (SAF) to provide humanitarian support to affected persons during the conflict situation in the country. This SAF also ensures RC workers’ capacity and safety while providing humanitarian assistance during different emergencies. The NRCS in the support of ICRC is providing trainings and orientations to the Red Cross Action Team (RCAT) and other volunteers on SAF. A SAF TOT for the RCAT leaders was organized to produce trainers for 22 district chapters. The trained RCAT leaders are soon providing the SAF orientation to other RC volunteers in their respective district chapters.

RCAT national camp
A RCAT national camp was organized to provide opportunities to RCATs to share their experiences, and get feedback for mobilizing RCAT volunteers in emergencies. In total, 150 persons (RCAT volunteers, NRCS executives, staff and officials of the ICRC) took part in the national camp. The RCATs were trained on five thematic areas- first aid, disaster management, restoring family link and Red Cross dissemination. The problems and challenges of the RCAT were shared. The district chapter representatives became aware of the importance of the RCAT. They made a decision to further strengthen and extend RCAT updating its existing RCAT guideline. A task force comprising was formed to collect feedback on the RCAT guideline to make necessary revision so as to streamline RCAT in the NRCS structure. The RCAT volunteers got orientation on their role and responsibilities on Red Cross Movement, safer access framework, code of conduct, visibility and the IHL.

Exchange visits for RCAT
An exchange visit for the RCAT volunteers was organized to share their experiences between district chapters. A RCAT team comprising the members from Kathmandu and Rautahat district chapters visited Sarlahi, Mahottari and Siraha DCs and shared their experiences and ideas of how to make emergency response more effective.

Planning workshop for 2011
Two regional planning workshops one in Biratnagar and another in Nepalganj completed to plan activities for 2011 under NRCS-ICRC partnership programme. The workshops were held in the participation of the NRCS headquarters, district chapters and the ICRC Nepal delegation including the field offices. The 37 participants from 37 district chapters analyzed the socio-economic and security situation of their respective districts and prioritized activities accordingly. As the ICRC is downsizing its mission to Nepal, the support will be on identified burning issues focused on selected specific programme areas next year.

Daily situation report
The updating of the security situation of the country on daily basis and collecting security related reports from the district chapters and other concerned media continued this year. The Operation Cell compiled and edited reports and circulated to the Movement partners in Nepal. It worked as a kind of early warning system regarding violence and unrest.
Organizational Development

For reaching the vulnerable people, the NRCS has a strong presence throughout the country. It has regular programmes to extend and build capacity of the staff, volunteers and members at national and local level. The network of volunteers is the power of the NRCS but its proper management has been equally challenging. The NRCS put more efforts to ensure integrality of the Red Cross workers and build better image to prepare for emergency at all level. Simultaneously, the issue of the resource generation and improving administrative and management system remained priority this year.

Membership

Membership is one of the important fund raising activities. Individuals provided land worth to 3.6 million Nepali rupees to Red Cross chapters. The NRCS got 13.7 million Nepali rupees from membership of the 101 distinguished and illustrative members. There are 11, 50,611 members in the Society. This year, the membership has increased by 12%.

Central Assembly

The Central Assembly (CA) is one of the most important annual statutory activities. The 39th Central Assembly was held in Parsa district in the participation of 72 district chapters. Three districts could not attend. The Assembly approved the budget of 580 million Nepali rupees for the fiscal year 2010-2011. The total budget has been allocated in to two categories- general and development programmes. Eighty million for general and the 500 millions for development activities were allocated. The Assembly put capacity building, climate change and Strategy 2010 on priority agendas. Besides, the Central Audit Committee recommended the CEC in its 6th report through the CA for the further improvement in accounting and financial system.

Awards

The NRCS provides awards for the best performing district chapters, junior and youth circles, volunteers and staff. Kaski, Mugu, Pnachthar and Sunsari district chapters were provided Bisista Sewa, Bisista Sewa for Remote Districts, Women Participation Increment Promotion, and Disaster Management awards respectively. Soyamvulal Shrestha Smriti award was provided to YRC Shree Sujang of Doti and JRC Shree Ramshaha Higher School of Tanahu. Shivakaji Piya of Tanahu district chapter awarded RC excellent staff award of this year.

Remote district chapter support

The NRCS has supported a staff to Dolpa district chapter for better coordination with GOs, stakeholders and for better service delivery. Eleven district chapters, recognized as remote districts, are being supported one each year.

Review meeting

The NRCS reviewed its annual activities. The meeting mainly recommended for reducing numbers of the Central Committees, and strengthening NRCS legal status and management support mechanism. Additionally, there were orientation sessions in the meeting on gender and diversity, and climate change where the ICRC, IFRC and the PNSs in Kathmandu participated.

Regional seminar

By organizing regional seminar in each development region every year, the NRCS has enhanced the capacity of the regions, district chapters and subchapters for resource mobilization. This year, the participants were also familiarized on the concept of light Operation Alliance (OA) on organizational development. Orientation on database of volunteer management, sense of ownership and climate change were the additional contents of the regional seminars. Additionally, one regional seminar of mid western region issued Dailekh declaration to work together for the control of the acute watery diarrhea, and make plans to address such epidemics.

Strengthening PMER system

The NRCS has expanded the capacity of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) unit to support planning and reporting system of the IFRC supported programmes/projects and emergency operations. In July 2010, the NRCS conducted a PMER training/workshop for the programme managers, planning, reporting and M and E focal persons in the headquarters. The training/workshop helped develop some common tools in log frame and reporting formats for all NRCS programmes.

Light OA on OD framework

The organizational development is one core area of the NRCS. Developing its own capacity is one major work in all its programmes. The NRCS is now implementing Operational Alliance Model. On the basis of its own experiences of OA in community development programme, the NRCS has been working on a light Operational Alliance (OA) on organizational development. The NRCS has been working for five years (2010-2015) strategy on the OA. This incorporates five priority areas as: strengthening capacity of organizational units, finance and resource development, human resource management, diversity and social inclusion, and effectiveness of programme management.
Volunteer management

Above 20,000 volunteers actively involved in the Red Cross activities among 90,000 trained volunteers this year. In order to manage them properly, the OD Department has continued updating database, volunteers accident insurance, capacity building and mobilization.

Establishment of a national volunteer database

The NRCS introduced a volunteer database website: www.rcvolunteers.org.np in 2008. So far 50 district chapters have entered their volunteers in the database. The other chapters are using a manual database to register their volunteers. Efforts have been made to cover all district chapters in the database.

Volunteer accident insurance

In 2010, the NRCS continued the “Global Accident Insurance Coverage for RCRC Volunteers.” District chapters were motivated to contribute to the payment and management of the accident insurance. In total, 1,931 Red Cross Action Team (RCAT) and first aid programme volunteers have been insured.

Volunteer training and development

The NRCS conducted trainings and workshops on organizational development, volunteer management and leadership development in eight districts. In total, 316 volunteers from governance, programme and RCAT participated in the workshops. Volunteer management workshops and volunteer management leadership trainings were organized in the regional level.

Women Development

The NRCS has been working to better represent women in the organization as a member, volunteer and staff since it established a women development section in 1998. Now, the NRCS has integrated gender both as a separate project and as a cross cutting issue in its development programmes.

Gender and women development project

The project has so far reached 12 districts. Currently, it has been implemented in six districts. This year, an orientation on operation plan has been completed in central, district and subchapter levels for staff, volunteers and community people. This year, 34 gender resource persons (female16) and 241 gender advocates (171 female) were developed.

Gender related proposals were financed with NRS 50,000 to best three district chapters. To support livelihood, 15 women were trained on sewing with machine in Salyan. With the project activities completed in Siraha, 113 women life members have increased. Ten women have started income generation activities in Sindhuli districts. Campaigns for women members’ increment in all project districts have increased 386 members (267 female and 119 male).

A two-day western region women’s conference was organized to build up women capacity. 41 participants were also trained on gender and diversity.

The baseline survey of Lamjung and Shyangja districts has completed. The follow up districts (Bhaktapur and Maygdi) have expanded the project activities. For these four districts, basic animal husbandry trainings focusing on goat keeping were organized. 58 vulnerable women have received financial support for running income generation activities. 136 women were trained in the community. The rest of the women get funding through the revolving of the core fund.

Refresher trainings on goat keeping, mushroom culture and vegetable farming have been organized for 152 women upgraded their knowledge and skills in those areas. Among them, 66 women received financial support to initiate business.

To provide equal opportunities to girls as boys, the NRCS established scholarship fund in Dolakha and Maygdi districts. Four girls were granted scholarship from the interest of the fund to better access to higher education.

Human Resource Management (HRM)

The NRCS believes that the proper human resource management is a must to be a well functioning National Society. To make it well functioning, the NRCS has been working on planning, management, training and development sector of the HRM. Accordingly, programme initiatives were taken for job description, performance appraisal, career development plan of employees, staff manual and coaching and counseling to individual employees for strengthening their functional capacity in workplace.

The HRM published a HRM Practitioner Handbook (in Nepali language) and Staff and Financial Rules and Regulations (in Nepali and English). A well functioning computerized HR Database is introduced in Society. Besides, an Auditorium cum Meeting Hall is being constructed at the NRCS National Training Center at Banepa, Kavre.
Since the establishment of Junior and Youth Red Cross in NRCS in 1965 it has been working in various RC activities across Nepal as an integral wing of the Society. It is working on six policy based areas with the motto “I serve.” There are now 4,966 Junior/Youth Red Cross circles and 879,846 Junior/Youth Red Cross members.

### Capacity building programme

Every year the NRCS organizes every year programmes to build up capacity of juniors and youths of the Red Cross members and volunteers. This year, district chapters organized national level poem, essay and album competitions among students and provided prizes to four persons for the best performer in each area. National level Junior and Youth Red Cross seminar was held in Nuwakot and regional level youth leadership training was held in Rautahat this year. In the national seminar, the juniors and youths interacted on issues like conflict sensitive programmes, mine risk education, HIV and AIDS, climate change, and water and sanitation. The participants shared on Seminars and Camps and Youth Leadership Training Conduction Manuals. The national seminar brought out Nuwakot Declaration which focused on climate change, mine risk education, HIV/AIDS and watery acute diarrhea. The seminar committed to make the campaign “Participation of Junior and Youth in Humanitarian Services” a success in the national level.

The youth leadership training helped develop skilled volunteer in district level. District chapter and sub chapter level Junior/Youth Red Cross committees and junior/youth circles organized basic activities for organization and management. Some circles are raising funds to enhance the capacity of the circles.

### Organization development and service programme

The programme has been implemented since 2006 in 5 districts in a new model focusing on junior and youth volunteer framework and manual. In 2009, districts like Tehrathum, Jhapa, Darchula, Bhajhang, Baitadi and Achham implemented the program. It has developed leadership skills of the junior and youth members and the capacity of the circles. Orientations were conducted for junior and youth circles in Humla and Arghakhanchi. Seminars and Camps and Youth Leadership Training Conduction Manuals have been developed and they are being distributed.

This program has also helped disseminate the RCRC principle and NRCS activities in the district chapter and sub chapter level. Twenty circles have been provided support in six programme districts.

### Mine risk education (MRE) programme

The NRCS has been working to minimize the risk of the mines which were left unattended as armed conflict was over. Through the programme, over 200,000 persons of 60 districts has been passed mine risk education through sessions, trainings and workshops. This year, this programme was conducted in 20 most contaminated districts with explosives. It has helped reduce the incidents and casualties caused explosives.

### International youth volunteer work programme

The programme has been jointly organized by the Republic of Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) and NRCS since 2007. In 2009, 47 youths from KNRC participated in volunteer involvement activities in Nepal. Youth volunteers painted three public schools and planted trees in community forest. In addition, they performed sanitation and cultural sharing activities. They distributed stationery and sanitation gift package boxes to 500 students in Kavre district during the period.

In a hand over ceremony organized in the NRCS headquarters, the Korean Ambassador to Nepal handed over the NRCS 4,000 gift package item provided by the KNRC. The gift packages were distributed to primary school students in Kathmandu, Kavre, Dhading and Lalitpur districts.
Junior/Youth Red Cross drinking water and sanitation programme started in 1984 in collaboration with the Japanese Red Cross Society. The aim of the programme was to improve health condition of children and family. It provided safe drinking water and sanitation facilities to more than 180,000 people of 43 districts. The first phase of the IFP (International Friendship Project) from 2004-2006 benefitted more than 30,000 school students, 12,000 community people and 6,000 poor children, orphans and disabled of three districts (Chitwan, Nawalparsi and Tanahu) covering 60 schools and nearby communities from stationary items, sanitation training, hand washing items, and life skill training. Its objective is to improve the health condition of the school children and their communities through mutual friendship among them. The JRC/RCY circles focused on child to child and child to community learning approaches.

The second phase of the IFP (2007-2009) was scaled up in those three districts and was also extended in other three districts namely Lamjung, Makawanpur and Rupandehi. More than 36,000 students, 15,000 community people, 6,000 poor, orphans and disable children were directly benefitted from these facilities. The third phase of the IFP (2010-2012) has been scaled up in 43 schools of 5 VDCs of Dhading, Arghakhanchi, Rupandehi and Makawanpur districts in a cluster approach.

A school based drinking water and sanitation project has been implemented in Gorkha and Lalitpur districts since June 2008 to improve health of children, their families and communities. The project has helped to improve education, health and sanitation environment in schools and communities, enhance capacity of JRC/RCY circles and members, and promote mutual understanding and friendship.

To manage water scarcity in the community, a rain water harvesting project has been implemented in Panchkhal VDC of Kavre district. Likewise, another project has been implemented since October 2009 in 150 schools of five districts to promote hand washing with soap water. The JRC/RCY network has been mobilized for the project implementation.

The school children and community people put emphasis on hand washing practices. Environmental sanitation activities such as water source protection and improvement, village cleaning, solid waste pits, drainage and waste-water management in the kitchen garden were undertaken by the community people. Students become a hand washing champion. It not only changed their sanitation behavior, but also changed the behaviors of their friends, parents and community people. The school enrolment especially of girls has increased due to the separate toilet facilities for boys and girls at school. Construction of toilets in the community has improved child sanitation behavior and hand washing practices. Due to the project activities, the number of JRC/RCY Circles and members has increased.

### Activities
- School toilet construction
- House hold latrine without subsidy
- Hand washing facilitators’ training
- Sanitation training
- Sanitation classes
- First aid training
- Stationery support
- Hygiene and sanitation kits
- Hygiene kit s bag support
- Sanitation campaign
- Rain water tank
- Hand washing champion activities

### Beneficiaries
- 15,200 students
- 8,500 persons
- 150 persons
- 5,600 person
- 18,300 students
- 120 teachers
- 6,000 students
- 45,000 students
- 3,000 students
- 133,000 persons
- 397 persons
- 3,000 students
There are different factors that have created the relevance of HIV, AIDS, human trafficking and social discrimination. About 70,000 persons in Nepal are estimated to have been living with the HIV while only 16,000 cases are reported. Among them the most affected group of population is youth. Social discrimination lies in the community regarding HIV, AIDS, gender and minority groups. About 7 to 12 thousand persons especially women are reported to be trafficked every year. The NRCS has been responding to this situation since 1994 with HIV AIDA prevention and RH programme. Likewise the programme against human trafficking and social discrimination was launched in 2009. This has focused on community awareness raising, group mobilization, campaigning against stigma and discrimination, communication for behavioural change and peer to peer education are the main activities conducted within the programme. The programme has benefited 46,330 persons (18,554 male and 27,776 female) this year. District chapters have been running awareness, care and support activities around HIV on their own efforts.

Enabling Youth to Combat HIV, Trafficking and Social Discriminations project was initiated in 5 districts (Lamjung, Makwanpur, Myagdi and Palpa) in January 2009 for four years in collaboration with the Norwegian Red Cross. The programme has focused on youths in schools and communities. In addition, a project ‘Youth Empowerment against Trafficking’ has been implemented in 3 VDCs of Dhading district for a year in 2010. About 45,500 community people reached through information on HIV, human trafficking and social discrimination.

‘Youth Delegate Exchange’ is another programme with support of the Norwegian Red Cross which started in 2006. In this programme, two Norwegian youth delegates work in Nepal Red Cross for nine months. So do the youths from Nepal Red Cross in Norway. The programme trained about 800 school children including 430 females on first aid, IHL, Red Cross Principles, and the HIV.

A project focusing on VCT and STI testing, counseling and referral was running in six districts. It had benefitted 691,100 (396,000 female) with information on HIV, AIDS, human trafficking, and social stigma along with counseling for PLHA and persons infected with sexually transmitted infections.

I have a restaurant near a roadside at Makawanpur for years. My husband is a migrant worker. Male drivers and staff of transport vehicles frequently come to my restaurant for food. The truck and other vehicle staff had chat and joke with me during their visit. Some of them proposed me for sexual relation and I agreed. After few months, I felt pain in my vagina due to some pimples. White water discharged with urine and itched around it. I could not share my problem with anyone because it was not good in our culture. I was living with full of fear. I came to know from my neighbors that Red Cross has formed a women group in my village to work against HIV, human trafficking and social discrimination issues. One day I met a Red Cross female the motivator and explained my problem. She advised me to visit hospital immediately. After check up, the Doctor prescribed some medicine. I am now taking medicine and feeling relief. I’m now fully aware and careful towards unsafe sexual relation. I have taken membership of the women group. I attend monthly meetings and interact with other members on sexually transmitted disease.

An hotelier female of 30 years
The NRCS has been mobilizing internal and external resources. Resource mobilization policy is in place.

Funds are generated for its programmes through traditional income generation activities as well as through new measures.

Fund in the NRCS is now being collected through rent of land and building, charity, donation, donation boxes, events, mobilizing fixed assets, direct mailing, campaign, service charges, training centre, commercial first aid training, and corporate cooperation.

The fundraising skills, techniques and knowledge shared in the past years have motivated to the district chapters in delivering services through the internal fund generation.

The NRCS has introduced overhead and management support cost policy to manage all service charges shared by projects.

Meanwhile, service of a consultant was hired for short period to review and facilitate process improvements in the finance development sector.

As a part of capacity building, different activities were carried out. They are: governance level finance management training, sense of ownership and audit management workshop, training of trainers on basic accounting and store management. Additionally, programme level account management trainings in the community level have been continued even this year for better management of accounts and resources. These trainings have helped to promote sense of ownership among the governance body and high level management of NRCS, promote accountability and transparency in strategic and operational management, analyze common financial management issues, manage account and store effectively during the emergency, and support in capacity building of subchapters at grass root level.

As a part of resource mobilization and finance development programme, NRCS Secretary General participated in the International Federation’s Regional Fundraising Summit in Delhi, where the resource mobilization action points were identified for the NRCS.

Besides, NRCS is also working as a member of the Asia Pacific fund raising steering group. The NRCS communication director participated in the Asia Pacific fund raiser’s network meeting held in Malaysia and New Zealand. About 20 members from Asia Pacific are in the face book network for sharing best practices of fund raising and communication. NRCS’s finance director participated in the South Asia and South East Asia National Societies’ finance directors’ meeting in Bangkok.
Nepal Red Cross Society National HQs
Kalimati, Kathmandu

**Balance Sheet**
As on 31 Ashad 2066 (15 July 2009)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds &amp; Liabilities</th>
<th>Sch</th>
<th>This Year</th>
<th>Previous Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital Fund</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>62,966,669.88</td>
<td>62,966,669.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Endowment Fund</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>26,827,607.92</td>
<td>24,796,389.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Reserve Fund</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>70,459,693.79</td>
<td>65,756,157.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assets Replacement Fund</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>9,656,654.50</td>
<td>8,676,430.47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inventory Adjustment Fund</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>107,151,918.96</td>
<td>96,284,322.78</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operational Fund</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>9,494,207.18</td>
<td>5,832,490.19</td>
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<td>Gratuity Fund</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>27,870,827.96</td>
<td>19,218,848.68</td>
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<td>Restricted Fund</td>
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<td>120,960,871.49</td>
<td>137,574,597.25</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Funds and Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>435,408,451.68</td>
<td>421,125,906.27</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets &amp; Properties</th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>98,635,661.15</td>
<td>99,256,131.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>43,524,433.29</td>
<td>41,455,160.58</td>
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<td><strong>Current Assets:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank Balance</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>130,047,465.50</td>
<td>128,233,989.31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accounts Receivable/Advances</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>76,400,972.35</td>
<td>65,262,455.23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inventory (at cost)</td>
<td>VI</td>
<td>117,046,129.50</td>
<td>103,872,734.76</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>323,494,567.35</td>
<td>297,369,179.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: Current Liabilities</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>30,246,210.11</td>
<td>16,954,564.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deposit, Payable, Provision</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Net Current Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>293,248,357.24</td>
<td>280,414,614.54</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets &amp; Properties</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>435,408,451.68</td>
<td>421,125,906.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Accounts**

Schedules are Integral part of the Financial statements

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Indra Bahadur K.C.
Finance Resource Director

Bhakta Khawas
Treasurer

Dev Ratna Dhakhwa
Secretary General

Sanjeev Thapa
Chairman

Gyarendra B. Bhari
Partner
BRS Neupane & Co
Chartered Accountants

Date: 29 Jan 2010
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal
# Income Statement

For the year ended 31 Ashad 2066 (15 July 2009)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Sch</th>
<th>This Year</th>
<th>Previous Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Generating Activities</td>
<td>VII</td>
<td>16,380,178.79</td>
<td>18,424,531.11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blood Transfusion Service</td>
<td>VII</td>
<td>33,616,014.50</td>
<td>29,232,928.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>RC/RC Movement</td>
<td>VII</td>
<td>7,598,714.58</td>
<td>4,033,352.04</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>VII</td>
<td>3,919,519.42</td>
<td>7,803,977.90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Janakpur Regional Eye Care Program</td>
<td>IX</td>
<td>18,629,084.85</td>
<td>19,222,969.37</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>80,143,512.14</td>
<td>78,717,758.97</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplies of Relief Materials/Others</td>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>1,697,684.56</td>
<td>1,711,524.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blood Transfusion Service</td>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>32,308,805.57</td>
<td>24,678,808.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport &amp; Storage</td>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>1,217,056.50</td>
<td>2,082,395.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Personnel</td>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>13,253,799.01</td>
<td>14,134,123.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Administration</td>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>5,743,044.01</td>
<td>5,494,603.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depreciation on Fixed Assets</td>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>2,129,758.00</td>
<td>1,977,077.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to Endowment Fund</td>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janakpur Regional Eye Care Program</td>
<td>IX</td>
<td>19,089,647.71</td>
<td>17,449,663.21</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>75,439,975.45</td>
<td>67,528,194.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                                |     | 5,164,099.55 | 9,416,258.08 |
| Deficit/ Surplus transferred to General Reserve Fund | IX  | (460,562.86) | 1,773,306.16 |
| Total                            |     | 80,143,512.14 | 78,717,758.97 |

Schedules are Integral part of the Financial statements.

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Signed:

Indra Banadur K.C.
Finance Resource Director

Bhakta Khawas
Treasurer

Dev Ratna Dhakhwa
Secretary General

Sanjeev Thapa
Chairman

Gyanendra B. Bhari
Partner
BRS Neupane & Co
Chartered Accountants

Date: 29 Jan 2010
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal
Nepal Red Cross Society National HQs
Kalimati, Kathmandu

**Cash Flow Statement**
For the year ended 31 Ashad 2066 (15 July 2009)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>This Year</th>
<th>Previous Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Cash Flow from Operating activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Net Assets</td>
<td>14,282,545.41</td>
<td>73,439,367.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adjustments</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Depreciation of Fixed Assets</td>
<td>2,129,758.00</td>
<td>1,977,077.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in Working Capital</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Net decrease/increase of account receivable</td>
<td>(11,138,517.12)</td>
<td>(12,563,480.52)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net increase/decrease of current liabilities</td>
<td>13,291,645.35</td>
<td>884,376.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net decrease/increase of Inventories</td>
<td>(13,173,394.74)</td>
<td>(5,974,636.19)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Cash Flow from operating activities</td>
<td>5,392,036.90</td>
<td>55,993,950.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of fixed Assets</td>
<td>(1,509,288.00)</td>
<td>(3,562,951.85)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net decrease/increase of Investment</td>
<td>(2,069,272.71)</td>
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<td>Total Cash Flow from Investing Activities</td>
<td>(3,578,560.71)</td>
<td>(2,392,659.49)</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>1,813,476.19</td>
<td>53,601,290.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>(A+B+C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period</td>
<td>128,233,989.31</td>
<td>74,632,698.39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</td>
<td>130,047,465.50</td>
<td>128,233,989.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Schedules are integral parts of the financial statements.

Indira Bahadur K.C.
Finance Resource Director

Bhakta Khawas
Treasurer

Dev Retna Dhakirwa
Secretary General

Sanjeev Thapa
Chairman

As per our report of even date.

Gyanendra B. Bhari
Partner
BRS Neupane & Co
Chartered Accountants

Date: 29 Jan 2010
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal
## Community Development Department

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Code</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Project Category</th>
<th>Project Code</th>
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<td>30</td>
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## Finance Department

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## Disaster Management

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## Overall Performance

<table>
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<th>Total Expenditure</th>
<th>Surplus</th>
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## Financial Statements

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### Health Department

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<th>Sch No.</th>
<th>Opening Bal. as on 1.4.2006</th>
<th>Receipt during This Period</th>
<th>Total Income (NRs)</th>
<th>Expenditure (NRs)</th>
<th>Balance as on 31.03.2006</th>
<th>Balance with Hqs. Bank (NRs)</th>
<th>Balance with Districts</th>
<th>Programme Advance</th>
<th>Accounts Payable (-)</th>
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<td>Special Reproductive Health</td>
<td>NR004</td>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>43</td>
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<td>IRC</td>
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### Organization Department

- **VM**
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC

- **WPi**
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC

- **CIP**
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC

- **BSSQMP**
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC
  - NP001: IRC

### Junior/Youth Department

- **IRC AIDS**
  - NR002: SDIC
  - NR002: SDIC
  - NR002: SDIC
  - NR002: SDIC
  - NR002: SDIC
  - NR002: SDIC
  - NR002: SDIC
  - NR002: SDIC

- **JRCC AIDS**
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  - NR003: SDIC
  - NR003: SDIC
  - NR003: SDIC
  - NR003: SDIC
  - NR003: SDIC
  - NR003: SDIC
  - NR003: SDIC

### Finance & Resource Mobilization Department

- **Revenue Development**
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  - NP002: IRC
  - NP002: IRC
  - NP002: IRC
  - NP002: IRC
  - NP002: IRC
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  - NP002: IRC

- **MCU**
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  - NP002: IRC
  - NP002: IRC
  - NP002: IRC
  - NP002: IRC
  - NP002: IRC
  - NP002: IRC
  - NP002: IRC

### Grand Total

- **31,57,499.95**
  - 83,531,466.89
  - 723,016,254.40
  - 80,56,525.84
  - 57,51,565.69
  - 1,32,00,832.19
  - 15,93,821.44
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<th>Project</th>
<th>Project Code</th>
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<th>Sch No.</th>
<th>Project this period</th>
<th>Other Income</th>
<th>Total Income</th>
<th>Expenditure this period</th>
<th>Surplus (Deficit)</th>
<th>Fixed Cost</th>
<th>Project Supp. Cost</th>
<th>Activity &amp; Other Cost</th>
<th>Total Expenditure</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>59,292</td>
<td>9,270,327</td>
<td>2,023,933</td>
<td>1,014,672</td>
<td>1,954,180</td>
<td>3,319,980</td>
<td>3,305,951</td>
<td>8,228,933</td>
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<tr>
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<td>7,538,457</td>
<td>2,049,541</td>
<td>16,020,885</td>
<td>2,059,000</td>
<td>2,410,456</td>
<td>4,344,688</td>
<td>7,534,688</td>
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<tr>
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<td>MR07 CEDA</td>
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<td>16,020,885</td>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Disaster Development Department**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Sch No.</th>
<th>Project this period</th>
<th>Other Income</th>
<th>Total Income</th>
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<th>Surplus (Deficit)</th>
<th>Fixed Cost</th>
<th>Project Supp. Cost</th>
<th>Activity &amp; Other Cost</th>
<th>Total Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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**Community Development Department**

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<td>2,059,000</td>
<td>2,410,456</td>
<td>4,344,688</td>
<td>7,534,688</td>
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</tbody>
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**Total**

| Sub Total  |               |       | 111,397,486 | 313,861,48 | 111,711,861 | 105,278,951 | 2,423,381,18 | 16,240,395,46 | 65,010,547 | 62,584,102 | 179,278,665 | 179,278,665 |
## Organizational Development Department

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<th>Total Income</th>
<th>Expenditure this period</th>
<th>Surplus/(Deficit) 31.03.06</th>
<th>Fixed Cost</th>
<th>Project Supp. Cost</th>
<th>Activity &amp; Other Cost</th>
<th>Total Expenditure</th>
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<td>ICF</td>
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<td>IFC</td>
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<td>671,742.00</td>
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## Junior/Youth Development Department

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<th>Sub No.</th>
<th>Grant Income this period</th>
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<th>Total Income</th>
<th>Expenditure this period</th>
<th>Surplus/(Deficit) 31.03.06</th>
<th>Fixed Cost</th>
<th>Project Supp. Cost</th>
<th>Activity &amp; Other Cost</th>
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## Finance & Resource Mobilization Department

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<th>Total Income</th>
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<th>Fixed Cost</th>
<th>Project Supp. Cost</th>
<th>Activity &amp; Other Cost</th>
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**India Bahadur K.C.**  
**Finance Resource Director**  
**Kamalpur**
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<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Programme Area</th>
<th>Programmes</th>
<th>No/name of Districts Supported</th>
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<td>1.</td>
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<td>British RC</td>
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<td>Climate change and capacity building</td>
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<td>Early recovery</td>
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### Partners in Development

#### First Aid
- **CBHFA**: 6
- **EFA**: 23
- **FATS**: 6
- **District disaster response capacity enhancement project**: 5

#### Community Development Programme
- **CDP**: 1
- **CDP**: 4
- **CDP**: 3
- **CDP**: 2
- **CDP**: 3

#### Drinking Water & Sanitation Programme
- **Drinking water and sanitation**: 5
- **Arsenic test and mitigation**: 9

#### Communication & HV
- **Dissemination**: 23
- **Radio programme**: ICRC
- **Our World. Your Move**: IFRC
- **Safer Access**: ICRC

#### Organizational Development
- **Volunteer management**: Swedish RC/IFRC
- **Women development**: 5

#### Human Resource Management
- **HRM**: Belgian RC- Flanders

#### Junior/Youth Red Cross
- **Drinking water & sanitation programme**: 2
- **Enabling youths to combat HIV, human trafficking and social discrimination**: 5
- **International friendship**: 6
- **Mine risk education**: 10
- **Organizational development and service**: 6
- **Rain water harvesting project**: 1
- **Hand washing**: 5

#### Resource Management
- **Finance development**: IFRC

**Partners**
- **HIV AIDS project**: Agni Air
- **HIV and AIDS prevention, care and support programme**: Swedish RC/IFRC
- **First Aid**: CBHFA
- **EFA**: ICRC
- **FATS**: Belgian RC-Flanders
- **District disaster response capacity enhancement project**: WHO
- **Community Development Programme**: CDP
- **CDP**: Austrian RC
- **CDP**: Belgian RC-Flanders
- **CDP**: Finish RC
- **CDP**: Danish RC
- **CDP**: Norwegian RC
- **Drinking water and sanitation**: Belgian RC-Flanders, Austrian RC, German RC
- **Arsenic test and mitigation**: UNICEF, UN HABITAT, GOV, Japanese RC
- **Communication & HV**: Dissemination
- **Dissemination**: ICRC
- **Radio programme**: ICRC
- **Our World. Your Move**: IFRC
- **Safer Access**: ICRC
- **Organizational Development**: Volunteer management
- **Volunteer management**: Swedish RC/IFRC
- **Women development**: 5
- **Women development**: Finish RC, Swedish RC
- **Human Resource Management**: HRM
- **HRM**: Belgian RC- Flanders
- **Junior/Youth Red Cross**: Drinking water & sanitation programme
- **Drinking water & sanitation programme**: Belgian RC- Flanders
- **Enabling youths to combat HIV, human trafficking and social discrimination**: Norwegian RC
- **International friendship**: Japanese RC
- **Mine risk education**: ICRC
- **Organizational development and service**: Swedish RC
- **Rain water harvesting project**: Rain Foundation
- **Hand washing**: UNICEF
- **Resource Management**: Finance development
- **Finance development**: IFRC
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.
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 Bhadra 19, 2020 (September 4, 1963).

Nepal Red Cross was officially registered in Nepal after Nepal signed in 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 International Red Cross 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 through the following four core areas of its work:

- Promotion of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values and Dissemination of International Humanitarian Law
- Disaster Management
- Health and Care in the Community
- Organizational Development

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 sharing 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 development, mobilization of Junior/youth and old age people, human resource development volunteer management and activities based on the legal base.

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.
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.