

# ANNUAL REPORT

July 2016-June 2017

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# Message

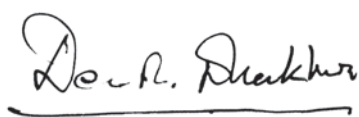
We are pleased to publish this Annual Report (July 2016–June 2017) of Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) attempting to provide glimpses of our achievements and trends of development scaled by the Society including major successes gained from projects and programmes including the Earthquake Response Operation (ERO) 2017. This report presents a comprehensive report of the Flood Response Operation (2017). A series of activities were carried out for building resilient communities.

NRCS implements multiple kinds of projects and programmes throughout the country based on priorities of the target communities. Guided by the seven fundamental principles, NRCS alleviates human sufferings, provides health services and responds in each emergency. It is an auxiliary to the Government in humanitarian services. It is firmly responsible to build resilient communities and enhance livelihood of the people. Moreover, NRCS reaches more than 2.5 million people per year through different humanitarian services.

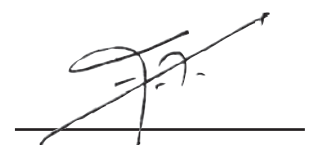
NRCS would like to express sincere thanks to all the helping hands who directly and indirectly provided assistance to carry out humanitarian activities in the local communities. The feedback and support received from different stakeholders remained a great help for us to become an effective responder during natural disasters. Specifically, we are indebted to Nepal Government, UN Agencies, different partner I/NGOs and for supporting us in our mission to serve people in need.

On the whole, NRCS owes to International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), all partner National Societies of Red Cross and Red Crescent and the international community for their all-round support. Similarly, the Society is indebted to all the staff and volunteers for their invaluable dedication in humanitarian service.

Last but not the least, we are thankful to all the departments for providing key information to prepare this report in this form. Our special thanks goes to Dibya Raj Poudel, Director, and Sakun Kumar Joshi, Deputy Director, of Humanitarian Values and Communication Department for taking a sole responsibility in fine tuning and leading the role to bring this report in this form.



Dev Ratna Dhakhwa  
Secretary General  
NRCS



Sanjeev Thapa  
Chairman  
NRCS

## Humanitarian Context of Nepal

Though Nepal is rich in natural resources and diverse in human resources, the country faces multiple humanitarian challenges each year. More than 80 percent of the total population of the country is at risk of disasters like earthquake, flood, landslide, windstorm, hailstorm, fire outbreak, drought and glacial lake outburst (Nepal Disaster Report, 2017).

Nepal is in a seismically active zone with a high probability of earthquakes. Nepal ranks 4th and 11th in terms of its relative vulnerability to climate change and earthquakes, respectively. Discrimination against women and girls, harmful cultural practices and unequal access to employment, poverty, poor public services like health facilities constitute major threats to dignity and well-being of the people of Nepal. These have led to rapid urbanization as well as intranational and international population movement.

The year, 2017 remained as a flood-year. The southern part of Nepal, bordering to India, faced a big flood covering east to west. The flooded rivers engulfed a huge amount of landmass basically 35 districts were affected by the flood and landslide. Whereas, more than 352 thousand families were impacted and 92,216 families were displaced. Nearly 65 thousand houses were destroyed completely. The displaced people had to take shelter temporarily in different schools and public places. Likewise, hilly areas were badly affected by the landslides.

The country had a breakthrough in the political history. Local level elections were held in 2017 based on the New Constitution of Nepal in 2015. A large number of women were elected at the local level for the first time in the leadership position.

Earthquake-2015 recovery and reconstruction works were continued rapidly this year. The earthquake had pushed the country backward

in development as well as created serious challenges for livelihood and resiliency among the most affected communities of different districts of the country.

The aspiration of Nepalese is a good-governance. The political situation intermingles with issues like identity, economic vulnerability, ethnic-based and regional based issues that are still to be settled down well for sustainable development and economic growth.

The ICRC has published a list of 1333 people who are still missing in connection with a decade-long (1996-2006) internal armed conflict in Nepal. The families are in despair about the fate of their missing loved ones but the wait continues.

Rapid urbanization and unplanned developmental activities are making city areas polluted and increasing problems in employment, waste management, public service supply and others. Such difficulties have fueled pollutions, epidemics, road accidents and increase in non-communicable diseases among others. Humanitarian actors sometimes face difficulties due to frequent strikes, agitations and other cases of violence. There is increasing demand of role and commitments of humanitarian actors like NRCS in the context of present vulnerabilities due to socio-economic vulnerabilities and the disaster and crisis situation of Nepal.

NRCS, as an auxiliary body of the government, is implementing its Seventh Development Plan (2016-2020) in order to deal with amplified multi-dimensional humanitarian issues. NRCS is also getting support from national as well as international organization. NRCS is committed to promote protection, gender equality and inclusion to contribute a better culture of non-discrimination and non-violence through its every action.



# Nepal at a Glance

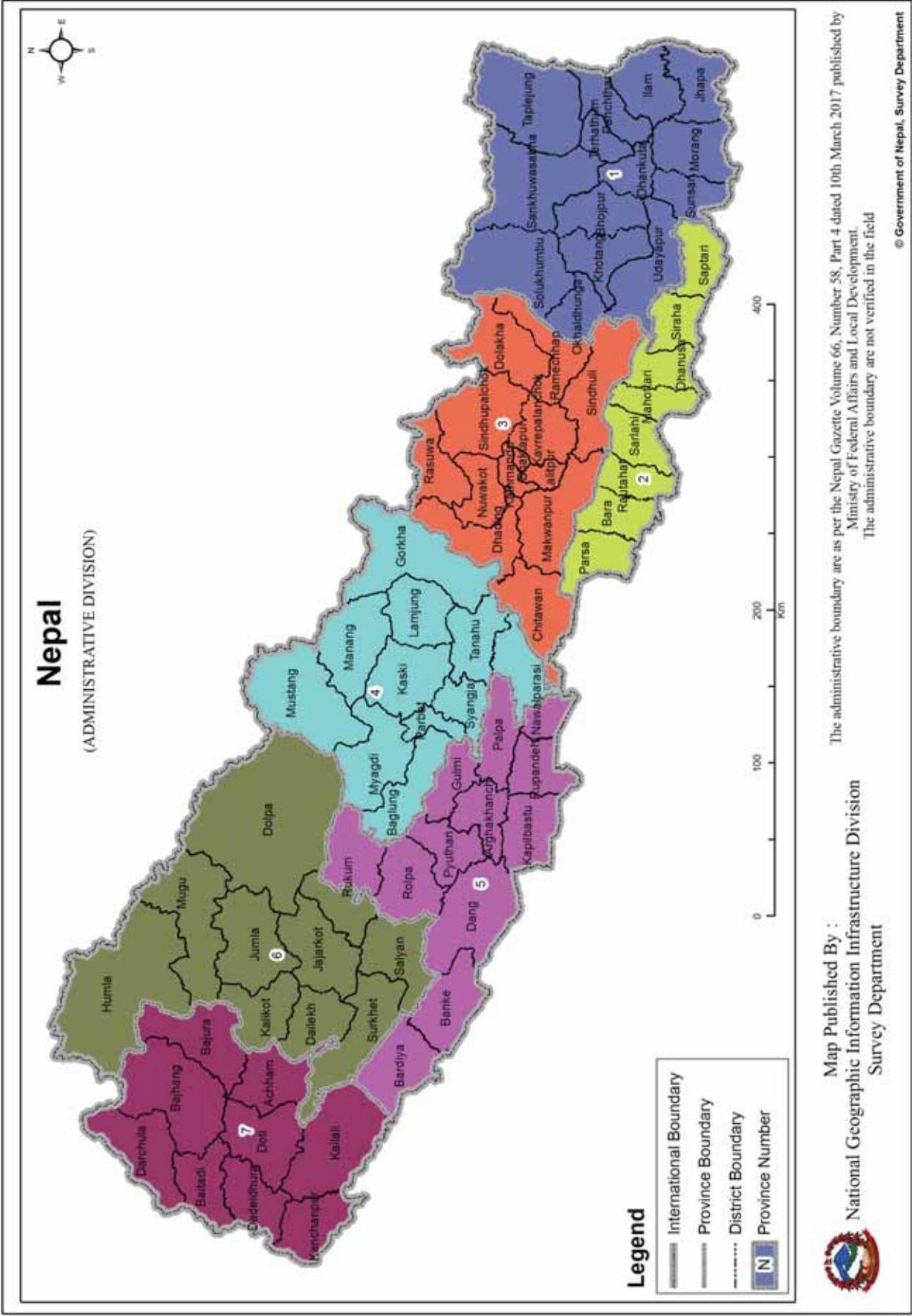
Location	Latitude–26° 22' N to 30° 27' N Longitude-80° 4' E to 88° 12' E
Size	885 Km.(East to West). Average Width=193 Km.(North to South)
Population	Total: 2,64,94,504, Male: 1,28,49,041, Female: 1,36,45,463 (Terai: 50.27%, Hill: 47%, Mountain: 6.73%)
Ecological division	Mountain, Hill and Terai
Political division	Number of states- 7, Number of local levels-753
Divided in the Federation, the State and the Local level.	Local levels :
	Number of Metropolitan City- 6 (with 174 ward units)
	Number of Sub-Metropolitan City- 11 (with 234 ward units)
	Number of Municipality – 276 (with 3119 ward units)
	Number of rural municipality – 460 (with 3216 ward units)
Total area	147,181 sq. Km.
Urban population	17% (Residing in 58 Municipalities*)
Number of households	5,427,302 (with 4005 institutional households)
Population growth rate 2011	1.35 per annum
Sources of drinking water	47.78 % (Tap/piped), 35% (tube well/hand pump)
HHs using firewood as main fuel for cooking	64 %
HHs Bio-gas as fuel for cooking	2.43%
Not having toilet in the house	38.17 % (95.4% HHs in rural area do not have latrine)
Access to communication facilities at home:	
Radio - 50.82 %, Television - 36.45 %, Computer - 7.28 %, Internet - 3.33 %, Mobile phone - 64.63 %	
Female ownership of fixed assets	19.71 %
Absent population in household	1,921, 494
Average households size	4.88
Working age population (aged 15 to 59)	57 %
Female headed households	25.73%
Disability - 2 %, Literacy rate - 65.9 % (75% male, 57.4% female), Sex ratio - 91.6, Population Density - 180 per square kilometer	
Total caste/ethnic group	126
Mother Tongues	123
Neonatal mortality rate (2011) - 27, under-5 mortality rate (U5MR), (2011)- 48, infant mortality rate (under 1), (2011) - 39	
Life expectancy at birth (years) 2011	69
Use of improved drinking water sources (%) 2010, total	89
Estimate use of improved sanitation facilities (%) 2010, total	31
People of all ages living with HIV (thousands) 2011,	49
Crude birth rate, 2011 - 24, Life expectancy, 2011- 69	
Total schools	34,369
Health facilities - 3,129 (Including Hospital, Health Centres and Sub health posts)	
GNI per capita in US\$	540

## Sources

1. Central Bureau of statistics (2011), major highlights of population Census 2011, part I,
2. UNICEF: [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/nepal\\_nepal\\_statistics.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/nepal_nepal_statistics.html)

\*Note: Nepal Government has added more municipalities currently.

Map of Nepal



## Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) in brief



Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) is a member of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It 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 Societies as a member national society. Now, NRCS has maintained its identity as the largest humanitarian organization in the country with its networking across the country. The main purpose of the Society is to reduce human suffering through mobilization of volunteers and building capacity at different levels with special focus on vulnerable communities.

### Mission

NRCS mission is to relieve human suffering and to reduce vulnerability through community participation and mobilization of increased number of volunteers, by mobilizing the power of humanity through expansion and strengthening organizational structure of the Society and by building links with governmental and nongovernmental organizations.

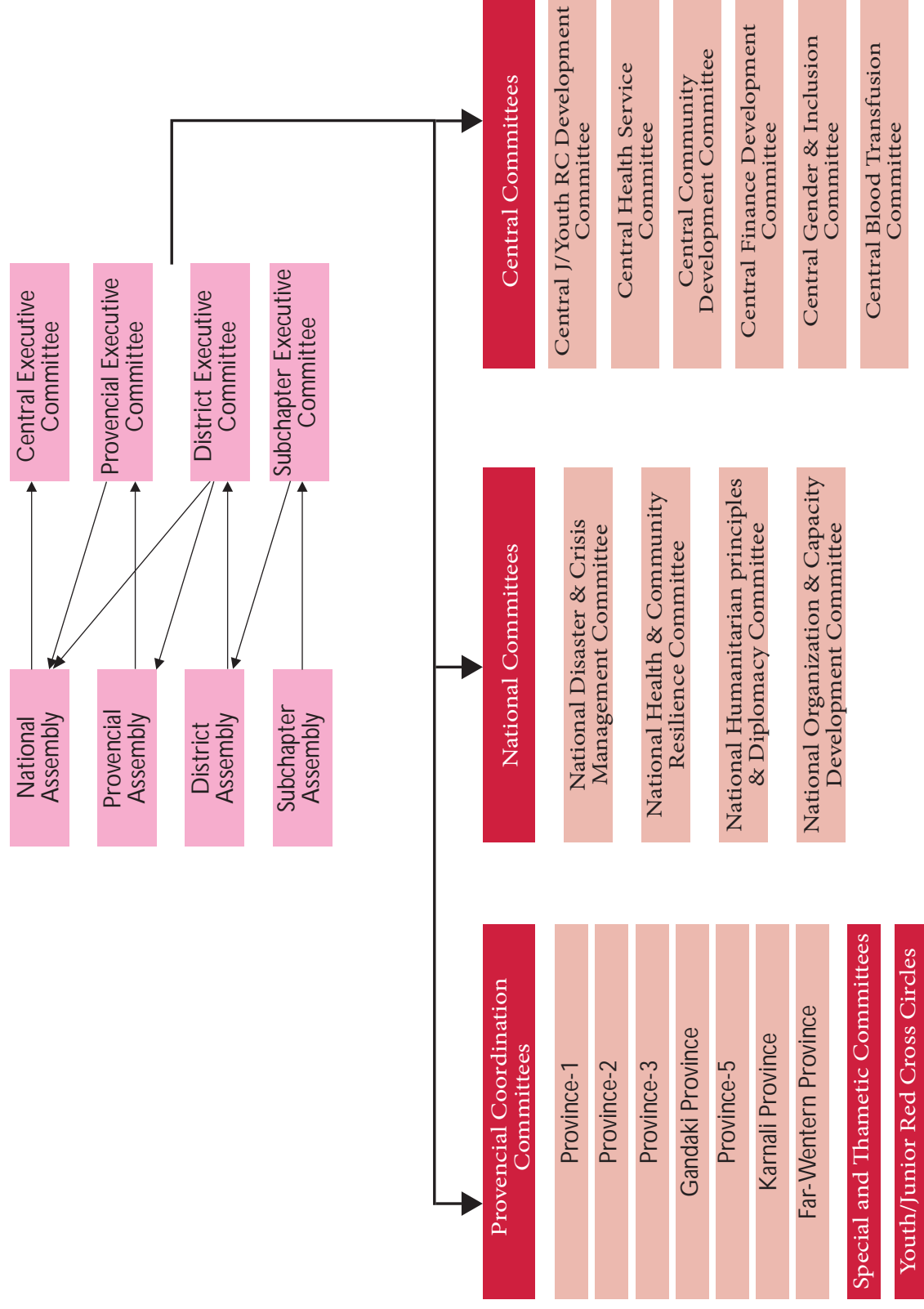
### Organizational network and functions

In order to alleviate human suffering, irrespective to religion, race, sex, class, caste, tribe, nationality or political belief, NRCS provides humanitarian services through multifarious activities with defined strategic aims.

NRCS has been providing its services through its District Chapters, Sub- Chapters and Junior/Youth Red Cross Circles. So far there are 77 District Chapters, 1,440 Sub-Chapters and 5,828 Junior and Youth Red Cross Circles. In addition, NRCS has been providing its services from two eye hospitals, extended eye care centres, 100 blood transfusion centres, 222 ambulances service stations and 12 warehouses.

### Organizational Structure

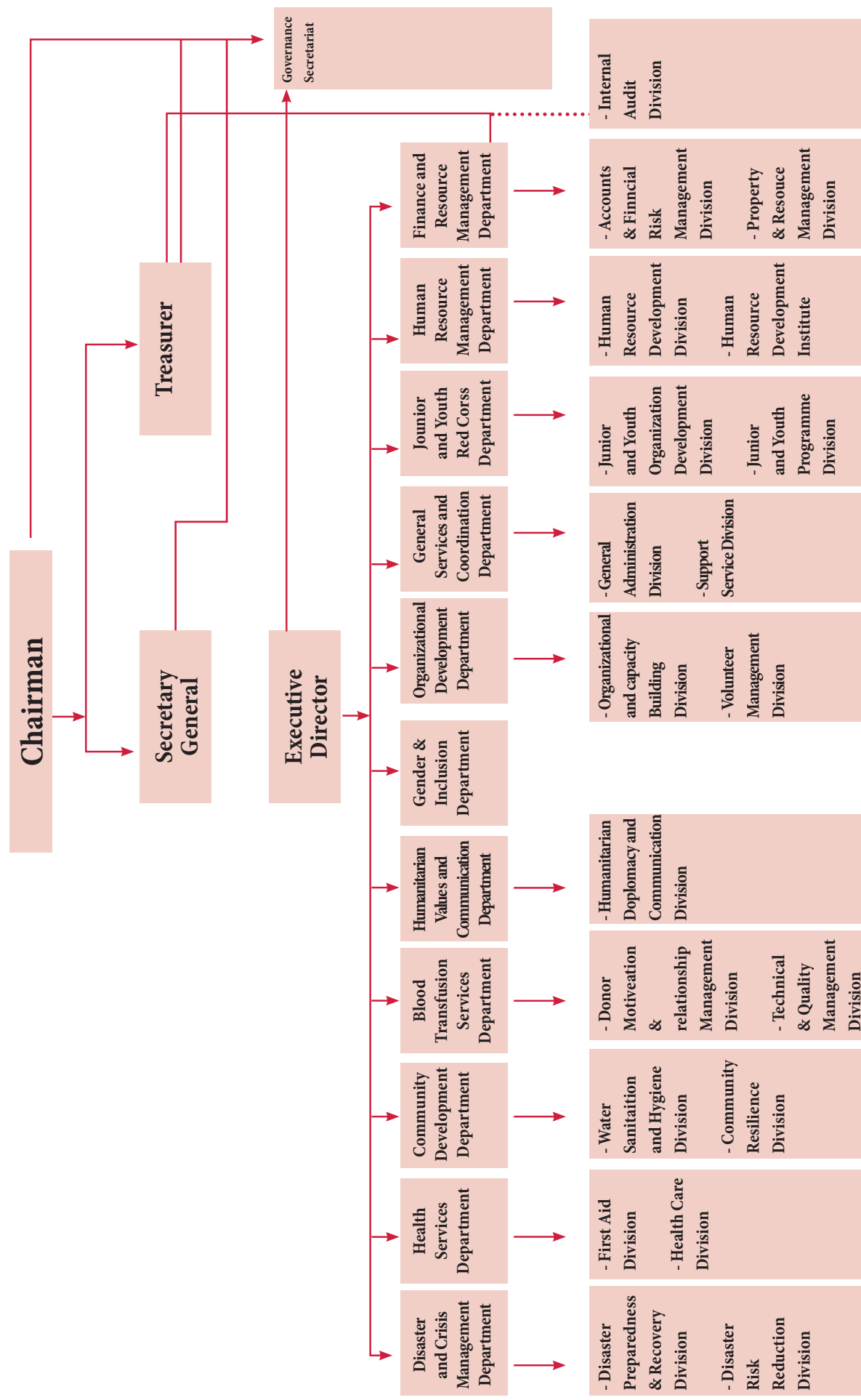
NRCS has a Central Assembly at national level, which is its apex body, including Central Executive Committee (CEC), representatives from District Chapters and a few statutory nominees. Following the policies, strategies and programmes passed by the General Assembly, the District Chapters and Sub-Chapters implement humanitarian activities in their territories. Formed by theme, national level committees provide policy guidance for NRCS to bringing effectiveness in specific strategic area.





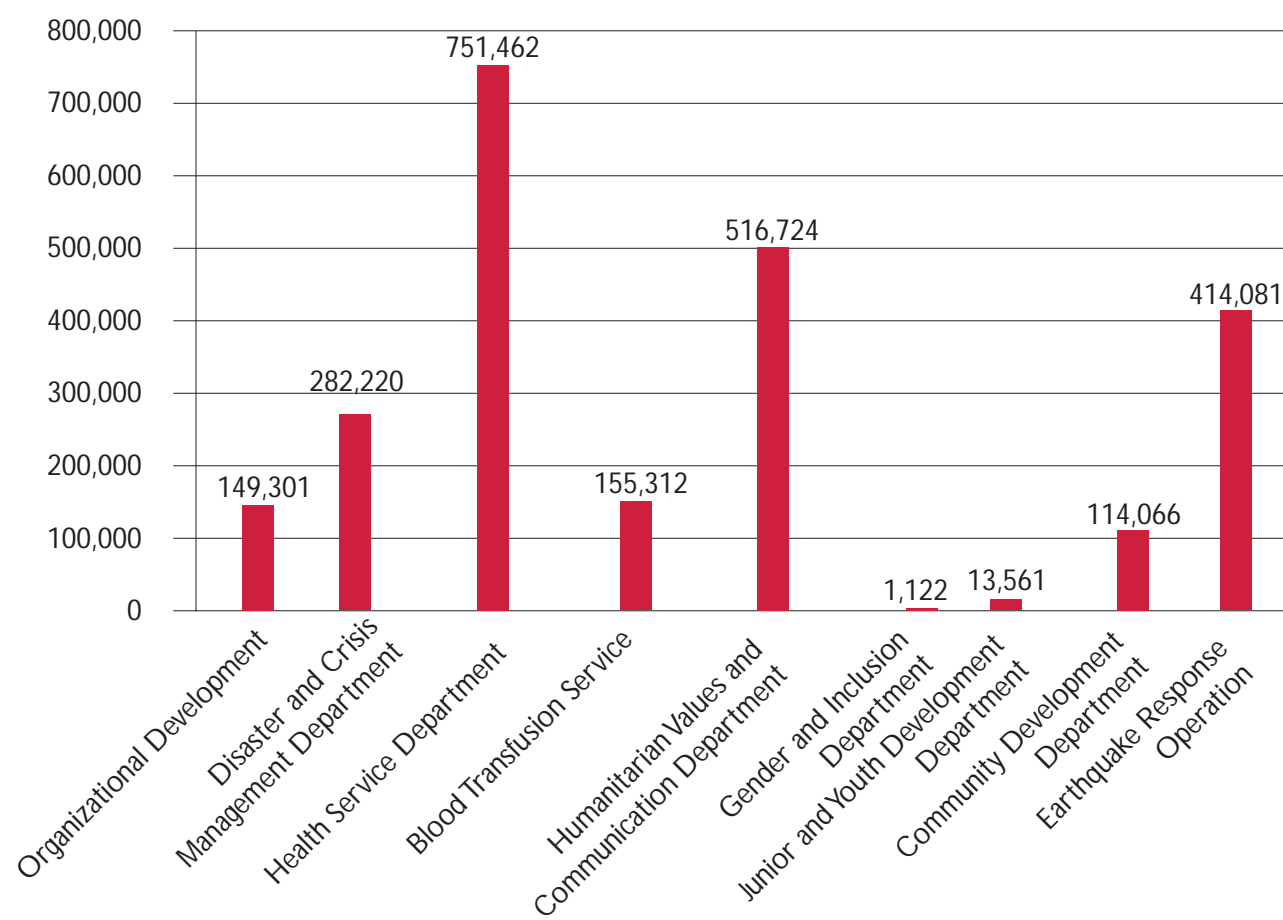
# Nepal Red Cross Society

## Administrative Structure - 2017



# Statistical summary of beneficiaries

The figure given below shows total number of people reached by NRCS via activities carried out throughout the year.



## Disaster and Crisis Management Department

Disaster management is one of the core areas of Nepal Red Cross Society for providing humanitarian assistance. Disaster and Crisis Management (DCM) department bears sole responsibility in disaster management planning, disaster risk reduction, population movement, response in disasters, livelihood and restoring family links for saving lives, protecting livelihood and strengthening recovery.

### Restoring Family Links (RFL)

Restoring Family Links (RFL) is one of the major services covering 77 districts of Nepal in need base targeting people affected by natural disaster, conflict and migration. International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) is support this service since 1986.

The RFL unit has been providing major services like visit to the families of missing persons due to conflict of Nepal (1996-2005), Red Cross Message exchange, tracing request collection, jail visit, document transfer and capacity enhancement activities like RFL training (refresher).

The trained volunteers visited 1,280 families out of 1,334 of the registered missing person's families in order to find out whether the conditions of the missed people is found out and whether they have received any assistance from the Government. 52 Red Cross Messages were exchanged from the jail and send those messages to the concerned persons' families. Seven tracing request was



collected this year. 12 families including 29 members of Bhutanese Refugees got assistance to visit their loved ones in Bhutan Jail.

This year refresher training to 90 RFL volunteers of 72 districts was held. Similarly, 270 volunteers from 9 District and 15 Sub-Chapters participated in orientation sessions on migration and RFL.

Annual detention visits and relevant document transfer are ongoing. Additionally, during 2017 flood response, the unit successfully united 3 missing people with their family.

The unit has upgraded its services with the new technology-based initiative i.e. Family Links ANSWERS, a global standard tool to assist with restoring family links in emergency situations, particularly in time of disasters; Nepal being first country in Asia to adopt and update on it since 2015.



## Community Actions for Resilience to Disasters (CORD)-II Programme

Community Actions for Resilience to Disasters (CORD)-II Programme, financially supported by Finnish Red Cross, is in progress in four districts namely Solukhumbu, Sunsari, Morang and Panchthar since 2016. It aims to increase capacity of target beneficiaries to cope with the impact of disaster and recover from disasters. The programme supported to prepare community/school based disaster risk reduction trainings targeting more than 250 people. Moreover, with the help of the programme, 45 Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (VCAs) were prepared from which 3,282 people were benefitted. Hence, the

programme prepared disaster risk management plans (45) on climate change from which 2,176 community people benefitted directly.

With the help of the programme, life saving trainings–PASSA, CBHFA were carried out. Similarly, all the 45 target communities (with 51,249 beneficiaries) were provided financial support to establish emergency funds at community level. The programme constructed 116 toilets for vulnerable families from which 625 people benefitted directly.

## Integrated Disaster Resilience Programme (IDRP)

Integrated Disaster Resilience Programme (IDRP), implemented in Jhapa, aims to build safer and more resilient communities by enhancing capacity to reduce vulnerability, risk, disaster and other threats that may occur in communities. The programme covers six most vulnerable villages including four components–disaster preparedness and DRR, livelihood and food security, health/nutrition and WASH and institutional capacity building.

With the help of the Programme, Local Disaster Management Committees (LDMCs) and Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs) were formed. Moreover, Local Disaster Risk Management (LDRM) Plans in all the target areas were prepared. The programme trained the communities on community based first aid, disaster preparedness and response along with formation of structural mitigation such as convert construction, diversion, plantation for dam protection and so on. Similarly, the programme supported to establish emergency funds with cash support to low income families for income generation and provided skill-based trainings. Likewise IEC (Information, Education and Communication) materials have been distributed for educating the communities.

## Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (Koshi Basin)

Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (Koshi Basin) programme has been implemented to cope with the adverse effects created by the Koshi river, the biggest river of



Nepal, during the monsoon each year particularly in the lowland of Nepal –the Terai.

The CBDRR (Koshi Basin) programme aims to reduce exposure and vulnerability of the targeted communities in the Koshi region to floods, landslides and other hazards and enhance their resiliency. The programme has been financially supported by the IFRC. This programme is being implemented in Udayapur, Saptari, Sunsari, Bhojpur and Khotang districts.



## Child-Centered Disaster Risk Reduction (CCDRR) Programme

A two-year CCDRR programme has been implemented in eight districts viz. Dhanusha, Parsa, Saptari, Achham, Dolkha, Baitadi, Bajura and Dhading from 2017 to 2018 November targeting the students in schools. The programme aims to reduce risk due to disasters and climate change focusing on the members of Child Clubs in schools.

The programme carried out orientation classes on disaster risk reduction, climate change, planning for local risk reduction and so on. The classes ran for the members of Ward Citizen Forum, leaders of community, secretaries of Village Development Committees (VDCs) and social mobilizers. Similarly, the orientations on early warning and public awareness on climate disaster risk reduction were carried out. Moreover, the programme provided training of trainers' (TOT) on community-based disaster risk reduction to the staff of the programme; as well as capacity development for child club management.

## DPDRR programme

The DPDRR Programme, supported by Danish Red Cross, is on implementation in five districts namely Banke, Bardia, Dang, Darchula and Kalilali. The programme runs from May 2017 to September 2018 aiming to strengthen disaster preparedness.

## Capacity Development of Community for Disaster Preparedness (Pahal Programme )

This programme is being implemented with the financial support of American Red Cross in 5 districts namely Sarlahi, Makwanpur, Baglung, Kailali and Doti from September 2016 to July 2021.

Key activities carried out after the implementation of this programme are:

- Training for instructors (TFI) Instructors' Workshop (IW) Trainers training was conducted, and 24 trainers were prepared.
- 3 CADRE training equipment were purchased

and 9 CADRE trainings were conducted from which 216 new cadre trainers were trained.

- Total of 16 response kits were purchased and distributed among the community.
- 2 Disaster Response Plans were prepared sensitizing the community. One orientation session was held from which 18 participants were benefitted.
- Close coordination was established with national headquarters and district chapters.

## Strengthening Urban Resilience and Engagement (SURE) Programme

The SURE programme (September 2016-July 2021), funded by the DFID and supported by the British Red Cross, has been implemented in five districts –Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Kaski and Kailali targeting urban communities.

The programme aims to reach the most vulnerable and hard to reach populations residing in urban areas by engaging an urban citizen engagement framework to reach and better engage the target communities.

SURE Programme identifies the following six types of communities:

Communities of place:  
common spatial connection

Communities of interest:  
formed around a common issue/  
concern

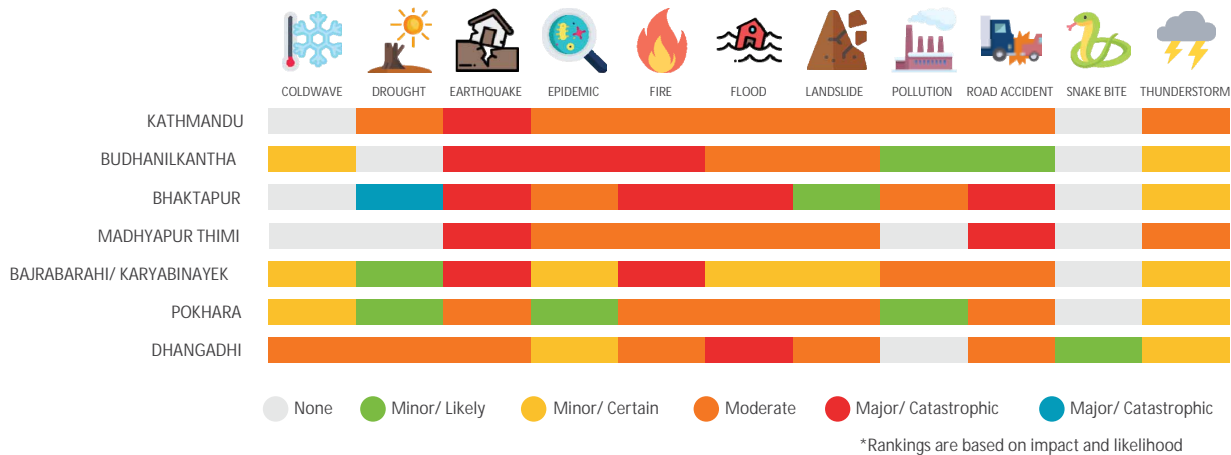
Communities of resistance:  
shared experience of crisis/  
displacement

Communities of culture:  
shared language, beliefs, values

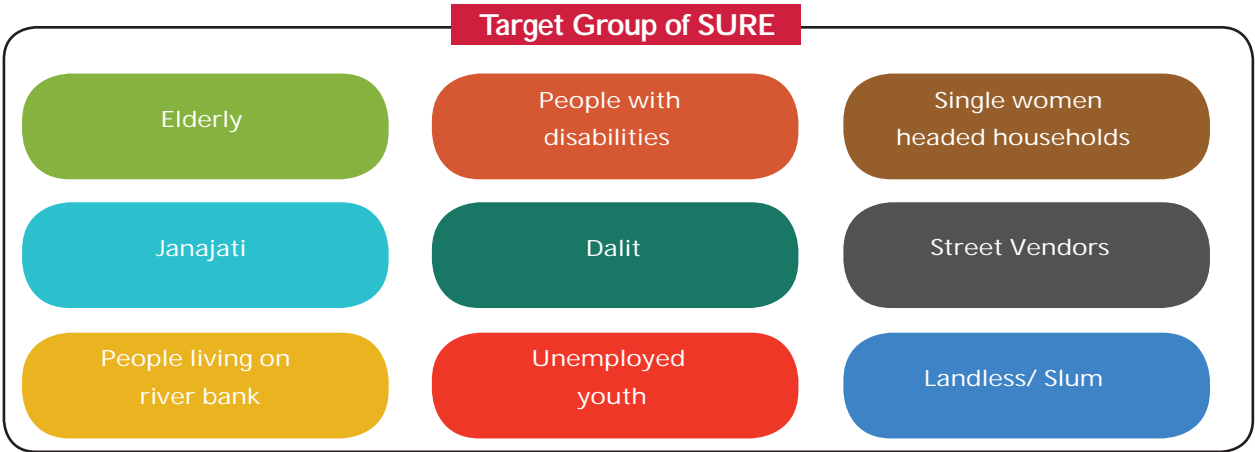
Communities of practice:  
common livelihoods

Virtual/digitised communities:  
connected through new media

The SURE programme, as a multi-hazard programme, focuses on 11 different hazards (both natural and human-made). These hazards have been selected based on the priority level assessment by the urban populations surveyed, including target vulnerable groups, and coupled with the current skills and strengths of Nepal Red Cross. The programme identified hazards as:



The SURE Programme adopts a network based approach. It works with identified target groups as:



### Geographical Information System (GIS)

The geographical information system (GIS) Unit of NRCS works for data management and location maps to support organizational activities. The unit develops different maps like: warehouse location, vulnerability, programme implementation and phased out area indication, staff location, response kits location, NRCS District Chapter location, programme location, safer places, and house hold level data of some of the programme areas.

### Community Resiliency (CORE) Programme

Community Resilience (CORE) programme, financially supported by Danish Red Cross, has been implemented in Dang is aiming to build resilient communities, and to improve health and safe communities by enhancing resiliency to disasters and health threats since April 2017.

The programme endorsed key aspects of comprehensive disaster risk reduction approach and the communities were organized to work through CDMC for disaster risk reduction activities such as conducting VCA, preparation of community DRM Plan, disaster mitigation measures, maintenance or construction for drinking water scheme, material support to local health post and support to established Birthing Centre in local health post.



NRCS Siraha District Chapter mobilized 60 volunteers immediately after the flood in 2017. About 76 displaced families were taken to the safe shelter at Parsahi and Gautari Schools. In coordination with the DDMC, three evacuation centers for temporary shelter were constructed with the mobilization of skilled human resource.

After the outbreak of the flood, diarrhea cases were recorded in the affected areas. The District Chapter mobilized

volunteers in coordination with the District Health Office for distributing Hygiene materials in health camps. The NFRI and WASH materials were provided to 836 families and food items for 85 families. NRCS coordinated with R/Municipality to manage food to the affected families. Moreover, NRCS coordinated with different agencies for providing food and safe drinking water. At the same time, NRCS distributed hygiene kits and aqua tab in affected areas.



### Thank you Sunita

Sunita Khadka (46) is from Bardiya. She has been a Red Cross actor since her schooling at early age. She has a long history of providing services as volunteer and staff. After the flood in 2017, she educated the affected communities on water, sanitation and hygiene in Bardiya and other affected districts as well.



Sunita actively engaged in livelihood and WASH activities under the Flood Recovery Operation (FRO). Her contribution in FRO activities is really appreciated. She provides support in almost all the activities implemented by NRCS District Chapter. She also holds the position of Deputy Secretary in the District Chapter Executive Committee. NRCS Bardia District Chapter is glad to have Sunita and her dedication to build safer communities.

## Flood Response Operation (2017)

Nepal experienced incessant rainfall between 11 and 14 August 2017, resulting in widespread floods across 35 of the country's 75 districts. The floods have affected a total of 1.7 million people. The number of people who were reported as dead was 149 and recorded injuries were 134 people.

More than 190,000 houses were fully destroyed or partially damaged, displacing many people and rendering others homeless. People lived in temporary shelters or migrated temporarily. Along with the house, household assets and food grains were damaged by the floods. The affected communities faced shortage of food, water and non-food items. Many suffered infections from contaminated water.



### Nepal Red Cross Society response

Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) immediately activated its Emergency Operation Center (EOC) and responded to the situation by mobilizing trained volunteers and staff in the field to conduct



assessment as well as distributing relief items (ready to eat food, water, emergency shelter material) and first aid services to the people affected by

the disaster. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), allocated Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) for 16,200 families, based on the initial rapid assessment (IRA) preliminary findings..

NRCS deployed 1,289 Red Cross volunteers and Junior/Youth Red Cross members including District Disaster Response Team (DDRT) members, trained First Aid and National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members along with volunteers on the ground for immediate response such as searching and rescuing people, providing first aid services and distributing ready to eat food (RTEF) and managing temporary livings of evacuated people. Similarly, NRCS volunteers trained in Community Action for Disaster Response (CADRE) were involved in the search and rescue of the people in the affected areas. Overall, more than 19,768 families (approx. 98,840 people) were reached with relief items by the end of December 2017.

- 13,519 families in 25 districts were reached with non-food relief items (NFRI) sets
- 13,168 families in 19 districts were reached with WASH sets
- 7,084 families in 12 districts were reached with emergency shelter

### Post Disaster Monitoring (PDM)

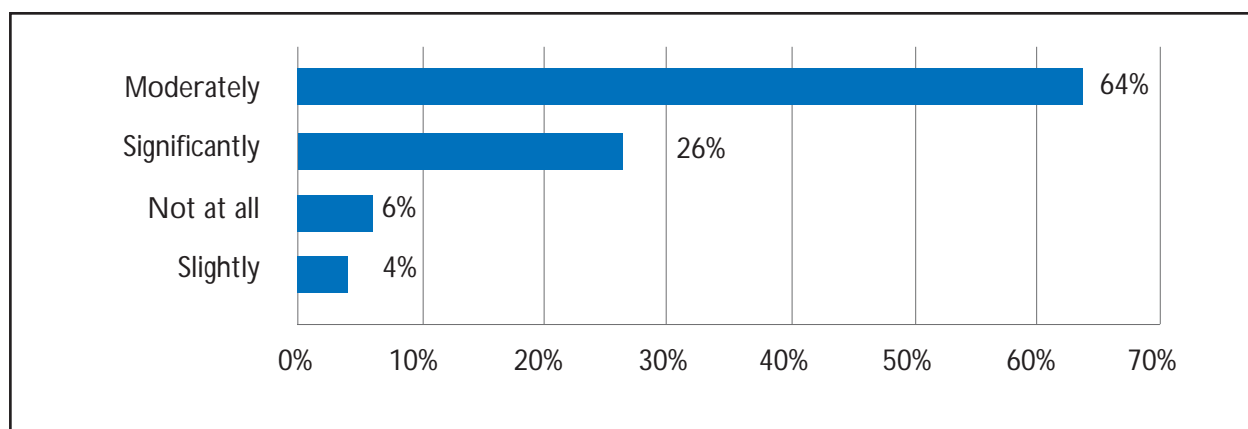
After the flood response, NRCS had carried out post disaster monitoring aiming to find out general satisfaction of the beneficiaries in regards to NRCS relief support.

### General satisfaction

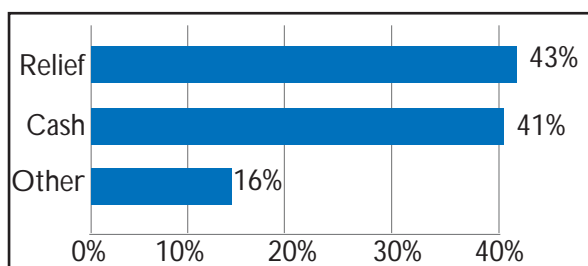
Are you satisfied with the distribution process? 52% answered 'Yes-completely satisfied', 46% responded that they were somewhat satisfied and 2% responded that they were not at all satisfied. On further questioning to the respondents who were "not at all" satisfied, they mentioned that the relief materials were not sufficient to cater for their entire family. One respondent mentioned that the distribution was biased by community heads.



## Improving living conditions of targeted population



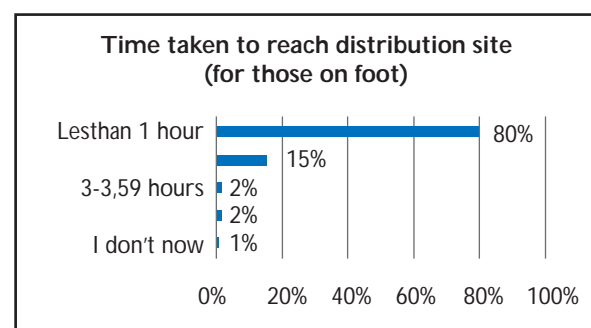
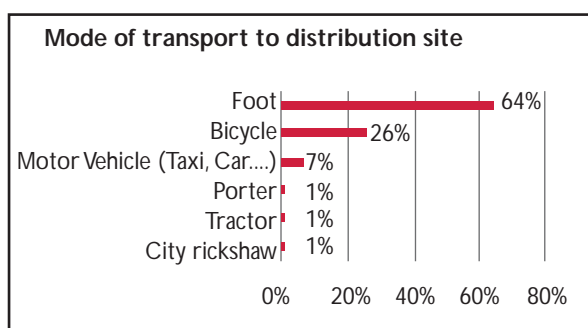
## Preference of assistance



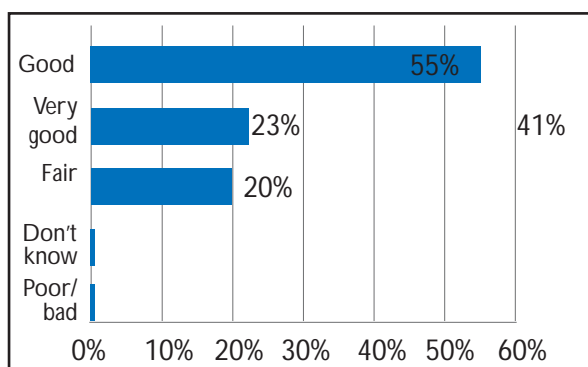
## Quality of distribution

## Distance

The distribution sites were close enough to the targeted population as most of them walked from home (64%) or used bicycle (26%). Hence, 80% of those who walked to distribution sites took less than an hour.

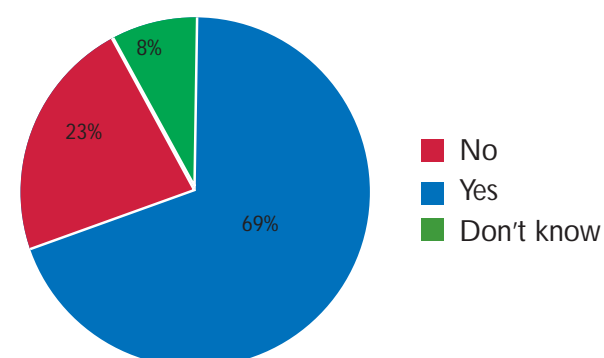


## Preference of assistance



## Timeliness of assistance

Regarding the timeliness of received assistance, 72% responded 'Yes' and 28% responded 'No'.



NRCS will start Flood Recovery Operation in the selected districts namely Siraha, Sunsari, Udayapur, Saptari, Mahottari, Rautahat and Bardiya.



## Dreams came true

Lalita Kumari Devi (20) bought a new sewing machine after receiving 15,000 rupees as part of livelihood support from the Flood Recovery Operation (FRO). She received this grant support for livelihood since her house was partially damaged by the flood. Her family remained able to renovate the house from own sources. However, her family had to struggle for butter-and-bread since her husband was a daily wage labour.

Lalita, a dumb woman, got married at a very young age. She acquired sewing skills before her marriage but she was unable to purchase a sewing machine due

to her poor financial situation. In the past, she used to go to her neighbor's house for sewing her and children's clothes but now she is earning her livelihood by sewing others' clothes too. These days she is earning 200 to 300 rupees per day. She is also saving money for her children's education. She is contented as if Red Cross made her dreams come true.

*Pallavi Singh/ NRCS*



## A village of joy

Musahar community residing in Loharpatti Municipality of Mahottari were affected by the 2017 flood. Losing their livelihood, they lacked safe drinking water and sanitation condition was very poor. This scenario exposed them to various health and hygiene issues.

Flood Recovery Operation targeted this particular community and helped in improving livelihood. The programme implemented

interactions, meetings, trainings and awareness activities in the community. The community was more responsive towards hygiene. After the programme implementation activities, Bbi Devi states:

We women had to walk kilometers to fetch water in the past. Red Cross constructed water tubes for us. Now water comes from tube wells. Our life is very easy. We clean our house. We clean our latrine. We are healthy. We know about hygiene cleanliness during menstruation.

The community now is better responsive towards its surroundings and makes efforts to keep it clean. The women and children feel safe after the construction of latrine.

*Pragya Gautam-NRCS*



## Health Service and Programmes

Health service department endeavors to enable healthy, safer and resilient living. The department works on four strategic directions for building safer and healthier communities.

- Enhancing well-coordinated and streamlined health programme, health services and other interventions.
- Enhancing community and public health system including blood, first aid and ambulance services etc.
- Reducing exposure and vulnerability to natural and human induced health hazards at community level.
- Promoting environmentally sustainable health and wash services.

### Eye Care Services

NRCS provides eye care services from three different centers viz. Shree Janaki Eye Hospital, Community Eye Care Center and Surkhet Eye Hospital.

#### Shree Janaki Eye Hospital

Shree Janaki Eye Hospital owns 125 beds and provides different facilities and services like



providing free eye checkup, organizing eye checkup camps in schools and communities. This year, the hospital operated 107,332 (Eye care OPD), 10,316 (eye surgery/ operation), 1670 students' eyes checkup.

#### Community Eye Care Centers

Community Eye Care centers are dedicated for providing services in the remote and vulnerable

communities. Basically the eye care center provides various services like regular eye check up, glasses distribution, organizing eye surgery and referral for surgery. This year 23,224 eye-patients were benefitted from OPD services and operations.

#### Surkhet Eye Hospital

Surkhet Eye Hospital, similarly, provides services like regular eye checkup, general surgery/ operation, glasses/medicine distribution. This year the hospital provided services to 81,542 eye patients and 2,272 surgeries were carried out.

### Community Engagement for Health Promotion (CHEP) Project

The CHEP project, financially supported by Swiss Red Cross, is in implementation in five districts of Mid-Western region of Nepal under which two programmes –Community Health Programme and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programme are implemented aiming to promote the health situation of the people in targeted communities.

The project enhances the communities in health and safe drinking water by increasing access in sanitation and hygiene along with strengthening health centre management committees. Through the project, 111,439 people were benefitted this year.



## Ambulance Service



Aiming to provide health services in emergency, 222 ambulances have been effectively being used from 196 points in 68 districts from which 56,000 people benefitted this year. Specifically, ambulance service is being provided by NRCS District Chapters, Sub-Chapters, Supporting Committees and Junior Red Cross Circles.

## Emergency Health Response and Preparedness Project

Emergency Health Response and Preparedness Project concerns on sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and gender based violence (GBV) as the main area of work.

The project supports to strengthen the staff and volunteers of the organization and focuses on:

- Prepositioning of the selected emergency Reproductive Health (RH) Kits (0- 12) in the hospitals of the three districts of Kathmandu Valley –TU Teaching Hospital at Kathmandu, Bhaktapur Hospital at Bhaktapur and Patan Hospital at Lalitpur.
- Enhancing capacity of governmental and non-governmental partners and service providers.
- Assessment and strengthening the coordination mechanism with government counter parts, NRCS network and stakeholders.

Reproductive health materials were distributed to the affected communities of Banke, Bardia, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Saptari and Sunsari districts after the flood on 13 August 2017. Mainly the programme dealt with the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) –equipment, training and orientation sessions for capacity building of health service providers for responding to reproductive health needs at the onset of possible humanitarian crisis.

## Our Concern Our Participation (OCOP) Programme

Our Concern, Our Participation programme is being implemented in six districts namely Saptari, Dhanusa, Achham, Bajura, Humla and Mugu, targeting adolescents (10-19 years) aiming to equip them with knowledge and skills to empower, and be aware on sexual and reproductive health issues with multiple interventions for adolescents and gate keepers like parents, community leaders, teachers and others.

The third phase of the programme supports a five-year plan set by the National Planning



Commission for adolescents. The programme prepared orientation facilitation manual for journalists to run orientation classes against untouchability during menstruation period, dowry and child marriage. Similarly, 125 financial and social transformation orientations have been carried out from which more than 43 thousand people benefitted; 215 orientations sessions were carried out for the parents from which more than 5,000 parents and 14,308 adolescents were benefitted from the sessions on *sangasangai* (together). The peer teachers have showed 150 cultural dramas in 50 VDCs; and 66 orientation sessions were carried out in the programme districts.



## Strengthening Emergency Capacity of Health Services Programme

Strengthening emergency capacity of health services programme has been implemented in 4 districts of Mid- and Far-Western regions of Nepal (i.e., Dang, Banke, Kailali and Dadeldhura districts). It aims to strengthen emergency response capacity of sub-hospital networks through enhanced hospital safety and their linkages with pre-hospital, hospital and post-hospital care in partnering with Danish Red Cross and Handicap International under the guidance of WHO.

### First Aid Division

First Aid Division, under the Health Service Department, promotes First Aid services throughout the country with the objective to



build at least one first aider in each family. The division runs first aid trainings—promotional and programme-based. This year 27,000 people were trained on first aid.

### First Aid and Road Safety (FARS)

In support of Belgian Red Cross, the division has been implementing the First Aid and Road Safety (FARS) programme in Morang and Saptari districts aiming to provide immediate first aid service to the injured caused by road accidents. The programme basically focuses on public awareness regarding road safety, capacity enhancement of the communities prone to road accidents and providing capacity building with necessary first aid service after the road accidents. This year 105,000 people were directly benefitted from various activities of the programme.

### Promotional First Aid (ProFA)

Promotional First Aid (ProFA) trainings aim to promote first aid awareness along with income generation for NRCS. This year 30 FA trainings were organized for 22 organizations through which 649 people were trained.



### Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) Programme

Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) Project, financially and technically supported by Australian Red Cross, is being implemented since July 2017 in Palpa and Argakhanchi districts until June 2020. The project basically aims to promote awareness related to communicable diseases along with maintenance of hygiene and sanitation practice, to enhance capacity of the community to respond to small scale emergencies and provide first aid in various conditions. Further, the project



targets to create community awareness non-communicable diseases, promote reproductive, maternal, neonatal and child health (RMNCH) practices and ultimately upgrades the capacity of NRCS Units to respond to the needs of communities. Focusing on its major objective, activities like CBHFA module training, formation

of cluster community and making it functional, mobilization of volunteers for community health awareness sessions, School First Aid Training, waste management in the community and different activities of menstrual hygiene management along with support to mother's group for health promotion are being done.

## Central Blood Transfusion Service

NRCS is the sole actor for conducting blood programmes in Nepal. The Society has established 105 blood service centers/ units in 72 districts throughout the country along with blood centers in 38 hospitals.

Central Blood Transfusion Service Centre is supported by different institutions like Government and Non-Government offices, education institutions, universities, commercial organizations, banking sectors, media house, publications, NRCS Units (District Chapters, Sub-Chapters and Youth Circles and Clubs), blood related organizations, and other civil societies for blood collection in a regular routine. Similarly, self-motivated individuals are also increasing as regular donors.

The demand of blood is rapidly increasing in the country with the expansion of health services, establishment of medical colleges, Government

and private hospitals and Nursing Homes. This year NRCS CBTSC nationally collected 230,986 units throughout the country and supplied 310,623 units of blood to save lives.

## Lab Investigations and Counseling

For ensuring quality service, NRCS blood transfusion centers test HIV, HBsAg, HCV and Syphilis. Moreover, the blood products like plasma, packed red cells, platelets, Cryo Precipitate and platelet rich plasma are also produced.

Similarly, aiming to eliminate HIV, HBsAg, HCV and Syphilis, donor counseling –pre-donation and post-donation –actions have been handled depending upon the wellbeing of donors' health status.

## Progress Summary

The progress summary of collection and supply of blood and blood components is presented in the table below:

S. N.	Blood Programmes	Achievement (Units)
1	Central Blood Transfusion Center	Collection
		65,460
		Distribution
		126,876
2	Regional Blood Transfusion Centers	Collection
		59,790
		Distribution
		80,556
3	District/Emergency Blood Transfusion Centers	Collection
		85,275
		Distribution
		104,500
4	Blood Transfusion Units at Hospitals	Collection
		26,274
		Distribution
		25,389
	Nationwide	Collection
		236,799
		Distribution
		337,321
5	Production/distribution of blood components	137,478
6	Distribution of rare blood groups	11,670
7	Lab service (except collected blood from donation)	9,530 people
8	<b>Trainings :</b> Blood donor motivator	40 times
	Blood donor awareness campaign	24 times
9	Printing and distribution of ICE materials	300,000

## Blood Testing

HIV, HBsAg, HCV, Syphilis and Grouping are tested on every blood samples collected from the blood transfusion service centers. Essential blood components such as plasma, platelets, cryo precipitate and conc., red blood cells and platelets rich plasma are developed and provided to the patients according to their needs.

## Detection of HIV, Hepatitis and Syphilis

The table given below shows the number of HIV, hepatitis 'B' and 'C' and syphilis detected in different centers during the period:

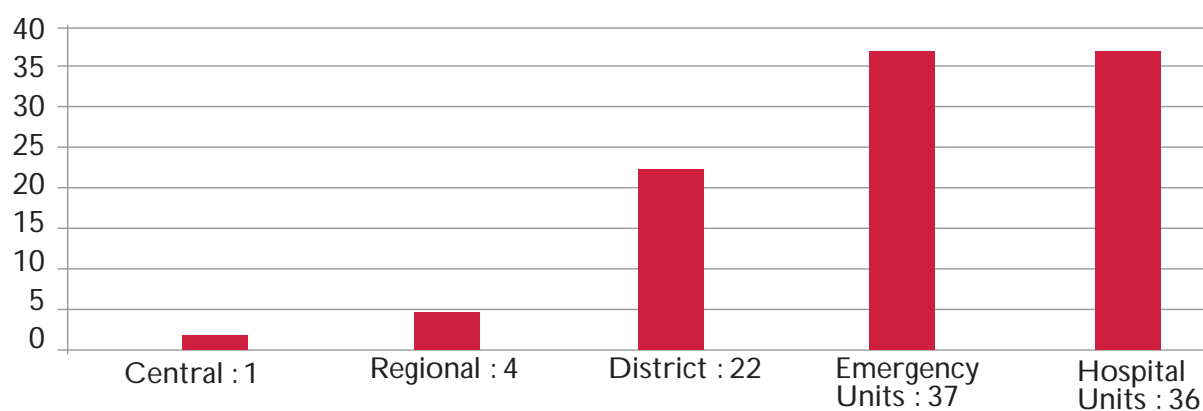
S.N.	Centers	No. of cases of identified			
		HIV	Hepatitis 'B'	Hepatitis 'C'	Syphilis
1.	Central Blood Transfusion Centre	24	137	197	352
2.	Regional Blood Transfusion Centre	30	130	71	192
3.	District/Emergency Blood Transfusion Centre	29	200	104	253
4.	Hospital Blood Transfusion Unit	7	50	24	27
	<b>Total</b>	90	517	396	824
	% of positivity at CBTS	0.04	0.21	0.30	0.54
	Total Positive Percentage nationwide	0.04	0.22	0.17	0.35

## Key achievements

- In total 2,36,799 units of blood collected –an increment of 2% from the last year in which there were 85% male and 15% female donors.
- 126 doctors and paramedics participated in 3 orientation programmes on clinical use of blood and blood products in different hospitals.
- 1,738 people participated in blood donor motivation and interaction programmes which were organized in 32 places.
- 200 units of blood and blood components to patients of Haemophilia Society and 2,200 units to patients of Thalassemia Society has been provided at very minimal cost.
- Motivation and awareness campaign to promote safe blood donors was conducted in 20 places, where more than 200 thousand people participated.
- Project based support from Nepal Government National Public Health Laboratory, Global Fund through Save the Children Nepal, Australian Embassy, Global Advisory Panel and the IFRC received for scaling up of quality system of blood transfusion service with necessary equipments to CBTS and district blood centers.
- National and international cooperation and coordination continued for enhancing the quality in blood collection testing and processing.
- 3,753 mobile blood collection programmes were organized by different organizations across the country.
- From the 1,125 mobile blood collection programmes and collected 65,460 units, among which 55,413 units (84.6%) were male donors and 10,047 units (15.4%) were female donors.

## Blood centers and hospital units

NRCS has 100 blood centers and hospital units established throughout the country (in 67 districts) shown in the diagram below:





## Community Development

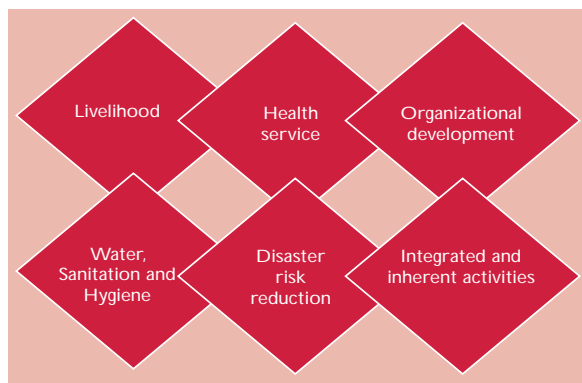
Community Development Department (CDD), a pioneer department for implementing community development programmes (CDPs), aims to build resilient communities through diverse community-based programmes and projects. The department comprises of two divisions viz. 'Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH) Division' and the 'Community Resilience (CR) Division.'

The department leads the areas of activities on Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM), Sanitation and Hygiene (school, urban & rural) Emergency WASH, Public Health WASH, Menstrual Health Management (MHM), Livelihood, Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Risk Management (disaster & development), Climate Change (CC), Institutional Capacity Building (ICB)/Organization Development (OD), Human Trafficking, Knowledge & Learning Management (KLM). The interventions contribute towards the community resiliency in line with the organizational goal and priorities.

## Community Development Programme (CDP)

Community resiliency is the capacity of a community to deal with community shocks and disasters. Basically, the CDP identified vulnerabilities of the target communities and identified key vulnerabilities along with the ability to forecast the effects of disaster, mitigating the loss, preparation and rehabilitation. Fundamentally, the CDP focuses on vulnerable groups, enhancing capacity of individuals, families, communities and organizations, ensuring sustainability and maximum utilization of local resources and skills aiming to reduce the vulnerability on financial and social aspects of targeted communities and further develop their capacities.

The CDP deals with the following areas adopting best practices to enhance preparedness and response capacities of the community for disaster and climate change:



## Achievements:

- Hariharpur Gadhi Rural Municipality ward 6,7 and 8 of Sindhuli district and Haripur municipality ward no. 2,7 and 8 of Sarlahi district were declared as ODF zone and total vaccination zone.
- Awareness on disaster risk reduction, water sanitation and hygiene, livelihood, social inclusion and law against domestic violence has been increased.
- A maternity home was constructed and is now in use in Hariharpur Gadhi of Sindhuli.
- 18 drinking water projects were accomplished.
- Children and gender friendly toilets were constructed in 5 schools.
- Policy of community development and upliftment programme was passed by the central work committee and an action draft was made accordingly.
- 54 community disaster management committees are active on disaster preparedness project. Initial rescue and service was given by the community to the flood victims of Terai this year. With the increase in the emergency fund, the relief and response service has also increased.
- Half yearly project analysis was completed in Taplejung, Ilam, Sindhuli, Sarlahi and Rautahat in coordination and support of Finnish Red Cross.





## Best Practices

- Bamboo basket has been very useful and cost effective in terms of waste management and environmental preservation. In Taplejung, this has become a source of income for the local people.
- Involvement of staff of the community disaster management during the disaster is a very easy way for communities to cope with the situation.

### Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Project

With the aim of reducing water prone diseases, awareness of sanitation and hygiene and availability of safe drinking water, this project was implemented in Bajhang, Solukhumbu and Bara districts

Government statistics show that about 85% people have access to safe drinking water and 91% of people practice safe sanitation and 45 districts have been already declared as ODF. From the regularity and proper functioning of safe drinking water, the Government set the nation target, "Basic water supply and sanitation facilities for all by 2017".

### Sanitation saves life

*I am Nir Kumar Charmakar from Solukhumbu district. I have a small family of five members. In my family, we used to think sanitation means just cleaning the home and taking a bath. We didn't know about poor sanitation causes diarrhea. When Red Cross conducted a sanitation programme in our community, then I realized that sanitation is a must for healthy life. They installed washing basins, garbage pit and fertilizer processing grave, and taught us to use those properly. They distributed soaps and taught us hand washing proper techniques. Now everyone in our community realizes that sanitation saves lives.*

The project has contributed to change the behavior of communities towards health and sanitation because of awareness activities. They have developed self-hygienic factors. Many VDCs have been announced as ODF zones.

The communities themselves identified the necessity and made plans accordingly. Due to the higher presence of participants, positive attitude has ensured the sustainability of the project.



### Organizational development

Commercial building was constructed under the organizational development of District, Chapter and Sub-Chapter to ensure the sustainability of the project.

### Capacity development

Active participation of District Chapter and Sub-Chapter can be seen in every activities including project analysis.

### Leadership Development

Women are actively participating in programmes organized in VDCs. Women are playing important roles in sanitation, water and hygiene management activities.

### Emergency WASH activities

To enhance the capacity and awareness on WASH during disaster, Nepal Red Cross has managed to store and distribute goods in central district departments. This programme was conducted in one ward of one VDC in Rautahat, Saptari and Morang districts, severely affected by the flood in 2017.

## Bio Digester Trial Project

Bio digester Trial Project was implemented with the technical support of the IFRC and financial support of Mandela Foundation for one year. The project aims to produce water from solid waste collected in the septic tank. After the use of inoculum bacteria, the solid waste turns



into 97% water. This water can be used in the garden and for other farming activities. After the implementation of the project, water borne diseases were reduced significantly and preserved environmental sanitation.

## Humanitarian Values and Communication

Humanitarian Values and Communication Department is concerned with the dissemination of Red Cross knowledge, International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and principles of Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement to promote NRCS image and humanitarian values. The



department technically supports District Chapters and different departments in communications, community engagement and accountability (CEA), humanitarian diplomacy, better programming and safer access of the services and volunteers. The department is constantly advocating for social inclusion, nonviolence and peace.

### Publications and radio programmes

The department regularly updates NRCS website, monthly bulletin publication and distribution, and



annual report. These are the regular works of the organization for the general communication.

The radio programme named 'Together for Humanity' is aired targeting earthquake 2015 affected areas started this year with earthquake recovery and safety messages. It is broadcasted for 30 minutes every week from 19 F.M. stations. On the other hand, 'Red Cross Radio Programme' is also continuing. It is broadcasted for 15 minutes every week from 19 F.M. stations in different geographical regions of Nepal. This year more than 250000 people benefitted from 104 episodes. The radio programme is also updated regularly on Nepal Red Cross facebook : <https://www.facebook.com/nepalredcross/>.

The department broadcasts information regarding blood circulation, ambulance service, respecting the Red Cross emblem and so on from different radio stations

to enhance its image and acceptance in the community.

With the help of the British Red Cross, second edition of the documentary '*Moving Mountain: The Awakening*' was produced and displayed at Barpak (epicenter of 2015 earthquake) for the first time along with the interaction. The documentary was awarded as the 'best TV feature on DP and DRR' by 3rd Media Summit on climate change and disaster risk reduction (DRR) programme organized by Asia Pacific Broadcasting Union (APBU) in Bangladesh from 10 to 12 May. The ceremony was attended by 270 participants.

### Communication capability enhancing and accountability activities

- New Communication Policy was endorsed in line with 7th Development Plan of NRCS.
- NRCS toll free hotline Number 1130 remained extremely helpful to connect with people in the aftermath of the earthquake. In the first year of installation, NRCS received comments, suggestions and questions about its service and



responded 1,683 calls. It also helped to solve the problems and modify 509 problems regarding relief operations.

- Similarly, staff, social mobilizers and volunteers intensified with face-to-face communications at local level. Information kiosks were managed in different locations to ensure safety behaviour change of local people. The suggestion boxes were kept in all the areas where Red Cross works and local people were encouraged to drop their concerns in the boxes.
- News reporting and radio programme trainings were provided to the local volunteers and local staff in the districts, which were most affected by the earthquake on 24 March 2017.

### Beneficiaries Communication

- For two-way communication, a mobile text message system was established. The mobile users can send messages to Nepal Red Cross on a five digit number 34,343. In total 1,220 messages received this year.
- An interactive newspaper column started in the Annapurna Post, one of the leading Nepali national dailies. Answers to frequently asked questions (FAQs) were collected through different interactive channels about Red Cross and were published in the column along with beneficiary motivation initiatives; like awarding the best question. It was published 43 times from July 2016 to May 2017.

### Dissemination of Red Cross knowledge

- Nepal Red Cross is constantly engaged in disseminating knowledge about the importance of RCRC Movement, the role and mandate of the ICRC, the IFRC and other activities of NRCS, the fundamental principles, International Humanitarian Law and Humanitarian Values.
- Dissemination is one of the priority objectives of NRCS. Trained volunteers and staff from different districts and departments conduct dissemination



sessions to various target groups, like students, journalists, Red Cross volunteers and members and community people, representatives of local government, representatives from non-Governmental organizations and civil societies. Red Cross knowledge is disseminated through different other channels as well.

- Nepal Red Cross day is celebrated every year on 4 September and the slogan for this year was "Everyone for everyone".
- 40 students of Sushma Koirala Memorial Nursing Campus were awarded with certificate on 9 June. Orientation programme was also organized during the implementation of other programmes.
- "Not A Target" campaign was started against the attacks to the volunteers in Syria, Afghanistan and Nigeria.
- Sessions conducted in workshops, trainings and meetings regarding the implementation and promotion of visibility identity guideline of Nepal Red Cross.

### Humanitarian diplomacy

NRCS, an auxiliary body to public authorities in humanitarian field, advocates its role and mandate to uplift community resiliency. NRCS contributed to have proper disaster law, international disaster procedures and other related policies and plans in favour of needy people. To be a visible and trusted organization in humanitarian issues, NRCS tries to represent in different platforms in support of Nepal Government, UN Agencies and different actors in disasters, health, education, WASH and Gender relations. NRCS Headquarters supported its branches about different tools on humanitarian diplomacy to have better positioning. Campaigns on the proper use of Red Cross

emblem, disaster management, national health and vaccinations were carried out in support of different organizations.

### Humanitarian values promotion

Humanitarian values, inherited in the seven Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross, is enhanced through various activities carried out by different units of NRCS. Safer access promotion, events and publications, orientation classes contributed to apply Red Cross principles into action to promote social inclusion, non-discrimination tolerance and respecting diversity reaching 4,040 people.

### Social media activities enhanced

Nepal Red Cross Society is present in social media to publish organizational activities, enhance communication with the beneficiaries and other stakeholders, communicate information rapidly and address the queries, feedback and complaints of the concerned people. Useful posts were created in the form of video, info-graphs and text in NRCS Facebook page – facebook.com/nepalredcross and Twitter page – twitter.com/NepalRedCross. The Facebook page was followed by 141,373 people and 962 followers were in NRCS Twitter page by the end of July 2017. In the Facebook page, there was an average 172 new likes daily. Moreover, 642,350 people were engaged in the page and reached to 896,887 people in the reporting period.

### Safer access framework strengthened

The Safer Access Framework (SAF) is a set of actions and measures prescribed for a National Society to prepare for and respond to context-specific challenges, to reduce and mitigate the risks that it may face in sensitive and insecure contexts. The framework also helps to earn trust and acceptance of people, communities and other local stakeholders who can support, control or influence accessing the needy people.

Under the SAF approach, in line with the communication policy and 7th Development Plan of NRCS, 3 workshops conducted in three different regions for 63 districts from which 127 participants including presidents and secretaries of the District Chapters attended.

### Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Nepal Red Cross Society applied the Community engagement and accountability (CEA) approach in programming and earthquake (2015) as well as Flood Response Operation (2017) by integrating communication and participation. NRCS tried to providing timely, relevant and actionable life-saving and life-enhancing information through different channels including hotline 1130, street drama shows and kiosks. It also helped to apply behaviour change communication. NRCS also developed complained handled mechanism.

NRCS focused on understanding 8 elements of Safer Access considering the activities that take place in the low-land Terai region in which the social, economic and political situation is affected by the frequent strikes. Roundtable discussions on safer access were held in Rauthat, Mahottari and Sarlahi districts.

In order to ensure the Safer Access in NRCS, a central Steering Committee of 7 members was formed at NRCS Headquarters under the leadership of Chairman, and a district level Steering Committee of 5 members was formed at NRCS Districts Chapters under the leadership of president.

### Hotline 1130



The Red Cross Hotline 1130 started operating in May 2016 and was officially launched in June of the same year. The Hotline 1130 is accessible on both Nepal's Ncell and NTC telephone networks. Anyone can call with a question, query, complaint or suggestions relating to the Red Cross from Sunday to Friday 7a.m. to 7p.m. and its work throughout the country. From July 2016 to June 2017 the Hotline responded 1,722 calls.



## Gender and Inclusion

Gender and Inclusion Department was established in 2012 aiming to promote gender and inclusion within the organization and on a programme level. The key objective of the department is to increase women membership in the Red Cross and encourage them for participation in all its organizational activities. Since its establishment, the department has the sole concern of promoting gender sensitivity, women empowerment and women membership in the organizational priority.



The department advocates for gender inclusion in almost every programme and campaigns organized by NRCS. As a result, gender and inclusion committees are being formed in all the units of NRCS.

## Gender and Social Inclusion Activities

The department organized various orientations, meetings and trainings for promoting gender sensitivity, women empowerment and women participation. The activities carried out by the department support vulnerable women for income generation, education, education support to poor girls and organize skill-based trainings and awareness raising trainings like gender sensitization, gender diversity and social inclusion as major activities at community level. In addition, Sub-Chapters were supported for women membership and participation campaign for sustainability.

## Risk Estimation of Children and Disabled People Programme

Under the Earthquake Response Operation (ERO), risk estimation of children and people with disability was held in Sindhuli district. 72 volunteers along with women, children, disabled people and senior citizens participated in the activities of NRCS.

### Key Achievements

- In participation with National Women Commission and Ministry of Women and Children Social Welfare, NRCS organized a national level programme on the occasion of international womens' day.
- Anti-human trafficking programme was held.
- A campaign against gender violence was held. At present, women participation has reached to 41.43% in NRCS activities from 12% in the duration of two decades.

## Organizational Development

Organizational Development (OD) Department aims to develop NRCS as a strong, effective, credible and accountable organization. The key areas of working include statutory affairs, volunteer management, and capacity building in the areas of quality services, decision making and strong leadership at all level of the organization.



It also engages in building sense of ownership and accountability, transparency, volunteer investment and value audit (VIVA) study, organization at capacity assessment and certification (OCAC), and operational plan, policy, guideline areas.

### General Assembly

General Assembly is one of the most important annual statutory meetings organized every year. Sindhuli District Chapter hosted the 46th General Assembly from 9 to 10 April 2017. The Chief guest and key speaker was the Speaker of the Parliament Ms. Onsari Gharti Magar.

The assembly was held in Sindhuli in participation of delegates from 75 DCs and more than 200 people including 22 women. The assembly approved 5 billion 840 million Nepali Rupees for general and development programmes for the fiscal year 2018/2019.

### Regional seminars

This year, five regional seminars were held in the five development regions. All the district chapters that participated the meeting presented progress reports of the respective District Chapters. The seminar suggested dissemination of the RC Movement, disaster management, and emergency health related matters to district chapters.

### District Executive Committee (DEC) election

The election for District Executive Committee (DEC) for new leadership was held in 6 districts namely Sunsari, Gorkha, Humla, Panchthar and Kathmandu.

### Membership

NRCS provides 6 different kinds of membership –ordinary, life, illustrious, distinguished, corporate and honorary. Besides these, Junior and Youth members–based in schools, colleges and on community level–are highly counted members of Nepal Red Cross. Except ordinary and life members –provided by DCs and Sub-Chapters –Illustrious, Distinguished and Honorary membership is received upon the approval of the Central Executive Committee.

## Organization Development Department

Area	Activities	Beneficiaries in total
Organization development	Central Executive Committee Meetings	430
	Regional meetings	Representatives of 75 DCs
	Capacity building of DCs and Sub Chapters	Representatives of 75 DCs and
	National Organization and Capacity Development Meeting	26
	Awards and prizes (person and RC units)	75 District Chapters
Volunteer management	Volunteer management development at Hqs	7,600
	Volunteer management development at DCs	3,751

## OD Department

The following table shows different types of members of NRCS in figure:

S.N.	Types of membership	Membership fee (in NPR)	Members at present
1.	Honorary	-	3
2.	Illustrious	100,000 Cash or kind	555
3.	Distinguished	25,000 Cash or kind	1,490
4.	Life	1,025 Cash	184,047
5.	Ordinary (for 5 years)	275 Cash	25,096
6.	Institutional	25,000 Cash	47
7.	Junior (708,610) /Youth (169,691) members	25/50 Per year	878,401
Total Members (except institutional members )			1,089,592

## Organizational Status

The organizational status of NRCS is presented in the table below:

S.N.	Organizational units	No.
1.	District Chapters	75
2.	Sub-Chapters	1,516
3.	Cooperation Committee	104
4.	Junior Circles (5,136) and Youth Circles (1,204) (In school 1,067/ In community 137)	6,340
Total Units		8,035

## Awards

NRCS awards certificates, cash and shield to the best performers in different categories each year on the occasion of General Assembly. The following table shows the award details of this year:

Award	First	Second	Third
Bisista Sewa Puraskar (Nationally )	NRCS Sindhuli DC	NRCS Jhapa DC	NRCS Parsa DC
Bisista Sewa Puraskar (among remote districts)	NRCS Darchula DC		
Women Participation Increment Promotion Award	NRCS Kaski DC	NRCS Kavre DC	NRCS Tanahaun DC NRCS Ilam DC
Apada Prabandan award (Related to disaster management)	NRCS Jhapa DC	-	-
Swoyambhulal Shrestha Smriti Puraskar: Junior RC Circles	Shree Mahendra H.S.S Pokhara 9, Nayabazaar, Kaski	Shree Satyawati Secondary School Byash-2, Damauli, Tanahaun	Shree Kerwani Higher Secondary School Devdaha, Rupandehi
Best Youth RC Circle	Shree Youba Red Cross Circle, Hetauda, Makawanpur		
Best Teacher Sponsor	Mr. Rajesh Kumar Ghimire, Shree Bhaskar Memorial School, Pokhara-Lekhnath-11, Kaski		
Excellent staff award	Mr. Narendra Kumar Shrestha, Public Relation Officer, NRCS HQs and Ms Narmaya Marshyangi, Office Assistance NRCS Tanahun DC		

## Junior/Youth Red Cross Development

Junior and Youth Red Cross Circles, key concerns of NRCS, occupy almost 50% of NRCS volunteers who involve in different humanitarian services at local level with a great contribution for community development throughout the country. The Junior and Youth development programme focuses on 6 policy based areas with the motto 'I serve'. There are 829,740 Junior/Youth volunteers serving via 6,218 Circles throughout the country this year.

## Activities by District Chapters, Sub-Chapters and Circles

Involvement of Junior and Youth Red Cross has increased for humanitarian activities. This year, District Chapters, Sub-Chapters and Circles played a vital role in social development activities coordinated with national and international organizations. Major programmes like Junior and Youth organizational development, expansion and local resource utilization and management have been held. Trainings related to disaster management, first aid and leadership development were organized focusing on schools. Blood donation programme and ambulance service are also the main achievements of Junior and Youth Circles. District Chapters have given continuity to 'per year Rs. 5 per youth' campaign to help Junior Youth Red Cross development fund. This year also District Chapters, Sub-Chapters, and Circles have shown notable participation in programmes organized by the department at central level.

## Junior/ Youth Organization Development National programmes

- This year national level album competition, essay and poem writing competition were organized.
- Likewise, with hospitality of Khotang District Chapter and local schools, leadership quality building programme of Junior Youth Red Cross volunteers was organized with 21 participants from 12 districts.
- 37th national junior and youth meeting was also successfully held during this time. The meeting was attended by 301 representatives including school principals, coordinators,



teacher sponsors/co-sponsors and junior youth volunteers from 45 districts.

## Regional Programmes

- Junior/Youth campaigns in Western, Central and Eastern regions of the country were organized to motivate J/YRC volunteers. In total 158 participants from 36 districts attended campaigns in different regions.

## Amendment in J/YRC Policy

J/YRC policy was amended and contextualized in line with the Education Policy of Nepal Government. The statutory provisions of being Junior Circle and Youth Circle have been clearly defined in the amended Policy. After the amendment, 4,500 copies were published and distributed throughout the country via NRCS District Chapters.

## Ensuring equitable, sustainable





## and resilient WASH programme

In coordination with UNICEF, the WASH programme was implemented in 132 schools of 18 Village Development Committees (VDCs) in Mahottari, Rautahat, Doti, Kalikot and Jajarkot districts. Similarly, one VDC and 132 schools were declared as open defecation free (ODF) zone and sanitation activities were carried out in 3 VDCs from which 46,989 students and teachers benefited directly.

### Revolution in Sanitation

*NRCS Jajarkot District Chapter implemented WASH activities in some communities to maintain hygiene, soap, water purifier and water guard to the local people. It also helped local people to build latrine and develop habit of using the latrine and washing hands after usage.*

*Junior Red Cross Circle (JYRCs) organized a door-to-door programme to create awareness on sanitation. JYRC constructed gender-friendly urinal toilet, hand washing railing and taps for washing hands in the school.*

*An account of JYRC circle was opened and the District Chapter deposited 7,500 in the account. Fund collected from the monthly meeting of JYRC circle was also deposited in the account.*

*Activities like cutting nails of children, hand washing after toileting and before eating are being conducted. JYRC circle has been granted Rs. 20,000 by district forest department to create clean and green school area and for plantation of different species of plants. 2 latrine were constructed for girls and boys separately. 2 garbage pits were also constructed for waste management. Filters were kept in every class to ensure safe drinking water. A new action plan was made for the sanitation sector. We are planning to make this school a 3 star school in sanitation sector. I would like to thank Red Cross Jajarkot district chapter, UNICEF and everyone who helped us directly or indirectly to make our school better in every aspect.*

*(JYRC of Jajarkot)*

## Human Resource Management (HRM) Department

Human Resource Management Department (HRMD) works to enhance capacity of human resources (i.e. volunteers and staff) with the key responsibility to provide technical support to develop HR administration and management. The Human Resource Development Institute (HRDI), under HRMD, was established as an institute of learning to acquire practical skills and dedicated to improve managerial and organizational structures of the organization.



Activities and achievements are presented in the table given below:

S. N.	Activities	Target	Beneficiaries
1.	Monitoring and Evaluation of HRM manual	77 District Chapters of NRCS	77 Districts
2.	Training and technical support to development activities	As per requirement of District Chapter and Divisions	Supported WASH programme with Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Promotion training

## Human Resources Development Institute (HRDI)

The HRDI runs vocational and skill-based trainings to support in the area of organizational development. Activities and achievements are presented in the table given below:

S. N.	Activities	Achievement
1.	HRDI committee meeting	11 executive members and members
2.	Upgrading construction of Block C	Construction completed
3.	Physical structure development	Management of Television, hot water in the training rooms
4.	Building Renovation	Earthquake affected Block B building was renovated and is being used
5.	PMER Training	Special curriculum developed and implemented with the help of SURE Programme

## HRDI Support Programme

The HRDI support programme was conducted with the help of Belgian Red Cross Flanders. Activities and achievements after the implementation of the programme are presented in the table given below:

S. N.	Activities	Achievement
1.	Construction and Upgrading of Block C	Construction Completed as planned
2.	Monitoring for implementation of HRM manual	The HRM manual was evaluated in Chitwan, Kaski, Gorkha, Parbat and Syanja districts
3.	Didactic Trainers Training	Carried out with 20 participants in different districts and centers
4.	Development of expert and facilitator Roster and Update	A roster was prepared
5.	Development of HRDI Website	HRDI website linked with NRCS website
6.	Procurement of relevant document and research materials	Necessary books were bought
7.	Orientation on executive management manual	Carried out in the presence of 183 staff from NRCS headquarters and CBTS
8.	Orientation on continuity manual of staff and Volunteers	Held in Nepalgunj and Chitwan in the presence of 25 participants from 24 district

## National Society Support Programme

Under the Human Resources Development Department, with the help of the IFRC, the National Society Support Programme was implemented from January to December 2016. This programme provides assorted supports in respect to policy and procedure documents, capacity growth of staff and volunteers, and infrastructure development.

Activities and achievements after the implementation of the programme are presented in the table given below:

S.N.	Activities	Target	Beneficiaries
1.	Air condition installed	3	Installed in training hall A and B of HRDI
2.	Washing machine bought	2	Will help in washing clothes in logistics at training center
3.	Water dispenser	3	Management of hot and cold water in HRDI

## Finance Development and Resource Mobilization

Finance Development and Resource Mobilization Department develops and implements diversified resource mobilization and fund raising activities which include income generation, donation collection and recording, donation box management, partnership with Red Cross and non-Red Cross stakeholders and local Government for projects.

### Account and Risk Management

Through the initiation of the Finance Development and Resource Mobilization Department, Navision Account System was included and upgraded in store, accounts and purchase management units. For better management and quality in the financial activities from Central Account Department to District Chapters, the revised financial manual on central level and new finance manual development in District Chapter were implemented which will make it easier to conduct financial activities in District Chapters and adopting uniformity in financial records of every District Chapter.

## Internal Coordination and International Relations

The department carried out a spectacular job in terms of improving international relations as well as internal coordination. Representatives of NRCS attended the legislative meeting held in Turkey and the meeting of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in which topics of agreements and cooperation were discussed as an important role in terms of internal coordination and international relations.

Presence of different National Societies like Japanese, American, Canadian, Korean, Norwegian, Danish, Belgium, Australian RCs and coordination with them proved good relations with NRCS. Interactions and meetings with Finnish RC, Afghanistan RC, Myanmar RC, Swiss RC and representatives from Kuala Lumpur and Geneva and visits by other many Societies have strengthened the inter-relationship with NRCS.

NRCS conducted many activities in different parts across the country in coordination with Nepal Government. District Chapters and Sub-Chapters play a vital role in forming district level and local disaster risk management plans. Nepal Red Cross strengthened relation with UN volunteers office, VSO Nepal, UNICEF Nepal, DFID and other many INGOs.

Major activities and achievements carried out by the department are presented in the table given below:

S.N.	Activities	Progress	Beneficiaries
1.	Donation box installation	5	
2.	Fund raising activities	1	
3.	Face to face dialogue and discussion	40	Regular activity
4.	Production and distribution of gift items	120	
5.	Fix assets mobilization and construction of commercial building	1	
6.	Support to urban and remote district chapters	1	
7.	Internal audit meeting	1	22
8.	Software training	1	43
9.	Inter-chapter skill sharing programme	1	
10.	Account and store management training	6	140
11.	Warehouse building construction	1	
12.	Finance manual orientation of NRCS National Headquarters and District Chapters	3	125
13.	Physical auditing	2	

See the Audit Report in Annex 1

## Earthquake Response Operation

On Saturday, 25 April 2015 at 11:56 a.m., a 7.6 magnitude earthquake struck Barpak Gorkha –about 80k.m. northwest of Kathmandu. The catastrophic earthquake was followed by more than 300 aftershocks. The destruction was widespread. More than 8,000 deaths and 22,309 injured were reported.

Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), through its network of volunteers supported by Red Cross partners, reached thousands of affected people with vital emergency assistance. The emergency phase was followed by relief and recovery activities during the summer monsoon. From September, preparation for recovery and reconstruction started under the slogan “Build Back Better (BBB)”. NRCS and partners responded to the arising winter need of people whose houses were destroyed by the earthquake by giving an unconditional cash grant of NPR. 10,000/- per family. A total of 49,996 families were reached with cash support to protect from the cold.

NRCS has been implementing the Earthquake Response Operation (ERO) in 14 earthquake affected districts (Bhaktapur, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Kaverpalanchok, Sindhupalchok, Dolakha, Ramechap, Sindhuli, Okhaldhunga, Dhading, Gorkha, Nuwakot, Rasuwa and Makwanpur). The thematic areas of this operation are Shelter, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Livelihood and Institutional Capacity Building (ICB) which is technically understood as 4+1

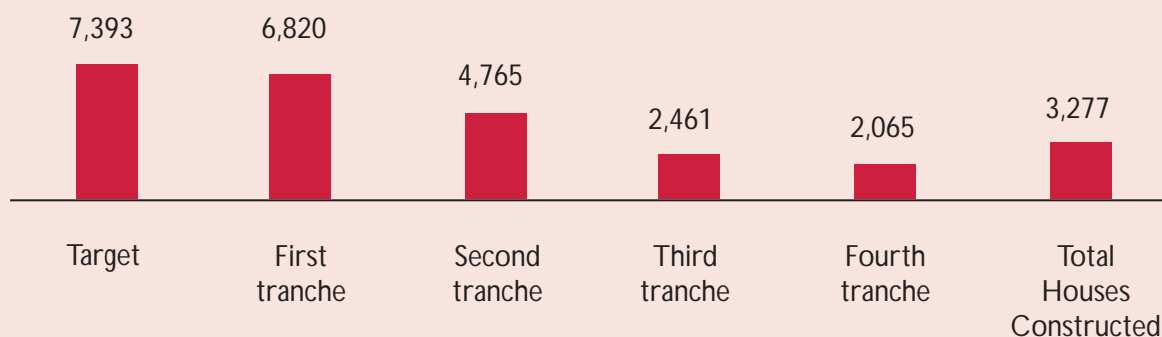
component. The overall operation is being implemented, monitored, evaluated and reported in a one plan approach model. According to the plan, NRCS has established ERO offices in all 14 districts and deployed experienced and qualified personnel for programme management implementation. In parallel, NRCS has executed design and construction of infrastructure projects like semi-permanent pre-fab hospital and health post constructions, schools constructions, office building constructions, water supply infrastructures, etc. NRCS prepared the project management structure for the implementation of the owner driven housing programme as well.

In consultation with local government stakeholders, NRCS identified beneficiaries based on the criteria as:

- **Livelihood:** including most vulnerable people, poor, socially excluded families, female headed households, child headed households, people with disabilities, and elderly among other identified vulnerable groups.
- **Shelter:** selection was made as per Government of Nepal/ NRA criteria.
- **Health and WASH:** entire community targeted for software component in these sectors.

Besides, fundamental norms, cross cutting issues and sustainability approaches have been addressed in each of the components.

### No. of households that received shelter cash grant support





## Shelter

Under the shelter component, it has been agreed with National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) to support construction of 7,393 owner driven households in seven districts (Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Makwanpur, Sindhuli, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap and Sindhupalchok). Considering government procedures and guidelines for earthquake resistant technique, NRCS established TSSU for preparing architectural plans, structural designs and other engineering designs, tender documents for consultancy services and construction work. Besides, the shelter technical team was mobilized in all 14 districts to support on build back safer initiatives. NRCS in coordination with National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) has supported

a shelter cash grant; worth of NPR. 300,000/- to 7,393 earthquake affected households in the seven districts.

The total number of households who received cash grant support for shelter construction, where 88% (6,820) as first tranche. 85% of households started construction and 83% of households have completed up to the DPC level after receiving the first tranche, whereas 73% certified by DUDBC for second tranche. Similarly, among the number of households which received the first tranche, 70% of households received the second tranche, 36% received the third tranche and 30% received the fourth tranche. Around 50% of targeted families have already completed their house construction.

*NRCS has been supporting on school building construction as well. A total of eight schools has been approved by NRA to be constructed by NRCS. The construction of one school has been completed and seven are under construction.*



## Breaking a Job Stereotype

*Huma Sathighare tried her luck everywhere. She helped her parents with their tea shop in Palpa. That did not turn out to be a success. She tried her luck abroad. She went to Qatar but it did not work for her either.*

*Huma wanted to learn construction but ended up supporting the mason with passing bricks, iron rod, motor and so on.*

*One day Huma and her husband came to know that Nepal Red Cross was organizing a mason's training in their community. Both of them applied but Huma was selected for the training. She completed a week-long mason training and got certified as skilled mason. After the training she learnt safer techniques in construction but still it was difficult for her to find a job. She said, "Although I know how to construct and mobilize other semi-skilled mason's it is difficult to get a leading role in construction." There is a mind-set in our society that construction is normally men's work. Due to this, it is difficult for women to find employers who would trust them.*

*Despite her difficulties, Huma is doing her best and continuing to build stronger houses using the skills she had learnt.*

Shelter technical staff in the field and social mobilizers frequently visit community households to raise awareness and update people on NRA guidelines, messages and provide them with technical support for safe construction. Consequently, more than 66,000 community people were reached or oriented on build back safer techniques and 5,158 skilled/ semi-skilled masons were trained on seven days mason training in DUDBC based curriculum.

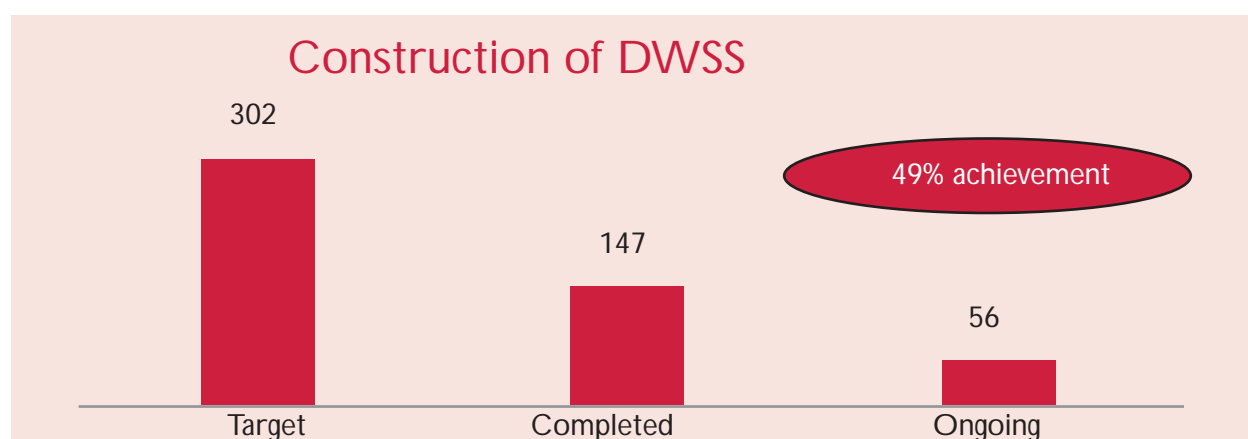
NRCS conducted four events of 50 days *On the Job Training* (OJT) reaching 64 participants. With the completion of this training, eight earthquake resistant houses for most vulnerable families were constructed. Likewise, eight most vulnerable households, who received first tranche from Government and could not even start construction due to financial and technical problems were supported with materials (except stone), skilled and unskilled manpower along with direct supervision from technical staff.

Moreover, the activities performed under shelter are:

S.N.	Key activities	Target	Achievement	% of achievement
1	Carpenter training has been conducted for community people to strengthen safer construction approach	542	491	91%
2	One national level Participatory Appraisal on Safe Shelter approach (PASSA) TOT was conducted in Dhulikhel. Then district level PASSA facilitator trainings were conducted in all districts. The training is further rolled out in community as community level PASSA orientation.	72,364	67,286	93%
3	Demo house construction	22	22	100%

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Around 50% of targeted drinking water supply schemes (DWSS) including the completed 11 baby WASH have been completed.



In order to ensure the community ownership, their responsibility and sustainable maintenance of DWSS, water user committee (WUC) for each DWSS were formed/reformed. Before and after the construction of DWSS, pre-construction or/and post-construction training/orientation have been provided to the water user committee members.

In total 678 community members were trained in relevant water and sanitation technical training like pre-construction, post-construction and water quality testing. Around 7,836 households directly benefitted from the constructed DWSS.

5,600 households completed the construction of household latrines reaching around 27,910 people and 540 are under construction. Similarly, 35 institutional latrines were constructed and 30 more are under construction. Most of the constructed institutional latrines are child, gender and disability (CGD) friendly. 139,366 community members reached with hygiene promotion activities and 833 social mobilizers and volunteers were trained on hand washing and hygiene promotion.



*Nepal Red Cross Society has supported the construction of child gender disable (CGD) friendly toilets in Shree Mahindra Lila Secondary School at Gorkha.*

In addition, other activities carried out under WASH are:

S.N.	Activity	Achievement
1	Construction of washing platform	2,272
2	Construction of hand washing station	712
3	Utensil dryer construction	692
4	ODF declaration of VDC	10
6	Rain water harvesting in the Kathmandu valley	36 – On plan

## Health

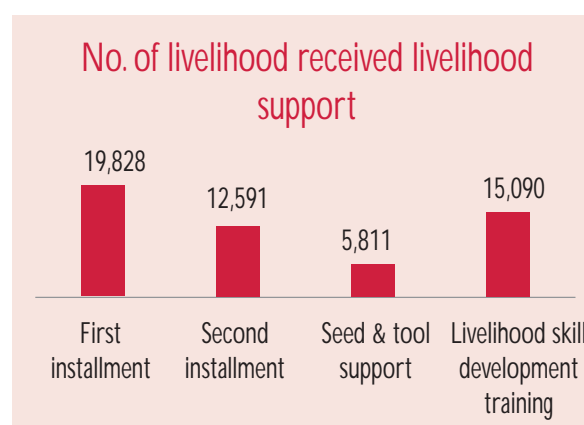
Under the health component, 9 health posts were constructed. Those health posts are 4 in Sindhupalchok, 4 in Kavre and 1 in Dhading. 1 district hospital in Rasuwa along with staff quarter was constructed and handed over. In addition, construction of 21 health posts is ongoing.

9 health posts were rehabilitated and 2 more health posts are under construction. All these reconstructed/rehabilitated health posts were supported with basic medical equipment and staff quarter as well. Besides, 5 immunization centers are under construction in Dhading district and 45 health facilities were supported with basic medical equipment.

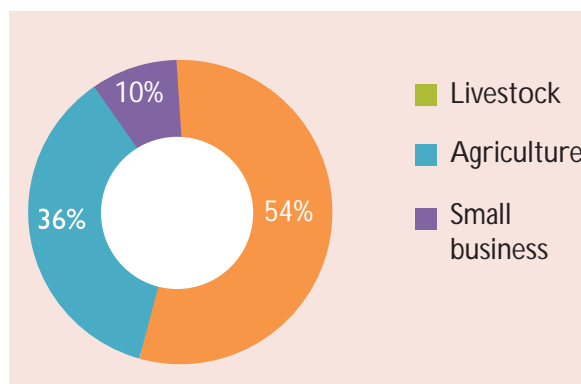
Additional achievements	
•	44 NRCS staff and volunteers were trained on first aid training of trainer (ToT)
•	1307 NRCS staff and volunteers were trained on basic first aid training
•	983 NRCS staff and volunteers were trained on community based health and first aid
•	656 NRCS staff and volunteers were trained on psychosocial support / epidemic control
•	831 community sessions on community based health conducted reaching out to 65,485 community members, where 9734 people were reached with psychosocial support and 982 people were reached with first aid services
•	3,274 families were provided with Long Lasting Insecticidal Net (LLIN) targeting pregnant women.
•	17,142 lactating mothers having a baby below one year were provided with a winter baby kit and 1544 female community health volunteers (FCHVs) provided with WAKA WAKA solar light
•	31 village development committees (VDCs) and one municipality have been declared as full immunized VDC/municipality

## Livelihood

Under the livelihood component, various activities were carried out for enhancement supporting vulnerable households with financial and in-kind support followed by livelihood skills development training. 72% of target households have received first installment, and around 50% of target households received both installments for livelihood support.



The beneficiaries received technical training for the effective use of cash support. Totaling 19,828 families received the first tranche, out of these families; 54% have utilized the intended cash on livestock, 36% in agriculture and 10% in small business enterprises. Likewise, additional 5,811 families benefitted from seed and tools support in Kathmandu Valley. To enhance their agricultural production, people were motivated for improved animal shed construction. A total of 3,057 animal sheds were constructed and 21 health camps conducted for more than 8,000 livestock.



In addition, 76 community-based infrastructures (53 irrigation canals and 23 foot trails) were constructed and around 5,000 people benefitted from the cash for work approach.



### Earning for learning

*Ram Bahadur Darji has spent 53 years as a tailor with poor infrastructure. He received 30,000 NPR as conditional cash grant to restore his business. With the cash grant, he multiplied the amount many times. Making up to 2,000 NPR a day, he was able to buy some land after a couple of months. Now, he has started building a permanent house for his family with additional financial support from Nepal Government. His business is growing and owns 4 sewing machines now. Darji's 9 grandchildren attend school and he is glad to be able to educate his young generation.*



### Institutional Capacity Building (ICB)

NRCS District Chapter office construction in 5 districts has been completed and 16 Sub-Chapter buildings have been completed. Moreover, retrofitting of the national training centre, renovation of the training hall and toilet construction in Kathmandu District Chapter and flooring of Lalitpur District Chapter along with toilet construction was completed. In addition, 14 districts have been supported with vehicles and 28 Sub Chapter and 36 CDMCs of Kavre district were supported with necessary office equipment.

Besides construction and equipment support for institutional capacity building, 180 governance volunteers received organizational training and 122 NRCS staff and volunteers received district disaster response team (DDRT) training. Eventually, 1,396 community people were reached with community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) training. Likewise, a five year periodic plan has been developed and implemented in Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Sindhuli, and Sindhupalchok. Moreover, 138,941 solar lights and 20,933 improved cooking stoves were distributed in the 14 districts.

### Planning Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) / Community Engagement Accountability (CEA) / Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

- PMER officers at 14 districts were trained in PMER, Information Management Training and Case Study Writing Training and Qualitative Research Report Writing Training.
- Sectorial officers and social mobilizers were trained and oriented on Management Information System (MIS) training. Reporting system is well marked out through MIS.
- Production, publication and distribution of Information Education Collection (IEC) materials of different sectors like Shelter, WASH, Health, livelihood and GESI promotion has been done.



- Production of earthquake safety documentary (Moving Mountains II) was accomplished and screened 28 times. The documentary won the Best TV Feature on Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction at the Asia Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU) climate change and DRR film competition held in Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- 25 events of street dramas reaching out to 3,750 people and 28 events of mural and 20 KIOSKs have been completed.
- 7 audio/video and PSAs were produced and 105 suggestion boxes installed in all programme implemented districts.
- 2,599 calls received and responded through "Namaste Red Cross hotline-1130." Similarly, twice-weekly radio programme is being broadcasted nationally for 30 minute as 'Together for Humanity'.
- Working actively on established reporting mechanism (pgi@nracs.org) on Sexual and Gender Based Violence within organization for ensuring dignity and safety of every volunteers, staff and partners.
- More than 3,000 personnel (staff, volunteers, social mobilizers and partners) took oath and signed on child protection and anti-harassment code of conduct.
- A global tool established and launched for advocacy and initiation to develop future laws and policy on SGBV in disasters doing case study in Nepal core areas with the joint effort of the IFRC, KL and NRCS jointly.
- GESI committee formed in the earthquake affected 14 districts. Under the 13 DCs' GESI committee, the 'SATHI SAHAYOG Revolving Fund' of NPR 100,000/- established, the fund intended to support marginalized and deprived group together with the grant support for child education. NRCS National Headquarter, "SATHI SAHAYOG Special Fund" of NPR. 2,500,000/- established targeting marginalized women and ethnic group, children, people with disability and elderly.
- 127 people with disability received assistive devices.
- Around 40,000 IEC materials on Gender Based Violence (GBV), child protection, disability, gender equality published and distributed in programme districts.

## Best practices

- Joint mobilization and coordination among NRA, NRCS and other organizations in shelter has been a crucial factor for rapid progress of shelter construction in the field.
- Involvement of local agencies from beginning of the programme has been an effective approach to develop their ownership, community offered their labour to construct DWSS and school toilets in communities.
- Integrated recovery programme has synergic effect in community. For instance; i) Connection of cash for work with shelter construction (paying wages to mason for debris clearance, rebuilding shelter) and ii) Construction of Aitebare DWSS (water lifting system) benefitted 159 households in ward No.5 of Rampur VDC, Ramechap. Prior to construction of the DWSS, they used to spend 4 to 5 hours every day to fetch drinking water from the river. There was no water source for irrigation during dry season. But following the construction of Aitebare DWSS, they have better access of drinking water of agricultural farm. Recently, they have formed 5 agricultural farmer groups to start communal vegetable farming.
- Alignment between PMER and IM has created a great transition and improvement in report/ information quality and management.
- Post training follow up has been an effective way to evaluate impact of training and provide necessary support to trainees so that they can apply their newly acquired skills in programme activities.
- Dissemination of anti-harassment and child protection policies in the target community to ensure prevention for harassment and child labour in our work site and their home as well.

# Independent Auditor's Report

**JB JOSHI & BHANDARY** Chartered Accountants

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Kosi Compound, Dillibazar  
Kathmandu, Nepal  
Tel: 977-1-4419364  
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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF Nepal Red Cross Society, National HQ, Kalimati, Kathmandu

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS)** which comprise the Balance Sheet as at July 16, 2018 (corresponding to Ashad 32, 2075), and the Income Statement, Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Fund for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Nepal Accounting Standards (NAS). This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Nepal Standards on Auditing (NSA). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### Basis of Qualified Opinion

As stated in Notes 3.2, the value of fixed assets disclosed in the financial statements cannot be reconciled with the fixed assets records and the physical count of fixed assets does not provide assurance of physical existence of fixed assets owned by NRCS. Further, disclosure of gross carrying amount and accumulated depreciation at the beginning and end of the period as required by generally accepted accounting principles has not been disclosed by the Society.

As stated in Note 3.4, provision pertaining to staff gratuity and also leave cannot be reconciled to the liability for each staff. Accordingly, any shortfall if any, in gratuity and leave liability cannot be ascertained.



Nepal Red Cross Society, National HQs  
Red Cross Marg Kalimati, Kathmandu  
**Balance Sheet**  
As on 31 Ashadh 2073 (15 July 2016)

Currency In :NPR

<b>Funds &amp; Liabilities</b>	<b>Sch</b>	<b>Current year</b>	<b>Previous Year</b>
Capital Fund	I	147,501,128.46	110,447,954.46
Endowment Fund	I	35,233,730.92	28,242,713.92
General Reserve Fund	I	130,471,523.63	116,048,706.35
Assets Replacement Fund	I	17,626,288.51	12,548,831.06
Inventory Adjustment Fund	I	309,855,996.25	109,718,355.06
Operational Fund	I	664,245,347.36	615,951,495.78
Gratuity Fund	I	105,916,360.94	82,598,110.16
Restricted Fund	I	467,926,021.57	798,140,290.68
<b>Total Funds and Liabilities</b>		<b>1,878,776,397.64</b>	<b>1,873,696,457.47</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>Current year</b>	<b>Previous Year</b>
Fixed Assets	II	184,545,649.42	<b>151,740,122.41</b>
Investment	III	568,349,100.41	108,014,368.52
<b>Current Assets:</b>			
Cash & Cash Equivalent	V	704,514,165.95	876,000,693.70
Accounts Receivable	VI	210,687,694.89	669,100,450.25
Inventory (at cost)	IV	327,226,125.49	124,895,623.55
<b>Total Current Assets (A)</b>		<b>1,242,427,986.33</b>	<b>1,669,996,767.50</b>
Less: Current Liabilities	VII	116,546,338.52	56,054,800.96
Deposit, Payable, Provision (B)			
<b>Net Current Assets C (A-B)</b>		<b>1,125,881,647.81</b>	<b>1,613,941,966.54</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>1,878,776,397.64</b>	<b>1,873,696,457.47</b>
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Accounts	XIII		

Schedules are Integral Part of the Financial Statements



Dharma Datta Bidari  
Acting Finance Director

Finance & Resource Management Department



Devendra Bahadur Pradhan  
Treasurer

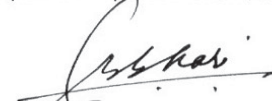


Dev Ratna Dhakhwa  
Secretary General



Sanjiv Thapa  
Chairman

As per our report of even date.



CA Gyanendra Bahadur Bhari  
Partner  
BRS Neupane & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

Date: 16/05/2073

Place: Kathmandu, Nepal





Nepal Red Cross Society, National HQs  
Red Cross Marg Kalimati, Kathmandu  
**Cash Flow Statement**  
As on 31 Ashadh 2073 (15 July 2016)

Currency In :NPR

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
<b>A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>		
Change in net assets	5,079,940.17	<b>1,239,599,603.91</b>
<b>Adjustments</b>		
Depreciation of fixed assets	6,344,340.71	8,640,840.76
<b>Changes in Working Capital</b>		
Net decrease/increase of account receivable	458,412,755.36	(595,776,294.65)
Net increase/decrease of current liabilities	60,491,537.56	25,793,717.81
Net decrease/increase of Inventories	(202,330,501.94)	(23,986,757.24)
<b>Total Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>	<b>327,998,071.86</b>	<b>654,271,110.60</b>
<b>B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities</b>		
Acquisition of fixed assets	(39,149,867.72)	(9,244,662.82)
Net decrease/increase of investment	(460,334,731.89)	2,188,848.00
<b>Total Cash Flow from Investing Activities</b>	<b>(499,484,599.61)</b>	<b>(7,055,814.82)</b>
<b>C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities</b>		
	-	-
<b>Net Increase/Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	(171,486,527.75)	647,215,295.78
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of Period</b>	876,000,693.70	228,785,397.92
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period</b>	<b>704,514,165.95</b>	<b>876,000,693.70</b>

Schedules are Integral Part of the Financial Statements



Dharma Datta Bidari  
Acting Finance Director  
Finance & Resource Management Department



Devendra Bahadur Pradhan  
Treasurer

As per our report of even date.



Dev Ratna Dhakhwa  
Secretary General



Sanjiv Thapa  
Chairman



CA Gyanendra Bahadur Bhari  
Partner  
BRS Neupane & Co  
Chartered Accountants

Date: 16/05/2073  
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal





Nepal Red Cross Society, National HQs  
Red Cross Marg Kalimati, Kathmandu

## Income Statement

For the Year Ended 31 Ashadh 2073 (15 July 2016)

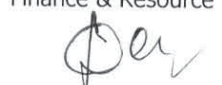
Currency In :NPR

Particulars	Sch	Current Year	Previous Year
<b>Income</b>			
Income Generating Activities	VIII	29,909,958.78	39,305,952.76
Cost Recovery Activities	VIII	61,741,480.00	55,627,745.00
RC/RC Movement	VIII	24,241,549.79	13,905,726.85
Nepal Government	VIII	-	-
Miscellaneous	VIII	39,712,737.38	49,309,915.28
Shree Janaki Eye Hospital	X	36,814,327.62	48,985,044.11
Surkhet Eye Hospital	XI	10,472,255.08	
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>202,892,308.65</b>	<b>207,134,384.00</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Supplies of Relief Materials/Others	IX	5,800,989.67	28,399,190.30
Blood Transfusion Service	IX	72,634,889.75	58,155,670.50
Transport & Storage	IX	8,931,008.12	10,153,387.66
Personnel	IX	28,817,983.87	26,565,121.18
Training and Workshop	IX	6,112,388.53	6,383,177.18
General Administration	IX	20,341,897.38	16,809,458.87
Depreciation on Fixed Assets	IX	3,890,214.00	4,041,198.00
Shree Janaki Eye Hospital	X	32,460,260.15	39,613,640.74
Surkhet Eye Hospital	XI	9,719,186.68	
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>188,708,818.15</b>	<b>190,120,844.43</b>
Deficit/ Surplus Transferred to General Reserve Fund		9,076,354.63	7,642,136.20
Deficit/Surplus of SJEH Transferred to General Reserve Fund	X	4,354,067.47	9,371,403.37
Deficit/Surplus of SEH Transferred to General Reserve Fund	XI	753,068.40	
<b>Total</b>		<b>14,183,490.50</b>	<b>17,013,539.57</b>

Schedules are Integral part of the Financial statements



Dharma Datta Bidari  
Acting Finance Director  
Finance & Resource Management Department



Dev Ratna Dhakhwa  
Secretary General

Date: 16/05/2073  
Place: Kathmandu, Nepal



Devendra Bahadur Pradhan  
Treasurer



Sanjiv Thapa  
Chairman

As per our report of even date.



CA Gyanendra Bahadur Bhari  
Partner  
BRS Neupane & Co.  
Chartered Accountants



Nepal Red Cross Society  
Statement of Fixed Deposit

As on 31 Ashadh 2073 (15 July 2016)

Details of III-A

SN	Particulars	Previous FD No.	Previous Interest Rate	New FD No.	FD Amount	This Year Add	Total Amount	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Interest Amount
1	Lumbini Finance, Thamel	03259F1	9.50%	F5091241606	1,500,000.00		1,500,000.00	08/09/2016	8.75%	131,250.00
2	Sunrise Bank, New Road	LD1418913434	6.50%	LD1523233981	2,500,000.00		2,500,000.00	19/08/2016	5.00%	125,000.00
3	NMB Bank Limited, Babarmahal	F44012117J05	5.25%	F55012117J05	682,000.00		682,000.00	23/08/2016	5.50%	37,510.00
4	NIDC Capital Market	F10000007071	7.50%	F10000007071	755,000.00		755,000.00	03/09/2016	6.00%	45,300.00
5	NIC ASIA Bank, Teku	43TD094253524007	5.25%	43TD094253524009	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	20/03/2017	3.50%	70,000.00
6	Sanima Bank, Naxal	F5096491614	6.50%	F6096491621	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	18/04/2017	4.00%	120,000.00
7	NCC Bank, Main Branch	F15014260502	7.50%	F16014264503	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00	03/05/2017	5.00%	250,000.00
8	NMB Bank Limited, Babarmahal	F44012117J03	5.25%	F55012117J03	1,500,000.00		1,500,000.00	23/08/2016	5.50%	82,500.00
9	NMB Bank Kalanki	F55012117J02	6.00%	F66027407002	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00	30/05/2017	6.00%	300,000.00
10	NMB, Babarmahal	F44012117J07	5.50%	F55012117J06	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	30/09/2016	4.50%	45,000.00
11	NIDC Capital Market	F100000017022	7.50%	F100000017022	2,814,500.00	179,400.00	2,993,900.00	12/09/2016	6.25%	175,906.25
12	Women Cooperatives	42-02288-1	9%	42-02288-1	200,000.00		200,000.00	08/12/2016	9%	18,000.00
13	Women Cooperatives	42-02287-7	9%	42-02287-7	100,000.00		100,000.00	08/12/2016	9%	9,000.00
14	Kumari Bank, Putali Sadak	MM1502300003	5%	MM1606100001	2,500,000.00		2,500,000.00	17/02/2017	4%	87,500.00
15	NCC Bank, Main Branch	F15014264501	7.50%	F16014264504	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	03/05/2017	5.00%	150,000.00
16	Siddhartha Bank Ltd.	00615061569	6%	00615070782	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	17/07/2016	6.50%	65,000.00
17	NIC Asia, Khumaltar	27TD053474524005	5.25%	27TD072956524003	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	01/09/2016	5%	150,000.00
18	Prabhu Bank (Kist Bank), Swayambhu	F14046022004	5.50%	F15046022025	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	19/11/2016	4.50%	90,000.00
19	NIC ASIA Bank, Teku	43TD245225524003	5.25%	43TD245225524004	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	31/08/2016	5%	150,000.00



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20	Siddhartha Bank, Tripureshwor	615068153	5.50%	00615077868	2,500,000.00		2,500,000.00	28/02/2017	3.75%	93,750.00
21	Nepal Merchant Banking, New Road	F55012117101	5%	F66013407002	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	12/02/2017	3.50%	70,000.00
22	Lumbini Bank, Baneshwor	13300203	5.50%	13300280	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	23/02/2017	3.50%	70,000.00
23	Sunrise Bank, Gairidhara	LD1501364903	5.50%	LD1602800215	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	28/01/2017	4.00%	80,000.00
24	Sunrise Bank, Putali Sadak	LD1418420007	6.50%	LD1521630664	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00	03/08/2016	5.50%	275,000.00
25	Siddhartha Bank, Tripureshwor	00615067455	5%	00615077087	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	31/01/2017	4%	80,000.00
26	Sanima Bank, New Road	F5096491613	5.50%	F6096491620	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	15/03/2017	3.50%	70,000.00
27	Lumbini Bank, New Baneshwor	13300217	6.25%	13300287	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00	16/04/2017	4.00%	200,000.00
28	Lumbini Bank, New Baneshwor	13300210	5.50%	13300277	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	16/10/2017	4.00%	80,000.00
29	Lumbini Bank, New Baneshwor	13300229	6.50%	13300296	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00	26/02/2014	4.50%	225,000.00
30	Sanima Bank, Naxal	F4096491611	5%	F5096491616	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	01/09/2016	4.75%	95,000.00
31	Global IME Bank, Banasthali	1016010000061	5%	1016010000177	4,000,000.00		4,000,000.00	31/08/2016	5%	200,000.00
32	NIDC Capital Market	F13050162G01	6.00%	F13050162G01	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00	16/05/2017	6.00%	300,000.00
33	Nepal Bangladesh Bank, Kalimati	F15624850401	6.50%	F16624850401	5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00	19/06/2017	4.75%	237,500.00
34	NIC ASIA Bank, Teku	43TD245243524003	5.25%	43TD245243524004	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	31/08/2016	5%	100,000.00
35	Lumbini Bank, Naxal	10302591	6.50%	10303047	1,500,000.00		1,500,000.00	20/04/2017	5.75%	86,250.00
36	Siddhartha Bank Ltd. - CBFA	00615061573	6%	00615070761	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	17/07/2016	6.50%	65,000.00
37	Sanima Bank, New Road	F5096491612	5.00%	F6096491619	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	14/02/2017	3.50%	105,000.00
38	NCC Bank	F14014264503	5.50%	F15014264503	2,200,000.00		2,200,000.00	18/11/2016	4.50%	99,000.00
39	NMB Bank Limited, Babarmahal	F44012117104	5.25%	F55012117104	618,000.00		618,000.00	23/08/2016	5.50%	33,990.00
40	NIC ASIA Bank, Teku	43TD094253524006	5.25%	43TD094253524010	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	20/03/2017	3.50%	35,000.00
41	Nabil Bank, New Road	New	4.00%	0316017500909		50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00	01/10/2016	4.00%	-
42	Civil Bank, Kamaladi	New	5.50%	MM1527800008		50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00	04/10/2016	5.50%	-



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43	Global IME Bank, Banasthali	New	5.00%	BA0080090			50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00	30/09/2016	5.00%	-
44	Laxmi Bank, Hattisar	New	5.00%	04861000021			50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00	30/09/2016	5.00%	-
45	Sanima Bank, New Road	New	5.00%	F5096491617			10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	04/10/2016	5.00%	-
46	Sanima Bank, New Road	New	4.75%	F5096491618			40,000,000.00	40,000,000.00	04/10/2016	4.75%	-
47	NIC ASIA, Teku	New	5.00%	43TD094253524008			50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00	30/09/2016	5.00%	-
48	NMB Bank, Babarmahal	New	5.00%	F55012117107			50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00	06/10/2016	5.00%	-
49	Sunrise Bank, Putalisadak	New	5.00%	LD1527490434			50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00	30/09/2016	5.00%	-
50	Nepal Investment Bank, Kalimati	New	4.75%	01703200253406			50,000,000.00	50,000,000.00	30/09/2016	4.75%	-
Total Fixed Deposit							97,369,500.00	450,179,400.00			4,702,456.25








# Partners in Development

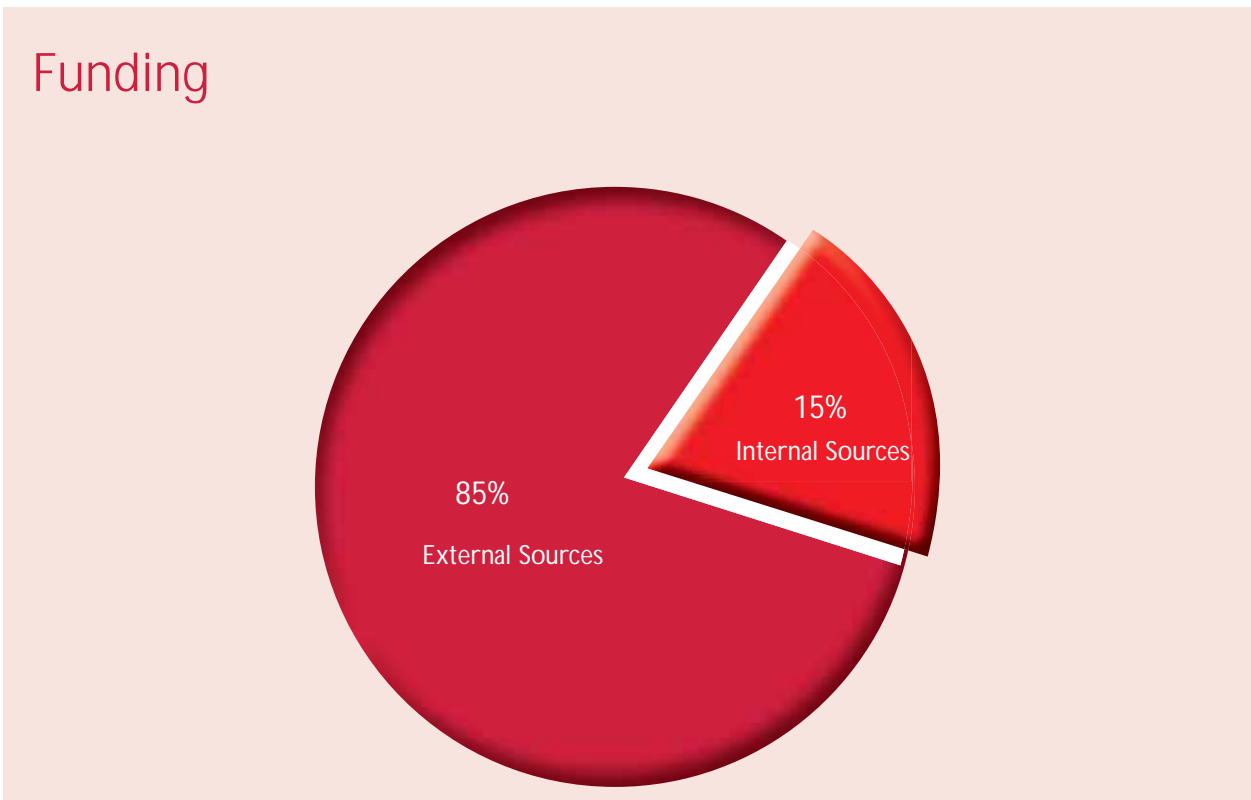
(Note- This list contains major development partners during the reporting period and does not cover all partners who supported in Earthquake Response activities)

## Movement partners

- |    |                              |    |                                |
|----|------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|
| 1  | American Red cross           | 14 | Lienchtenstein Red Cross       |
| 2  | Australian Red Cross         | 15 | Luxembourg Re Cross            |
| 3  | Austrian Red Cross           | 16 | Malaysian Red Crescent Society |
| 4  | Belgian Red Cross            | 17 | Monaco Red Cross               |
| 5  | British Red Cross            | 18 | Norwegian Red Cross            |
| 6  | Canadian Red Cross           | 19 | Qatar Red Crescent Society     |
| 7  | Danish Red Cross             | 20 | Singapore Red Cross            |
| 8  | Finnish Red Cross            | 21 | Spanish Red Cross              |
| 9  | German Red Cross             | 22 | Swiss Red Cross                |
| 10 | Red Cross Society of Chinese | 23 | Thai Red Cross                 |
| 11 | Italian Red Cross            | 24 | ICRC                           |
| 12 | Japanese Red Cross           | 25 | IFRC                           |
| 13 | Korean Red Cross             |    |                                |

## Non-Movement partners

- |   |                                     |    |               |
|---|-------------------------------------|----|---------------|
| 1 | Alternative Energy Promotion Center | 6  | NCASC         |
| 2 | UNICEF                              | 7  | NIC ASIA Bank |
| 3 | USAID                               | 8  | WHO           |
| 4 | UNFPA                               | 9  | UNHABITAT     |
| 5 | UNICEF                              | 10 | VSO, Nepal    |



# NRCS Central Executive Committee

## Chairman

Mr. Sanjeev Thapa

## Vice-Chairpersons

Mr. Hari Niroula  
Mr. Ajit Kumar Sharma  
Pro. Sudarshan Prasad Nepal  
Mr. Mahendra Prasad Singh  
Mr. Surendra Singh Ayer

## Secretary General

Mr. Dev Ratna Dhakhwa

## Treasurer General

Mr. Devendra Bahadur Pradhan

## Deputy Secretary General

Mr. Hari Prasad Neupane

## Deputy Treasurer General

Ms. Kamala Giri

## Members

Mr. Uttam Joshi  
Mr. Manoj Kumar Thapa  
Ms. Bhagwati Sharma  
Mr. Lalit Jung Shahi  
Mr. Saput Bahadur Karki  
Mr. Tilak Bahadur Malla  
Mr. Bhupatilal Shrestha  
Mr. Bishnu Raj Nepal  
Mr. Sanat Kumar Karki  
Mr. Krishna Prasad Neupane  
Mr. Bhakta Khawas  
Mr. Surya Chandra Neupane  
Mr. Briakesh Singh Bogati  
Mr. Shashi Panthi  
Mr. Hem Raj Ojha  
Mr. Naul Singh Pun  
Mr. Raj Dev Yadav  
Mr. Binod Kumar Basnet  
Mr. Bashu Dev Gautam  
Mr. Nil Mani Baral (Representative from Social Welfare Council)

Head of Earthquake Operation- Mr. Umesh Dhakal  
Acting Executive Director – Mr. Indra Bahadur KC

# The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

## Natioanl Societies

Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies carry out humanitarian work in their own countries and support each other in 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 endeavors to protect 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 impartially and neutrally. It came into being on 4 September 1963.

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

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

- Strategic aim 1:** Save lives from disasters and crises situations: promote relief, recovery and resilience building
- Strategic aim-2:** Enable healthy, safer and resilient living
- Strategic aim-3:** Promote protection, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion: a culture of non-discrimination, non-violence & peace
- Strategic aim-4:** Establish responsive and responsible governance and effective management system at all levels

## Major Activities

- Relief service and support to disaster affected people, preparedness, mitigation and rehabilitation programme, tracing and family reunion service, relief support to conflict affected people and exchange of Red Cross message
- Blood transfusion service, ambulance service, Red Cross Shree Janaki Eye Hospital, health campaigns including eye treatment services, HIV / AIDS awareness and support to the People Living with AIDS, community development, drinking water and sanitation and first aid services
- 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
- Women empowerment, advocacy on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) mobilization of junior, youth and adult volunteers, human resource development, volunteer management and statutory functions.

The volunteers affiliated to its district chapters, sub-chapters, Junior/Youth Red Cross Circles in 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

## 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

### Humanitarian Values and Communication Department

National Headquarters, Kalimati, Kathmandu, Nepal

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E-mail: [nrcs@nrcs.org](mailto:nrcs@nrcs.org), [info@nrcs.org](mailto:info@nrcs.org)

Website: [www.nrcs.org](http://www.nrcs.org)