

Final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Nepal: Floods

Emergency appeal n° MDRNP002
GLIDE n° FL -2008-000104-NPL
26 November 2009

Period covered in this Final Report: 29 August 2008 to 29 August 2009;

Appeal target (current): CHF 2.65 million (USD 2.33 million or EUR 1.73 million). [<click here to view the attached Revised Emergency Appeal Budget>](#)

Appeal coverage: With contributions received to date, in cash and kind, the appeal is approximately 79 per cent covered. With additional bilateral support from partners, the Nepal Red Cross Society's flood operation is fully funded. [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)



Families milling around the emergency camp in Sunsari set up by the Nepal Red Cross Society following the floods. Photo: Nepal Red Cross Society.

Appeal history:

- This emergency appeal was launched on October 20 for CHF 2.6 million (USD 2.33 million or EUR 1.73 million) for 12 months to assist more than 20,000 families affected by the Saptakoshi River flood and the monsoon floods in the mid-western, and far-western regions of Nepal.
- A preliminary emergency appeal was launched on 29 August 2008 for CHF 1.39 million (USD 1.2 million or EUR 861,530) for nine months to assist more than 5,000 families affected by the Saptakoshi River flood.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 250,000 (USD 227,740 or EUR 154,700) was initially allocated on 28 August 2008 from the International Federation's DREF, to support the Nepal Red Cross Society in delivering immediate assistance.
- A number of other partners from within and outside the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement have also contributed to the Nepal Red Cross's flood relief operation.
- All activities under this emergency appeal have been completed.

All funds have been spent except for a balance of CHF 33,552 (USD 33,186 or EUR 22,205); the

International Federation seeks to transfer these funds to the Nepal 2010-2011 Plan for disaster preparedness activities, under the disaster management programme.

Partners/donors who have any questions about the reallocation of the final balance of funds are requested to contact the International Federation within the next 90 days.

Summary:

Monsoon floods in Nepal's Terai plains affected over 200,000 people, causing distress to an already vulnerable population. The worst impact of the flood had been on the country's eastern side, along the country's border with India. A total of 60 people died; most of them in the aftermath of the floods due to health problems, and many were injured as the Saptakoshi river broke its embankment, changed course and displaced approximately 70,000 people. The mid- and far-western regions of Nepal were also badly affected as floods, exacerbated by landslides, claimed many human lives while many more were injured. While 40 people died due to the floods and landslides as well as during the days that followed, 200,000 people were affected in eight districts and 40 people died.

The Saptakoshi river has caused a lot of destruction in the past due to its lateral westward movement and frequent flooding. Over the last centuries, the Saptakoshi River has gradually shifted from east to west. Areas near the Indian border were submerged, including part of the highway that created the closing down of all transport in this region. Sunsari district was one of the hardest hit areas, where the village development committees (VCD) of Shreeharipur, Shreepurjavdi, Lokahi and Kusahapaschim were severely affected. Dhuskighat, Bashntapur, Narshingha and Madhuban VDCs were also affected, as well as some areas in Noth Bihar (India).

As in past instances, the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) took the lead role in the implementation of non-food relief distributions. In the current flood relief operation, the NRCS had also taken the lead implementation role in emergency shelter in the east (complementing the International Federation's role as shelter cluster lead).

The relief materials were provided in a coordinated way in order to avoid duplication. The coordination was carried out at the district level through the District Disaster Relief Committee (in which the NRCS is present in an ex-officio capacity) as well as at the national level through the Central Disaster Relief Committee (of which, too, the NRCS is an ex-officio member). The cluster approach was formalized for the Saptakoshi response to support the national authorities in the coordination of the humanitarian response.

One implication of this coordination was that it covered other humanitarian agencies as well as civil society initiatives (including initiatives of local business) that provided aid to the affected population and, so, all families were covered with an optimum employment of resources. As a result, some funds from this emergency appeal were left unspent. It is proposed that the remaining funds from this emergency appeal be transferred after the mandatory period of 90 days to fund the NRCS disaster management plan 2010 – 2011.

Contributions to this appeal has been received from American Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Belgium Red Cross – Flanders, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross/Canadian government, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, Italian government, Japanese Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government and USAID.

The International Federation, on behalf of the Nepal Red Cross Society, would like to thank all partners for their generous response to this appeal.

The situation

Saptakoshi Flood:

A breach in the embankment of the Saptakoshi river occurred on 18 August 2008 which changed the course of the river and flooded a densely populated area of Sunsari district, leading to the displacement of more than 70,000 people.

Eight village development committees (VDCs), namely Paschim Kusaha, Sreepur, Haripur, Laukahi, Ghuskighat, Narshimha, Madhuban and Basantapur, were affected. The first three were the worst affected – inundated for several months and completely destroyed. In many villages, the fertile land was totally eroded and covered by several feet of sand.

Other VDCs in the area (Madhuban, Narshimha, Basantapur and Ghuskighat) experienced limited flooding and were host to displaced families.



Emergency shelter provided by the Nepal Red Cross Society and Oxfam. Nepal Red Cross Society.

Nepal's East-West highway was cut open at three places to let the river water flow, and was replaced by a ferry service to bridge the road gap, which caused great interruptions of the main transportation route in Nepal and difficulties in delivering goods and people to and from the eastern part of the country, and thus considerable negative impact on the economy of the country and challenges for the humanitarian response. Telecommunication was disrupted as essential infrastructure was brought down by the flood and the Saptakoshi dam – including one of the country's main hydro power plants – was dry adding to the electricity crisis in Nepal and causing up to 18 hours of power cuts per day in the Kathmandu Valley during the winter months.

A long-term impact of the disaster on the population, most of whom were subsistence farmers, will be food insecurity as agriculture and livestock will take a long time before attaining any semblance of normalcy, particularly because the land is rendered uncultivable.

Although the Saptakoshi river flooding occurred in Sunsari district only, the resulting humanitarian crisis (and, as a result, the relief operation) spread over two districts – Sunsari and the neighbouring district of Saptari, as the displaced population sought safe refuge and arrived in Saptari district (approximately 6,000 families found emergency shelter with the support of Oxfam and the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS)).

Most affected people settled in the camps along the old river-bed or along the highway were served with humanitarian assistance from various organizations coordinated by active clusters leads for provision of food, water and sanitation, emergency shelter, camp coordination, education and protection. Camp coordination committees were in place and many families improved their basic shelter conditions to face the onset of winter. The relief operation also took into account the region's winter season and sleeping mats, woollen clothing and blankets were mobilized and distributed.

In Sunsari, the displaced people were initially sheltered in 28 different interim camps (schools, colleges and *madrassas*). Later on, these displaced families were shifted to 16 new camps set up by different humanitarian organizations, mainly the NRCS and Oxfam. These 16 camps were closer to their original villages.

NRCS had taken an implementation lead for emergency shelter in Sunsari and was responsible for 13 of the 16 camps, where it provided shelter. NRCS provided non-food relief items to the affected people in all the 16 camps. In Saptari, Oxfam provided the implementation lead for the emergency shelter due to its stronger presence in the district with long-term programmes.

Initially, the displaced people living in Sripur and Paschim Kusaha of Sunsari district faced a shortage of water and sanitation facilities – a situation that improved with the intervention of various humanitarian organizations.

The NRCS relief operation is completed. Verification of the number of beneficiaries for recovery had been completed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) (aided by Red Cross volunteers) and the Government of Nepal has paid compensation to the affected with the support of the international community. UNDP has been chairing a recovery network in country to support the coordination of the recovery activities, including the World Food Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization, UNHABITAT and others. The NRCS and the International Federation have been participating in relevant recovery network meetings, have however not actively involved in recovery works in the eastern part of Nepal. However, the NRCS is currently implementing a reconstruction project in the western part of Nepal with the bilateral support of the Luxembourg Red Cross.

Western Region Floods:

On top of the Saptakoshi flood, heavy rainfall beginning late in the monsoon season on 19 September 2008, in the western region of the country triggered floods and landslides in eight districts in the west (Kailali, Kanchanpur, Bardeya, Gulmi, Dhadeldhura, Salyan, Dang and Doti). Some surrounding districts also experienced limited flooding and landslides. More than 200,000 people were affected, 40 died and several sustained injuries. Unlike the floods in the east, the number of displaced people in the west was limited and the vast majority of affected people were able to return home after the water level receded; thus the priority of the NRCS was on the distribution of non-food relief items while the emergency shelter intervention was limited.

The situation in the affected areas began returning to normal with the onset of winter, mainly due to the initiative of the local people themselves. However, a few hundred families have been squatting on low-lying forest areas as they were displaced by recurrent floods and refuse to return to their original land, as it is at high risk next to the river frequently changing course. The affected population is supported with non-food relief items and water and sanitation to avoid water-borne diseases until the district authorities decide on the families' future settlement.

The relief operation in this region was also extended because the number of beneficiaries was raised as their communities were cut-off and could not be reached during the initial assessment period. Later on, the district branches were involved in relief distribution and this matter of the cut-off communities was addressed at a later stage and all these families were provided non-food relief by the NRCS. Food was provided by the World Food Programme and distributed by Red Cross volunteers in Kailali, Kanchanpur and Bardiya districts to 31,245 families (207,452 people).

Coordination and partnerships

The cluster approach was formalized by the Humanitarian Coordinator for the first time in Nepal and all humanitarian work for the Saptakoshi river flood was coordinated through designated lead agencies as follows:

CLUSTER APPROACH	AGENCY
Food	World Food Programme
Camp management	International Organization for Migration
Shelter	International Federation (emergency) / UNHABITAT (recovery)
Water and sanitation	UNICEF
Nutrition	UNICEF
Education	UNICEF, Save the Children
Protection	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

The International Federation took up the lead coordination role for emergency shelter for the Saptakoshi river flood. A cluster coordination team arrived on 12 September and carried out work in the initial three months following which its work was handed over to UNHABITAT, which was the focal agency for shelter recovery under the recovery network chaired by UNDP. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee and cluster meetings on the 2008 floods continue to be hosted by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) or the Humanitarian Coordinator on a national level. In addition, the government has been holding its central disaster relief committee meetings with relevant line ministries present, in which the Red

Cross Red Crescent is an ex-officio member and the Humanitarian Coordinator and UNOCHA are participating as invitees.

At the field level, sectoral committees for the flood, health, water and sanitation, and shelter were established. These sectoral committees were chaired by the chief district officer together with the respective cluster lead at the district-level. In addition, Inter-Agency coordination meetings were held once per week at the district disaster relief committee office in Sunsari and Saptari districts.

The NRCS was entrusted the lead role for the distribution of non-food relief items in all affected districts and with a lead implementation role in emergency shelter in the Sunsari district. In addition, the NRCS had collaborated with the World Food Programme to carry out food distributions in Bardiya, Kailali, Kanchanpur and Sunsari. In the west too, the NRCS led the distribution of non-food relief besides collaborating with other UN agencies and international organizations to implement non-food distributions.

The NRCS national headquarters coordinated with its regional warehouses and concerned district chapters to manage the non-food relief item distribution. Red Cross district committees in Kailali and Kanchanpur coordinated with the respective district disaster relief committee (in which the Red Cross district branches are ex-officio members) and other stakeholders at the district level. In order to complete the relief operation in the western part of the country, other humanitarian agencies, notably UNICEF, World Food Programme, and Save the Children Fund-US, worked closely with the NRCS. The ICRC sub-delegation in Nepalgunj supported the NRCS was also present in the region to support the NRCS district chapters with logistics and stocks.

The NRCS national headquarters supported its district chapters in Sunsari, Saptari and western districts and coordinated with the concerned stakeholders. In the early days of the disaster, the International Federation office in Nepal was assisted by partner national society delegates already present in Nepal, i.e. the Belgian, Danish and Finnish Red Cross Societies. The International Federation office in Nepal supported the NRCS with the emergency appeal, operational planning, policy decision making (especially on emergency shelter), donor relations and fundraising, and representation towards and coordination with the international community. In addition to the short-term delegates, an International Federation relief delegate was working with the NRCS. The disaster management coordinator from the South Asia regional office in New Delhi, India and the Asia Pacific disaster management unit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, supported the country office and facilitated international support in the form of the disaster relief emergency fund (DREF), emergency appeal and the provision of relief goods from the regional warehouse in Kuala Lumpur. A shelter delegate from the Asia Pacific disaster management unit was also deployed to Nepal to support the NRCS in the response to the floods.

Other Red Cross national societies and the ICRC took part in this operation through bilateral support for the NRCS. These included the Luxembourg Red Cross, Hong Kong Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross. The ICRC supported the NRCS district chapters in the west with non-food relief item packages from their own stock and both regions with logistics support. The NRCS had also got support from the Chinese, Danish and German embassies in Kathmandu. Other contributors to the NRCS were, amongst others, Mercy Corps, Annapurna Post and Himalayan Times (media houses in Kathmandu), UNOCHA, the British Gorkha Regiment in Nepal and an association of Nepalese doctors based in UK besides individual contributors.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The NRCS was the main humanitarian actor on the ground and worked closely with the district authorities. As a consequence, the national society was entrusted the lead implementation role for non-food relief distribution for all districts and for emergency shelter in Sunsari. It also supported the World Food Programme food relief.

The activities planned in the emergency appeal – mainly, distribution of non-food relief items and emergency shelter support – have been completed. NRCS also distributed World Food Programme food rations under a separate agreement. This and the previous relations with World Food Programme have led to a closer cooperation between the NRCS and World Food Programme and both are currently discussing a capacity building programme for the NRCS with a focus on food distributions and storage, and a stand-by agreement based on the World Food Programme-International Federation cooperation agreement.

Over 2,800 Red Cross volunteers and 18 staff members were involved in the relief operation in Sunsari, Saptari and 300 volunteers and staff in the western region of the country.



Beneficiaries filling up registration forms prior to receiving non-food items distributed by the Nepal Red Cross Society. Photo: Nepal Red Cross Society.

The NRCS has a network of warehouses with a capacity of around 30,000 non-food relief items (now scaled up to 35,000). Considering the urgency of the relief requirement, non-food items were managed from NRCS' pre-positioned relief stocks in its warehouses at Biratnagar, Birgunj and Mahendra Nagar as well as the central warehouse in Kathmandu. This was in addition to the relief items provided from the International Federation's regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur.

To date, 28,698 tarpaulins, 20,189 water jerry cans, 45,406 blankets, 17,402 sets of utensil, 267,392 metres of cloth (corresponding to 16,712

families at the rate of 16 metres per family), 19,488 saris, 4,199 sleeping mats and 6,772 sets of shelter toolkits have been distributed to flood affected families.

In Sunsari, the displaced people were sheltered in 16 new camps constructed by different humanitarian organizations, including the NRCS (which constructed 13 of the 16 camps). The NRCS provided a total of 20,258 tarpaulins to erect huts for displaced families. Initially, a total of 764 bamboos for 191 displaced families were distributed to erect huts. The rest of the displaced families managed the bamboo themselves and the cost incurred for these was reimbursed by the Red Cross to 2,186 families. In this way, a total of 2,377 families were supported with bamboos to erect their tarpaulin-roof shelters in Sunsari. However, the remaining beneficiaries for whom the Red Cross appealed, had received bamboos earlier from other organizations before the Red Cross stocks reached the field. Thus, their need for bamboos for erecting their tarpaulin-roofed shelter was addressed. The cash distribution to beneficiaries was the first of its kind by the NRCS and thus reflects a shift in the NRCS relief policy. Due to the positive experience the national society is willing to further enhance its capacity for cash distributions during emergency operations.

By the distribution of these non-food relief items, more than 18,474 most vulnerable families of ten districts (Sunsari and Saptari in the east and eight districts in the west) as mentioned above were benefitted.

One important achievement was the advocacy for the beneficiaries with the government on providing relief on the lines of Sphere. The NRCS was part of the entire advocacy efforts to reduce the number of beneficiaries in camps so that the camps were less cramped and provided safer shelter to inmates without compromising on their dignity. This advocacy was done together with other humanitarian agencies, notably the UN system.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Objective: In coordination with other actors on the ground, 20,000 most vulnerable families are supported with non-food relief items, including kitchen sets, clothes, blankets and jerry cans.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12,000 Saptakoshi river flood-affected families receive one family kit each (one kitchen set, three blankets, two jerry cans, one 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize damage and need assessments. Verify assessments. Detailed work plans. Supply of relief materials from the International Federation.

sarong, one sari, clothes). • 8,000 far- and mid-west flood affected families receive one family kit each (one kitchen set, one tarpaulin (to cover floor or walls), one blanket, one sarong, one sari, clothes).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of beneficiaries and relief items. • Distribution of relief materials. • Monitoring and supervision of relief activities and provide reporting on relief distribution. • Reporting. • Develop an exit strategy.
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Progress

As in past instances, the NRCS took the lead role in the implementation of non-food relief distribution. In the current flood relief operation, the NRCS had also taken the lead implementation role in emergency shelter in the east (complementing the International Federation's role as shelter cluster lead).

The NRCS non-food relief distributions during the operation under this emergency appeal are detailed below:

Item	East (Saptakoshi)	Mid and far-west	Total
Blanket	31,098	14,308	45,406
Kitchen set	10,467	6,935	17,402
Ladies Sarees	10,872	8,616	19,488
Sarong*	10,872	-	10,872
Cloth set (Units)**	10,872	5,844	16,716
Jerry Can***	20,189	-	20,189
Tarpaulin****		8,440	8,440

* Sarongs were not distributed in the West as these are not used by people in the west.

** Cloth sets are expressed as units. Each unit denotes the cloth set a family received. The cloth set comprises of plain cloth, printed cloth and jean cloth totalling to 16 running metres.

*** 22,600 jerry cans were obtained from KL RLU and distributed only amongst the Saptakoshi-floods affected

**** Tarpaulins were provided in the mid and far-western region to cover the floors or walls..

By this distribution of non-food relief items, more than 11,539 vulnerable families in the east (comprising of a population of about 70,000 people) have benefited. Similarly, more than 6,935 vulnerable families comprising of a population of approximately 40,000 people have been benefited in the eight districts of the far and mid-western region. These distributions were supported by the International Federation as well as other partners (Red Cross Red Crescent bilateral partners and in-country partners).

Besides the saris and sarongs, the NRCS was the only organization providing plain and printed clothing to affected population. The distribution of additional cloth benefited many, particularly infants and children, as was evident with the onset of winter. In addition, given the NRCS's experience in handling clothing requirement of the beneficiaries, the International Organization for Migration provided woollen garments for winter through the Red Cross district chapter.

The Red Cross image in the affected region got a huge boost following the floods as most humanitarian actors could not reach the affected areas with the same ease as Red Cross volunteers could. This was also due to the safer access model. But all this meant speedier Red Cross relief to the affected people. Many organizations depended on the Red Cross district chapter to distribute their relief aid through local Red Cross volunteers.

Working with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and the cluster system helped in a proper need assessments and its verification. The shelter cluster team, also responsible for the coordination of non-food relief item distributions, provided regular gap analysis upon which the humanitarian actors on the ground, including the NRCS, could plan their operations. Proper information management during the emergency contributed to better coordination and consequently the coverage of needs of the affected population by different stakeholders. Of course, this also meant that very often, the district chapters of the NRCS were asked to carry out this implementation, and, by extension, implement the distribution for other humanitarian organizations.

Importantly, while the lack of any standardization posed a challenge to the relief operation from the NRCS point of view, a standardized minimum non-food relief item per family is now part of the emergency shelter contingency plan drafted by the shelter cluster and applicable for Nepal. A representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Department of Works and Physical Planning were part of this process in their capacities

of being the line departments and the focal ministries. This further ensures ownership of the Government of Nepal.

The relief materials were provided in a coordinated way in order to avoid duplication. The coordination was carried out at the district level through the district disaster relief committee (in which NRCS is present in an ex-officio capacity) as well as at the national level through the central disaster relief committee (of which, too, the NRCS is an ex-officio member). The cluster approach was formalized for the Saptakoshi response to support the national authorities in the coordination of the humanitarian response.

One implication of this coordination was that it covered other humanitarian agencies as well as civil society initiatives (including initiatives of local business) that provided aid to the affected population and, so, all families were covered with an optimum employment of resources. As a result, some funds from this emergency appeal were left unspent. It is proposed that the remaining funds from this emergency appeal be transferred after the mandatory period of 90 days to fund the NRCS disaster management plan 2010 – 2011.

Already during the emergency phase, the NRCS started procurement of non-food relief items (kitchen sets, blankets, tarpaulins, *saris*, sarongs and cloth pieces) to replenish the stock distributed during the relief operation, as per the emergency appeal launched on 20 October (<http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/08/MDRNP002revap.pdf>), through which the International Federation was requested to replenish 20,000 kitchen sets, *saris* and cloth sets, as well as 18,000 tarpaulins, blankets and sarongs in addition to the relief goods provided from the regional warehouse in Kuala Lumpur. This replenishment is replacing the relief items that were provided from existing NRCS stocks so that the national society would be in a position to respond to a similar crisis with these relief materials. Except for the procurement of *saris*, this procurement has been completed as under:

Items	Tendered for	Goods received
Tarpaulins	18,000	18,000
Blankets	18,000	18,000
Utensils	19,002	19,002
<i>Saris</i>	20,000	5,000
Cloth sets	20,000	20,000
Sarongs	16,285	16,285

Sarongs were not distributed in the west as there was a lower demand for sarongs in the Western regions where sarongs are not the preferred clothing. For this reason, the number of sarongs to be procured was reduced to 16,285 from the 20,000 estimated earlier.

Similarly, the procurement of utensils has come down from 20,000 to 19,002 as the remaining stocks were procured from bilateral contributions.

Challenges

One of the biggest challenges remained was the non-uniformity of relief materials. Many agencies were providing only one relief item, many others just two of the relief items and it was expected that the NRCS would help complete the family relief kits. In July 2009, the different humanitarian organizations represented in the cluster meetings in Nepal achieved to standardize the minimum non-food relief item kit for Nepal based on the kit provided by the NRCS with slight modifications. This standardized minimum non-food relief item is now part of the emergency shelter contingency plan drafted by the shelter cluster and applicable for Nepal.

As mentioned earlier, due to the breach in the embankment, the Saptakoshi river had changed its original course and it flowed through the road while ferry services bridged the road gaps. This challenged the logistical chain and affected every step of the relief – from procurement, to mobilization to distribution. Frequent agitation /road blocked/strikes or *bandhas* did not help improve the situation. All this meant that the relief efforts were hampered, i.e. the transportation of relief materials, but also the mobilization of volunteers and staff. An unsafe ferry service was a logistical challenge during the Saptakoshi relief operation as well.

The Saptakoshi floods posed a big problem in terms of the movement of the displaced population. The fluctuation in the number of beneficiaries was affecting the assessment and challenged completion of relief within the stipulated timeframe. This problem was compounded with the tremendous pressure from non-victims for relief materials. The flood-displaced population from the adjoining Bihar state of India also arrived and lived in camps in Nepal to access services and Red Cross non-food relief. This population was constantly

moving between the camps in Nepal and back into India where they were expecting some relief and, as a result, the camp population was constantly fluctuating, affecting the assessments as well as other database for relief distribution.

In the same light, there was little direction from the government on how to reach aid to people living with host families. It was also not clear if host families were entitled to any relief, even if as a gesture.

Delay in the assessment due to limited number of trained volunteers and staffs in the districts in the initial phase of the operation caused problems and it took time to identify the most vulnerable..

Logistically, it was difficult to coordinate two districts (Sunsari and Saptari) as they were torn-apart by a wayward Saptakoshi river. In the initial phase, the transportation of relief materials was difficult. There was very limited chance to transport materials from Kathmandu to Saptari and Sunsari camps because the main excess of the east west highway were collapsed by Saptakoshi flood and there were not enough motor boats to cross the Saptakoshi river. In the very beginning, the NRCS coordinated with the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) to transport non-food relief items from Kathmandu.

The security situation of the *Terrai* region remained tense due to continued security incidents, strikes, blockades, bomb blasting and kidnappings. This impeded and delayed relief distributions. Running a field office was a big challenge due to the power shedding as computers and other office equipment were not functioning. Besides, office spaces were not hospitable in the heat and humidity conditions of the *Terrai*. This delayed the sending of updates on the latest data.

Furthermore, lack of the proper warehousing facility created problems. The lack of standardised non-food relief item kits from different agencies raised expectations of beneficiaries and this also affected the distribution of goods.

The effort to provide dignified humanitarian aid to Saptakoshi-flood affected population, there was a need to advocate for an adequate camp size for the beneficiaries. In turn, this process also consumed time to finalize the list of beneficiaries.

As many organizations wanted to have their relief distributed by local Red Cross volunteers, these organizations entered into bilateral agreement with the branches. This posed a challenge to the headquarters coordinated operation and meant that volunteer availability was getting spread out thin at times.

As the return of the affected population was getting delayed due to a delay in the implementation of the government's returning package, many families were able to use easily available desk-top publication services to obtain an extra beneficiary relief card. This meant extra effort to avoid duplication of relief and this considerably slowed down the process.

Emergency shelter

Objective: 12,000 most vulnerable disaster-affected families, i.e. the displaced families from the Saptakoshi river flood are supported with emergency shelter material to construct a shelter in a safe and humane place, preferably their place of origin after return, a host family or an interim camp.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7,000 families receive one full shelter kit each (two tarpaulins and a tool kit, bamboo poles to erect the structure and a five-square metre sleeping mat). • An additional 5,000 families, will receive two tarpaulins to replace the lower quality tarpaulin given by other organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct damage and need assessments. • Verify assessments. • Detailed work plans. • Support for site identification. • Selection of beneficiaries. • Mobilization and import of materials from the regional warehouse in Kuala Lumpur. • Local procurement of bamboo sticks and sleeping mats. • Distribution of materials to the beneficiaries. • Trainings for beneficiaries in shelter construction. • Monitoring and evaluation of the operation, including the consideration of additional support for families depending on the duration of the interim camp.

- Reporting.
- Develop an exit strategy.

For this relief operation, a total of 7,000 shelter kits, including the 14,000 tarpaulins, were received from the International Federation's regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur. Of the 7,000 shelter kits, a total of 6,772 shelter kits were distributed to the displaced families.



A family inside an emergency shelter tent, provided by Oxfam and the Nepal Red Cross Society. Photo: Nepal Red Cross Society.

The shelter tool kits ([click here to see Annex 1](#)) were originally meant to be distributed with the tarpaulins in the emergency phase; however, this decision was revised after consultations between the district disaster relief committee and the NRCS when it was clear that the majority of the affected population was hosted in camps for a minimum period of 6 months, where the shelter tool kit was of no use and when there were concerns that the beneficiaries would sell the tools. Thus the shelter tool kit was clubbed with the government's returning package and distributed when beneficiaries returned to their original land.

The NRCS distributed 20,258 pieces of tarpaulins and 4,199 pieces of sleeping mats to the flood-affected population in Saptakoshi. Among distributed tarpaulins, NRCS provided a total of 8,327 tarpaulins to erect huts for displaced families in Sunsari. The Red Cross also demonstrated its model emergency shelter with four bamboos to the population and for this, bamboos were either provided to the population or in other cases, the families were reimbursed the cost for bamboos that they procured by themselves. A total of 2,377 displaced families received Red Cross support with (or for procuring) bamboos to erect huts. The rest of the displaced families were provided bamboo support in collaboration with Action Aid, Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and Rotary Nepal. This was the first time the NRCS undertook cash distribution.

In Saptari, Oxfam took a lead role and the NRCS was complementing the tarpaulin distribution. NRCS has distributed a total of 11,931 pieces of tarpaulins in Saptari. This includes 2,490 tarpaulins provided to 1,295 families as replacements. In Saptari, the bamboo poles were distributed by Oxfam.

Details of the distribution are as follows:

Items	East (Saptakoshi)	Mid and Far- West	Total
Tarpaulins*	20,258	8,440	28,698
Bamboo poles	2,377	-	2,377
Shelter tool-kits	6,772	-	6,772
Sleeping Mats	4,199	-	4,199

* The 8,440 tarpaulins provided in the mid and far-western region were for covering floors or walls. This is also reflected under non-food relief items for the mid and far-western region under relief distribution.

In respect of advocating for the dignity of the flood-affected population, the NRCS advocated for maintaining minimum standards in disaster relief. The efforts on advocacy paid off as the government agreed not to have over-populated relief camps that were also unsafe. Though the revised camp size did not strictly confirm to

Sphere, it was still a welcome beginning. In the process, the government authorities and other public and private authorities came to appreciate the need for minimum standards for purposes of a dignified existence and safety for those we seek to assist. Following the minimum standard discussions in Nepal, the International Federation office with support from UNHABITAT hosted a Sphere revision workshop for shelter to feedback to the Global Sphere revision.

As mentioned earlier, the role of the International Federation as the convenor of the shelter cluster proved helpful for coordination. The sharing of information was useful for assessments as well as the selection of beneficiaries and meeting gaps.

During this operation, the NRCS (through the International Federation) worked very closely with the International Organization for Migration (lead for CCCM) in the identification of the camp sites as well as planning the camps. In the process, the Red Cross Movement was able to show good value as advocates for planning according to the minimum standards laid out in Sphere. This also meant that the Red Cross could use its relationship with the government of Nepal (with which the Red Cross is associated at the Central National Disaster Relief Committee to lobby for less crowded, less cramped and more humane camp conditions.

Challenges

The supply and delivery of shelter materials was often delayed due to frequent agitations/ road blockades/ strikes. The delays affected smooth delivery and distribution from NRCS warehouses to district chapter and further on to beneficiaries.

Due to the frequent movement of affected population from the camps, it was challenging to carry out the detailed household assessment and distribution of the shelter and non-food relief item needs. In addition, the identification and recording of numbers of the displaced people living in the host families was difficult and was solved at a later stage with support from UNHCR and International Organization for Migration.

Moreover, people living with host families wanted to have a presence in a camp, even if the shelter remained empty, since they assumed that such a presence would be their passport to any further relief or recovery. For this reason, they were also obtaining relief goods.

As in the case of relief distribution, the non-uniformity of shelter relief materials was a challenge and it became the Red Cross's turn to replace inferior tarpaulin.. The cost-efficiency of expensive outside interventions, such as the shelter box material provided by the Rotary Club, was discussed in the shelter cluster and it was decided that locally available solutions are to be preferred. Moreover, logistically, it was difficult to coordinate the two districts (Sunsari and Saptari), which were cut off through the river water and the damaged East-West highway.

Conclusion

Lessons Learned

To document the experiences and lessons learned of the flood operations, workshops were held in the East and in the West. The outcomes of the workshops are provided below:

East

- Preparedness at district and sub-chapter levels make disaster response prompt, need-based and cost effective;
- Mitigation measures at the community level are essential for coping with the risks of disasters;
- Through the response process, NRCS volunteers' capacity was built and developed;
- An integrated approach among sub-chapter, district chapter and national headquarters is important to the success of the operation;
- Local level government authority involvement is a must for coordinated and integrated relief operation;
- Cluster approach relief intervention fosters coordination and co-work, and helps better service delivery erasing duplicity and any type of misunderstanding; and,
- Establishment of early warning systems at regional, district and community levels can help save human lives and property.

West

- Preparedness is a must for effective response;
- Establishment of a district-level data bank will help;
- Need for further training and developing local volunteers, especially, for assessments
- Will be good to promote the card system for food distribution;
- Hazard mapping is a prior need;
- Warehousing in strategic locations helps prompt delivery of non-food relief items;
- Early warning systems: will help reduce casualties;
- Pre-identification of food distributors/suppliers: market survey required;
- Settlements in low-lying areas are more prone to frequent flash floods – need for advocacy with government and policy-makers;
- Insufficient water outlet systems in city and congested villages create inundation – an increasing trend.

How we work

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

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

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[<Final financial report below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRNP002 - Nepal - Floods

Interim Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/8-2009/10
Budget Timeframe	2008/8-2009/8
Appeal	MDRNP002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	2,647,699					2,647,699
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross	55,000					55,000
Austrian Red Cross	30,441					30,441
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)	45,857					45,857
British Red Cross	133,768					133,768
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	78,000					78,000
Danish Red Cross	3,985					3,985
Finnish Red Cross	103,229					103,229
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)	127,379					127,379
Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund	161,500					161,500
Japanese Red Cross	47,785					47,785
Luxembourg Red Cross	8,093					8,093
Netherlands Red Cross	323,000					323,000
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	5,450					5,450
Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	171,200					171,200
Unidentified donor	55,000					55,000
C1. Cash contributions	1,349,686					1,349,686
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
USAID	511,823					511,823
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	511,823					511,823
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>						
Danish Red Cross	63,313					63,313
Japanese Red Cross	34,300					34,300
Luxembourg Red Cross	125,500					125,500
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport	223,113					223,113
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	2,084,621					2,084,621
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,084,621					2,084,621
Appeal Coverage	79%					79%

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	2,084,621					2,084,621
E. Expenditure	-2,051,070					-2,051,070
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	33,552					33,552

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRNP002 - Nepal - Floods

Interim Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/8-2009/10
Budget Timeframe	2008/8-2009/8
Appeal	MDRNP002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)	2,647,699						2,647,699	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	832,667	345,483				345,483	487,184	
Clothing & textiles	598,120	107,942				107,942	490,178	
Utensils & Tools	233,380	75,015				75,015	158,365	
Other Supplies & Services	98,186						98,186	
Total Supplies	1,762,352	528,440				528,440	1,233,913	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	80,016						80,016	
Computers & Telecom	14,586						14,586	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	5,001	341				341	4,660	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	99,603	341				341	99,262	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	41,842	2,071				2,071	39,771	
Distribution & Monitoring	18,337	66,082				66,082	-47,745	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	105,813	132				132	105,681	
Total Transport & Storage	165,992	68,285				68,285	97,707	
Personnel								
International Staff	88,668	95,757				95,757	-7,089	
Regionally Deployed Staff	25,005	10,171				10,171	14,834	
National Staff	18,004	27,334				27,334	-9,331	
National Society Staff	117,015	1,908				1,908	115,107	
Consultants		1,368				1,368	-1,368	
Total Personnel	248,691	136,539				136,539	112,153	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	15,003	757				757	14,246	
Total Workshops & Training	15,003	757				757	14,246	
General Expenditure								
Travel	31,673	26,858				26,858	4,815	
Information & Public Relation	11,669	19				19	11,650	
Office Costs	36,007	723				723	35,284	
Communications	10,002	3,270				3,270	6,732	
Professional Fees	3,334	2,047				2,047	1,287	
Financial Charges	2,000	7,218				7,218	-5,218	
Other General Expenses	89,271	3,350				3,350	85,921	
Total General Expenditure	183,957	43,486				43,486	140,471	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		1,107,892				1,107,892	-1,107,892	
Total Contributions & Transfers		1,107,892				1,107,892	-1,107,892	
Programme Support								
Program Support	172,100	139,290				139,290	32,810	
Total Programme Support	172,100	139,290				139,290	32,810	
Services								
Services & Recoveries		26,040				26,040	-26,040	
Total Services		26,040				26,040	-26,040	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,647,699	2,051,070				2,051,070	596,629	
VARIANCE (C - D)		596,629				596,629		

Annex I

Code	Description	Ind. price	Ship. weight	Ship. vol.
KRELSHEK01	SHELTER TOOL KIT, tools and fixings	CHF 30,00	11kg	0,036

+ ADD

General information

The shelter tool kit is specifically designed for distribution after a disaster in which the shelter capacities of the population have been affected.

It is designed for family distribution, one kit per family.

This kit includes tools and hardware, only.

The shelter tool kit is also included in the shelter kit, refer to item code KRELSHEK02.

Specifications



ROPE, polypropylene, black, 12mm diam., twisted	
Diameter:	12mm +/- 0.5mm
Length:	30m
Weight:	1.9kg
Number of strand:	3 minimum
Type:	twisted
Material:	polypropylene, no recycled fibres, UV stabilized
Colour:	black
Tensile strength:	300kg



HANDSAW, for timber	
Type & dimensions:	carpenter handsaw, 400-450mm blade, lacquered, overall length 550mm +/- 50mm
Blade thickness:	1mm +/- 0.05mm, protected against oxidation
Blade protection:	protective cardboard, teeth protection with hard, plastic cover.
Seal type:	laminated carbon steel, hardened and tempered
Number of teeth:	7-teeth per inch
Quality of make:	Soft edges but no dents, cracks or broken teeth
Hardness Rockwell C:	45 to 50 HRC for the whole blade, 48 to 52 HRC at teeth level
Carbon content:	0.47% to 0.55%
Manganese content:	0.5% to 0.8%
Handle:	Wooden dismountable handle, minimum 3 fixations, polished varnish hardwood, large 85x35mm opening for hand comfort when wearing gloves.

	Optional 45/90° square.
Strength testing:	With the blade inserted into a 10mm-wide slot to a depth equal to 1/3 the blade's length, but not exceeding 150 mm, a deflection of 90° is applied 25 times in each direction without breakage or permanent set to the blade.



NAIL, FOR ROOF SHEETS, galvanized with watertight rubber washer, umbrella type	
Type:	iron nails, made of polished low-carbon steel, cold processed, not heat treated except for galvanization.
Shape:	spiral rolled or twisted shank, sealed umbrella-type spring-head.
Corrosion treatment:	hot-dip galvanized at 300g/m ² +/-10%
Tensile strength:	minimum 650N/mm ²
Accessories:	attached rubber washer to each nail
Dimensions (+/-5%):	shank: 75x3.6mm, head diameter: 22mm
Rubber washer:	diameter 26mm x thickness 2mm
Packing:	packed in a strong, thick plastic bag
Quantity:	net weight: 0.5kg



SHOVEL, round point with Y handle	
Material:	Pressed carbon-steel, hardened and tempered
Corrosion protection:	black paint
Quality of make:	no excess metal in the eye, no dents, no cracks, soft edges
Hardness Rockwell C:	35 minimum to 48 maximum HRC
Carbon content:	0.4% to 0.5%
Manganese content:	0.5% to 0.8%
Silicone:	0.25% maximum
Phosphorus & Sulphur:	0.06% maximum
Dimensions, full piece:	295 x 225mm
Hole diameter:	front side 36mm, back side 40mm
Weight:	1kg +/- 50g, without handle
Strength testing:	<p>- Using a fitted, standard hardwood handle, clamp the blade of the shovel near the handle in a horizontal position. Gradually apply a load of 45kg and maintain it for 2 minutes. This should not result in any damage to the blade or a loosening of the handle, and no permanent set in excess of 25mm.</p> <p>- With one centimetre of the end of the blade secured in a clamp, move the handle back and forth 30 degrees. There should be no permanent set greater than 25mm.</p> <p>With the shovel held in a digging position, a 37mm in diameter piece of wood is hit hard against it. The blade should not buckle or break.</p>

Handle:

No chips, rough surfaces, holes or knots. Smooth, polished varnish surface. Dry, strong and flexible wood. Handle adapted to head so that it protrudes and can be blocked with a nail from the other side of the hammer-head eye. Total length 1070mm +/- 50mm (head included).

The other end of the handle is made in a Y-shape with same quality of wood. The branches of the Y handle must be made in one piece only, of good-quality iron, securely fitted to the handle.

**HOE, with long handle, large type**

Material:	hot forged carbon steel, hardened and tempered, at a maximum the hardened zone should reach halfway up the back of the blade
Corrosion protection:	black paint
Quality of make:	no excess metal in the eye, no dent on the cutting edge, reinforced head with a rib from the eye to the middle of the blade length
Hardness Rockwell C:	35 minimum to 48 maximum HRC in hardened zone of the blade
Carbon content:	0.4% to 0.5%
Manganese content:	0.5% to 0.8%
Silicone:	0.25% maximum
Phosphorus & Sulphur:	0.06% maximum
Dimensions, full piece:	180 x 240 mm
Hole diameter:	high raised neck, front side 43 mm, back side 48 mm +/- 2mm
Weight:	1.250kg +/- 150g, without handle, depending on the type of hoe

Strength testing:

- Using a fitted, standard hardwood handle, clamp the blade of the shovel near the handle in a horizontal position. Gradually apply a load of 45kg and maintain it for 2 minutes. This should not result in any damage to the blade or a loosening of the handle, and no permanent set in excess of 25mm.

- With one centimetre of the end of the blade secured in a clamp, move the handle back and forth 30 degrees. There should be no permanent set greater than 25mm.

With the hoe held in a digging position, a 37mm in diameter piece of wood is hit hard against it. The blade should not buckle or break

Handle:

No chips, rough surfaces, holes or knots. Smooth, polished varnish surface. Dry, strong, and flexible wood. Handle adapted to head so that it protrudes from and blocks on the other side of the head. Total length 1100mm to 1200mm.



MACHETTE	
Type:	curved blade, 405mm/16", lacquered against oxidation, overall length 55cm
Blade thickness:	2.5mm thick with 3 grooves that runs the full length of the blade to key in the handle
Handle:	wooden handle with 3 steel rivets plus washers
Material:	hot forged carbon steel, hardened and tempered, hardened throughout the entire blade, but remains normal past the first rivet hole.
Protection:	blade packed in carton pocket for protection.
Quality of make:	no dent on the cutting edge
Hardness Rockwell C:	45 minimum to 50 maximum HRC near cutting edge, test 3 positions along the cutting edge
Carbon content:	0.6% to 0.65%
Manganese content:	0.6% to 0.8%
Silicone:	0.30% maximum
Phosphorus & Sulphur:	0.03% maximum
Handle:	
No chips, rough surfaces, holes or knots. Smooth, polished varnish surface. Dry, strong, hardwood.	
Strength testing:	
Insert the blade in a 10mm-wide slot up to a depth equal to 1/3 its blade length, but not exceeding 150mm; apply a deflection of 45° in each direction without breakage or permanent set to the blade.	



SHEARS, straight, for metal sheet, semi-hard 0.8mm max., 260mm	
Type:	tin snips for intensive use and easy maintenance
Make:	each blade and handle forged as one piece, symmetrical blades
Capacity:	up to 0.8mm semi-hard iron sheet
Material:	hot forged carbon steel, hardened and tempered, special treatment applied to the blade edge
Rustproof:	protected against corrosion with special paint
Dimensions:	overall length: 250 to 260mm
Maintenance:	dismountable in 2 parts only, with bolt and self locking nut



NAIL, iron, for wood, large	
Type:	iron nails, made of polished low-carbon steel, cold processed, not heat treated except for galvanization
Rustproof:	hot dip galvanized at 300g/m ² +/-10%
Tensile strength:	minimum 650N/mm ²
Shape:	flat, smooth, circular head; plain, round shank and diamond point
Dimensions (+/-5%):	length x diameter: 75x3.6mm, head diameter: 7.7mm
Packing:	packed in strong, thick plastic bag.
Quantity:	net weight: 0.5kg per type



NAIL, iron, for wood, small	
Type:	iron nails, made of polished low carbon steel, cold processed, not heat treated except for galvanisation.
Rustproof:	hot dip galvanized at 300g/m ² +/-10%
Tensile strength:	minimum 650N/mm ²
Shape:	flat smooth circular head, plain round shank and diamond point.
Dimensions (+/-5%):	length x diameter: 40x2.2mm, head diameter: 5.5mm
Packing:	packed in strong thick plastic bag.
Quantity:	net weight: 0.5kg per type



TIE WIRE, galvanised, diam. 1.5 mm, 25m, roll	
Material	low carbon steel, galvanised binding /tie wire.
Quantity	roll of 25m.
Dimension	diameter 1.5mm +/-5%
Tensile strength	minimum 500 N/mm ² to Maximum 700N/mm ²



CLAW HAMMER	
Type:	carpenter hammer, head and handle, hammer head with flat and claw side
Material:	high-carbon steel head, treated to achieve a martensitic structure, with dressed striking faces
Quality of make:	smooth surface and edges with no dents or cracks; no excess metal in the

	eye
Weight of the head:	750g +/- 1%
Hardness Rockwell C:	50 minimum to 58 maximum HRC on striking faces
Hardness Rockwell C:	35 maximum HRC closed to the eye
Handle: No chips, rough surfaces, holes or knots. Smooth, polished varnish surface. Dry, strong, and flexible wood. Handle adapted to head so that it protrudes and can be blocked on other side with a metal wedge on the other side of the head. Moisture minimum 10%, maximum 15%.	
Pull-apart test: After two series of 25 vigorous blows with varying delivery angle, secure head in a clamp, apply a minimum traction of 50kg trying to pull the handle out. This should not damage the hammer head or the handle, and the handle should remain firmly attached to the head.	
Bending test: For the claw hammer only, apply a load perpendicularly to the axis of the handle and close to the end, so as to obtain a 125Nm torque, irrespective of the size of the hammer. Start the load at zero and increase gradually, without jerking. Hold the test load for at least 10s. This should not create any damage to the hammer head or handle.	



HEAVY DUTY POLYPROPYLENE BAG (1 big bag per kit to contain all kits content + 1 small bag to keep all sharp nails)	
Material:	Heavy duty PE /PP woven material woven sack containing above items as kit + small heavy duty bag 20 x 40cm for sharp items , colour: white , closed with string or lace straps. The position of the straps should be 20cm from the edge. With IFRC Logo in red (big bag only)
Dimensions:	40cm x 145 min (155 cm max) – 1 pcs 20 cm x 40 cm min- Small sealed bag – 1 pcs
Colour:	White
Includes a copy of the content list for the shelter kit.	
Tarpaulins are not packed in this bag.	

Content list - [Export content list \(excel file\)](#)

Code	Description	Qty
<u>HSHEROPE12PB</u>	ROPE, POLYPROPYLENE, black, diam. 12mm, twisted	30
<u>ETOOSAWSW400</u>	HANDSAW, for timber, 400mm blade	1
<u>EHDWNAILRS01</u>	NAIL, FOR ROOF SHEETS, galvanised + watertight washer 0.5kg	1
<u>RAGRTOOLSHO2</u>	SHOVEL, round point with Y handle, total length 1070mm +/-50mm	1
<u>RAGRTOOLHOE3</u>	HOE, with long handle, large type	1
<u>RAGRTOOLMAC1</u>	MACHETTE, length 495mm, wooden handle	1
<u>ETOOCUTTSHE1</u>	SHEARS, straight, for metal sheet, semi-hard 0.8mm max., 255mm	1
<u>EHDWNAILW080</u>	NAIL, iron, for wood, 75mm, 0.5kg	1
<u>EHDWNAILW040</u>	NAIL, iron, for wood, 40mm, 0.5 kg	1
<u>EHDWWIRETR15</u>	TIE WIRE, galvanised, diam. 1.5 mm, 25m, roll	1

<u>ETOOHAMMCARW</u>	CLAW HAMMER, carpenter type, 750g, wood handle	1
	BAG, polypropylene 80g/m ² , coated, 1300x400mm	1