

# FINAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## NEPAL: MONSOON FLOODING AND LANDSLIDES

29 August, 2003

*The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 178 countries. For more information: [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)*

Final Report on Appeal N° 23/2002; launched on 12 August 2002 for six months for CHF 2,472,000 to assist 130,000 beneficiaries. Operational period extended by one month from 28 February to 31 March 2003; Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated: CHF 150,000

Period covered: 1 August 2002 – 31 March 2003; last Operations Update (no.3) issued 16 April 2003.

### IN BRIEF

Appeal coverage: 104%; Related Appeals: Nepal Annual Appeal 2003 (01.55/2003; South Asia regional programmed (01.24/2002)

All of the Appeal's objectives intended to meet the urgent needs of 20,000 vulnerable families affected by the disaster, and without any other means of assistance, were achieved.

At the end of the operation, following a thorough assessment, 225 families, 25 more than initially planned, were provided with support for the construction of flood and earthquake resistant houses in seven districts. Some delays were experienced in housing activities within the Rehabilitation Programme, due to extensive preparatory work prior to commencing with construction. The operation was extended to accommodate the unexpected delays.

Three hundred Nepal Red Cross volunteers, who will be mobilized for future search and rescue activities and other related relief work, were identified, trained and equipped. The volunteers participated in the distribution of relief assistance to the victims of the flood.

Two workshops contributing to capacity building were held during this period: an orientation seminar on the Implementation Process for the Rehabilitation/Reconstruction Programme 2002/2003; and, a Lessons Learned Workshop. A limited balance of funds is being used for sanitation linked to the housing programme, provisions for external audit of the entire operation planned for mid-year 2003, and costs linked to regional support for narrative and financial reporting.

## Summary

The heavy monsoon rains from 21-24 July 2002 were the highest recorded amount in the past three decades in Nepal. The devastating flood in the low land areas and severe landslides in the hills affected 49 out of the country's 75 districts. The flooding led to more than 445 deaths and left some 12,800 families homeless, as floodwaters and landslides washed away their houses.

Altogether more than 300,000 people were adversely affected over a large and dispersed area. The flooding and landslides caused a significant loss of lives and property. Main roads, highways and bridges in many parts of the country were also damaged or destroyed. The highway that links the capital city Kathmandu with other parts of the country had been severely damaged. The supply of drinking water, electricity and telecommunications were disrupted in many areas. Immediate necessary action to cope with the disaster was taken by the government in affected areas, providing rescue and relief support to the victims.

The Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) along with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Royal Nepal Army, Nepal Police, and many other agencies immediately responded to meet the needs of disaster victims.

The Nepal Red Cross district chapters and sub chapters distributed relief materials immediately following the flooding from their disaster preparedness stocks, and continued the needs assessment survey of the victims and of losses caused by the damage.

The Federation and the Nepal Red Cross jointly launched an Emergency Appeal on 12 August 2002 to support the Society's response to the disaster. Additionally, the support of civil societies, donors, local clubs, media and others was also critical to guaranteeing humanitarian assistance to the victims of the disaster.

All objectives of the appeal, intended to meet the urgent needs of the 20,000 most vulnerable and unassisted families affected by the disaster, were efficiently and effectively achieved.

Some delays were experienced in the housing part of the rehabilitation programme due to extensive preparatory work including complying with legal requirements.



*A woman from Jagatpur, Chitwan district stands before new housing for 40 families from her village.*

Administrative work with local government units was also a lengthy process. Accommodating these factors required a brief extension of the operation. At the end of May 2003, following thorough assessments, a total of 225 families, 25 more than initially planned, were provided with support for the reconstruction of their houses in seven districts.

Three hundred volunteers, who can be mobilized for future search and rescue activities and other relief related activities, were identified and equipped. The volunteers were involved with the distribution of relief items to the disaster victims.

### **Regional Level (South Asia Regional Delegation)-Better Programming Initiatives Training**

**(BPI):** To improve the peace promotion and conflict management components of the relief programme, a Training of the Trainers was organized in Kathmandu from 9 to 18 December 2002. A total of 12 participants from Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal and the Regional Delegation participated in the training.

A one-day orientation workshop for 30 key personnel in the Nepal Red Cross was organized immediately after the training, addressing how to apply the BPI tool to the relief and rehabilitation programme. Information acquired during the workshop was used in the field to help smooth out problems in the decision making process.

A 'Lessons Learned' workshop was conducted immediately after finishing the major relief programmes. This national-level workshop was the self-assessment evaluation of the relief operation. All stakeholders from the different disaster affected districts; Nepal Red Cross National Headquarters and the Regional Delegation took part in the workshop. During the workshop participants analyzed the disaster relief management timeline and went through a 'Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats' (SWOT) analysis of the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) during the emergency operation. Lessons learned that were identified during the workshop were:

- Improve the effectiveness of organizational and administrative work, learning from the Case Study/Lessons Learned Workshop.
- Improve related administrative working styles and materials for future activities so as to strengthen NRCS's relief activities.
- Strengthen the NRCS information/communication system and network.
- Strengthen the overall NRCS Disaster Preparedness Programme.
- Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) should be implemented in all disaster-prone districts.
- Continue working on strengthening corps of volunteers.
- Amend the NRCS Disaster Management Policy, Guidelines and Working Procedures incorporating the recommendations made during the workshop, so that it can be used when conducting relief operations.
- Reporting needs to make sure that the NRCS Headquarters promptly receives a situation report, and that the report is circulated to all persons concerned with the operation.

### **Coordination**

Internal coordination was used to quickly mobilize volunteers and carry out field surveys in different chapters/units of the country. Emergency relief stocks were distributed to the most affected district chapters from central, regional and zonal warehouses.

In response to the emergency, the Nepal Red Cross immediately established effective coordination with the Federation's South Asia regional delegation, the ICRC, sister national societies, government departments such as the Ministry of Home Affairs, UN agencies and IO/NGOs at both national and district level and the most affected district chapters/units in the country (wherever possible).

Apart from being a leading member of the country's disaster preparedness network, which includes the NGO/INGO/UN system, the Nepal Red Cross has a mandated role as part of the government's Central Disaster Management Committee that extends to the district level.

In some districts, the Government, relied upon the extensive network of the Nepal Red Cross to reach the affected population in remote areas for the purposes of rescue, relief and first aid, and gave the Nepal Red Cross a coordinating function for distributing relief materials.

Guidelines and policies in the area of relief and rehabilitation were prepared and shared with district chapters and field level stakeholders. Efforts were made in every district to mobilize local resources.

An Operational Project Agreement was concluded on 3 August 2002 between the Nepal Red Cross, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Federation's delegation in Nepal and the Federation's Regional Delegation in Delhi regarding the implementation of disaster flood assistance in those districts, which are affected by conflict. By the terms of the agreement, the ICRC has lead agency status, while the Federation plays a lead role with supporting the Nepal Red Cross with this

operation and was responsible for launching the emergency appeal on behalf of the Society. The ICRC supported this operation with a contribution of CHF 100,000. The agreement is in accordance with the Fundamental Principles, Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the Seville Agreement (1997), the Principles and Rules for Red Cross and Red Crescent Disaster Relief and the recently issued Security Guidelines and Code of Conduct, which will serve as a reference and guide to all partners involved.

Relief operations in Nepal were co-ordinated by the Federation's Asia & Pacific Department and its South Asia Regional Delegation (SARD), with the support of the Federation's Disaster Management and Co-ordination Division.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Nepal Red Cross and the government's Department of Construction and Physical Planning for the design of 200 cost-effective houses to be constructed in different affected areas. Immediately following the signing of the MoU, the Nepal Red Cross and the government started working jointly on implementing the project. Discussion with government officials at central and district levels aiming for the acquisition of lands in different districts and reconstruction of houses resulted in a sufficient number of plots for 225 houses.

The negotiations with government officials at central and district level, regarding the acquisition of lands in different districts was time-consuming but the outcome was successful.

An experienced Federation delegate was deployed for six months to support the operation and capacity building of the Nepal Red Cross. The delegate arrived on 4 September 2002.

The Ambassadors and Country Directors of more than 25 selected diplomatic missions and NGOs in Nepal continue to receive updated situation reports from the Nepal Red Cross Disaster Management Department.

Examples of contributions resulting from the coordination include:

- Support from donor agencies: Federation, ICRC, German Red Cross, Belgium Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, UNDP, USAID, Danish Embassy, British Embassy, and JICA were critical to responding to the disaster effectively.
- Save the Children Fund (SCF) of United Kingdom provided approximately CHF 30,000 to the Siraha district chapter for the immediate supply of household kits and other relief materials.
- UNDP Nepal office provided approximately CHF 6,000 for the transportation of relief materials.
- Peregrine International Trekkers, Nepal office provided approx. CHF 12,080 for the reconstruction of seven houses in Taplejung district (one of the remote hilly districts).

### **Objectives, activities and results w**

The overall objective of the emergency operation was to meet the urgent needs of 20,000 unassisted and displaced families affected by floods, flash floods and landslides for the period of three months through the provision of family kits, food items, water purification medicines and building materials; and, to maintain the response capacity of the national society in view of possible drought relief and population movements in the context of the current fluid political situation in Nepal.

The immediate needs of the affected population were food, family kits, water purification medicines and shelter along with capacity building of the society with rescue and coordination.

With the immediate access to existing disaster preparedness (DP) stocks, and with the assistance of DREF and a generous response from all donors, 50% of the distribution of non-food items was completed during the first month. As soon as the donors responded to the appeal, the Nepal Red Cross commenced the procurement process of relief items. Simultaneously, the beneficiary selection process continued and a detailed distribution plan was prepared accordingly. The remaining fifty percent of the distribution of non-food items mentioned above was carried out based on the new beneficiary selection

list. Despite a difficult security situation, the relief distribution was completed without any disturbances.

A ceasefire agreement was established in January 2003 and preparations for peace talks have begun. The improved overall situation made it more comfortable for the Nepal Red Cross to carry out its activities.

The establishment of the ceasefire led to fewer vehicle security checks, which made transporting construction materials easier, and less time consuming. People were able to live and work more freely with the removal of security checks and the threat of being caught in crossfire activity. Since the ceasefire was established, all operational objectives set forth in the appeal (predominantly the construction of houses) for this operation have been met.

Members of the affected communities, who themselves were suffering as a result of the disaster, played a very supportive role providing their time, resources and moral support for all the relief activities carried out by the Nepal Red Cross.

### **Summary of progress against objectives:**

The Search and Rescue (SAR) objective to support existing and future activities of volunteers was met. Three hundred volunteers, who will be mobilized for future SAR activities and other related relief works, were identified and equipped. They were also mobilized for the relief distribution, mainly in food distribution.

The distribution of 12,200 bottles of water purification medicine, (locally called Piyush) and 7,000 units of oral rehydration salts (ORS or locally called Jeevanjal, used for the treatment of diarrhea) satisfied the stated water and sanitation objective in the appeal. As water purification tablets were not readily available on the local market, purification liquid, which is the equivalent of the tablets was purchased, stored and distributed as per the expected result.

A total of 20,303 household/family kits (compared to the objective target of 20,000 families) were distributed to the victims. On the calculation of each family consisting of six people, 121,818 people benefited from this support.

A total of 20,303 pieces of plastic sheeting/tarpaulin were distributed for the most part with household/family kits to the affected families, exceeding the expected result of 20,000.

The distribution of household/family kits was expected to be finalized within the first month of the operation. There were delays, however, due to administrative procedures and management to ensure the proper distribution of the materials took longer than anticipated.

The distribution of food is complete, as outlined in the previous Operations Update (No. 3). A slightly higher number of families (approximately 12%) than indicated in the appeal were covered. In one district in particular, Makawanpur, the number of affected families increased from the initial target. In view of local available resources, and in coordination with the local government it was decided to provide food for one-and-a-half months to a larger group of beneficiaries instead of the period of three months.

The food distributions were expected to be finished at the end of January, covering the harsh winter months. Due to the prioritization of non-food items and a strict beneficiary selection procedure, to avoid overlap with local donations, the distributions started one month later than planned. Distributions of food items were done at the end of February. The Nepal Red Cross and the Federation

confronted the same constraints specified under the section above covering relief distributions of food and non-food items.

There was a notable increase in media coverage of the impact of the disaster in local newspapers. This was achieved largely due to the continued work of the Nepal Red Cross information officers and the Federation regional delegation's information officer.

With all food and non-food items having been distributed, and the housing programme still ongoing it was decided to close the operation on 31 March 2003. The housing programme provides affected people with earthquake resistant and locally acceptable housing in locations, which did not sustain total damage from the flooding. Affected communities played a key role in construction by donating labour/working on the project and providing funds for purchasing land.

Environmentally friendly components have been used and environmental health taken into account, and water and sanitation facilities have been included in the planning for follow up.

The housing programme experienced delays due to extensive preparatory work as well as fulfilling necessary but lengthy formal legal requirements. At the end of the operation, 225 families (compared to the objective of 200) were assessed and provided with support for the reconstruction of their houses in seven districts. Construction work was completed in all seven districts by the last week of May. Some of the reasons for the delays were due to the constraints mentioned within the section covering rehabilitation.

## Search and Rescue

### Objective 1: Support existing and future activities of volunteers

**Expected results: Search and rescue (SAR) of flood victims finalized in the affected villages, and 300 volunteers better equipped for assessment and to assist in the evacuation of vulnerable communities.**

The planned activities to meet this objective were to select a sufficient number of volunteers within the affected villages learn about SAR needs, and to provide SAR with possible help; as well as purchase and distribute 300 backpacks, first-aid kits, headlamps, t-shirts and raincoats for SAR volunteers in a period of three weeks. Both these activities were carried out.

Five hundred Nepal Red Cross volunteers in 20 district chapters conducted search and rescue operations since the onset of the disaster. Each chapter has active local volunteers. All concerned chapters have been instructed by the national headquarters to select a sufficient number (on average 20-50 active volunteers as per the identified needs of the district) of volunteers within their districts who have access to villages and/or obtain the information concerning SAR needs and provide possible help for the future.

300 Nepal Red Cross volunteers were provided with better equipment for conducting assessments and to assist with evacuating vulnerable communities in case of new disasters. The volunteers were provided with the equipment newly purchased equipment immediately following the finalization of the local procurement process.

The table below shows the distribution of the rescue kits for Nepal Red Cross SAR team members in the different districts and warehouses.

No.	District	Distributed Quantity/Set	No.	District	Distributed Quantity/Set
1.	Makwanpur	10	21.	Sindhupalchowk	5

2.	Chitwan	10	22.	Baglung	5
3.	Rautahat	10	23.	Syangja	5
4.	Mahottari	10	24.	Dhading	5
5.	Kavre	5	25.	Morang	5
6.	Dhanusha	10	26.	Parsa	5
7.	Siraha	10	27.	Banke	5
8.	Saptari	10	28.	Udaypur	5
9.	Nawalparasi	5	29.	Okhaldhunga	5
10.	Sarlahi	10	30.	Lalitpur	5
11.	Bardia	10	31.	Nuwakot	5
12.	Kailali	10	32.	Dailekh	5
13.	Sunsari	5	33.	Nepalgunj Warehouse	10
14.	Jhapa	5	34.	Birgunj Warehouse	10
15.	Khotang	5	35.	Pokhara Warehouse	10
16.	Ramechhap	5	36.	Biratnagar Warehouse	10
17.	Sindhuli	5	37.	Bhairahawa Warehouse	10
18.	Bhojpur	5	38.	Mahendranagar Warehouse	10
19.	Sankhuwasabha	5	39.	Central Warehouse, Kathmandu	30
20.	Taplejung	5	<b>Total: 300 sets</b>		

## Water and sanitation

### Objective 1: Distribution of water purification tablets.

**Expected result: that 12,000 people would have been enabled to disinfect their drinking water.**

In the initial stage of the operation, the Nepal Red Cross received a donation of 1,326 bottles of a commonly used water purification medicine (Piyush, liquid medicine. Each bottle contained 60 ml from a local NGO called Environment and Public Health Organisation Nepal (ENPHO).

All received medicine was immediately distributed to the most affected people. Accordingly, the affected districts received water purification medicine (amount of bottles in brackets) and completed distribution among most affected population. The districts were as follows: Parsa (510), Morang (408), Chitwan (102), Makwanpur (102), Kavre (102) and Bara (102).

As water purification tablets were not easily available in the local market, and in view of the new priorities according to the situation on the ground, it was decided to procure approximately 12,200 bottles of the water purification medicine (Piyush). The medicine is commonly used throughout the country and did not require additional training for its use among the beneficiaries. A bottle was enough for a period of one month for a family to purify the water (3 drops of Piyush is enough for purification of 1 litre of water).

The procurement of 7,000 Pieces of ORS (treatment for diarrhea) was also done and distributed to the affected people. The Jeevan Jal (ORS) and water purification liquid (Piyush) were distributed in the following most needed districts:

No.	District	Medicines distributed in second time		Medicines previously distributed	
		Piyush (in bottles)	Jeevanjal (in packets)	Piyush (in bottles)	Jeevanjal (in packets)

1.	Khotang	300	150		
2.	Udaypur	300	150		
3.	Morang	1,000	500		
4.	Saptari	600	200	100	200
5.	Siraha	1,000	500	100	200
6.	Dhankuta	300	150		
7.	Bhojpur	300	150		
8.	Sunsari	300	150	100	200
9.	Taplejung	300	150		
10.	Mahottari	1,000	500		
11.	Sarlahi	1,000	500	100	200
12.	Kavre	300	150		
13.	Dhading	300	150		
14.	Routahat	1,000	500		
15.	Dhanusha	600	250	100	200
16.	Makwanpur	600	250	100	200
17.	Chitwan	600	250	100	200
18.	Parsa	300	150	100	200
19.	Sindhuli	300	150		
20.	Ramechhap	300	150		
21.	Syangja	300	150		
22.	Nawalparasi	400	150		
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,400</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,600</b>
<b>Total: Piyush: 12,200 bottles and Jeevanjal: 7,000 packets</b>					

## Relief distribution of food and basic non-food items w

### Objective 1: Distribution of household/family kits

**Expected results: 20,000 families will have received a family kit within one month after the beginning of the operation. The DP stock of the Nepal Red Cross will be replenished and increased by 50% (from 10,000 to 15,000 kits).**

The final beneficiaries lists and the process of procuring family kits (in accordance with Nepal Red Cross/Federation procurement procedures) was carried out together with the procurement of plastic sheeting, which was to be included in each of the kits. The tender process followed the procurement and financial rules of the Nepal Red Cross. A total of 25,000 sets of family/household kits were procured, and 20,303 sets were distributed to affected families (compared with the objective of targeting 20,000 families) benefiting almost 122,000 individuals. The remaining household kits are being stored, increasing the capacity of the Nepal Red Cross warehouse.

Each household/family kit consisted of a tarpaulin/plastic sheet, a woolen blanket, a woman's sari, one set kitchen utensils, a male dhoti, six meters of plain cloth, five meters of printed cloth and five meters of denim cloth.

The distribution covered 49 badly affected districts, out of a total of 75 districts. The distribution data described in the Appeal mainly covers the most affected districts. Affected individuals in the remaining districts were provided with relief materials by the Nepal Red Cross's District Chapters' local collection.

See distribution table under the relief section. The distribution record is presented in the table below:

No.	District	Quantity distributed (In family size)	No.	District	Quantity distributed (In family size)
1.	Sarlahi	910	24.	Parsa	230
2.	Siraha	430	25.	Sindhupalchowk	102
3.	Morang	744	26.	Rasuwa	150
4.	Mahottari	1,620	27.	Nuwakot	200
5.	Rautahat	675	28.	Sunsari	100
6.	Makwanpur	1,854	29.	Myagdi	25
7.	Chitwan	1,575	30.	Ramechhap	350
8.	Kavre	4,060	31.	Dailekh	137
9.	Dhanusha	1,540	32.	Nawalparasi	624
10.	Saptari	350	33.	Taplejung	337
11.	Sindhuli	156	34.	Ilam	233
12.	Lalitpur	355	35.	Okhaldhunga	176
13.	Lamjung	177	36.	Humla	126
14.	Tanahu	151	37.	Solukhumbu	100
15.	Syangja	384	38.	Kathmandu	127
16.	Tehrathum	127	39.	Khotang	225
17.	Jhapa	500	40.	Bhojpur	132
18.	Gulmi	24	41.	Dhankuta	50
19.	Dhading	233	42.	Baglung	170
20.	Dolakha	200	43.	Panchthar	50
21.	Kaski	17	44.	Parvat	85
22.	Bhaktapur	200	45.	Jajarkot	95
23.	Udayapur	200			
<b>Grand total: 20,303 sets</b>					

As per request, and as part of the Federation's appeal the German Red Cross provided bilateral support in the form of 4,400 family kits (included in the table above). The German Red Cross distributions, which were identified as donated by the German Government, were finalised in November 2002.

*Constraints:* The main constraints faced regarding the distribution of non-food and food items were the following:

- Some districts were unable to return distribution reports in time due to limited access to communications. Communications were cut off in some places by the disaster, and in other by the conflict.
- Local needs as well as donations differed between the districts. Resulting in one district (Makwanpur) being allocated a different sized family ration.
- The verification of beneficiary lists was time consuming due to the remoteness of some of the districts, while the large number of districts stretched human resources at Headquarters level.

## Objective 2: Distribution of food items

**Expected result: 4,000 families will be provided with supplementary food items for three months.**

From the very beginning of the relief operation, many of the Nepal Red Cross District Branches, through local fund-raising (in kind donations) successfully collected significant quantities of food relief items which were immediately distributed to the most affected people.

As planned, 4,000 of the most vulnerable affected families were identified for support. During the process of identification, the Nepal Red Cross considered gender, disability, family size and socio-economic situation.

The local procurement of food items (240 metric tonnes of rice, 48 metric tonnes of dal/lentils and 12,000 litres of cooking oil) was done, and the distribution started at the end of September 2002. All food items were procured at district level under the guidance of the Nepal Red Cross Chapter's procurement committees and overall supervision of the national headquarters.

Prior to the distribution, each beneficiary received a ration card clearly indicating date, time and place of distribution. Transportation (hiring local trucks) and distribution of procured food commenced on the last week of September.

Fourteen districts were identified for the distribution of food items to the neediest beneficiaries. Initially the number of districts was expected to be sixteen, but this was downsized following consideration of available resources and the assessment of actual needs. Food distribution in most districts was completed in December 2002 and the remainder was achieved by February 2003.

Initially it was planned to provide food relief to 4,000 severely affected families for their sustenance. However during the distribution process it was discovered there were more families in this category, and additional assistance was provided. Altogether 4,476 families benefited from the distribution.

The table below provides further detail concerning the food distribution:

S.N	District	No. of beneficiary families	Frequency of distribution
1.	Nawalparasi	66	3
2.	Chitwan	250	3
3.	Makwanpur	1,210	1
4.	Parsa	118	3
5.	Sarlahi	284	2
6.	Mahottari	250	3
7.	Dhanusha	759	2
8.	Siraha	503	3
9.	Saptari	206	3
10.	Morang	400	3
11.	Taplejung	180	3

12.	Bhojpur	100	3
13.	Khotang	50	2
14.	Ramechhap	100	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,476</b>	<b>37</b>

*Constraints:* The constraints were the same as those described above about the non-food distribution.

## Shelter

### Objective 1: Distribution of plastic sheeting

**Expected result: 20,000 families will have received one piece of reinforced plastic sheeting within one month after the beginning of this operation.**

As mentioned in the household/family kits distribution table, 20,303 pieces of plastic sheeting/tarpaulin have been distributed to the affected families. This helped 121,818 people within 20,303 families.

*Constraints:* Plastic sheeting normally is a part of the family kit. In view of the urgency to provide shelter this principle was in some cases abandoned. Duplication of distributions was avoided by registering those beneficiaries who received plastic sheeting separately to ensure they did not receive it again when they were given the remainder of the family kit.

## Rehabilitation

**Objective 1: Assist 200 of the most vulnerable families to rebuild their houses in flood affected districts within six months**

**Expected results: 200 houses will have been provided to the most vulnerable families (to reinforce the Nepal Red Cross in its advocacy role it is important that this work begins before plots for resettlement are allocated by the District government).**

225 families were assessed and provided with support for the reconstruction of their houses in seven Districts. Reconstruction work was to have been completed by the end of March 2003. Additional work on the construction of toilets and drinking facilities is ongoing with this expected to be completed by mid-July. Houses are planned to be handed over to the beneficiaries during the second week of June 2003. The table below shows the number of the house constructed in the seven districts.



*Some of the 225 houses constructed as part of the project*

No.	Districts	No. of houses	Clusters	Name of the cluster/place	Remarks
1.	Nawalparasi	35	One	Naya Belhani	Completed*

2.	Chitwan	40	One	Jagatpur	"
3.	Makwanpur	40	One	Sarikhhet	"
4.	Mahottari	47	Two (22 +25)	Sundarpur	"
5.	Dhanusha	35	One	Dhanushadham	"
6.	Siraha	16	Two (8+8)	Lagdigadiyani	"
7.	Taplejung	12	Two (7+5)	Hangdewa and Limkhim	"
<b>Total: 225 houses in seven districts</b>					

*\*Basic construction of houses completed but work on provision of toilet facilities and access to water continuing.*

#### **Constraints:**

- Some of the original assigned sites were rejected because they were too prone to floods or landslides. Safer land is more expensive and often already owned. The Nepal Red Cross solved this problem through the purchase of land with local donations. The transfer of ownership to the beneficiaries will be arranged at a later stage.
- The use of hollow concrete blocks reinforced with iron bars was not applicable everywhere because of the social context, traditional building practices and accessibility of the community. The same design was, however, applied in the areas where stone or brick were used as main building material, including a chained foundation and an earthquake band below the roof. Where hollow blocks were introduced, they were appreciated as a cheap and safe building material.

#### **Advocacy and protection w**

**Objective 1: To advocate with the district authorities for the resettlement of vulnerable communities in safer areas.**

**Expected result: In the future the Government will play an increasingly active role in resettling people affected by disaster.**

The preliminary participatory meeting with the government authorities was held in November 2002. The meeting discussed the possibilities for the resettlement into safe areas for the flood-affected population. After similar meetings were held at district level, areas for plots were found taking risks for landslides and floods into account. The views of the affected people on their rehabilitation had been collected while visiting the field for assessment.

Timely coordination meetings with local government sectors were conducted in all seven programme implementing districts. It made implementation easier since all sides' coordination and cooperation had been acquired. All seven districts organized an advocacy workshop at district level inviting all sectors: GO/NGO/INGO, local leaders, media, Civil Society and others in their districts with the view to raise awareness. These meetings conveyed the message that affected people deserve the right to be cared for by the nation and helping agencies. Local authorities expressed their commitment to the support of the disaster affected people.

**Objective 2: To publicise the impact of disasters, such as this, on vulnerable people.**

**Expected result: It is ensured that, while operations are implemented reflecting the prevailing situation of conflict in Nepal, the ICRC assumes its responsibility to enhance the values of the fundamental principles of neutrality, independence and impartiality, whose respect and**

**implementation are of the highest importance to guarantee safe operations of the Nepal Red Cross Society and its partners.**

With the view to draw attention to the impact of the disaster on women, children, the elderly and the disabled, a team of four members including the information officers from the Nepal Red Cross and the Federation's regional office SARD, visited Makwanpur, one of the worst affected districts, in November 2002. This resulted in increased media coverage on the impact of the disaster in local newspapers.

Following this activity another four-person team made up of journalists from the Kantipur National Daily, Samacharpatra National Daily and the Spacetime National Daily and the Nepal Red Cross Information Officer visited Chitwan, one of the worst affected districts in February, 2003. The visit resulted in increased media coverage on the impact of the disaster in local newspapers. Similarly the Federation's SARD team comprising the DR Delegate, DP Manager, Information Officer and Reporting Officer visited the rehabilitation/reconstruction sites in Makwanpur, Chitwan and Nawalparasi, the worst affected districts in 21-22 March, 2003. This visit, in addition to other objectives, was publicized on the Federation's website. In addition, the Nepal Red Cross Information Officer had a story published on the same website in May 2003 highlighting the house rebuilding programme.

In summary:

- The SARD information delegate and the Regional Delegation's information officer spent over three weeks in Nepal to support the Nepal Red Cross information section, and to liaise with international media and the ICRC communications officer.
- Seven stories linked to the disaster and the ongoing Red Cross response have been published on Federation's and the Nepal Red Cross's web site. Some of the stories were produced by the Nepal Red Cross information team and some by the SARD information team.
- There has been consistent, almost daily coverage of Nepal Red Cross relief activities in Nepal's print media.
- On two occasions the Nepal Red Cross information team accompanied representatives of the national media including Nepal TV on press tours to visit Nepal Red Cross relief activities in the field. The Nepal Red Cross information department has issued on average, one press release each month. These press releases have reflected the ongoing response of the Nepal Red Cross to the disaster and have been published widely in the print media and broadcast via the electronic media.

**Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement -- Fundamental Principles and priorities w**

**Expected results: Staff and volunteers of the Nepal Red Cross will have been enabled to conduct this and future operations in accordance with the principles of the Federation's Better Programmes Initiative (BPI) and the ICRC's Conflict Preparedness programme.**

As outlined above, a BPI Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop took place between 9-18 December in Kathmandu. The enabled the staff and volunteers to conduct operations in accordance with the Federation's Better Programme Initiative and the ICRC's Conflict Preparedness program.

**Media/Public Information Plan**

**Objective 1: To publicize donor support to Nepal Red Cross relief activities.**

**Expected result: Wide press coverage of the disaster and Nepal Red Cross activities in relation to this will have enhanced the image of the Nepal Red Cross and advocacy messages will have been disseminated by the media.**

- The Regional Delegation's information team secured fifteen interviews with various international media including BBC World TV and Radio, CNN International, RFI, VOA, AFP, Reuters and Deutsche Welle.
- The HoRD, the Secretary General of the Nepal Red Cross and the Regional Information delegate gave interviews over a two-week period following the launch of the Appeal.
- Media correspondents at national and district levels have given extensive coverage of the Nepal Red Cross relief activities in disaster response.
- Nepal Red Cross and Federation Information officers visited the affected areas with local and national media correspondents to facilitate coverage of Nepal Red Cross relief activities
- Nepal Red Cross information department has been providing regular information briefings /press releases/ and a supply of photographs to national media representatives and organizations.
- Nepal Red Cross web site has been regularly updated to give the latest information on Nepal Red Cross relief activities. The Nepal Red Cross continues to follow the line of communication as stated in the co-ordination agreement between ICRC, Federation and Nepal Red Cross. External communications are being co-coordinated between the ICRC communication co-coordinators, Federation Information Manager and the Information Officer of the Nepal Red Cross.

### **National Society Capacity Building**

The Nepal Red Cross, the largest humanitarian organisation in the country had to respond immediately to the victims of this disaster. This was very challenging, as not only was the disaster widespread, there was the fluid political and internal armed conflict situation. This emergency operation provided the opportunity of image building as well as strengthening the capacity of the national head quarters for logistic management.

As a result of the relief operation, the Nepal Red Cross has 300 volunteers with the necessary rescue kits at the district and regional level. Two trucks have been purchased to carry the relief materials to the field. It has enhanced the capacity of the Nepal Red Cross for future relief operations. The Nepal Red Cross disaster management teams received various training to implement the programmes from the better programming point of view. The reporting and information dissemination capacity of the Society also increased with the support of the Regional Delegation.

### **Assessment and lessons learned**

The Nepal Red Cross formed a taskforce in the national headquarters, which had the overall responsibility for the operation, supported by the Federation and ICRC. The Nepal Red Cross District Chapters were responsible for the selection of beneficiaries using a standard format with selection criteria as developed by the Society's headquarters. The task force staff, volunteers and a Federation delegate carried out regular field visits jointly. The Nepal Red Cross taskforce, and the Federation delegate developed a questionnaire to facilitate the monitoring process.

The logistics activities were conducted in accordance with the comprehensive Nepal Red Cross requirements, through their 27 warehouses and depots, with daily updates to the national headquarters. The situation in the field was further evaluated through field visits and changes in the operation were made accordingly. These changes were mainly in the areas of the number of affected people to be provided with relief materials and changing demands in the house construction project.

The constraints faced during this operation are mentioned separately under each relevant section in this report.

In February, the Nepal Red Cross organized a two-day Orientation Workshop on the Implementation Process of the Rehabilitation/Reconstruction (RR) Programme 2002/2003 in Souraha, Chitwan.

The workshop attempted to show the connection between design and implementation and

commitment for a desirable result in the rehabilitation/reconstruction program within the planned time-frame.

The objectives of the workshop were to:

- Share information about the relief and rehabilitation programme among the staff members and volunteers;
- Discuss progress of the program;
- Provide information on technical and other aspects of the program;
- Increase participation of district chapter, sub-chapter and beneficiaries in the construction activities; and,
- Prepare a time-frame for the completion of houses.

Nepal Red Cross staff from all levels including senior management as well as volunteers participated along with representatives from the Federation.

As planned in the appeal, the Society also organized a two-day lessons learned workshop in Souraha, Chitwan, on 23-24 March 2003. The main aim of the workshop was to share the lessons learned among the districts and NHQ during the Flood and Landslides Relief Operation 2002/2003. The workshop also conducted a SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) of the Nepal Red Cross districts and national headquarters referring to the relief operation.

There were 72 participants including representatives from 18 district chapters, the Central Executive Committee, the Nepal Red Cross National Chairman, Secretary General, Joint Secretary General, and President of the Central Disaster Management Committee. Four members of the Federation's Regional Delegation were also present as observers.

Progress achieved during the relief operation, the relief operation timeline, problems faced and corrective measures applied were presented from the participating district chapters in the workshop. Mainly the workshop shared the important lessons learned through the Relief Operation 2002/2003. Strengths demonstrated through the operation included the availability and number of Nepal Red Cross volunteers, the National Society's rapid response and level of preparedness, and effective involvement of the ICRC and the Federation.

**Country:** Mr. Badri Khanal, Executive Director, the Nepal Red Cross e-mail; [badri@nrccs.org](mailto:badri@nrccs.org).  
Phone: 977 1 273 734/47; Fax: 977 1 271 915

**Regional:** John Tulloch, Regional Reporting Consultant, Phone: 91 11 685 86 71/72; Fax: 91 11 685 75 67. e-mail: [ifrcin141@ifrc.org](mailto:ifrcin141@ifrc.org), Alan Bradbury, Regional Programme Coordinator, Phone 91 11 685 8671/72, e-mail: [ifrcin23@ifrc.org](mailto:ifrcin23@ifrc.org)

**Secretariat:** Ewa Eriksson, Federation Desk Officer, Phone: 41 22 730 42 52; Fax: 41 22 733 0395; e-mail: [ewa.eriksson@ifrc.org](mailto:ewa.eriksson@ifrc.org) or Suzana Jekic, Federation Regional Assistant, Phone: 41 22730 43 53; Fax: 41 22 733 0395; e-mail: [susana.jekic@ifrc.org](mailto:susana.jekic@ifrc.org).

*Donors providing in-kind relief in response to large-scale emergencies are urged to contact the Federation's Logistics and Resource Mobilization Department to avoid any unnecessary delays in the clearance and delivery of emergency relief assistance.*

*All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.*

*This operation seeks to administer to the immediate requirements of the victims of this disaster.*

*Subsequent operations to promote sustainable development or longer-term capacity building will require additional support, and these programmes are outlined on the Federation's web site. For further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation web site at <http://www.ifrc.org>.*

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES**

Interim report	
Annual report	
Final report	x

**Appeal No & title: 23/2002 Nepal floods and landslides**  
**Period: 2002, 2003 up to Aug. provisional**  
**Project(s): PNP506**  
**Currency: CHF**

**I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL**

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Comments	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	2,472,000				
less					
Cash brought forward					
<b>TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT</b>	<b>2,472,000</b>				
<b>Contributions from Donors</b>					
American Government USAID (DGUSAID)	74,810				74,810
Australian Government (DGAU)	80,768				80,768
British Red Cross (DNGB)	38,439				38,439
Canadian Govt. Red Cross Aid Trust (DGNA01)	142,560				142,560
Danish Red Cross (DNDK)	18,168				18,168
DFID - British Government (DFID)	228,286				228,286
Donor - Unidentified (D000)	105				105
Finnish Red Cross (DNFI)	88,140				88,140
Japanese Red Cross (DNJP)	124,133				124,133
Monaco Red Cross (DNMC)	22,020				22,020
Netherlands Government (DGNL)	72,279				72,279
Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Cro (DGNN)	195,631				195,631
Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO)	21,737				21,737
Private Donors-online donations (DPOLD)	339				339
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE)	128,400				128,400
Swiss Government (DGCH)	400,000				400,000
Switzerland - Private Donors (DPCH)	1,050				1,050
 GERMAN - GOVT			218,225		218,225
 <b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,636,864</b>		<b>218,225</b>		<b>1,855,089</b>

**II - Balance of funds**

<b>OPENING</b>	
<b>CASH INCOME Rcv'd</b>	1,636,864
<b>CASH EXPENDITURE</b>	-1,621,156
	-----
<b>CASH BALANCE (1)</b>	15,708

(1) Funds reallocated to regional reporting

**Appeal No & title: 23/2002 Nepal floods and landslides**

Period: 2002, 2003 up to Aug. provisional

Project(s): PNP506

Currency: CHF

**III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures**

Description	APPEAL Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL Expenditures	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>						
Shelter & Construction	639,000					639,000
Clothing & Textiles	842,000					842,000
Food & Seeds	194,000					194,000
Water & sanitation	4,000					4,000
Medical & First Aid	1,000					1,000
Teaching materials						
Utensils & Tools	183,000					183,000
Other relief supplies			218,225		218,225	-218,225
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,863,000</b>		<b>218,225</b>		<b>218,225</b>	<b>1,644,775</b>
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles	58,000					58,000
Computers & Telecom equip.	21,000	5,326			5,326	15,674
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures	4,000	3,035			3,035	965
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>83,000</b>	<b>8,361</b>			<b>8,361</b>	<b>74,639</b>
<u>TRANSPORT &amp; STORAGE</u>	34,000	4,406			4,406	29,594
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>4,406</b>			<b>4,406</b>	<b>29,594</b>
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	67,000	69,028			69,028	-2,028
Personnel (national staff)	52,000	16,030			16,030	35,970
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>119,000</b>	<b>85,058</b>			<b>85,058</b>	<b>33,942</b>
<u>GENERAL &amp; ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts		12,513			12,513	-12,513
Travel & related expenses	20,000	11,169			11,169	8,831
Information expenses	23,000	74			74	22,926
Admin./general expenses	33,000	8,521			8,521	24,479
External workshops & Seminars	25,000					25,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>101,000</b>	<b>32,277</b>			<b>32,277</b>	<b>68,723</b>
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Programme management	167,000	66,625			66,625	100,375
Technical services	50,000	15,549			15,549	34,451
Professional services	55,000	17,249			17,249	37,751
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>272,000</b>	<b>99,423</b>			<b>99,423</b>	<b>172,577</b>
Operational provisions						
Transfers to National Societies		1,391,630			1,391,630	-1,391,630
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>2,472,000</b>	<b>1,621,156</b>	<b>218,225</b>		<b>1,839,381</b>	<b>632,619</b>

# Nepal floods and landslides

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 23/2002

## PLEDGES RECEIVED

29.08.2003

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
-------	----------	----------	------	-----------	------	---------

### CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				2'472'000	TOTAL COVERAGE 104.1%	
AMERICAN - GOVT/USAID		50'000	USD	73'110	05.12.2002	RECEIVED BY DELEGATION
AUSTRALIAN - GOVT		100'000	AUD	81'130	27.08.2002	
BELGIUM - GOVT		323'444	EUR	474'815	18.10.2002	BILATERAL: 10'000 FAMILY PARCELS & WATER PURIFICATION TABLETS OR DROPS
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID		98'040	GBP	225'119	23.08.2002	
BRITISH - RC		16'508	GBP	37'906	23.08.2002	
CANADIAN - GOVT		148'500	CAD	142'560	22.08.2002	
DANISH - RC		92'500	DKK	18'306	21.08.2002	
DANISH EMBASSY				60'000		BILATERAL
FINNISH - RC		60'000	EUR	88'188	14.08.2002	
ICRC				100'000		BILATERAL
JAPANESE - RC		82'700	USD	123'967	20.08.2002	
MONACO - RC		15'000	EUR	21'969		
NETHERLANDS - GOVT		50'000	EUR	73'400	03.09.2002	
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		1'078'749	NOK	216'257	20.11.2002	
PRIVATE DONORS				339	19.09.2002	
SPAIN - RC				9'080		BILATERAL
SWEDISH - GOVT		800'000	SEK	127'840	14.08.2002	RELIEF ITEMS, INCL. TRANSPORT & DISTRIBUTION COSTS
SWISS - GOVT /SDC				400'000	30.08.2002	
SWISS - RC				80'000	14.08.2002	BILATERAL
SWISS - PRIVATE DONOR				1'000	12.09.2002	
SWISS - PRIVATE DONOR				50	27.12.2002	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				2'355'036	CHF	95.3%

### KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
GERMAN - GOVT		149'000	EUR	218'225	27.08.2002	4'400 FAMILY KITS
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				218'225	CHF	8.8%

### ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	