

Nepal: Flood 2017

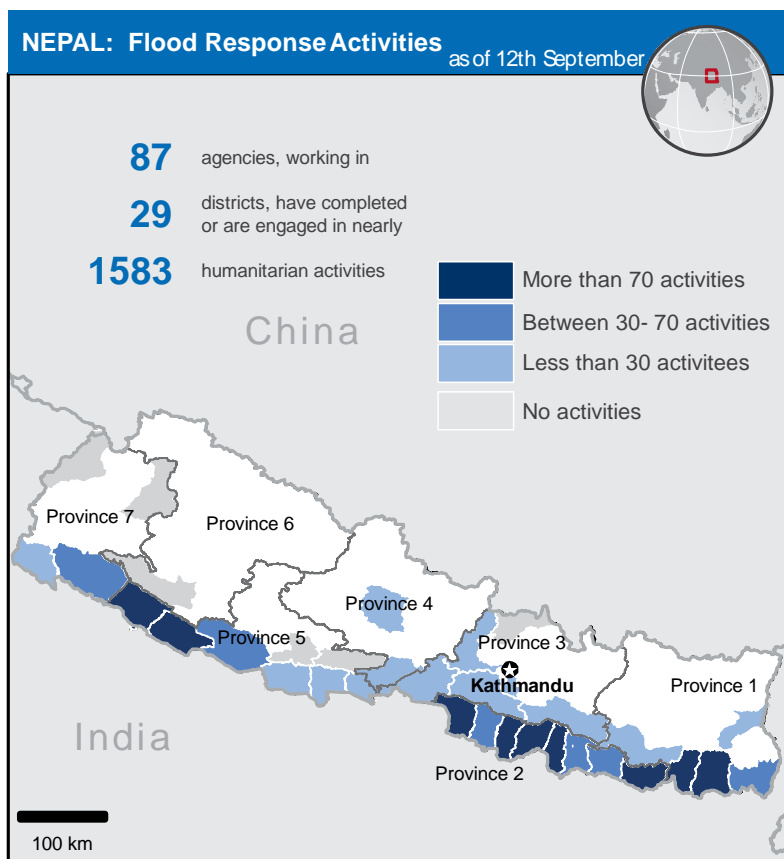
Office of the Resident Coordinator Situation Report No. 8
(as of 13 September 2017)



This report is produced by Office of the Resident Coordinator Nepal in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 7 to 13 September 2017.

Highlights

- The UN's Central Emergency Response Fund has allocated US\$4.8 million to flood response efforts in Nepal.
- To-date, over 1 million flood affected people have benefited from humanitarian assistance from 9 Clusters.
- Preparations for next week's elections in Province 2 have contributed to a slow-down of relief activities.
- Cluster specific detailed assessments are still ongoing.
- Repairs to damaged roads has eased access constraints.



Map Sources: Nepal Survey Department, IRA, Nepal HCT clusters - 12th Sep
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on 13th September, 2017

Situation Overview

43,000

Houses destroyed

192,000

Partially damaged houses

21,000

Families temporarily displaced

160

Dead

29

Missing

45

Injured

**all figures as per MoHA*

To-date humanitarian assistance has reached over 1 million flood affected people across nine different sectors. The Government of Nepal's cash-based distribution has begun, NPR 70 per person and per day, with more personnel being deployed to support local administrations to expedite distributions. (*Gaupalika* and *Nagarpalika*) Local elections in Province 2, have contributed to a slow-down of distribution efforts, with distribution rates at less than ten per cent.

Access to affected areas has improved markedly thanks to road repairs undertaken by the Government of Nepal.

Nearly 21,000 households are still displaced and flooding has exacerbated pre-crisis vulnerabilities. Landless Dalits who had reconstructed their homes along roadsides, remain particularly vulnerable, due to proposed efforts to widen roads.

Funding

The UN's Central Emergency Response Fund has allocated US\$4.8 million to flood response efforts in Nepal.

Donors have provided additional support to relief operations. National Red Cross societies from Australia, Bulgaria, Japan, and Korea have provided funding to the IFRC appeal. ECHO, Italy, and Canada have also contributed resources. The appeal for the International Federation of the Cross (IFRC) budgeted at CHF3.5 million is now 77% funded; this includes received monies (CHF920,000) plus "soft pledges".

Additional, contributions from the Governments of France, Australia, and others total more than US\$1.75 million. The Joint Response Plan continues to face major funding shortfalls

Humanitarian Response



Early Recovery

Needs:

- Support for the recommencement of livelihoods is needed. This includes small business and enterprise recovery, and cash assistance for restocking the livestock and agriculture inputs that were lost.
- Rapid restoration of essential community infrastructure such as roads, small bridges, and culverts are needed to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance.
- The Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MOFALD) has received data of the flood's impact on local infrastructure and public buildings in Jhapa, Dhanusa, Morang, and Parsa. Data from other districts are being collected.
- There have been reports of chemical leakages from industries based in the Terai; there is a need for detailed analysis of the impact of incidents on local environments and eco-systems.

Response:

- Mapping of Early Recovery interventions are ongoing. Updates on planned early recovery interventions in 11 districts (Rautahat, Saptari, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Sunsari, Parsa, Kailali, Dang, Banke, Nawalparasi and Makwanpur) from 6 partner agencies have been received, and will be analysed for 122,610 targeted beneficiaries

Gaps & Constraints

- District authorities and partner agencies face challenges for relief distribution due to the upcoming local elections scheduled on September 18 in Province 2.



Education

Response:

- On 12th September, the Cluster determined that there is no longer a need for Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) in flood affected districts.
- The Cluster will complete its detailed assessment by 20th September and will then analyze the needs of the schools.
- Cluster members continue to distribute educational materials from its stockpiles.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Variations in data is still a challenge at various levels. There are constraints related to compiling and analyzing the data gathered from the information provided by Resource Centers, District Education Offices, and Regional Education Directorates.
- There is a need for better coordination between the Education and WASH clusters at the district level as well as the national level to include school WASH repair and maintenance in WASH cluster response.

Funding Gap: US\$3 Million

**Food Aid****Needs:**

- It is estimated that more than 940,000 people in the flood affected districts are currently food insecure and requiring food assistance. Almost 300,000 people (58,300 households) were identified as critically food insecure (priority 1) in the prioritized VDCs across Bardiya, Banke, Parsa, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Siraha and Saptari districts. These are the people who need immediate food aid.

Response:

- The Food Aid Cluster has distributed food baskets (rice and pulses) to 20,691 households in Saptari, Rautahat, Banke, and Bardiya, and cash for immediate food needs to 5,536 households in Rautahat.
- The Food Aid Cluster is distributing food to an additional 3,309 households in four districts, and cash for immediate food needs to an additional 1,364 households in Rautahat.
- Other food security cluster partner INGOs have distributed food rations to more than 18,000 households in various districts.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The floods have had a huge impact on livelihoods, food security, and nutrition due to loss of lives, assets, housing, infrastructure – including water and sanitation – food stocks, and agricultural production.
- The floods will impact the harvest of the main staple foods as well as livestock, resulting in long-term food insecurity challenges. Those families that have completely lost their houses, food stock, and other properties will require food assistance for a longer period, including recovery support to restore their livelihoods.

**Agriculture****Needs:**

- The Ministry of Livestock Development (MOLD) estimates direct livestock losses and damages at NPR1.25 billion (12.5 Million USD).
- The Ministry of Agricultural Development (MOAD) estimates agriculture losses at NRS 5.85 billion (57 million USD) in 30 districts.

Response:

- MOAD has received clearance from the Ministry of Finance to proceed with the proposed recovery programme on fishery, storage facilities, fruits and vegetable seedlings, private nursery rehabilitation, seeds of cereal, pulses and oilseed crops, land reclamation, repair and maintenance of markets, small irrigation and animal shed infrastructure, and fertilizer and pesticides. The proposed cost is NRS 1.25 billion from the Government of Nepal.

- The Agriculture cluster has received a CERF grant to assist 7,000 families in two districts: Rautahat and Sarlahi. This grant will also be supporting the Saptari and Mahottari districts.
- The Cluster Lead has requested development partners to support the recovery and rehabilitation of the flood affected communities.

Gaps & Constraints:

- MOAD only covers 21% of the total needs in the agriculture sector, while the remaining 79% of the total needs are still unmet.



Health

Needs:

- Access to basic and comprehensive reproductive health services including safe delivery and anti-and post-natal care, and family planning services remains a challenge in flood affected areas.
- There is high demand to organize the reproductive health camps.

Response:

- The seventh Health Cluster Coordination Meeting was conducted on 9 September 2017 at Epidemiology Disease Control Division (EDCD), Department of Health Services (DoHS), chaired by the Director General of DoHS, Dr. Rajendra Pant. The meeting was attended by more than ten partners and key government officials.
- EDCD has deployed additional teams to visit highly flood-affected districts, with the aim to identify gaps in the recovery interventions within the districts.
- A team has been formed to prepare a comprehensive report that documents what has been learned regarding Health Sector Response in Nepal during the 2017 monsoon response. MoH has planned for a review of the interventions undertaken during the response.
- Health cluster partners were able to mobilize resources and supply medicines worth NPR 1.5 million to DoHS. In addition, the EDCD has procured medicines worth NPR 2 million.
- Assessment to intensify the routine immunization program in the flood affected districts has been undertaken by a delegation of Surveillance Medical Officers.
- The Health Cluster co-lead has continuously supported EDCD regarding information management, partner coordination and disease outbreak surveillance through the deputation of staff at EDCD.
- 17 reproductive health camps have been conducted in 5 districts (Sunsari, Saptari, Sarlahi, Mahottari and Rautahat), which have reached 8,936 people. It is anticipated that 23 camps will be completed by 15 September.
- Over 6.5, 8.5, and 8.5 sets of reproductive health kits (2A-10) worth NPR 2.8 million to district public health offices in Mahottari, Sarlahi, and Rautahat respectively. These prepositioned reproductive health kits have been distributed are sufficient to provide reproductive health services to approximately 40,000 of the affected population in each district.

Gaps & Constraints:

- New floods have created some difficulty arranging reproductive health camps as planned, especially in Rautahat.
- Reproductive health camps need to be completed before the elections and before the holiday period of Dashain.



Nutrition

Response:

- Nutrition Cluster members conducted a nutritional assessment of 10,257 children aged 6-59 months among them 620 (6.0 per cent among the screened) children have been identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 1,751 (17.1 per cent among the screened) have been identified with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

- Distribution of 200 MT of fortified super flour to 66,700 children, pregnant and lactating women (total target of children aged 6-23 months: 35,800, pregnant and lactating women: 30,900) in 13 flood affected districts has been completed.
- Treatment of children aged 6-59 months with SAM in flood affected districts through existing outpatient therapeutic centers (OTCs) and Nutrition Rehabilitation Homes (NRH) is ongoing. So far, around 2,584 children are under treatment of SAM.
- Nutrition Cluster, through the 'Suahaara' programme, has scaled up management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in four flood affected districts; Rupendehi, Banke, Dang and Kailali.
- Messages to improve breast feeding and complementary feeding practices have been continuously broadcasted from 58 local FM stations in 18 flood affected districts.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Supplementary food for management of MAM and for pregnant and lactating women.
- Major shortfall of therapeutic food to treat 15,000 SAM cases.
- Micro-nutrient Powder – the Cluster lacks supplies to reach all children aged 6-23 months in flood affected districts.

Funding gap

- To-date the Cluster has received US\$1,240,000 out a required US\$8 million.



Protection

Response:

- 3,597 individuals (1,235 children, 1,805 women and 557 men) have been provided with psychosocial support services.
- 4,418 dignity kits were provided to women and adolescent girls.
- Eight female friendly spaces (FFS) are in operation in Kailali, Morang, Sunsari, Siraha, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Dang and Bardiya catering the needs of 450 pregnant, lactating women and adolescent girls.
- Thirteen child friendly spaces (CFS) are in operation in seven affected districts.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Insufficient dignity kits and nutritious food to meet the caseload of affected pregnant and lactating women. Dignity kit distributions need to be completed as much as possible before the election and Dashain.
- Loss of civil documentation (e.g. birth registration, citizen- ship documents, land certificates etc.) poses an obstacle, to access essential services and compensation

Funding Gap:

- To-date the Cluster has received US\$303,479 out a required US\$900,000.



Shelter

Needs:

- Recovery planning in the Cluster will require the completion of sector specific detailed needs assessment.
- Affected communities are increasingly requesting corrugated iron sheets as well as blankets and mosquito nets, according to information obtained via Displacement Tracking Matrix.
- Shelter kits are required for repairing/maintenance of partially damaged HHs.

Response:

- More than 46,000 fully and partially affected households have been supported by the Shelter Cluster.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Municipality/Rural Municipality data is difficult to obtain.
- Private sector information is unavailable.
- Distribution in Province 2 remains challenging.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Response:

- Rehabilitation for water supply systems and sanitation facilities continues in affected districts by government and cluster members.
- Hygiene promotion is continuing by cluster members in affected districts, as concern for public health remains high, particularly for the prevention of water borne disease.
- A Joint Monitoring Visit by the national WASH Cluster has been agreed and will take place in early October.
- The Cluster is continuing its immediate response to the most affected areas. The Cluster has been able to provide 2,119,270 water purification tablets, 24,293 hygiene kits and 17,425 buckets benefitting 342,645 beneficiaries (68,529 households).
- The JRPs shared among the Development Partners Group for an update and response support.

Gaps & Constraints:

- 429,937 people have yet to be reached, compared to the target population of 800,000. The CERF contribution will be able to reach 370,063 affected people (68,325 households).

Funding Gap:

- To-date the Cluster has received US\$1,000,000 out a required US\$8 million.

Coordination

On 12 September, the Home Minister Chaired a meeting of the 'Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee' (CNDRC). At this meeting the CNDRC announced plans to design a prototype flood resistant house and prepare an estimate of the reconstruction costs. MoHA aims to begin a programme of establishing flood resistant houses soon which it aims to complete by March 2018.

On 10 September 2017, a Cluster lead and co-leads meeting was chaired by the Joint Secretary (Disaster Management Division) of MoHA. The meeting requested that all the Cluster leads submit the cluster specific assessment report to the National Emergency Operation Center of MoHA, and all the Cluster leads and co-leads are requested to submit the details of the Early Recovery Plan to MoHA through their respective Cluster leads.

On 8 September 2017, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) was convened and review the ongoing response by the humanitarian partners, and the cluster co-lead and thematic working groups provided update on their respective sectors.

Cash Coordination

The Cash Coordination Group (CCG) presented the objectives, mandate and future plan at the Social Protection Task Team (SPTT) meeting on 7 Sept. As per the suggestion from SPTT Chair (DFID), CCG is in the process of mapping the policies (Laws, Acts, Guidelines, Policies, Plan, Program and Projects) pertaining to 'social security and social protection in Nepal'. The first draft is expected to be completed by the end of September.

Inter-Cluster Gender in Humanitarian Action Task Team

Needs:

- Ensure the equitable and safe distribution of relief, provision of services and dissemination of information to affected populations of all genders, ages and diversities, and provide targeted support to the most

vulnerable and marginalized populations including single women, female headed households, pregnant and lactating women, as well as Dalit persons, LGBTI persons, children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

- Ensure clear communication and consultations with affected populations of all genders, ages and diversities regarding (1) relief and recovery support and services, including locations for distributions, and (2) plans for temporary shelter options and shelter rehabilitation options before, during and after closures of flood shelters in schools.
- Information on key gender risks, needs and capacities of affected and displaced populations - across sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, ethnicity/caste and other social diversities – to be collected through ongoing and planned assessments.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Lack of shelter, or unsafe shelter, is reportedly exposing women and children, in particular single women, to additional protection risks. Further, women, especially single women and female headed households (22% of affected households), are reportedly facing additional workload burdens due to increased responsibilities for care work of elderly, children, sick and differently abled members of their families and communities. This is having negative implications on their mental and physical health, as well as reducing their time available for resting, income generation, and accessing relief and recovery support and information. Women, children and the most vulnerable and marginalized groups, including single women, should be targeted for shelter support.

Background on the crisis

Beginning Friday, 11 August 2017 Nepal has experienced its worst rains in 15 years, resulting in large scale impacts on life, livelihood and infrastructure across 35 of Nepal's 75 districts: Panchthar, Illam, Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Saptari, Siraha, Dhanusa, Mahottari, Sarlahi, Rautahat, Bar, Parsa, Chitwan, Makwanpur, Lalitpur, Sindhuli, Nawalparasi, Palpa, Kapilbastu, Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, Surkhet, Salyan and Kalikot. This emergency comes at a time when Nepal is already struggling to recover from the 2015 earthquake, with much reconstruction and recovery work still to be done. Five of the current flood affected districts are also earthquake affected districts, while four of the current flood affected districts were affected by large scale flooding in 2014, and have yet to fully recover.

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