

Nepal: Flood 2017

Office of the Resident Coordinator Situation Report No. 4

(as of 21 August 2017)



This report is produced by Office of the Resident Coordinator Nepal in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 19 to 21 August 2017.

Highlights

- Initial Rapid Assessments (IRA) have been completed in 24 districts.
- A total of 1.7 million people are reported to be affected, of whom nearly 461,000 people (91,400 families) have been displaced from their homes.
- Communities in Rautahat, Banke, Bardiya, Mahottari, Dhanusa and Saptari districts remain inaccessible by road.
- Biratnagar airport is now operational during day-light hours.
- As reported on 18th August, the Government of Nepal has welcomed assistance from friendly governments, organisations and interested individuals.



Map Sources: UNCS, Nepal Survey Department, Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and NRCS. 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 21 August, 2017

Situation Overview

65,000

Houses destroyed
*as per IRA

1.7m

People affected
* as per IRA

461,000

People temporarily displaced
* as per IRA

143

Dead
*as per MoHA

30

Missing
*as per MoHA

43

Injured
*as per MoHA

According to the IRA process which was undertaken in 24 districts, 1.7 million people have been affected by monsoon flooding. The worst affected districts - with the highest caseloads of impacted persons - are Saptari (6489,945 people), Rautahat (266,486 people), Mahottari (200,000 people), Bardiya (134,804 people) and Sunsari (75,207 people).

Results from the IRA also show that almost 65,000 homes have been destroyed and 460,809 people displaced. In the 24 districts where the IRA was completed, 80 schools and 10 health posts have been destroyed by the floodwaters.

While many roads have reopened and Biratnagar airport is now operational during daylight, according to data from the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System, more than 50 villages remain inaccessible by road.

Weather conditions continue to improve with light to moderate rains predicted in the coming 24 hours, according to Nepal's Meteorological Forecasting Division.

Funding

On 16 August 2017, the Prime Minister's Disaster Relief Fund released US \$10 million to the Central Disaster Relief Fund at the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA). The total amount committed to the flood response is approximately US \$11.3 million.

The Government of India has pledged support in kind and cash amounting to approximately US \$ 3.9 million and the People's Republic of China has pledged US \$ 1 million in support of the flood response.

Humanitarian Response



Early Recovery

Needs:

- Ministry of Livestock Development reports immediate need for safe disposal of dead livestock.

Response:

- Mapping of Early Recovery interventions by Cluster partners initiated.



Education

Needs:

- 80 schools across 24 districts have been destroyed by flooding and a further 710 have sustained damage of varying severity (IRA).
- Schools continue to be used as temporary shelters in flood affected districts according to the Department of Education (DoE).
- 236,000 children of school going age have been impacted by flooding (DoE).
- Need for education materials and text-books for different grades in affected districts.

Response:

- Education Cluster mobilizing education materials from Cluster members' stockpiles (where needed) and government will take responsibility for re-distributing textbooks in the affected schools/districts.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Differences between cluster partners with regards to temporary learning centres identified. The DoE will work to bring about uniformity in response strategies.
- An improvement in inter-cluster coordination between Camp Coordination & Camp Management, Shelter and Education is required in order to facilitate the re-opening of schools presently being used as temporary shelters.



Emergency Telecommunications

Needs:

- Cluster partners deploying to the field are requested to update the Cluster lead about specific ETC requirements in flood-affected areas.

Response:

- 98% of GSM services provided by Nepal Telecom and Ncell are now functional.
- Internet access is now largely restored across affected districts following works to repair fiber-optic cables etc.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Mobile phone services facing difficulties in specific flood-affected areas across the Terai belt.

**Food Security****Needs:**

- The Nepal Food Security Monitoring System estimates that 940,000 people in flood-affected areas are food insecure of which 300,000 people (including young children) require urgent food aid.

Response:

- Government has provided initial package of ready to eat food (beaten rice, puffed rice, biscuits, noodles, sugar) and regular food (daal, rice) in a number of districts including Jhapa, Morang, Siraha, Sarlahi, Rautahat, Bara, Parsa, Chitwan, Banke, Baridya, Dang.
- Food cluster members have provided food items for seven days (rice, lentils, oil, salt, beaten rice, noodles) to 500 families in Kailali district.
- In Jhapa, Morang and Sunsari, cluster partners have provided immediate food support to 10,000 families.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Cluster stockpiles are insufficient to meet estimated need as the caseload is very high. Additional food stocks will be required soon.

**Health****Needs:**

- Floods and landslides have affected an estimated 112,500 women of reproductive age, including 8,694 pregnant women.
- Ten health posts non-functioning due to flood damage. Services continuing in temporary locations.
- Preparedness for potential disease outbreak is needed including for disease surveillance and the continued supply of essential medicines to health centres.

Response:

- 39 public hospitals, 109 primary health care centers and 1,554 health posts are providing services in affected areas.
- Department of Health has mobilized five rapid response teams from central level, five from regional level and 30 from district level for coordination and response support.
- Regional Medical Stores, Epidemiology and Disease Control Division and Logistics Management Division are supplying the medicine to districts and hospitals for response.
- Cluster members have distributed hygiene kits, sanitary pads, NFI kits, water purifiers, water floc/disinfectant, mosquito nets, hygiene kits and Oral Rehydration Salts in various affected districts.
- Coordination at district level is ongoing to ensure the availability of reproductive health supplies. Cluster supporting district level coordination and surveillance (through WHO Emergency District Support officers and Surveillance Medical Officers).

Gaps & Constraints:

- Lack of availability of basic and comprehensive reproductive health services including safe delivery and anti-and post-natal care.
- Outbreak preparedness plan to be finalized with support from partners, based on vulnerability mapping.
- Transportation of affected people to health facilities is a major problem due to inaccessibility of roads.

**Logistics****Needs:**

- No gaps in storage, transport, fuel supply.
- All major highways have re-opened, but there are several sections where only one-way traffic is possible.

- Regular fuel supply from India has resumed, Nepal Oil Cooperation has substantial fuel reserves in all depots.

Response:

- District Disaster Relief Committee is using trucks of security forces for transport in the east, and District Lead Support Agency (DLSA) and NRCS transport support in the west.



Nutrition

Needs:

- Findings 14 flood-affected districts show that on average 6.8 per cent of children are suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 18.9 are suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), compared with national average of 1.8 per cent and 7.9 per cent respectively.

Response:

- Targeted districts - Bardiya, Banke, Dang, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Dhanusha, Saptari, Sunsari and Morang - received the first batch of wheat-soya blend supplies from Central Medical Warehouse, Pathalैया.
- Mass communication campaign on promotion, protection and support for breastfeeding broadcasting in 18 flood-affected districts.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Insufficient supplementary food to prevent and treat MAM amongst infants and pregnant and lactating women. As well as insufficient ready to use therapeutic food to treat severe acute malnutrition.
- No dedicated funds available to resource emergency nutrition interventions.



Protection

Needs:

- Protection services for vulnerable people including pregnant and lactating women, including safe houses and female friendly spaces.
- Gender based violence (GBV) and trafficking prevention and responses activities.
- Psychosocial support for women, girls and vulnerable people.

Response:

- Cluster partners have delivered 2,498 tarpaulins, 2,537 bed nets, 507 blankets, 149 sets of children's clothing, 210 sets of women's clothing and 900 hygiene kits to the affected districts. 2,424 dignity kits and 3,759 baby kits are also being distributed in the affected areas.
- Public service announcements on the prevention of trafficking, psychosocial support, GBV and Child Protection are currently being aired through 64 radio stations in 18 affected districts in four languages.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Insufficient dignity kits and nutritious food for pregnant and lactating women.
- Loss of civil documentation (e.g. birth registration, citizenship documents, land certificates etc.) poses an obstacle, to access essential services and compensation.



Shelter

Needs:

- Almost 461,000 people have been displaced from their homes with nearly 65,000 destroyed houses across 24 districts.
- Mosquito nets and mattresses required across flood-affected districts.

Response:

- Government of Nepal has dispatched more than 70,000 tarpaulins across affected districts.
- Cluster partners have also provided in excess of 50,000 tarpaulins, 4,000 NFI sets plus other materials.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The Shelter Cluster lacks resources (in-kind and financial) to adequately address the extent of identified needs.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene****Needs:**

- Hygiene kits especially for pregnant and lactating mothers.
- Aqua-tabs, hygiene kits, piyush and buckets identified as immediate needs.

Response:

- Distribution of hygiene kits to nearly 10,000 families, water purification tablets to 26,000 families amongst other items has begun in 16 affected districts (Banke, Bara, Bardiya, Dang, Dhanusa, Jhapa, Kailali, Mahottari, Morang, Parsa, Rautahat, Saptari, Sarlahi, Siraha, Sunsari and Udayapur).
- The Cluster is prioritizing the supply of water purifiers, hand-pump, pipes, and intake repairs, to restore the supply of safe drinking water to affected areas.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Deficit of 10,000 hygiene kits.

**Camp Coordination and Camp Management****Response:**

- The Cluster has deployed three teams to Morang, Sunsari, Saptari, Siraha and Rautahat to identify suitable sites, which will be followed by camp design.

General Coordination

The Government of Nepal Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) is leading the response efforts and has activated the cluster system and the Emergency Response Preparedness plan. The Humanitarian Country Team is regularly meeting in support of the government response to fill gaps where needed, and the Resident Coordinator's Office is coordinating. All clusters are regularly convening. Respective Ministries and Department are leading the clusters nationally, and respective District line agencies are leading the district level clusters with District Disaster Relief Committees (DDRCs).

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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