

*This report was issued by UN OCHA Nepal. It covers the period from October 9 - 12 2009.*

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Total number of reported deaths due to flooding and landslides in Mid and Far West regions has reached 58, with 9 people missing and 29 injured;
- Assessments are ongoing, however, estimates suggest approximately 2,600 families displaced in the MWR/FWR; and over 18,000 families affected;
- The damages suffered include: loss and/or damage to personal property, food stores, livestock, paddy fields, houses, drinking water sources, and school supplies;
- Flood related health problems are beginning to emerge, and two children have died (in Achham and Banke) due to post-flood illnesses;
- Rescue efforts and response has been hampered in the Hills due to road and infrastructural damage;
- DDRCs in most districts have mobilized clusters to gather information about the scope and impact;
- DDRCs have the capacity to respond to the immediate needs in most districts, however, additional food assistance may be required in the next few weeks; and
- Due to Tihar holiday, the capacity of some relief organizations will be reduced next week.

## I. Situation Overview

Many of the people displaced by the floods and the landslides have started returning home, and in Banke, Bardiya, and Kanchanpur, for example, most of the families have already gone back. However, the humanitarian impact is expected to be felt for a long time. Thousands of people have lost all their belongings and food stores, including crop seeds for the next planting season. Many paddy fields are still submerged in water, and large areas of harvested crops were washed away. In Kailali, Kanchanpur, Banke and Bardiya, there is an estimated 15-40 percent loss in paddy crops, and many livestock were also lost. Infrastructure such as bridges and roads has been partially or completely destroyed.

Emergency food is a major need of flood and landslide affected families over the coming three months. In addition, as many water taps are contaminated, access to clean drinking water has become problematic in certain affected areas. Road repair is also needed, especially in hilly/mountainous and rural areas. In addition, the impact of these floods is further exacerbated by the fact that this is the third flood for 2009 (the other two being in August and September), and that some of the needs created by the big floods/landslides in September 2008 still haven't been addressed. Many families are therefore vulnerable due to the compounded effects of the floods/landslides. In mountain districts such as Achham, Bhajang and Bajura, the rains have further depleted food supplies that were already badly affected by this winter's droughts. The Home Minister visited several districts in the region.

### District overview<sup>1</sup>

District	Disaster Event	People			Displaced Families <sup>2</sup>	Affected Families	House Destruction
		Dead	Missing	Injured			
Kanchanpur	Flood	3	1		76	2,500	150 complete 850 partial
Kailali	Flood	2		1	500	12,214	21 complete
Doti	Landslide	6		15	226	295	140 complete 246 partial
Achham	Landslide	16	2		258	258	4 complete
Dadeldhura	Landslide	12		2	15	15	2 complete 13 partial
Baitadi	Landslide	4		9	65	108	65 complete 31 partial
Bhajang	Landslide	8	2		58		
Bardiya	Flood	2				390	
Banke	Flood	2			1,456	2,683	
Dang	Flood	3	2	2			
Jumla	Flood		2				
<b>Total</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2,654</b>	<b>18,463</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Information from DDRC and NRCS. Assessments are ongoing, and most DDRCs expect to have more specific information by 14 October.

<sup>2</sup> Displaced families have started to return and the figures will reduce in the coming days.

### **Additional information from the districts:**

- **Kailali** – Terai district hardest hit by the floods. The most affected Village Development Committees (VDCs) are: Lalbojhi, Narayanpur, Dhansinghpur, Thapapur, Joshipur, Hasauliya, Fulbari, and Krishnapur. In Narayanpur and Dahnsinhpur, 10 families are living in the schools and in other public facilities. In Narayanpur alone, an estimated 44 houses have been completely damaged by the floods. In Khailad VDC, 47 flood displaced families are living in the Kurkle forest. Apart from these households, however, most of the displaced people have returned to their place of origin. According to the NGO BASE estimates, in 6 of Thapapur's 8 wards, 50-80 percent of students have lost their schoolbooks in the floods. They further estimate that c. 500 *bigha* of crop damage in Lalbhoji, and that in Thapapur ward 4, 95 percent of paddy crops have been washed away.
- **Kanchanpur** – The most affected VDCs are Baisebichuwa, Tribhuwanbasti, Parasan, Kalika, Rampur Bilaspur, and Beldandi. Most of those displaced by the floods have returned to their original homes. However, people displaced by the September 2009 floods in Belkunda, Krishnapur VDC, are still living in temporary shelter in the forest.
- **Accham** – The most affected VDCs are Patakot and Sidheswor. Houses, cowsheds and school buildings were reportedly completely and partially damaged. In addition, 40-50 livestock died in the landslides, crops were badly damaged, and fertile land was damaged in many places. Cold/cough and high fever are emerging health concerns.
- **Dadeldhura** – 15 families have been displaced due to partial damage to their homes.
- **Doti** – There is still limited or no vehicle movement in affected areas. Exposure related colds, coughs, and fever are emerging health concerns.
- **Baitadi** – Shivanath and Maldehi VDC are most the worst hit of 14 affected VDCs according to NRCS.
- **Bardiya** – Two people have died: one in Thakudwara VDC, and one in Rajapur VDC. Some of the most affected VDCs are on the Rajapur delta and include: Rajapur, Neulapur, Bhimapur, Suriyapatawa, KhailiChandrapur, Manau, Dhodhari, Patabhar, and Dhadawar. In the flood affected VDCs, many families' food stores have been contaminated, damaged or washed away, and the risk of food-borne disease is high. Local people have told NRCS that the flooding in the Karnali River was one of the worst they have seen in 25 years. Seven IDP camps have been set up (two in Dhodhari VDC, one in Kharichandanpur, two in Daulatpur, one in Suriyapatawa, and one in Patabhar). Initially there were 350-400 families in Khairichandanur and 200-250 in Daulatpur alone, according to the Chief District Officer (CDO). However, many families have started returning it is expected that most will be able return home by Tihar weekend.
- **Bhajang** - 30-40 animals have died, and most of the crops were covered and destroyed by mud. Four of the injured had to be evacuated by helicopter.
- **Bajura** – The rainfall affected several VDCs, in particular: Gudukhati, Barhabis, Kuldevmandau, Kailas Mandau, Aatichaur, Jugada, Chhatara, Toli, Kanda and Jaya Bageshwari. According to PEACEWIN, the paddy crops have been badly damaged and the rain has washed away agricultural land. Many sections of road are damaged and transport stopped. 6km road section from Safe to Betalmandu and Betalmandu to Martadi remain blocked due to landslides.
- **Rukum** - Paddy crops were badly damaged in eastern VDCs (Gotamkot, Syalapakha, Sisle, Mahat, Tapasere, Pawang and Jang). Roads remain damaged in many locations, affecting food supplies.
- **Darchula** - Landslides completely damaged roads in many locations but mainly on the Gokuleshwor to Darchula section.

## **II. Humanitarian Needs and Response**

**Note:** The following information is based on what has been collected to date, and is not intended to be an exhaustive list of assistance provided.

### **Response Overview**

In the early stages of the floods, Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) provided rescue items such as life jackets, tubes, and a rope to the police, Armed Police Force (APF), Nepal Army (NA), and the Maoist Army. Since then, District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC) meetings have been initiated in most affected districts, though the speed of cluster mobilization has varied from district to district. The DDRC of Bhanjang has reportedly approved a decision to provide NPR 55,000 to each family of the deceased. In some districts, the relief delivery process has been delayed due to lack of accurate information; lack of technical knowledge regarding emergency relief processes; recent turnover of line agency staff members (including CDOs), and coordination challenges between the various district level actors.



Children Receiving Support (Save the Children)

## Cluster Overview

### Food and Nutrition

- **Needs:**
  - Immediate, balanced food for flood affected people whose food stores were washed away/contaminated;
  - Some malnourished children reported in flood affected VDCs during the rapid assessment.
- **Response**
  - The NRCS has distributed Ready To Eat Food (RTEF) - beaten rice, sugar, noodles, rice, lentils, vegetable oil, and salt - to 4,000 families in Kailali, for 300 families in Banke, to affected families in Bardiya, and to 80 families in Achham.
  - Save the Children (SC) has provided 15 days food support to the landslide affected people in Accham District.
  - The DDRC in Kailali will supply food assistance (rice, lentils, salt, and oil) to 8,250 families for 7 days. It is requesting WFP and other relief organizations for assistance in covering the food needs following that period;
  - Care-Nepal will provide 50 families in Dadeldhura with food assistance of rice, lentils, cooking oil and salt worth NPR 60,000.
- **Gaps**
  - While immediate food needs are being addressed, many people's entire food stores and paddy crops have been destroyed, raising questions about continued assistance when the RTEF and other food packets run out;
  - There is little information about needs in some of the mountain districts, especially Darchula;
  - So far, people have only received RTEFs, and so some of their nutritional needs may not have been met. In the planned food packets, there are no provisions for vegetables;
  - So far, there is no assessment of malnourishment rates amongst affected children;
  - Logistical challenges in reaching districts such as Dadeldhura and Accham may make distribution of essential food items difficult.

### Agriculture

- **Needs:**
  - Immediate need for seeds (especially wheat) for the winter planting season;
  - Compensation to replace lost livestock;
  - Provisions for use of alternative land for those who own or use the land that has been washed away.
- **Response:**
  - The District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) and the District Livestock Services Office (DLSO) are collecting the information on crop loss and damage to agriculture lands;
  - FAO has deployed an agriculture assessment team to Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchapur;
- **Gaps:**
  - According to FAO, immediate seed support to farmers is necessary to prevent a food crisis in 2010.
  - Challenges in determining level of need, and distributing aid accordingly;
  - To date, few provisions have been made for injured or lost livestock and damaged land.

### Health

- **Needs:**
  - First aid services to remote and isolated areas, as well as those cut off by the landslides;
  - Stock of medicines and trained health workers to respond to cases of water borne disease, skin disease and eye infections;
  - Immediate response to emerging health issues in flood/landslide-affected areas.
- **Response:**
  - In Kailali and Achham the District Health Officer (DHO) has asked all the Health Posts and Sub-Health Posts to be on standby to respond the health needs in the flood affected areas, and has been mobilized teams to the most affected area to prevent possible outbreaks.
  - CARE Nepal has provided logistical support for one week to Kanchanpur DHO movement of medical teams (worth NPR 40,000);
  - SC has provided a list of medicines that can be distributed in case of need and logistical support (NPR 75,000) in Kailali. In Kanchanpur, SC provided medicine support (NPR. 100,000) available through its partner NNSWA, and has mobilized three teams supplied with medicines to flood-affected areas;
  - BASE and District Public Health Officer Officer (DPHO) have mobilized health teams in the former



Destroyed House, Tikapur municipality, Kailali (OCHA)

Kamaiya settlements in Ratnapur and Pabera VDCs, Kailali district.

• **Gaps:**

- Special health care for the pregnant, lactating mothers and children including infants;
- Lack of medicine stocks (for example, in Kanchanpur);
- Lack of mobile health teams (for example, in Kailali);
- Challenges distributing medicines to affected areas.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

• **Needs:**

- Chlorination of contaminated water sources;
- Temporary latrines near settlements for displaced families.

• **Response:**

- UNICEF has Aquatabs for 10,000 families for 10 days, washing materials for 5,000 families, and 6,000 health and hygiene kits, which it is making available as needed.
- Water sanitation and hygiene promotion activities were carried out in camps and settlements;
- In Kailali, UNICEF is supporting purification materials and SC is providing water filter cloth for 1,200 families and water container for a 2,000 families.

• **Gaps:**

- Lack of a distribution system for WASH materials;
- Need for awareness campaigns on use of water purification materials provided.

Education

• **Needs:**

- Assistance with reconstruction of destroyed or damaged schools (Beldad, Tikapur Municipality, and in Kailali district, a school completely collapsed due to the flood);
- Replacement of school materials, books, and uniforms which were damaged in the floods;
- Schools in affected areas are being used as shelters for the displaced, which has not caused any disruptions in children's schooling as they are closed for the holidays. If the situation were to persist, however, it may have an impact on their schooling.



Completely damaged School in Tikapur Municipality Ward-2 (OCHA)

• **Response:**

- Education assessment is ongoing.
- SC is working with BASE and Community Support Group (CSG) for protection and education support in six most affected VDCs of Kailali (Dhangsingpur, Narayanpur, Thapapur, Joshipur, Lalbhaji, and Bhajani).

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**Gaps**

- For the moment, it seems that the education needs can be addressed by the District Education Office (DEO) and relief organizations.

Shelter/NFIs

• **Needs:**

- Temporary shelter for those displaced (especially those staying in the forest, and in schools once the schools resume);
- Assistance in reconstruction of partially and completely damaged houses, shops, and animal sheds.

• **Response:**

- CARE-Nepal will provide fourteen NFI packs (NRs. 63,000) and food items (NRs. 25,000) to the most affected families in Bajhang, and 36 (NRs. 162,000) NFI and FI (NRs. 30,000) packs in Achham;
- NRCS distributed 303 tarpaulins to the displaced families in Kailali and 50 in Banke, 23 NFI kits to affected families in Baitadi, 68 sets in Bardiya, 38 in Kanchanpur, 25 in Kailali, 35 NFI kits and tarpaulins to the affected families in Doti, 15NFRI kits (along with beaten rice and noodles) in Dadeldhura, and 70 in Achham;
- SC has provided NFRI support to 2,124 people including 736 children in Kailali. In Kanchanpur, it has prepared 600 family kits ready for distribution in four VDCs: Tribhuwan Basti, Parasan, Dhekhatbhuli and Shankarpur.

• **Gaps**

- According to the NRCS Kailali Chapter, they need 5,000 more NFI sets for distribution;

- There may be a gap in provision of safe shelter to those displaced, according to NRCS.

### Protection

#### • Needs:

- Protection measures for women and children in the shelters and other vulnerable situations;
- Assessment of protection needs of families still displaced from previous floods;
- Provisions for psychosocial needs of the people living in severely flood affected VDCs.

#### • Response:

- Health Camps targeting pregnant, lactating women and children in Nayaranpur, Dhansinghpur, Lalbhaji, Thapapur and Tikapur Municipality, Kailali district;
- In Kailali, WOREC is collecting the information on pregnant, lactating women, which will be compiled within 4 days;
- Base (supported by Save the Children) is providing 1500 baby kits in Kailali;
- NRCS, WOREC and WDO will mobilize the psychosocial counselors in the flood affected VDCs.



Displaced children in school, Dhansingpur VDC, Kailali (OCHA)

#### • Gaps

- Pregnant and lactating mothers' needs have not been addressed;
- Resources gap for the mobilization of the psychosocial counselor in the field.

### Multi-Sector Responses

- SC has planned to support 100 affected house holds in Achham with: 150 sets of baby packs, 200 sets of student pack and regular food (400 grams raw rice, 40 grams of lentil and a kg of salt per person per day) for 15 days for 600 individuals. Green vegetable will be provided by local communities and other partners.

### **III. Coordination**

The next Kailali DDRC meeting is scheduled for 15 October at 1500 hrs in the DAO meeting hall The DDRC has requested relief organizations for support in the respective sectors. Cluster meetings are also starting to be held by the respective line ministries to support coordination. DDRC and cluster meetings are being held in other districts as well.

The Association of International NGOs (AIN) members (SC, CARE, World Vision, Mercy Crops, Helvetas, Nepal Christian Relief Service etc.) have been meeting regularly in Dhangadhi to discuss support to the different sectors in the flood and landslide affected districts in far west.

UN-OCHA Nepalgunj is currently based in Dhangadhi and supporting meetings of the DDRC and cluster coordination as needed.

### **IV. Funding**

*All humanitarian partners are encouraged to inform OCHA Nepal of cash and in-kind contributions for the response by sending an email to Jenny Brav in the Nepalgunj Sub-office, [brav@un.org](mailto:brav@un.org).*

### **V. Contact**

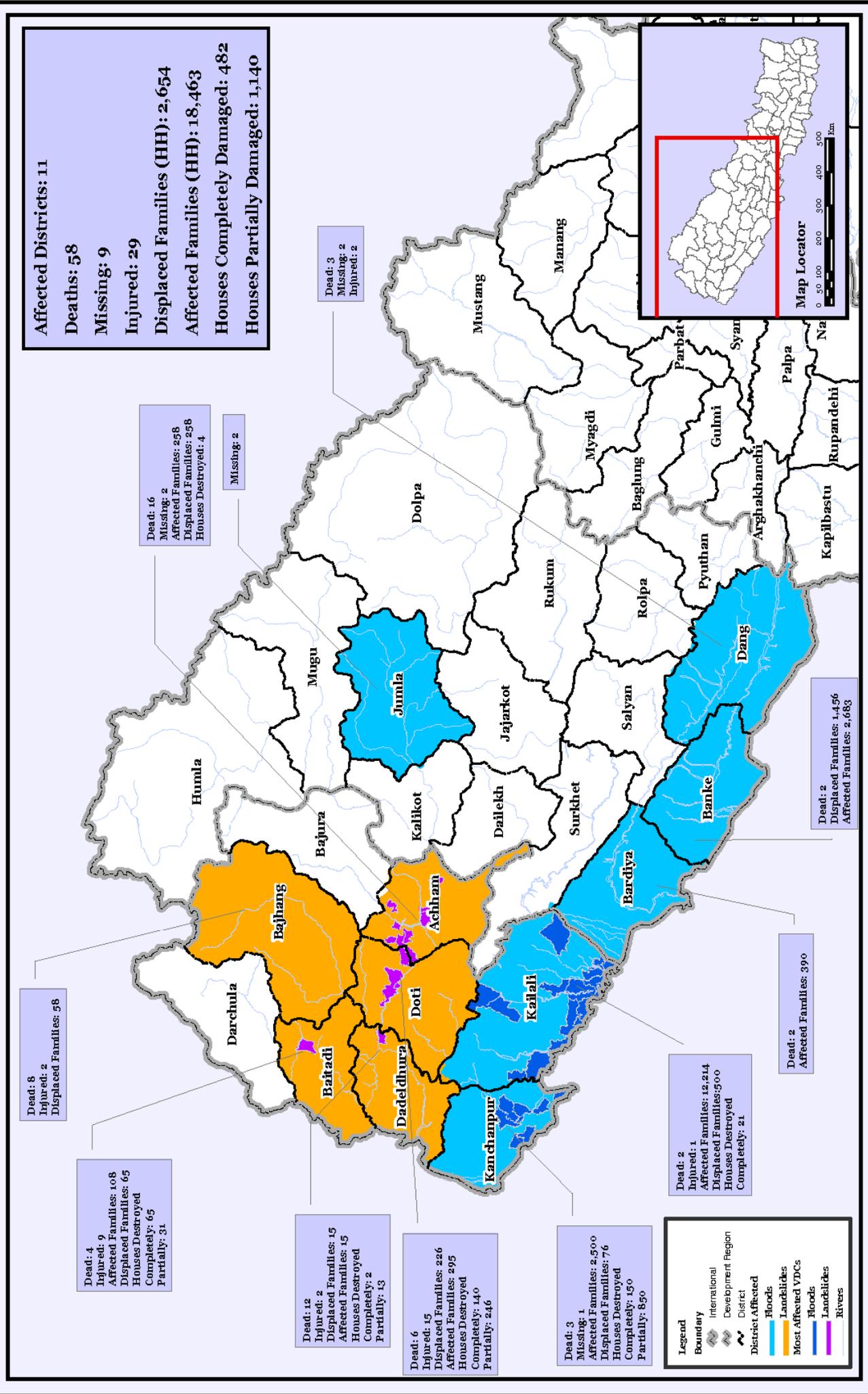
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For more information, please visit <http://www.un.org.np>

# Nepal : District Affected by Floods and Landslides in the Mid West and Far West Region (as of 13 Oct., 2009)



**Legend**  
 Boundary  
 International  
 Development Region  
 District  
 District Affected  
 Floods  
 Landslides  
 Most Affected VDCs  
 Floods  
 Landslides  
 Rivers

**Map Locator**  
 0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Km  
 0 10 20 40 Km  
 Nominal Scale at A4 : 1:2,000,000

**Disclaimers:**  
 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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**Data Source(s):** Field reports from NFCS, JINGOs and UN Boundaries - Department of Survey, Nepal

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