

## Nepal: Floods 2017

### Office of the Resident Coordinator Situation Report No. 6

(as of 30 August 2017)



This report is produced by the Office of the Resident Coordinator Nepal in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 24 - 30 August 2017.

## Highlights

- The majority of people temporarily displaced by the flooding have returned to their communities but in some instances they remain displaced from their homes and are living in makeshift shelters or with host families. According to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) 20,888 families remain temporarily displaced.
- There are still unmet shelter and health needs, with a particular need for shelter and non-food item kits to support the repair of houses and replace lost domestic items. Large water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs also persist with a concern over water-borne diseases.
- Urgent support is also required to enable affected households to re-start income generating activities notably in the agricultural sector.
- The Government of Nepal is now considering options for an in-depth recovery assessment.
- Local elections will take place, as planned, on 18<sup>th</sup> September in Province 2.

**43,433**

Houses destroyed  
\*as per MoHA

**191,717**

Partially damaged  
and destroyed  
houses  
\* as per MoHA

**20,888**

Families temporarily  
displaced  
\* as per MoHA

**159**

Dead  
\*as per MoHA

**29**

Missing  
\*as per MoHA

**45**

Injured  
\*as per MoHA

## Situation Overview

The majority of people temporarily displaced by flooding have returned to their communities but in some instances they remain displaced from their homes and require humanitarian support. Latest information from MoHA shows that nearly 21,000 families are still displaced – a marked reduction in comparison to data from the Initial Rapid Assessment. Information from MoHA also shows that 43,433 houses have been destroyed with 158,197 houses partially damaged. The differences in data from the IRA and that of MoHA now are likely due to improved information flows from local-level Government actors to Kathmandu.

Livelihood needs remains urgent notably for households who are reliant on agriculture.

The Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) reports that the 2017 monsoon has now “weakened” though monsoon conditions will not fully cease for some weeks. The DHM forecasts light rain showers in the next 24 hours with the likelihood of major rivers reaching flood warning levels predicted to be “low”.

## Funding

On 27 August, the Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee released almost US\$900,000 / NPR85 million to meet needs in Panchthar, Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Udayapur, Saptari, Siraha, Sarlahi, Sindhuli, Mahottari, Dhanusa, Rautahat, Bara, Banke, Bardiya and Bajura districts.

On Friday 25 August the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) released a Joint Response Plan budgeted at US\$41 million. The HCT is also developing a proposal to the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund. International donor support to Nepal for the floods is approximately US\$7 million.

# Humanitarian Response



## Education

### Needs:

- 1,958 schools are affected in 37 districts as of 28 August 2017.
- There remains an urgent need for teaching supplies, text-books, stationery etc. Damaged school infrastructure (waterlogging of classrooms, damaged WASH facilities etc.) is inhibiting the ability of schools to re-start.
- As of 28 August, schools are no longer being used as temporary shelters for displaced persons.

### Response:

- District Education clusters are activated in all affected districts and closely working with cluster members.
- The National Cluster agreed to use Cluster Specific District Assessment template from Disaster Assessment Guideline 2072 published by MoHA.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Accuracy of data is still a challenge, with huge variations in data from different education actors.
- Improved coordination is required between the Education and WASH clusters so the WASH facilities in schools are rehabilitated in a timely manner.



## Agriculture and Food Security

### Needs:

- The Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD) estimates livestock losses of US\$100 million according to data released on 30 August.
- Urgent livelihood restoration activities are needed by communities in the Terai who are vulnerable to acute food security challenges in the coming months.

### Response:

- MoAD has developed an 'Early Recovery Plan,' with US\$1.25 million currently allocated to address 30% of total needs in the sector.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- MoAD's 'Early Recovery Plan' faces major shortfall in funding (US\$2.5 million required out of US\$3.75 million).



## Health

### Needs:

- Support for rebuilding the health facilities damaged by floods is required.
- Replenishment of international medical kits including for the treatment of diarrhea and reproductive health services.

### Response:

- Cluster partners are supporting district level health officials in in Rautahat, Sarlahi, Banke and Bardiya.
- Ambulance services are now functioning in more than 15 districts thanks to accessible roads.

- Four health camps have been conducted in Jhapa district where more than 1,000 people have benefitted from health care provision to date.



## Nutrition

### Needs:

- 80,000 lactating women (with children aged 0-23 months) require counselling on exclusive breast-feeding.
- 200,000 women (with children aged 6-23 months) require counselling on timely and appropriate complementary feeding with breast-feeding.
- 15,000 children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition require urgent therapeutic feeding support.

### Response:

- Ongoing treatment of 2,300 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in 8 districts and 10 nutrition rehabilitation homes.
- Distributed 200 MT fortified super flour to 66,700 children, and 66,700 pregnant and lactating women in 11 flood affected districts
- Assessment of nutritional status of approximately 9,000 children aged 6-59 months in 18 districts.
- Broadcasting of messages regarding infant and young child feeding ongoing in 18 flood-affected districts through 58 local FM stations, targeting one million people.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Supplementary food for the management of moderate acute malnutrition: Huge gaps of supplementary food (for children aged 6-23 months children and pregnant and lactating women) for prevention of malnutrition; as well as supplies for treating children with SAM.
- Pipeline to receive 6,600 cartons RUTF for regular programme, however, this is insufficient to meet the needs of 15,000 children with SAM. Additional micro-nutrient Powder also required.
- The Cluster faces a funding shortfall of US\$7 million out of a required US\$8 million.



## Protection

### Needs:

- Protection services for vulnerable people (including pregnant and lactating women), including safe houses, female friendly spaces and child friendly spaces are still required.
- Prevention of and response to gender based violence (GBV) and trafficking, both of which have been identified as concerns in affected districts.
- Psychosocial support for women, girls and vulnerable people.
- Need for children's clothes, blankets for children, women and other vulnerable groups.

### Response:

- Protection cluster partners have delivered; 3,587 bed nets, 949 blankets, 341 children's kits, 1,573 dignity kits, 2,173 hygiene kits, 3,558 tarpaulin, 210 women's clothes to pregnant and lactating women.
- Six female friendly spaces have been established in Kailali, Morang, Sunsari, Siraha, and Dang to cater the needs of 450 pregnant, lactating women and adolescent girls. Child friendly spaces in the affected areas are in the process of being established.
- Psychosocial support has been provided to 811 people in Saptari, Dang and Rautahat.
- Public service announcements on the prevention of trafficking, psychosocial support, GBV and Child Protection is being aired through 64 FM stations in 18 affected districts in 4 languages.
- Pocket cards with protection messages and hotline numbers, including warnings about trafficking, are being widely distributed including reproductive health camps.

### Gaps & Constraints:

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

- Women, especially single women and female headed households (22% of affected households), are reportedly facing additional workload burdens due to increased gendered responsibilities for care work of elderly, children, sick and differently abled members of their families and communities. This is having negative implications on women's health and preventing their recovery.



## Shelter

### Needs:

- Some 64,000 households require non-food items (including essential domestic items).
- 120,000 households require shelter kits/ tarpaulins / toolkits to help them repair partially damaged houses.
- Lack of shelter, or unsafe shelter, is reportedly exposing women and children, in particular single women, to additional protection risks.

### Response:

- A 'Cluster Specific Detailed Assessment' for shelter being carried out in three districts: Banke, Bardiya and Jhapa and is planned in Dang. The Nepal Red Cross is leading a detailed household level assessment in 10 districts; Banke, Bardiya, Dang, Dhanusa, Bara, Sunsari, Siraha, Rupendehi, Kailali and Chitwan.
- More than 85,000 households have been provided with shelter support and a further 11,363 with NFIs.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- 76% of fully and partially Damaged HHs still require support.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Needs:

- Water supply systems such as tube wells and sanitation facilities require rehabilitation.
- Particularly vulnerable people including pregnant women require hygiene kits.

### Response:

- Distribution of materials such as hygiene kits, water purifiers etc. ongoing.
- To-date the Cluster has supported some 193,000 people with relief supplies.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Improvements in information management is needed with not all districts contributing to 4W.
- Improved coordination on planning for Cluster specific assessments is also needed.



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

### Needs:

- In Banke, there is need for CCCM support as people are living in temporary shelters.
- In Banke and Bardiya land tenure and other issues over access to and use of land are reported.

### Response:

- IOM is conducting site level assessments in two districts; Banke and Bardiya.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Resources constraints

# Coordination

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## Cash Coordination Group

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Cash Coordination Group (CCG) has compiled and updated its member list, and is finalizing the cash focal points from most of the humanitarian agencies working in Nepal. The next CCG meeting is scheduled to be held on 1 Sept, at Welthungerhilfe office in Kathmandu. CCG will be briefing the Social Protection Task Team (SPTT) on Nepal flood 2017 cash-based response updates on 7 August, and to next HCT (principles and operations) meeting which is yet to be scheduled.

## Inter-Cluster Gender in Humanitarian Action

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The IASC Gender Marker was applied to all cluster CERF proposals and were reviewed as scoring 2a or 2b as required. Gender and Social Inclusion considerations were further reflected in the overall CERF submission and the HCT Joint Response Plan.

The Inter-Cluster Gender in Humanitarian Action Task Team under the UNCT Gender Theme Group is developing a GESI profile, guideline and Gender Equality Update to be circulated with clusters shortly to inform gender-responsive response and recovery planning.

IASC guidelines on gender equality in cash transfer programmes in crisis was shared with the Cash Coordination Group for use in response planning and implementation.

### 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, Ilam, 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.

### For further information, please contact:

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