



**Nepal Red Cross Society
National Headquarters
Disaster Management Department**

Koshi Disaster update

No: 20

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1. General Overview

As per the situation report received from Nepal Red Cross Sunsari district chapter, some 60,000 people have been displaced from different villages due to the Koshi deluge with the break of Koshi dam in eastern part, some 10 kilometers north from the East West highway. At least eight VDCs- Kusaha, Laukahi, Ghuski, Sreepur, Haripur, Narshimha, Madhuban and Basantapur have been badly affected. The national highway has also been damaged at several places by the flood. Displaced people are taking shelter in 28 different temporary shelter camps located in Inaruwa Municipality, Laukahi VDC and other places. The temporary shelters are made mostly in school and college buildings. Likewise, some 25,000 displaced people from western part of Sunsari; mostly from Sreepur, Haripur and Paschim Kusaha VDCs are taking shelter at Bhardaha area in Saptari district. Some have also taken shelter in relatives in both the districts.



In August 21, a dead body of women has been recovered from the Paschim Kusaha VDC. The reports claimed that more than 22 dead bodies are recovered in the vicinal villages in India.

Recently, Local Government has identified the reallocation sites in Sunsari and but the process is still continued in Saptari.

2. Situation Assessment

- **Demographic situation:-**A total of 28 temporary shelter camps have been established at the various location of Sunsari district
- A total of 27,378 displaced people of 4,634 families (13,836 male and 13,542 female including 11,871 child of under the age of 14) have been registered in 28 camps. Out of 27,385 people registered in the camps, a total of 2,916 peoples are Indian.
- A total of 22,751 affected people of 3,365 families have been displaced from the western part of Sunsari and taking shelter at Bhardaha area in Saptari district.

- Some 200 post partum, 333 pregnant, 131 people with disability and 581 elders are sheltering in 28 camps in Sunsari.
- **Management:** - Most of the displaced people are registered in both districts and process is still continued and beneficiaries card are being issued in both districts. So far, a total of 5570 family received the ration card in 23 shelter camps in Sunsari.
- A registration book has been maintained at each camp in Sunsari
- NRCS has established a desk at each camp in Sunsari and an information desk at NRCS Saptari district chapter from support of UNOCHA.
- **Tracing:** - Tracing officer from the NRCS NHQs has been deployed at the field. The tracing officer has organized tracing orientation to volunteers; who has been involved in flood relief operation. The staff will be oriented on how to conduct the tracing need assessment and Red Cross Message (RCM) exchange services. 26 NRCS volunteers have been deployed in the field with RCM formats. So far, a total of 80 tracing request have been received in different camps. Out of which, a total of 68 were related to the Nepalese people and 12 from the Indian people. In this connection, a total of 8 tracing request cases have been solved and rest are in process. Besides, a total of 9 RCM have been collected and 3 orphans have been identified.
In addition, NRCS has entered an agreement with Nepal Telecom (NTC) to facilitate the process of family communication. In this connection, NTC provides a mobile set with connection to NRCS in order to establish a free call telephone booth in each camp in Sunsari and Saptari for a certain period.
- **Volunteers Mobilization:** - Around 400 NRCS volunteers have been mobilized for relief distribution, assessment as well as monitoring.
- **Consequences of disaster:**-Diarrhea, pneumonia, fever and eye infections have been reported. Besides that the population movement is significantly high which is adding to put vulnerable people in double risks. In addition, host population is getting frustrated because of local resource sharing which actually increase the market price. Those affected people who have been sheltering in Saptari district are also moving towards the camps in Sunsari as their names and related information have been originally registered in Sunsari district administration office. The frustration could be seen among the local people as well as the affected people since the Hindu and Muslim great festivals are approaching and dramatically price of the local materials have been scramble.

3. Red Cross family and coordinated relief action

NRCS trained volunteers and staff have been deployed for the assessment of the situation and to provide assistant to the affected. NRCS has leading the roles of shelters, food distribution, assessment and monitoring and supervision of the camps. Local organizations are also involved in providing relief; mostly the distribution of dry food items. The relief is being provided in a coordinated way so that there will be no duplication. NRCS is also supporting for the warehouse management.

NRCS NHQs in coordination with its Siraha, Morang, Jhapa, Dhanusha, Sindhuli, Udaypur, Parsa, Mahottari, Parsa, Bardiya, and Saptari district chapters have provided dry food: beaten rice, noodles, biscuits etc and NFRI as well. The distribution of food items is continued.

NRCS is making non food relief items available from its regional warehouses located at Biratnagar and Birgunj as well as Central warehouse from KTM. NRCS has provided mainly around 3400 tarpaulin, 2000 blankets and 2000 sets of utensil from its warehouses. Besides that NRCS team is coordinating with other organizations at local level and facilitating the distribution of NFRI as well as Food items. Care Nepal has provided a total of 500 NFRI kits to the NRCS and distribution is going on. UNICEF is planning to handover 1000 Kitchen set to NRCS.

In order to ensure the effective response, the Emergency operation centre (EOC) at NRCS National headquarters is operated throughout the week/7 days.

As per the report received from the Sunsari and Saptari District Chapters following quantity of relief materials in the different camps located in Sunsari and the Bhardaha site of Saptari have been distributed so far.

Relief Items	Quantity	Relief Items	Quantity
Sunsari Shelters		NRCS response in Saptari, Bhardaha site	
Rice	77,993 kg	Rice	7,000 kg
Beaten rice	45,045 kg	Beaten rice	10,200 kg
Puffed rice	14,417 kg	Instant noodle	210 cartons
Daal	6,364 kg	Blankets	11784 Pcs
Biscuits	787 cartons	Male Dhoti	200 pcs
Instant noodle	954 cartons	Kitchen Utensils	1,972 Sets
Snacks	100 packets	Plastic buckets	488 pcs
Salt	2202 kg	Plastic jugs	200 Pcs
Potatoes	7,950 kg	Tarpaulin	1791 Pcs
Onions	590 kg	Mat	499 Pcs
Gram	2110 kg	Hygiene Kit	223 Pcs
Flour for children	8 packets	Cloths	151 Pcs
Blankets	5,230 pcs	Jean Cloth	179 miters
Cooking oil	1763 liters	Plain Cloth	200 miters
Chilly	33 kg	Tooth Brush	1200 Pcs
Tarpaulins	2,164 pcs	Tooth paste	400 Pcs
Plastic buckets	4150 pcs	Tarpaulin	1791 Pcs
Plastic jugs	2310 pcs	Mat	499 Pcs
Soap	14,232 pcs	Soap	800 Pcs
Candle	2435 pcs	Nylon Shocks	200 pairs
Phenol	1,501 bottles		
Mat	919 pcs		

NRCS trained HR are in ground to support district chapter for assessment as well as emergency response. NRCS/HQs and district chapters are in close coordination with all level civil authorities and other partners.

4. NRCS involvement in different clusters:

Food:

The displaced people are sheltering in 28 camps in Sunsari and different locations of Bhardaha VDC of Saptari district. Entire collected relief materials are received at DDRC warehouses of Sunsari and Saptari's warehouse. NRCS is presently leading this role together with WFP in food distribution in Sunsari as well as Saptari. NRCS has been requested for the collection and distribution of relief materials in both districts. To make the systematic distribution, ration cards are being distributed to the beneficiaries. The registration process needs to standardize further. According to the recent report received from the Sunsari district chapter, the distribution of food items in 14 shelter camp has been completed and rest are in process.

Shelter:

The NRCS is also leading the role in shelter and has working together with Action Aid and LWF for the temporary sheltering in Sunsari. The NRCS has established its desk at all camps at the moments. In addition, OXFAM is involving to established temporary shelter camps in Saptari.

NRCS is providing the tarpaulin from its eastern and western regional warehouse located at Biratnagar and Birgunj. So far, the NRCS has provided a total of 2900 pcs of tarpaulin to the affected people.

The sites for 1625 families have been identified in Sunsari. Saptari also reallocated the sites. People living in Sunsari will reallocate at those sites. People living in Satari also need to reallocate to bring them back in normal as soon as possible.

The recent DDRC meeting has already fixed the rate of some of the supplies for shelter in order to speed up shelter setting process.

On 9th September, a coordination meeting held in Sunsari in chairmanship of LDO. LWF, Action Aid and NRCS were the part of the meeting.

NFRI:

NRCS is also leading the NFRI distribution role in Sunsari as well as Saptari. NRCS is coordinating with others for same at field level. NRCS has started distribution of kitchen set in Sunsari. They are distributing kitchen set along with food in Sunsari. So far, a total of 470 kitchen sets have been distributed in 7 shelters. Recently 2000 kitchen set has been transferred from Eastern Region and central region warehouses to Sunsari and Saptari and additional will send from KTM. Out of which, a total of 813 kitchen sets have been distributed in 8 shelters camp in Sunsari. NRCS has sent additional 600 tarpaulin from BRT. Out of that 500 were supported by ICRC.

NRCS is coordinating with IOM and UNMIN to transport NFRI from KTM. The Coordination meeting needs to standardize the NFRI in ground. Logistics is another challenge to transport the good from KTM.

Others:

NRCS doesn't actively involve in health, water and sanitation and protection at this moment. A total of 93 tub wells have been installed from the support of different organizations at temporary camps in Sunsari district. Likewise, a total of 154 low cost toilets with 67 bathrooms have been constructed in different camps. NRCS/Siraha Red Cross chapter installed 5 tube wells at Bhardaha site of Saptari. NRCS is planning to distribute the water jerry cane in near future.

On the other hand, NRCS has been continuing the free ambulance services in Sunsari and Saptari district and has providing the services to 10-15 patient every day from the camps and incident site.

5. Partners in action:

NRCS has working together with Government of Nepal, ICRC, IFRC, Care Nepal, UNOCHA, UNICEF, OXFAM, Save the Children, Plan Nepal, AMDA, CARITAS, World Vision, LWF, local clubs and others humanitarian organizations. Every morning, DDRC organizes a coordination meeting with the partners working in the field and daily information is updated.

6. Coordination:

The relief operation is currently coordinated by the respective District Disaster Relief Committee of Sunsari and Saptari at district level. The Home Ministry is taking lead in Central level for relief operation as Home Minister is the chairperson of Central Disaster Relief Committee (CDRC). So far total four CDRC meeting has already been conducted. The NRCS is an ex-officio member of the Central and District Disaster Relief Committee.

At central NRCS, UNOCHA and Government are regularly sharing the information and at district level all humanitarian organizations has been involving for relief operation. Inter Agency coordination meeting is being held every day at DDRC office in Sunsari as well as Saptari. The cluster meetings are taking place at district level in order to carry out the relief operation.

7. Security Situation:

General security situation is one of the concerned for all humanitarian workers at field level. NRCS staff and volunteers are working at field level with taking all notes of possible security threats. Few incidents have already recorded in relief operation sites. Security forces have been mobilized at field level. Since the festivals are approaching, more security incidents might be recorded in coming days.

8. Constraints and Challenges:

Due to the frequent movement of affected population from the camps it is difficult to carry out the detailed assessment and exploring total emergency needs. Some more constraints are mentioned below:

- The total number of affected people is still not clear.

- Telephone communication systems are not working properly as the optical fibers are swept away by the flood.
- Road transportation is not functional as the main highway is damaged in different places by the flood. An alternative transportation route is yet to be identified.
- Secondary hazards, mainly health-related problems (infections, diarrhea and pneumonia) are being recorded.
- Logistics: Transportation is the biggest challenges at the moment. There is very limited opportunity to transport materials from Ktm to field.

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