

DISASTER SUPPORT REPORT

1. Summary of the project

In the cooperation with All We Can and Interdependent Society Surkhet had conducted Emergency Response Program in Surkhet District. In August 2014, Surkhet District witnessed a major natural disaster caused by massive flood and landslides due to incessant rains for two days. The disaster badly affected at least 36 out of 50 VDCs and Birendranagar municipality in the district. Due to the disaster 125 dead or missing lives in the district due to disaster which is nearly 55% of the total deaths declared by GoN. Some 2431 families lost all or some of their cultivable lands which is the main source for their livelihoods and food security. Flood washed away by the flood making people difficult for travel and transport of goods and services. Significant no. of irrigation canals, drinking water schemes were totally damaged particularly in Babiyachaur, Taranga, Lekhparajul, Hariharpur and Tatapani VDCs. The value of damage and loss of private properties has been estimated to be Rs. 6.19 billion that makes the total value of damage and loss of both public and private properties Rs. 10.05 billion in the district. 2431 houses were totally damaged and 12975 houses were partially damaged due to the flood and landslide.

Activities Highlights

S.N.	Activities	Narration
1	Participating in Central Coordination meeting organized by DDRC	- DDRC had planned to support Disaster victim through one door support system to reduce the duplication in supporting victims. Here, DDRC cooperated with all the line agencies to support victim.
2	Participating in cluster wise meeting organized by DDRC	- DDRC had divided the cluster as requirement of victim such as: Food, Health, Non-food Item, Education, WASH and Women and Children in Risk. Especially, ISS took response on Food, Health, Non-food item and Women and Children in risk.
3	Communication in ISS working VDCs	- Among the disaster affected VDCs, Ghatgaun, Tatapani, Taranga, Lekhparajul, and Babiyachaur VDCs the VDCs of ISS were highly affected. Where ISS was communicating with field staffs as well as volunteer to get update of disaster.
4	General data Collection	- Through the help of Field staffs and Volunteer, ISS had collected general data of disaster.
5	Distributing relief item	- ISS distribute Non-food and food item to victims of disaster through the one door way of DDRC, where ISS field staff and volunteer were involved to support in distributing.
6	Conduct Mobile Clinic	- ISS run the mobile clinic in Ghatgaun, Tatapani and Taranga VDCs to provide health service to Women, children and patients of disaster affected.
7	Medicine Supply to DHO	- For ISS, It was not possible to support whole disaster people. So ISS provide medicine to DHO when there was lack of medicine.
8	Provide a Female Health	- In Birendranagar -6, DDRC had managed

	Volunteer	shelter for Pregnant and New born child's mother. There ISS sent a Female Health Volunteer to support and care those patients.
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Achievements:

- ISS became the first supporter among agencies to support food item to victim, which made ISS to establish trust by DDRC.
- ISS got opportunity to work differently and newly on emergency response program.
- Talking in the point of health, At Taranga VDC 200 person, Ghatgaun 165 persons Tatapani 225 persons got direct health service provided by ISS mobile clinic.
- 543 Disaster victim at Babiyachaur, Ghatgaun, Taranga, Tatapani and Lekhparajul VDCs received 60000KG food item. 210 Victim received utensil for cooking as support from ISS.

Challenges:

- In the meantime, it was difficult to reach at the disaster affected area. Due to destruction of means of travel.
- Due to one door system, ISS could not support food item in mean time at ISS working VDCs.
- It was difficult to communicate due to power cut and not network access.
- Due to lack of transportation, victim could get service in time.

2. Security

- While visit affected areas it was risk to cross the river and risk of landslides.

3. The beneficiaries

- Disaster victim
- 543 families who lost their full properties.
- Main priority to pregnant women, new born child and child's mothers, children and others.

4. Food aid (where appropriate)

- 6000KG food item was provided 543 families.
- For the certain period, victim received food item to live.
- ISS distribute food item from 4th week of August to 4th week of November.
- The reaction of the beneficiaries to the rations
 - In the meantime, food item could not reach on time. And food item were not hygienic and not sufficient.
 - Support was not provided equally.
 - Nonfood item were not provide in time.
 - In the same time, victim was happy to get food item and support.
 - Disaster victim patients were happy to receive well treatment.
 - Now, Victim want to move on safe shelter.

5. Logistics

- Delivery methods:
 - One door system by DDRC for food item.
 - Direct visit at shelter to provide health facilities on the permission by DDRC.
 - Provide Female Health Volunteer at Central Health Shelter.
- Condition of the goods provided
 - On the food items, it was not a good quality one and not sufficient.
 - Non-food item were well provided to families.

- Distribution process and transport issues:
- At first, Government arrange helicopter to distribute relief item at Effected area.
- After enabled environment to travel, through one door system by DDRC provide support to victims.

6. The distribution

- Successes of the distribution
- During distribution, no barrier appeared, due to our local volunteer and field staff was there with DDRC to support for distribution.
- The victims of ISS working VDCs received support from ISS, which service was provide through DDRC.
- Limitations of the distribution:
- Due to the one door system, ISS could not support self to their target VDCs and community in time and in ensuring the quality of food item.

7. Follow-up

- How any follow-up was done to both displaced and remaining populations:
- Government had implemented the existence staff to find out real data of disaster as well as ISS had implemented the volunteer, board members of ISS and staff visiting shelter to find out the situation of victims and the affected areas. Besides of this ISS and Sansthatgat Bikaas Sanjal had done assessment of Disaster.
- Main difficulties encountered
- Roads were smashed by flood and landslides so it was difficult to reach at affect areas and visit shelter to provide relief item in time.
- Electricity poles and telephone tower were smashed so it was hard to communicate to find out the situation of affected areas also the persons who went to find the situation were out of contact.
- Measures taken to correct the situation (where appropriate)
- Push and keep pressure to DDRC to maintain the roads, electricity, communication means, and drinking water supply and to provide alternative means to cross the river.
- Give first priority to find out children, pregnant women, new born child and mother to provide shelter and health service.

8. Participation

- How beneficiaries were involved in making decisions and providing the relief, before, during and after the operation:
- Before distributing relief item, leader of beneficiaries were participated meeting to priorities the beneficiaries.
- ISS organized general assembly near the shelter to find the situation and effectiveness of service provide by ISS where the leader of beneficiaries had speak out about ISS service as well as what should ISS and government have make process to improve the situation of Victims.

9. The support of the communities/local authorities/village councils

- During DDRC meeting we raise the voice to provide quality food item, equal distribution.
- At Taranga, No journalist and government staff had visited there, ISS requested to DDRC to visit Taranga, Ghatgaun, Tatapani and Lekhparajul VDCs. And DDRC did too.

10. The reaction of the beneficiaries

- In the meantime, food item could not reach on time. And food item were not hygienic and not sufficient.
- Support was not provided equally.
- Nonfood item were not provide in time.
- In the same time, victim was happy to get food item and support.
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11. Current situation and lessons learnt

Victims present needs:

- Food security and nutrition needs for all people living inside and outside the shelters who lost their cultivable land with agriculture crops for livelihoods.
- Provide textbooks, bag and dresses for all students displaced by the flood and ensure their names are in the school records
- Supply of warm clothes particularly for those living in the shelters as winter has already started to prevent from cold related diseases among women, elders and children.
- Necessary arrangement for periodic health check camps with necessary essential drugs.
- Arrangement for needs for safe drinking water in the shelter
- Start regular psycho social counseling services for those who lost family members, who lost all properties, PLHAs who lost their means of livelihoods

Present government action:

- Government is planning to provide land to those victims who had lost their full properties.
- Government is planning to manage to continuity education of children.

Lesson learnt:

- Deforestation is the key reason that caused landslide after rain and blocked River which eventually burst and flooded all the villages located at the bank along the river.
- Everyone learnt not to live beside the river but to high places, and Government should not allow people to settle beside the river.
- DDRC and other organizations did not have any contingency plans to cope with such disaster and no one had imagined the disaster would occur in that scale in Surkhet. So, many lives were taken by the flood who thought the flood would not come to their houses. The authorities and organizations have learnt that it is crucial to have disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction (DRR) plan to minimize the damage in future.

DADO - Food Security Cluster	Coordination of all food item support	
DEO - Education Cluster	Education material support to school kids and space	
DHO - Health Cluster	Emergency medical support with medical team for a month	
DWD - WASH Cluster	Coordination of water supply and toilet support	
WDO - Protection Cluster	Coordination of support for women with pregnancy and delivery and new born children with nutrition, dignity kit, gender kit, warm clothes, safe shelter	
NRCS - NFI Cluster	Coordination in distribution of NFI including tents, utensils, clothes and hygiene kits	
United Nations		
UNICEF	NFI kits to all children that included dresses, books, stationeries, sanitation materials, hygiene kits, students kits, ECD kits etc.	No plan yet
WFP	Food support with nutrition for 10 days to 5000 people	Food support plan for additional 15 days
WHO		Plan for medicine support
International NGOs		
Care Nepal	Basic food items, package kits for women and children including nutritious food items and hygiene items. Gender kits, warm clothes, baby kits and emergency shelter kits. All the supports were through SAC	Proposal has been developed for recovery and rehabilitation of affected people
Caritas Nepal	Food item support to the affected people	No plan yet
INF	Food items, NFI kits and hygiene kits	No plan yet
Helvetas	Water pipes	
GIZ	Soaps, toilet, mattresses, transportation, and cash support	
LWF Nepal	Some food item and NFI support	Exploring for the recovery support
Oxfam	Food items and mainly WASH support including setting up toilets for women, men, children and cash for work through EDS	
Save the Children	Support of tarpaulins(shelter) and hygiene kits. All the supports were through SAC	
Shelter House	Provided special shelter boxes to displaced families	No plan for recovery
SNV	Support for toilets	
District NGOs		
CODEC	Food item support to the affected people	
EDS, Surkhet	WASH support including setting up toilets received through Oxfam	Involved in planning for IG schemes
ISS	Food items, medical camps with medicines and kitchen sets. Support from Sanjal and Sahakarmi samaj was also mobilized	Plan to address disaster recovery needs in western VDCs
KIRDAC	Support in NFI kits, hygiene items, water and clothes	

Rural Reconstruction Nepal	Tarpaulins for shelter, NFI kits and utensils support	
SAC Nepal	Distribution of tarpaulins for shelter, hygiene kits and nutrition for women and children, gender kits received through Save the Children and Care	Involved in planning for education support
Sahakarmi Samaj	Food item support	
Single Women Centre	Shelter and clothes for mothers and newborns	
Sundar Nepal	Support for food items and health kits	
Kopila Valley School	Support for food items and kitchen wares	
Immanuel School, Surkhet	Food and medicine support	

14. Estimated value of physical damage caused by flood and landslide in Surkhet District, September 2014

Sector	Amount in Nrs.
1. Agriculture crops (rice, maize, vegetable, ginger, peanut, fruits, fish)	276,896,242
2. Totally damaged 7 suspension bridge, partially damaged 9 suspension bridge, repairable 4 bridges)	110,600,000
3. Drinking water projects 99 nos.	110,406,000
4. Totally damaged 10 schools, 11 ECD centres and partially damaged 43 schools	109,555,000
5. Damaged trees, damage of forestry (663 hectre)	141,860,969
6. Health facilities	1,505,000
7. Irrigation projects 411 nos.	481,293,794
8. Local roads 52 nos.	75,850,000
9. Road of three no. constituency 9 nos.	3,000,000
10. Roads and bridge connecting other districts - 5 nos.	86,889,840
11. Domestic cattle and cages	31,040,650
12. Electric polls and hardware	6,186,668
13. Bheri Karnali River training	2,327,795,495
14. Damage in Birendranagar municipality	99,557,749
	3,862,437,407

Source: DDRC, Surkhet

15. Cash support to the disaster affected people by Government .

Type of support	Value
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1. Cash support to families who lost their member(s)	Rs. 100,000 per family
2. Cash support to families for funeral rites	Rs. 40,000 per dead or missing person
3. Food support	Rs. 30 per person per day for 10 days (total Rs. 300)
	Rs. 50 per person per day for 30 days (total Rs. 1500)
4. Support for festive activity	Rs. 3,000 per family
5. Clothing support	Rs. 500 per person
6. Non food items	Tents, basic utensils, medicines, WASH materials including toilets, notebooks and pens and other kits for women, new borns

DDRC Clusters for Relief Support

Name of Cluster	Lead Organization	Contributing NGOs	Key function
District Administration Office	Chief District Officer (CDO)		Overall coordination of relief work and security
Protection	Women Development Office (WDO)	ISS, EDS, KIRDAC, Care, SAC	Support for mothers, newborns, children
Food Security	District Agriculture Development Office (DADO)	ISS, Single Women, WFP, CODEC	Food item support
Health Services	District Health Office	ISS, Care, EDS, Nabjyoti	Provide health care services, medicines
Non Food Items (NFI)	Nepal Red Cross Society	SAC,, Care, KIRDAC	Tents, utensils, clothes
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Drinking Water Division	KIRDAC, EDS	Support for safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene items
Education	District Education Office	SAC, Save the Children, Care	Support to school kids – copy, pen, bag, textbook, clothes, schooling

Source: DDRC, Surkhet