Inter-Agency Rapid Flood Assessment
WFP-UNICEF-Save the Children Alliance
Nepal - August 2007

Executive summary

Heavy rain for a period of two weeks caused major flooding in the Terai at the end of July. In mid-August, a second period of rain resulted in renewed flooding in many areas. By the end of August most flood water had receded and areas were accessible again, however continued rain since then may cause further flooding and hardship for poor Terai communities. Flooding is a recurrent problem during the monsoon period in the plains of Nepal and there is an urgent need for a longer-term solution to mitigate the impact of flood water in the these districts through river training programmes, river drainage, embankments, building of higher shelter houses and disaster preparedness programmes for the most vulnerable areas.

In order to assess the impact of the flood on people's livelihoods, food security, education, health and nutrition status and to formulate appropriate short- and longer-term responses, an inter-agency assessment was organized by WFP, UNICEF and Save the Children Alliance with field level support provided by the Nepal Red Cross Society. Highlights of the findings include the following:

- The flood affected a very large number of households. Across the 13 districts assessed, an estimated total of 25,254 households were severely affected, 40,000 were highly affected and 17,236 moderately affected. With an average household size of 5.6 people per households, this translates in a total of almost half a million people affected by the floods. Most of the affected are amongst the poorest, marginalized and landless Dalits, Madhesi, Tharu, Muslim and Janajati groups.

- The flood had the biggest impact on housing, particularly those of poor households made of bamboo, straw and mud. More than 23,000 houses were completely destroyed. Crop land near rivers and in low-lying areas was heavily affected with high or total crop losses. In other areas the standing paddy crop has benefited from the temporary immersion and an overall surplus production in these areas is expected. Vegetable production has suffered the biggest impact with prices for green-leaf vegetables having more than doubled.

- The household food security status is expected to deteriorate in the coming months due to the impact of the flood. Although food stocks could mostly be saved, the affected population is currently heavily borrowing to satisfy their food needs and food intake has deteriorated with nutritious food such as vegetables and lentils out of reach for poor households due to sharp increases in market prices.

- As per the Demographic and Health Survey (2006) data, malnutrition in the flood affected areas is acute and widespread. The flood emergency has caused an additional risk for further deterioration in the nutritional status of the already very vulnerable (child) population. However, beyond seasonal deterioration in malnutrition indicators, no increase in the number of severely acute children can be observed as yet. The underlying causes to the very poor nutritional status include food insecurity, poor child feeding and care practices, very poor sanitation and hygiene conditions, and poor health environment. These issues have been compounded by the impact of the floods which have caused increased food insecurity with a change in food composition towards less nutritious foods, concentration of defecation area on foot paths near to communities and a high incidence of diarrhoea among the population.

- No epidemics are reported as yet. The government health system seems to be quite well prepared and is sending rapid response teams to areas with diarrhoea outbreaks to quickly contain further contamination. The potential spread in vector-born diseases needs to be closely monitored as stagnant flood water provides a perfect breeding ground for mosquitoes.

- In almost all districts, health posts are functioning normally, although accessibility was a problem during the flood and is still an issue in some heavily affected areas. Most schools affected by the flood are functioning again. Where schools and classrooms were destroyed or damaged by the flood, there is a lack of adequate classrooms and teaching materials which is likely to have a long-term impact on the ability to provide education to children in these areas.

A series of recommendations regarding response options based on the findings of the assessment is provided in the final section of this report.

Objectives of Rapid Assessment

Two weeks of incessant rains beginning in mid-July and continuing into August, resulted in heavy flooding in the plain areas of Nepal, known as the Terai, at the end of July and beginning of August 2007. Although the flood water started to recede in most areas by mid-August, a second period of rain resulted in renewed flooding especially in areas that suffered the most damage from previous flooding. Over the next few weeks, more rain is expected which is likely to lead to further flooding and continued hardship for the affected population. Minor floods are a recurrent phenomenon in the Terai during the monsoon period, which normally lasts from June until September. However, this year's flood was more intensive, covered a much wider area, caused more widespread damage to houses and had an extensive impact on people's livelihoods compared to the impact of flooding typical in these areas.

In order to assess the impact of the flood on people's livelihoods, food security, education, health and nutrition status and to formulate appropriate short and longer-term responses, an inter-agency assessment was organized by WFP, UNICEF and Save the Children Alliance with field level support provided by the Nepal Red Cross Society.

Specific objectives of the rapid assessment were:

- ✓ To identify and map out flood affected areas.
- ✓ To collect and verify available data on the severity of the flood impact in terms of numbers of affected population and areas of crop loss.
- ✓ To assess the impact of the flood on household food security status, the nutrition and health situation, agriculture and market conditions, and education.
- ✓ To collect information on the immediate response and identify gaps.

Process and Methodology

The assessment covered 13 of the most affected districts in the Terai. Six teams covered 2 to 3 districts each. The assessment in the Western districts of Kailali, Banke, Bardiya, Rupandehi and Nawalparasi took place from 14-18 August 2007. Due to security concerns in the Central and Eastern Terai districts of Parsa, Bara, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Dhanusha, Siraha and Saptari, and lack of guarantee for unhindered access by the different activist groups operating in this area, the assessment mission could not take place until 21 to 25 August 2007.

In each district, two days were available to complete the assessment. On the first day, consultation meetings were held with relevant stakeholders, including staff from the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), Chief District Officer (CDO), District Disaster and Response Committee (DDRC), District Health Officer (DHO), District Agricultural Department Officer (DADO) and District Education Officer (DEO), and relevant (I)NGOs working in the respective districts. The second day was used for field visits to one or if possible two of the most highly affected VDCs in the district.

A standardized checklist was used by all field teams for the assessment (Annex I). This checklist was sent to the districts prior to the arrival of the assessment teams. In districts covered by the WFP Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System (FSMAS), the locally based WFP field monitor in collaboration with the NRCS District Chapters compiled the required data and prepared draft maps. This allowed the assessment

teams to focus on cross verification of the data and information with various stakeholders. During DDRC meetings an effort was made to find consensus on the draft flood impact maps and solve issues based upon inconsistent data.

In all districts the teams were accompanied to the field by field staff of the NRCS. In affected communities, interviews were held with displaced households, women, VDC secretaries, police, teachers and health workers. The crop conditions were observed in affected areas and farmers were interviewed. At local markets, traders were consulted about the current market conditions.

Extent of the Flood Impact

The NRCS has collected data on flood impact in most VDCs. CDO and DDRC also compiled numbers on affected households in some districts by ward. In several districts (Dhanusa, Mahotarri, Banke, Bardiya) additional data was available from NGOs working in the area. Definitions of flood-affectedness varied across various sources, resulting in inconsistent data when compared. Data are mostly based on extent of damage (fully or partially) to people's homes, the overall area submerged under water, estimated crop losses and the number of people temporarily displaced. Some level of data inflation is to be expected due to political pressure and expectation for relief support by households. In most districts, available NRCS data was closely aligned to the observations of the assessment teams in the field and are therefore the primary data used throughout this report to estimate the extent of the flood impact.

Area affected

Consensus was sought among different stakeholders at the district level to develop a flood impact map identifying the most flood-affected areas. The following criteria were used to categorize the VDCs into worst affected, highly affected, moderately affected, lightly affected or not affected:

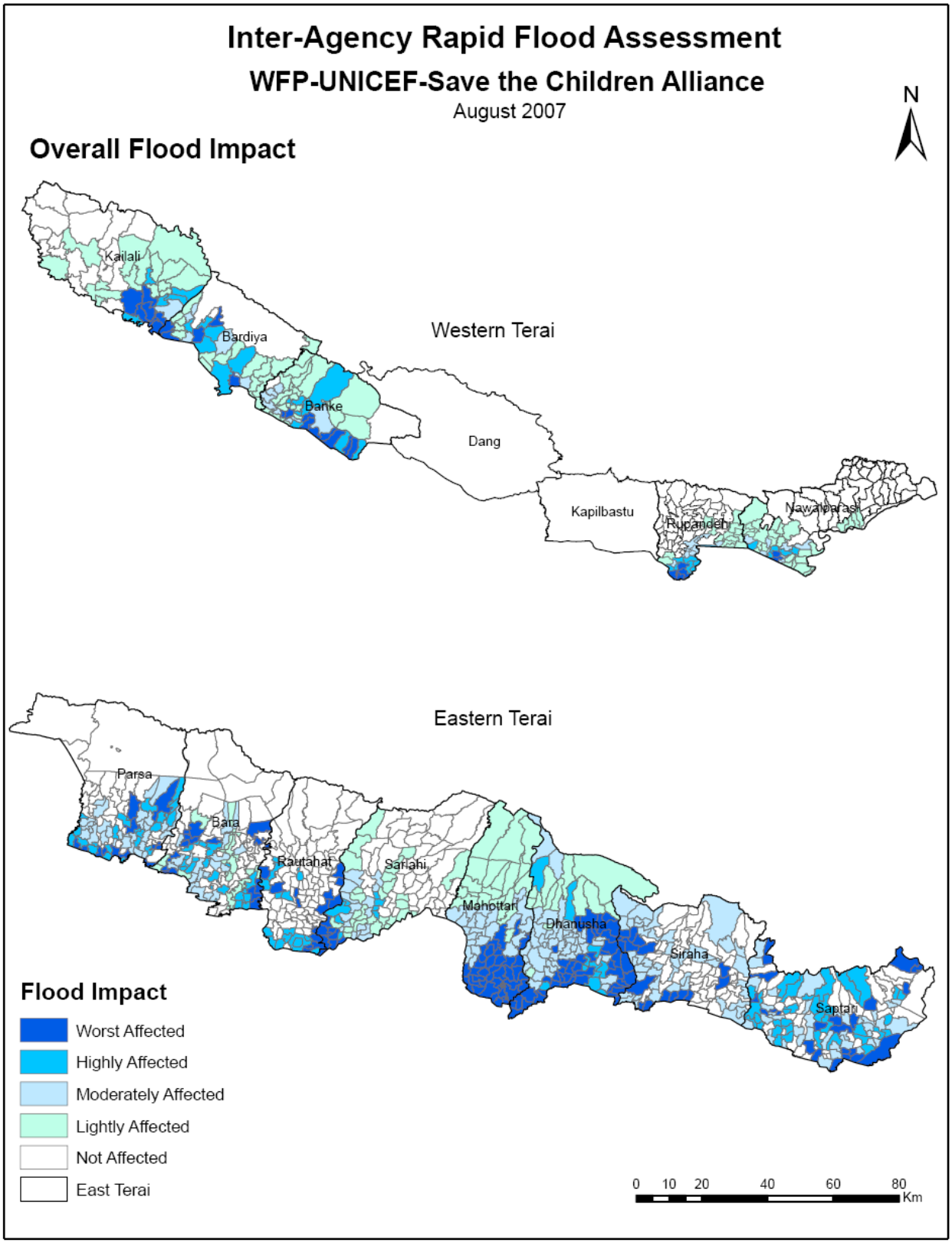
1. Percentage of households affected
2. Extent of crop loss
3. Area submerged under water and degree and extent of water logging.

Although in general consensus was found at the district level regarding the maps produced, further cross-checking with available data afterwards showed that the classification and the reported numbers of affected households do not always correspond. Some VDCs with high numbers of affected households have been identified as moderately impacted areas while other VDCs with low numbers of affected households were identified as highly affected. It may be the case that in these instances only some wards within the VDC are heavily affected and not the whole VDC (as was the case in one of the identified severely affected VDCs in Sarlahi district and one VDC in Bara district visited by the assessment mission). Unfortunately, except in some districts (e.g. Sarlahi) at this stage, ward level information is not readily available.
Map 1 shows the flood affected areas. The most affected districts include Siraha, Dhansusha and Mohattari in the East and Kailali in the West of Nepal. Detailed maps for each district can be found in Annex II.

There are several highly affected areas which are currently still not accessible by road either due to very bad road conditions or water logging. These, often remote VDCs, are marked with symbol ✳ in the maps in Annex II.

Although there is a general security concern across the Terai[1], based on relief distributions successfully conducted by NRCS, there is the expectation at the district level that security issues will not affect the overall provision of humanitarian assistance. However, there have been incidences of UN vehicles being obstructed by activists, hampering the transportation of large amounts of food aid.

[1] All Terai district (except for Chitwan) are currently in phase 3 of the UN security system.



Map 1 – Flood affected areas

Number of affected people

Table 1 summarizes the total number of affected population in the 13 districts. Details by district and for each affected VDC in that district can be found in the tables presented in Annex III.

Based on the NRCS data, supplemented by data on crop losses and information on vulnerable groups, estimates were derived for three levels of affectedness: severely, highly and moderately.

A household was classified as severely affected if the household was landless (defined as owning less than 1 Kattha[2]), depending on wage labour and the flood had completely damaged their house. Severely affected also includes those households owning more than 1 Kattha, but who had completely lost their standing crops and house.

Highly affected households include landless households whose house was partially damaged and landowners whose houses were either partially or fully damaged and all or part of their crops were lost.

Moderately affected households include those who lost their transplanted paddy crops and whose house suffered damage due to water logging.

Table 1 – Number of Affected Population

SN	Districts Name (East to West)	No. of affected VDCs	Number of affected households		
			Severely	Highly	Moderately
1	Saptari	89	3,381	5,340	2,863
2	Siraha	83	2,334	1,952	5,718
3	Dhanusha	102	4,907	9,732	6,222
4	Mahottari	61	4,242	5,310	-
5	Sarlahi	42	1,321	3,619	-
6	Rautahat	95	1,481	1,166	2,406
7	Bara	62	864	598	-
8	Parsa	65	1,788	572	27
9	Nawalparasi	19	654	1,983	-
10	Rupandehi	32	922	*	-
11	Banke	45	1,122	4,828	-
12	Bardiya	32	957	3,475	-
13	Kailali	27	1,281	1,429	-
	Total	**754**	**25,254**	**40,004**	**17,236**

* For districts in the west (Kalaili, Banke, Bardiya, Rupandehi and Nawalparasi) estimated numbers on severely and highly affected households are based only on fully and partially destroyed houses.

Across the 13 districts an estimated total of 25,254 households were severely affected, 40,000 were highly affected and 17,236 moderately affected.

Segregated data for specific population groups were not available. However, in general there was consensus that certain groups (Dalits, Janajatis, Muslims) and poor landless households living in mud-constructed houses in low-lying areas were the most severely affected. A second highly affected group included small farmers near main rivers whose land was washed away or covered by huge amounts of sediment, causing loss of income and livelihood.

As mentioned, there is inconsistency between different available data sets. It is likely that to some extent inflation in the number of flood affected people has occurred. This was also confirmed by field visits to severely affected communities where in some cases less than the reported number of fully destroyed houses was observed. The announcement by the government to compensate flood affected people for house damage and a supply of three months food ration may have resulted in more people on the affected list in anticipation of relief assistance. In addition, pressure from political parties and other constituencies may also have resulted in higher numbers. Careful ground-level verification in affected areas is therefore required to ensure that relief and recovery assistance reaches those most in need.

Impact on Housing

The flood had the biggest impact on housing, particularly on mud-built houses of poor households in low-lying areas. The incessant rain and the slow rising water levels followed by days of inundation caused many houses to eventually collapse or caused extensive damage to floors and walls. The mission did not find a concentration of damaged houses in one particular area, except in some areas near main rivers. In general, damage was scattered across the affected areas with a somewhat higher concentration in low-lying waterlogged areas and poor communities.

Table 2 shows the estimated number of houses fully or partially damaged according to NRCS data by district.

[2] One Kattha equals 0.034 hectare

Table 2 – Number of Affected Houses and IDPs

Districts	Number of affected houses		No. of displaced families
	Completely destroyed	Partly destroyed	
Saptari	4000	1774	5000
Siraha	3367	5137	1680
Dhanusha	3272	7779	5311
Mahottari	4028	5588	2300
Sarlahi	1155	3276	1127
Rautahat	1206	1041	718
Bara	590	375	n/a
Parsa	1600	687	n/a
Nawalparasi	632	50	632
Rupandehi	n/a	n/a	700
Banke	1429	5009	n/a
Bardiya	911	3113	595
Kailali	1332	428	440
Total	**23518**	**34246**	**18503**

Source: NRCS

It was observed by the assessment mission that most households with damaged or destroyed houses had already been provided with tarpaulins. The Government is planning to compensate the families with NRs 10,000 if their house is completely destroyed and with NRs 5,000 in case their house is partially destroyed. Financial support however has not yet materialized.

In general, flood affected families do have cooking utensils and access to firewood or other fuel for cooking purposes. In most cases, flood affected families that have lost cooking and household goods during the floods have received NFIs, including cooking utensils from the NRCS or other agencies.

Internally Displaced People (IDP)

Table 2 shows the estimated number of displaced people based upon available data. At the time of the assessment most displaced people were no longer residing in temporary IDP sites, except for those in Bardiya and Kailali. In Kailali, more than 300 displaced families coming from Thapapur, Bhajani, Lalbhoji and Joshipur VDCs are in the Mohnyl Higher Secondary School and in the nearby forest area. In Bardiya, NRCS reported that there are about 235 displaced families staying in temporary camps (see Table 3). Although no exact figures of IDPs were made available in Dhanusha and Mahottari, it was reported by the NRCS and DEOs that several families were still residing in a number of schools.

Table 3 – Displaced families

District	Displaced from	Temporary camp	No. of families
Dhanusa	Inarwa VDC	2 schools in Inarwa	n/a
Mahottari	n/a	5 – 7 schools	n/a
Kailali	Thapapur, Bhajani, Lalbhoji & Joshipur VDCs	Mohnyl Higher Secondary School and its nearby forest area	More than 300 families
Bardiya	Bhimapur VDCs	Belasa, Bhimapur	30
	Rajapur	Chediya, Rajapur	About 60 families
	Mohamadpur	Bikri cotton farm	88
	Thapuwa	School	7 landless families
	Padnaha	Padnaha-8	10
	Suryapatuwa	Community forest, Bhagaraiya	40

Source: NRCS

During the height of the flood, many more people took shelter in schools, public buildings or community relief shelters. For example 40 out of 76 households from ward no. 8 of Rampurkhadauna in Rupandehi, took refuge in community shelters for two days.

With water levels decreasing, people have returned to their houses. Those who have lost their house have moved in with their neighbours or family members. In several areas they are residing under makeshift shelters made of tarpaulin or recovered remnants of their house such as roof parts. For people still living in a makeshift shelter, more permanent shelter is an urgent priority (in ward 4 of Harine VDC, Dhanusha, at least 10 families were found constructing and living in makeshift shelters after recently having received tarpaulins).

Looking at the conditions of the temporary camps and people living in makeshift shelters, insufficient food, poor shelter conditions and lack of access to safe and clean drinking water are major challenges faced by the displaced. It is expected that people in the temporary camps in Bardiya and Kailali will soon return to their villages after the water level recedes. However, return for the landless and homeless poor will be very difficult without additional support.

Impact on Water and Sanitation

Water supply

According to data from WFP's Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System almost 70 percent of households in the Terai are dependent on tubewells for their drinking water supply. Less than 1 percent of households get their water from unprotected wells and about 28 percent depend on the use of public taps. As drinking from unprotected wells and open source water

bodies is not common practice and most households depend for their water supply on tubewells, access to safe drinking water does not seem to have been affected by the flood waters. However, no data were available to the mission on the quality or infection load of water from tubewells and this may well be a problem. Also before flood waters receded, access to safe drinking water was restricted as many tubewells were submerged in water.

UNICEF and other organizations provided water treatment like bottles of water guard, bleaching powder or *puro* and *aqua* tablets for distribution to the flood affected population. Distribution was handled by DPHO, NRCS and other partner organizations, targeting areas with an increased number of diarrhoea cases or areas where the population depends on open wells for their water supply. However, quantities were limited and not enough to ensure access to sufficient safe drinking water for an extended period of time.

Sanitation

Sanitation is very poor in the Terai districts. More than 80 percent of the people defecate in the open (77 percent report using open fields and 4 percent use ponds, rivers or lakes). The mission visited a village in Dhanusha without any latrines. Flood waters have exacerbated sanitation problems by considerably reducing the space available where people can go for defecation. This particularly affects women and the elderly. Footpaths leading to communities were covered with human faeces. As most people, especially children walk barefoot on these paths, this poses a serious health hazard.

Impact on Agriculture and Markets

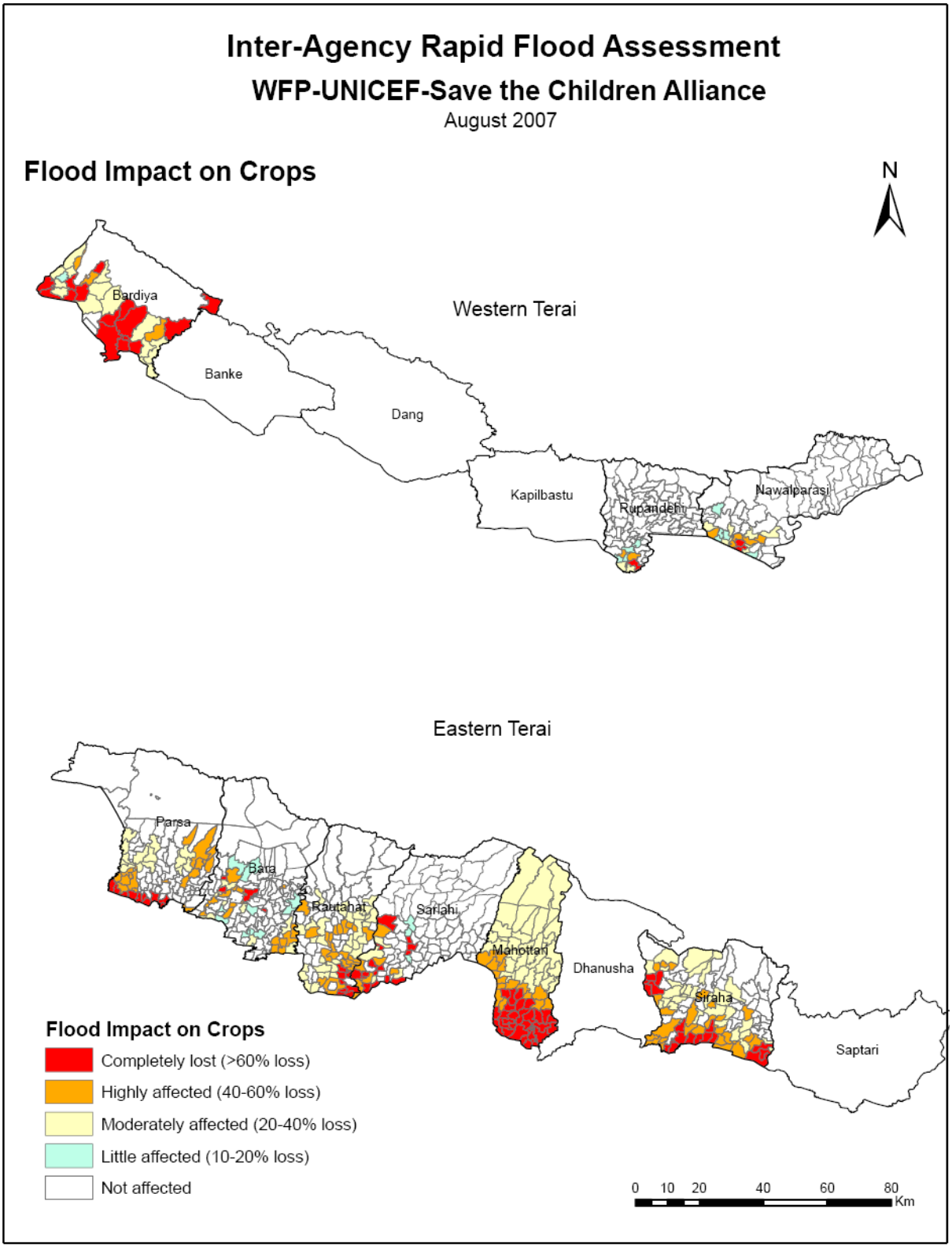
Agriculture

A large area of agricultural land was submerged by flood waters during the height of the flood. In some districts, 80 percent of planted area was under water for some period of time. Depending on the maturity of the paddy plants, paddy can withstand up to 10 days of submersion. Prolonged water logging however causes anaerobic conditions that result in plant rot. Agricultural land near the main rivers has been severely affected: In many of these locations, crops were swept away and heavy sand deposits have rendered the land useless for the remaining of this agricultural season. Several rivers, for example the Kamala and Rapti rivers, eroded large areas of cultivated land in some areas and pose a severe risk to communities alongside the rivers.

In many parts of the Terai, transplanting of paddy was late and only part of the cultivable land was planted. The prolonged period of the flood delayed planting even further, resulting in over-mature paddy seedlings which when transplanted are more vulnerable to diseases and lead to lower production (about 20-30 percent less). In addition, late transplanting requires denser planting of the seedlings, and therefore results in higher seedling and labour costs. In Saptari and Siraha, farmers informed the mission that cost of paddy seedlings for transplanting is normally around NRs 160 per Kattha. Currently, the cost ranges between NRs 250 to 300 per kattha. In Dhanusha and Sarlahi cost were estimated at NRs 500 per kattha. When cost of labour and transportation is included total investment adds up to around NRs 2,000 per Kattha.

Where damaged, farmers are replanting paddy in the hopes of making up losses due to the flood. Because farmers in low-lying areas traditionally cultivate additional paddy seedbeds as insurance for crop loss, paddy seedlings are mostly available. However, in higher lying areas, seedlings are in short supply so farmers must travel greater distances, adding to the transportation cost. For some farmers, the cost of a second or third planting is prohibitive, resulting in fallow land.

Table 4 provides some preliminary estimates by DADO on paddy areas planted and destroyed. Map 2 shows preliminary estimates of crop losses at the VDC level in 9 districts for which data is available.



Map 2 – Crop loss

Table 4 – Crop losses (ha)

Districts	Cultivable area	Area planted	Area destroyed
Saptari	70000 ha	63000 ha	1415 ha
Siraha	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dhanusha	n/a	31000 ha	14800 ha
Mahottari	n/a	27050 ha	13760 ha
Sarlahi	n/a	24647	7325
Rautahat	62,818 ha	44,891 ha	11,249 ha
Bara	69,958 ha	62,818 ha	850 ha (?)
Parsa	57723 ha	46700 ha	2500 ha
Nawalparasi	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rupandehi	n/a	n/a	n/a
Banke	n/a	n/a	8208 ha
Bardiya	n/a	42000	n/a
Kailali	n/a	n/a	46758 qtl

Source: DADO

It should be noted that the data that DADO collected was gathered when much of the agricultural land was submerged and inaccessible, which may have resulted in higher levels of estimated crop loss. Observations by the mission suggest that eventual crop losses may not be as extensive as these preliminary figures indicate. Much of the submerged paddy appears to not be as affected as initially reported, and replanting is likely to make-up for a significant portion of loss. For example, in Parsa, affected VDCs in the south were reported to have lost more than 60 percent of their paddy production. However, when calculating the actual area planted with paddy and the area damaged by floods it became evident that these losses had only occurred in 5 percent of the area. Conversations with DADO staff reveal that surplus production may be achieved in the non-affected rain fed areas as a result of abundant rainfall. This may well have a positive affect on the total paddy production at the district level.

Vegetable production has been severely affected with for example an estimated 80 percent of crop lost in Banke district alone. Mahottari reported 180 ha of vegetable crop lost.

Livestock and aquaculture loss

Livestock losses seem to be minimal mainly consisting of small livestock such as goats and chickens. A total of 450 livestock was lost in Dhanusha (CDO data). In Mahottari a total of 498 livestock, primarily goats, were lost (DLO). In Saptari 226 livestock was reported lost.

Aquaculture was highly affected. In Bara, Parsa and Rautahat districts combined about 70 Mt of fish was lost from a total area of about 110 hectares of fish ponds. Mahottari reported 260 ha of fish ponds affected, losing up to 95% of fish production. In Dhanusha, 627 ha out of 660 ha of fish ponds was affected by the flood.

Markets

The main district markets were not affected by the floods and supplies are moving at pre-flood levels. Except for vegetables, no price increases specifically related to the floods were observed. The local hatia-bazaars were affected for a period of about 2 weeks during the floods due to rain and problems of accessibility. They have however been re-established and are currently functioning as usual.

The price of coarse rice has risen slightly between NRs 2 to 4 per kg in flood affected Terai districts. Wheat prices have increase by approximately NRs 1-2 per kg. However, this is not unusual for this time of the year. Table 5 compares current prices from several district markets in the Terai with those of 2 months ago.

Table 5 – Market prices

Market prices in flood affected districts (NRs/kg)

Sellected commodities

	Rice coarse			Rice Fine			Wheat		
	June	July	Aug	June	July	Aug	June	July	Aug
Saptari	21	20	22	23	22	24	17	18	18.5
Siraha (Lahan)	20	20	23	22.5	22	25	17	18	19
Udayapur	20	23	25	24	26	30	14	15	18
Dhanusha	20	22	23	40	45	45	15	18	18
Parsa	20	22	24	35	40	40	14	16	18
Rupandehi	19	19	20	24	24	25	16	16	17
Banke	20	21	21	24	28	38	14.75	17	17

	Potato			Lentil			Green Vegetable		
	June	July	Aug	June	July	Aug	June	July	Aug
Saptari	16	19	20	54	56	60	12	20	26
Siraha (Lahan)	16	17	20	52	55	58	10	16	20
Udayapur	16	24	26	50	60	70	15	30	50
Dhanusha	15	24	28	40	50	55	12	25	45
Parsa	16	20	24	50	50	50	10	15	20
Rupandehi	14	17	20	50	50	50	18	20	40
Banke	20	21	22	50	52	54	20	22	25

Note: all price are DHQ prices unless otherwise mentioned in the parenthesis

Source: WFP FSMAS

The major impact is noticed in the availability and price of vegetables. Prices have doubled and for some items even gone up fourfold. Onions now cost NRs 35 per kg as compared to NRs 17 previously. In Dhanusha green leafy vegetables cost as much as NRs 45 per kg

compared to NRs 10-15 two months ago. In Bardiya and Kailali district, the price for 1 kg of bottle guard has increased from NRs 10 to 30. These price increases are not normal for the season.

Impact on Household Food Security and Livelihoods

Food Stocks

The monsoon floods occurred at the start of the lean season. For many of the poor households this meant that food stocks were low or already depleted prior to the floods. At the district level many claims were made that food stocks had been completely lost. For example, in Banke and Bardiya it was reported that about half of the affected population had lost all of its food stocks. However, at the household level there was no evidence of such impact. Food stocks are kept in special bamboo, mud and dung storage containers (*Bhakari*) which are reasonably water-resistant. In most areas the onset of the flood was gradual, so households were able to save their remaining food stocks. In Banke, Dhanusha and Mahottari, areas near the main rivers (Rapti, Kamala, and Bagmati) experienced sudden floods due to broken dams and embankments and as a result a higher percentage of households in these areas lost their existing food stocks.

Vulnerable Groups and Livelihoods

The most affected population groups are the very poor, marginalized and landless households, who depend on daily wages for their income. Out of the total population affected by flood, approximately 70 percent are from Madheshi, Dalits, Janajati and Muslims communities. Many of these poor households live from hand to mouth, often facing difficulties in finding enough work to meet their basic needs.

At the time of the assessment the demand for agricultural labour had increased somewhat for replanting activities. However, the reduction in the overall planted area in the affected areas may result in decreased labour demands for day labour from now through the harvest period in November/December 2007. In addition to the landless, the livelihood of marginal farmers who have lost part or all of their crops have been severely affected. They are in need of supplementary resources and/or employment to sustain them until the next cropping season.

Migration

Labour migration is widely practiced in the Terai. According to information from the WFP Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System, more than 41 percent of households have one or more family members away for labour purposes during some period of the year. On the one hand this secures a certain level of remittances and therewith food security, on the other hand many of these families may still be indebted for a loan taken out to send a family member abroad to work. The money required for house reconstruction will greatly decrease the ability to repay any existing loans. Seasonal migration normally peaks during the November – January period, after harvesting of the paddy fields and planting of the winter crop. There is some evidence of early migration in some districts. For example, around 75-80 persons had already left an affected village in the Rampurkhauda VDC in Rupandehi to find work outside the VDC.

However, the flooding has not caused a widespread increase in distress migration across the affected areas in the Terai. At this stage, male family members opt to stay at home to attend to rebuilding and securing their housing before moving out. Food aid and the initial relief support provided may also have reduced the need to migrate. However, with the prospects of decreased agricultural labour opportunities due to less land being cultivated, the regular out-migration during the period of November - January is expected to be higher than usual.

Coping Strategies

In the Terai, the most used coping strategies in times of food shortage are reliance on less preferred (cheaper) food and borrowing. Other main coping strategies, in order of prevalence, include spending savings on food, reducing the frequency and amount of food consumed and sale of small household assets. The mission observed a shift in food composition toward cheaper foods with many households simply

surviving on rice and bread complemented by salt and chilies (see section on food intake). There were also reports of reduced food intake. Borrowing food and buying food on credit is currently heavily practiced. This however, can be considered a normal coping practice around this time of the year, the difference being that the number of households doing so has dramatically increased due to the impact of the floods.
No excessive distress sale of household assets (utensils, jewellery, etc.) or agricultural assets (tools, livestock etc.) was observed.

Food intake

As mentioned above, food composition has changed considerably due to the flood. Normally, most families consume green vegetables and/or daal (lentils) with rice or roti[3]. As witnessed during the assessment, the price of lentils has increased by about 20 percent from NRs 50 to NRs 60 per kg. Because flood waters destroyed most of the vegetable plots, the prices of vegetables have more than doubled in the local food markets, putting vegetables out of reach for most poor families this season. This shift in food intake may have longer-term affects on the nutritional status of the population and especially children.

In the Western districts of Banke, Bardiya and Kailali almost all flood affected populations have received ready-to-eat food (RTE) for five days during the first weeks of the flood. The RTE food contained beaten rice, chow-chow, sugar, biscuits and salt. The existing food basket and the quantity of food distributed should be reviewed against the needs of the population. The RTE package does not include food items well suitable for young children or to meet the additional needs of pregnant and lactating women. Hence, it would be recommended to modify and accommodate items suitable to meet the special requirements of these vulnerable groups.
The food basket planned for general food ration distribution consists of 4 food items (rice, lentils, oil, and iodized salt) and provides almost 1900 kcal, assuming additional food resources at the household level. This is not enough to meet the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups such as children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women.

Impact on Nutrition and Health

Nutrition

Prior to the flooding, malnutrition in the flood affected areas was acute and widespread. According to the DHS (2006) data, the prevalence of acute malnutrition of children under the age of five in the Terai averages at 16.6 percent, which is higher than the national average (13.4 percent). Prevalence is higher in the Central and Far Western Terai districts, while it is lower in the Eastern Terai. Except for the Eastern Terai, the prevalence of severe wasting ranges from 3.7 to 4.8 percent (see Table 6). These very high figures indicate a prolonged emergency situation that needs to be addressed.

Table 6 – Prevalence of malnutrition in Terai

Sub-region	Height-for-Age		Weight-for-Height		Weight-for-Age	
	Percentage below -2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD	Percentage below -3 SD
Eastern Terai	37.0	12.5	11.2	0.7	32.3	7.9
Central Terai	52.8	22.5	20.7	4.6	50.2	17.2
Western Terai	52.2	24.9	13.8	4.2	44.6	13.7
Mid-Western Terai	42.1	15.2	15.7	3.7	37.9	10.5
Far-Western Terai	43.1	11.2	19.6	4.8	41.1	9.6
Terai	**46.3**	**18.0**	**16.6**	**3.4**	**42.3**	**12.6**
Nepal	**49.3**	**20.2**	**12.6**	**2.6**	**38.6**	**10.6**

[3] According to the WFP FSMAS, almost 80 percent of households consume green vegetables, 42 percent lentils/pulses, and 92 percent rice at least 5 days of the week.

The flood emergency has caused an additional risk for further deterioration in the nutritional status of the already very vulnerable (child) population. No anthropometric data were collected during this rapid assessment. However, beyond seasonal deterioration in malnutrition indicators, no increase in the number of severely acutely malnourished children was found by the mission, based upon the limited data available. According to the assistant DPHO in Dhanusha, under normal conditions about 30% of hospitalized children in Jaleshwar Hospital suffer from malnutrition and this has not significantly increased since the floods. In Rampurkhadauna and Bujawa VDCs of Rupandehi, growth monitoring sessions were conducted before and immediately after the flood. Based on the community records underweight rates were about 35% and have not yet increased. The next growth monitoring session was scheduled at the end of August and data needs to be reviewed to check if malnutrition rates have increased due to the impact of flood.

Observations by the mission also did not yet reveal an increase in the number of malnutrition cases, however with the worsening diet and deterioration in the sanitation and health environment, it is likely that the already existing problem of malnutrition in the Terai will be further exacerbated due to the impacts of flooding on food consumption, health and hygiene. Changes in food composition may further aggravate micronutrient deficiencies like anaemia.

Breastfeeding

No indication was found that breastfeeding practices had been affected by the floods. Interviews with mothers revealed that breastfeeding frequency had not been affected by the flood. However, some mothers reported that the quantity of their breast milk had decreased due to poor diet, sickness, abdominal pain and diarrhoea.

As for the concern over possible replacement of breastfeeding by the use of infant formula or milk powder, or even practicing bottle feeding, this was not observed nor reported by any of the stakeholders. No infant formula has been distributed as a part of the relief efforts. However, NRCS in Kailali did consider providing infant formula but discarded the idea based on the unavailability in the market and lack of safe water for the beneficiaries. This shows that awareness on the inappropriateness of distribution of such supplies needs to be strengthened.

Health

Major health concerns at the moment are the increased incidence of viral fever, diarrhoea, skin diseases, and eye infections. Main causes for morbidity include drinking of contaminated water, very poor sanitation and hygiene practices, lack of nutritious food intake, as well as consumption of small fish from paddy fields contaminated from open field defecation.

The potential spread in vector born diseases needs to be closely monitored as stagnant flood water provides a perfect breeding ground for mosquitoes. Although data are incomplete the first cases of malaria for this season have already been reported. In the Terai, among poor households use of mosquito nets is not common. NRCS received 2,000 mosquito nets from UNICEF. According to NRCS, 1,000 will be distributed in Banke and 1,000 in Bardiya district. Further supplies of mosquito bed-nets are being procured for distribution to affected population by UNICEF.

In total 39 people died due to flood (see Table 7). Main causes are drowning, snake bites and diarrhoea, Mortality might be underreported, since not all cases come to health facilities and are being registered.

Table 7- No. of deaths

Districts	Dead
Saptari	3
Siraha	3
Dhanusha	4
Mahottari	6
Sarlahi	1
Rautahat	6
Bara	n/a
Parsa	2
Nawalparasi	n/a
Rupandehi	n/a
Banke	5
Bardiya	6
Kailali	3
Total	**39**

Source: NRCS

No epidemics have been reported at the time of this writing. The health system seems to be well prepared and is sending rapid response teams to areas with diarrhoea outbreaks to quickly contain further contamination.

In almost all districts health posts are functioning normally, although accessibility was a problem during the flood and is still an issue in some heavily affected areas. In Saptari mothers of Sakarpura and Rampura Malhaniya VDCs reported problems accessing the health posts due to water logging and slippery paths. In Kailali, the sub-health post of Lalbhoji VDC and the health post of Thapapur VDC were damaged due to flood, however services have been provided via schools within the catchment areas. In Banke, three health facilities in Holiya, Gangapur, and Bethani VDC were also affected. In Saptari, the health post of Sakarpura VDC (one of the most flood affected VDC in this district) was damaged as was the Public Health Center of Nawarjpur in Siraha.

Insufficient medicine stock was reported as an issue due to irregular supply chains, further affected by bad road conditions and frequent bandhs. The worry of DPHO staff is focused around medicines (antibiotics, ORS, IV saline fluid) required to contain outbreaks of infectious diseases such as *bacillius dysentery* as current stocks are not sufficient.

Each district has formed Rapid Response Teams for the management of outbreaks in case of emergency. Similarly, agencies working in districts and regions have also provided technical and material supports for regular health services and provision of mobile health camps.

Impact on Education

Schools were closed for regular holidays during the height of the flood. They were scheduled to reopen again from 11 August onwards. Available data across the 13 flood affected districts on damage to school buildings are presented in Table 8.

Table 8 – Number of Affected Schools

Districts	Number of schools	Heavily affected	Partially affected	Total affected
Saptari	n/a	1	4	5
Siraha	n/a	0	5	5
Dhanusha	300	16	84	100*
Mahottari	250	4	43	196*
Sarlahi	n/a	1	n/a	-
Rautahat	n/a	1	30	31
Bara	n/a	n/a	n/a	-
Parsa	n/a	11	n/a	11
Nawalparasi	n/a	11	n/a	11
Rupandehi	n/a		n/a	-
Banke	Data currently being compiled by DEO			
Bardiya		7	7	77
Kailali	n/a	n/a	11	11

* Based on survey conducted by NGO Aasman. In Mahottari 149 schools were lightly affected

Source: DEO

Schools constructed from less durable material such as mud, straw and bamboo have suffered the brunt of the damage. Most schools affected by the flood are however functioning again. In some of the most affected areas education delivery is affected due to lack of class rooms and teaching materials. However, teachers are expected to run classes in alternative locations.

Flood impact to schools did affect physical facilities such as furniture, blackboards, playgrounds, toilet facilities, drinking water and compound walls. Student educational material (books, notebooks, school bags and uniforms) was damaged. For instance, in the Western districts of Banke and Bardiya. In Banke preliminary information indicates that 1,796 children have lost their education material. In Bardiya it was reported that 1,500 school going children completely lost their school uniform, educational material and text books. A further 6,105 children in Bardiya partially lost their educational material and text books[4]. In Mahottari 75 children lost their books and stationary.

The majority of Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres are attached to government run schools. Consequently, it is assumed the impact on ECDs was similar to the impact on primary schools. Two ECD centres in Mahottari were reported to have been destroyed.

[4] Since these data are not consistent with reports from other districts, they need to be further verified.

Non-formal education has not been affected by the floods. Classes are normally run by the VDC and most often take place in community buildings.

Immediate Relief Provided

The Nepal Red Cross Society has been very effective in delivering immediate relief assistance to the flood-affected populations. Relief support was also provided by the CDO through the DDRC, DADO, DEO and DPHO. In addition, (I)NGOs and UN agencies such as Aasman, CARE, CARITAS, World Vision, Save the Children, ICRC, IRC, FNCCI, RRN, Fida International, Plan, LWF, ADRA, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP have provided support. Details are provided in the district tables in Annex III[5].

Conclusion and Response Options

Flooding in the Terai is a recurrent problem. However, according to the communities, the flood intensity has been increasing over the last few years. There is an urgent need for a longer-term solution to mitigate the impact of flood water in the Terai districts through river training programmes, river drainage, embankments, building of higher shelter houses and disaster preparedness programmes particularly. For immediate relief programmes it is essential that the DDRCs become more pro-active in standardized data collection in disaster-affected communities.

A very large number of households were affected by the flood this year. Most of the affected people are marginalized, poor, landless, Dalits, Madhesi, Tharu and Janajati. The flood had the biggest impact on housing, particularly for poor people with houses made of bamboo, straw and mud. Crop land near the main rivers and in low-lying areas was heavily affected with high or total crop losses. In other areas the standing paddy crop has benefited from the temporary immersion and an overall surplus production in these areas is expected.

In most areas, the water level increased gradually, enabling households to save their food stocks. Employment opportunities in affected areas are limited although the re-planting provides some alternative job opportunities for the landless. Longer-term prospects are worrisome as less agricultural land has been planted, translating into fewer employment opportunities from now through the harvest period. A surplus harvest in non-affected areas may offset this to a certain extent but it is likely that out-migration will be higher than normally this year for highly affected VDCs. Prior to the floods, the nutrition situation in the Terai was already at an emergency level with 17 percent of children under 5 suffering from acute malnutrition. The underlying causes to the very poor nutritional status include food insecurity, poor child feeding and care practices, very poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions, and poor health environment. These problems have been exacerbated by the impact of the floods on livelihoods, food composition, sanitation practices, and the incidence of diarrhoea among the population. Therefore, although there is no evidence that these figures have further deteriorated, there is an increased risk of deterioration the near term without immediate intervention.

On the positive side, the immediate health needs in terms of outbreak control seem to be addressed by the DPHO. The health emergency response system with rapid response teams and mobile health camps seem to be well organised. However, there is a concern about adequate medical supplies and preposition of emergency stocks at the district level to effectively respond to any disease outbreaks.

Short term response options

- Following the RTE food ration provided by the NRCS and others, it is essential that severely affected households be provided with short term food rations of at least one to two months to cover their immediate food needs and prevent further deterioration in the nutrition status of vulnerable people, particularly women and children. It is recommended to limit the food assistance to only the severely and highly affected VDCs (see Map 1) to prevent inflation in the number of beneficiaries. Severely affected households in moderately and lightly affected VDCs may need support but this is best provided through local NGOs.

[5] For most up-to-date information on assistance provided see also OCHA's flood and landslide updates at www.un.org.np

- The biggest impact of the flood was the damage to or complete destruction of houses, especially those constructed of poor building materials belonging to the poorest segment of the population. To re-build these houses will cost between NRs 4,000 – 10,000. The government announced a provision of NRs 10,000 to people who had completely lost their house and NRs 5,000 to those whose house was partly damaged. It is essential that this relief support reach the poor as soon as possible to avoid further deterioration of their health and livelihoods.
- Most households who have lost their houses have already been provided with tarpaulin or temporary shelters. However, conditions within temporary shelters are harsh and people are unprotected from rain and sun. Many people have moved in with neighbours in already crowded houses. A more permanent solution to re-build houses is urgently required. The issue is particularly relevant for landless people who do not have a place to go back to.
- For small-farmers who have lost their crops, subsidies for seeds and fertilizer are recommended to reduce the huge additional investment that they have to make for re-planting or land preparation. The MoAC has made an amount of NRs 5 million available for immediate relief.
- The response of the health system has been adequate and seems to be able to cope with the situation in terms of disease outbreaks. Additional supplies of medicine for pre-positioning to contain potential outbreaks of water-born and vector born diseases need to be made available, and distributed effectively.
- To ensure that the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups such as children under five and pregnant and lactating women are met, supplementary food ration consisting of fortified blended food is strongly recommended for the worst and highly affected VDCs. Those efforts should be combined with a nutrition awareness programme.
- In the most affected areas the health surveillance system should be strengthened to incorporate nutrition monitoring to detect early signs of an increase in the incidence of malnutrition. The referral system for children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) needs to be strengthened.
- Mass communication programmes providing messages on nutrition, specifically on infant and young child feeding, water, sanitation and hygiene, and health messages should be introduced soonest.
- In affected schools, there is a need to provide education materials. The schools/ECD centers affected by floods need physical improvements and renovations such as classroom, toilets, furniture, drinking water, playground, and blackboard, etc.

Longer-term response options

- Floods are a recurrent event causing misery and damage each year during the monsoon. A food-for-work or a cash-for-work or food-voucher programme is recommended to address the longer-term reconstruction and flood prevention needs. The priority requirements include river training and drainage, recovery and maintenance of embankments, homestead raising, road re-construction and irrigation rehabilitation.
- As mentioned above, improvement in the nutritional status of mother and children is most urgent. A longer-term integrated mother and child health nutrition programme, including elements of food security, nutrition promotion with particular attention on proper infant and young child feeding practices, as well as interventions to increase awareness regarding the use of clean water, sanitation and hygiene awareness training is strongly recommended. The focus of these efforts should be on disadvantaged communities with high rates of acute malnutrition.
- Community disaster response and preparedness programmes in highly vulnerable areas should be promoted to mitigate the impact of floods.
- Support to DDRC in setting up a proper and accountable system for rapid registration of affected populations needs to be promoted.

Acknowledgment

This inter-agency rapid flood assessment was conducted by the World Food Programme, UNICEF and Save the Children Alliance with field level support provided by the Nepal Red Cross Society. This report was prepared by the following mission members:

WFP:

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Save the Children Alliance:

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The mission team is grateful to NRCS for their excellent support provided and for making available and reorganizing the flood impact data to the mission. The mission would also like to thank the support provided by the different CDOs, DDRC committees, DADO staff, DHO and DEO.

Detailed reports prepared by assessment teams are available for the following districts:

- Saptari and Siraha
- Mahotarri and Dhanusha
- Rautahat, Bara and Parsa
- Rupandehi and Nawalparasi
- Banke, Bardiya and Kailali

Annex I – Field Check List

Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment
Nepal - 2007 Flood
Field check-list

District _____

	1 - Context		
Map 1	Using a map of the district, identify the VDCs/Communities that are affected by the flood Use the following criteria: 1. Worst affected (all hh affected) 2. Highly affected (> 50 % of HH affected) 3. Moderately affected (25 – 50% of HH affected) 4. Lightly affected (< 25% of HH affected) 5. Not affected		See attached map template for each district
Map 2	On the same map indicate which of the affected VDCs/communities cannot be reached by vehicle due to flood.		
Map 3	On the same map indicate which areas have serious security concerns and due to this are not accessible.		
T 1	How many people are approximately affected/displaced?		Use attached table format
	2 – Nutritional status Note: this section, only based on health worker key informants and health records. If there is no health care system or health workers in this site, collect information from community members		
Q 1	Are there cases of acute malnutrition?	☐	
Q 2	Has the number of acute malnutrition cases increased in the past 3 weeks?	☐	
Q 3	To what factors is increased acute malnutrition attributable?	☐	Provide details
Q 4	Are there individuals at higher risk of malnutrition?		
	Infants	☐	Provide details
	Children	☐	
	Elderly	☐	
	Handicapped	☐	
	Women/mother	☐	
	Socially excluded (specify)	☐	
Q 5	Is there indication of decreased/interrupted breastfeeding?	☐	Age groups <6 months; 6-24 months
Q 6	If so, what are the reasons?	___	
Q 7	What is replacing breastfeeding?		Describe based on observations in highly and worst affected areas.
	Diluted cow/goat milk	___	
	Infant formula		
	Regular milk powder		
	Littho/Jaulo	☐	
	Other	☐	
		☐	
		☐	
Q 8	Has there been any donation of distribution of Infant Formula? By whom?		

3 – Health status

Q 9 What are the main causes of morbidity and mortality

Source: _____
Period of reference: _____

Morbidity	***Mortality***
Cause 1. _____	Cause 1. _____
Cause 2. _____	Cause 2. _____
Cause 3. _____	Cause 3. _____

Provide details

Q 10 Are there reports of outbreaks? ☐

Source: _____

Period of reference: _____

Provide details

Possible diseases: _____
_____
_____

Q 11 Are there non-operational health facilities due to the floods? ☐

Q 12 What aspect of the health facility has been affected by the floods?

Provide details

Building ___
Staff ___
Supplies ___

Q 13 Do people face physical problems to access the health posts? ☐

4 – Housing, shelter, water and sanitation

Map 4 Indicate on the map location of temporary shelter camps and the approximate numbers of IDPs in each camp.

Q 14 Tick the main constraints in the IDPs camps in order of priority.

1 is highest priority

Shelter ☐
Clothing ☐
Blankets ☐
Food ☐
Clean water ☐
Overcrowding ☐
Sanitation ☐
..... ☐
.....

Q 15 Is it likely that any off the above constraints will change in the short term? ☐

Provide details

Q 16 Are there safe place for mothers to breastfeed? ☐

Q 17 Is access to clean water for people in affected areas a problem? ☐

Q 18 Will this change in the short term? ☐

Q 19 How many houses are completely / partially damaged?

Use table 1

Fully ☐
Partially ☐

Q 20 Percentage of affected households that have access to cooking facility and cooking fuel? ___

Q 21 Percentage of affected households that have access to mosquito net? ___

5 - Agriculture and markets

Map 5 Using a map of the district, identify VDCs where crops have been affected by the flood.

Use the following criteria:

1. Completely lost (More than 60% loss)
2. Highly affected (40-60 % loss)
3. Affected (20-40% loss)
4. Little affected (10 – 20% lost)
5. Not affected

See attached map template.

Q 22 Can paddy be replanted in affected areas? ☐

Q 23 If yes, do people have the means to do so? ☐

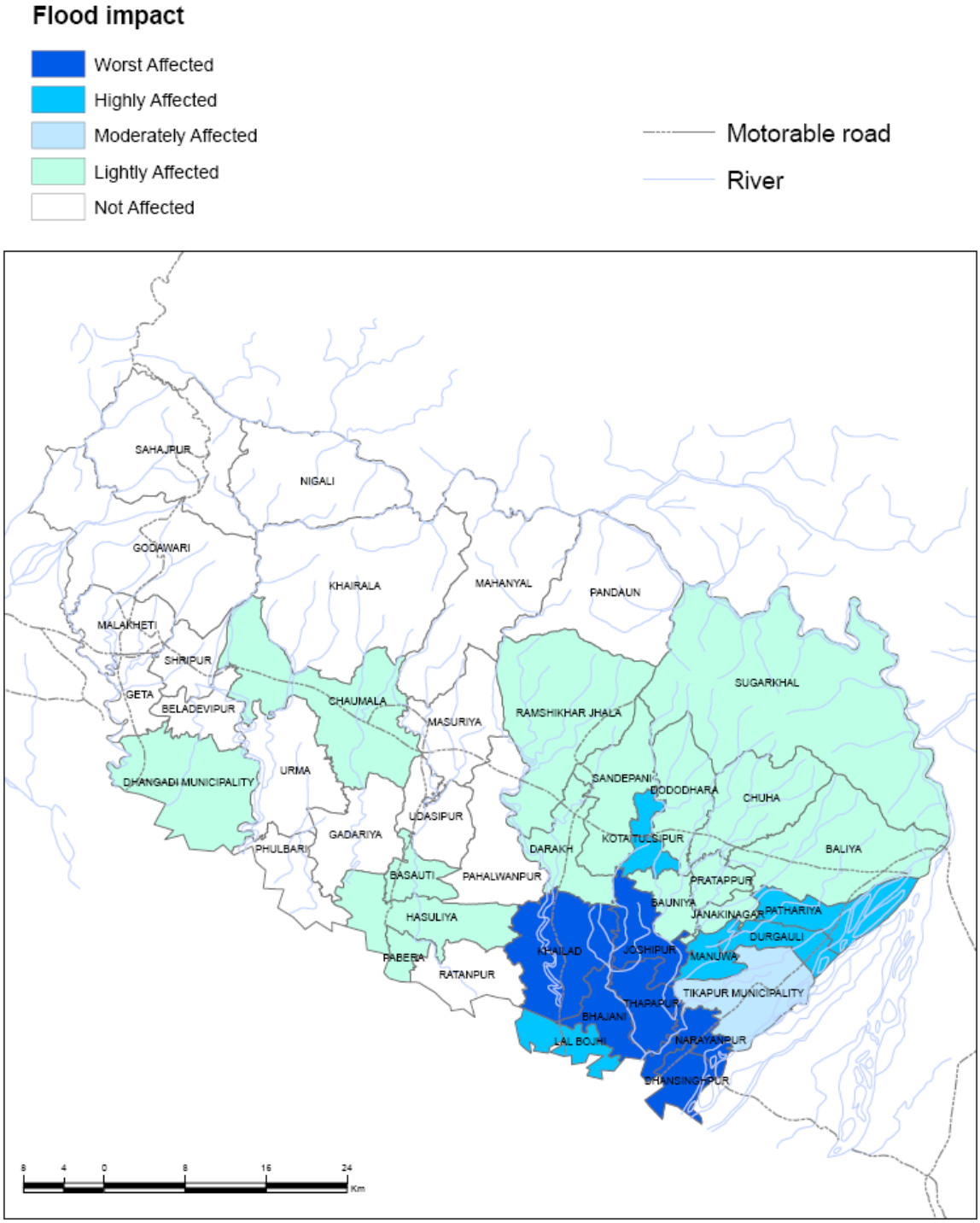
		Seedlings	___	Provide details
		Tools	___	
		Manpower	___	
Q 24	Have people lost their livestock?			
		Cows/buffalos	___	% lost
		Goat / sheep	___	
		Chicken	___	
Q 25	Are markets functioning?		☐	
Q 26	What are the problems faced by traders in bringing food to the markets?			
		Roads are impassible	☐	In order of priority. 1 being highest.
		Lack of trucks	☐	
		Insecurity	☐	
		Other	☐	
Q 27	Have prices of staple foods increased?			
		Coarse rice	___	Provide current and last months price.
		Wheat	___	
		Lentils	___	
		Availability and prices of vegetables	___	
	6 - Household Food Security			
Q 28	In flood affected areas have people lost their food stocks?		☐	
Q 29	What percentage of households has access to food stocks?		___	
Q 30	Are there social groups facing specific food access problems			
		Socially excluded (specify)	☐	Approximate percentage based on observations in highly and worst affected areas.
		Female-headed HH	☐	
		Elderly	☐	
		Handicapped	☐	
		Land-less	☐	
		Daily wages	☐	
Q 31	Can people access their traditional means of earning an income?			
		Agricultural activities	___	
		Sale of goods	____	provide details
		Remittances	____	
		Business etc.	____	
		Daily wages	____	
Q 32	Is there evidence of distress sale of assets?			
		HH assets (jewellery etc.)	☐	
		Agricultural assets	☐	
		Extensive borrowing	☐	
Q 33	Is there evidence of distress migration?		☐	Indicate % increase compared to normal migration pattern
Q 34	Has the size of daily meals decreased?		☐	
Q 35	Has composition of daily meals changed, e.g. number/type of aliments?		☐	specify
Q 36	Has the number of daily meals decreased?			
		Adults	☐	
		Children under 5	☐	
	7 – Education			
Q 37	What is the status of the schools?			
		Partially /fully damaged classroom facilities	☐	
		Partially /fully damaged sanitation facilities	☐	
Q 38	How is the current condition of learning environment?			
		Classroom		
		Teaching /learning material		
		Availability of teachers	☐	
		Playing Space	☐	
			☐	
			☐	
Q 39	Are basic facilities available for all children?			
		Text books/note book		
		School dress/bag	☐	
			☐	
Q 40				

	Is the Early Childhood Center (ECD) affected? Provide details			
Q 41	Is there need for non formal education?		☐	
Q 42	Are there particular issues related to different groups?		☐	
		Ethnic / Geographic	☐	
		Gender	☐	
	8 –Aid Provided			
Q 43	What assistance is currently provided, by whom?	Provided	Institution	Description
	1. Shelter			
	2. Water			
	3. Sanitation			
	4. Hygiene promotion			
	5. Essential non-food items			
	6. Food distribution			
	7. Supplementary feeding			
	8. Therapeutic feeding			
	9. Infant and young child feeding			
	10. Health			
	9 - Response options			
Q 44	Is a Feeding Programme required?			
		Which beneficiaries?		
		How many?		
		What type?		
		Where?		
Q 45	Is food aid / cash / vouchers urgently required?			
		Which beneficiaries?		
		How many?		
		Where?		
		For how long?		
Q 46	What are the urgent Wat-San requirements?			
		What is required?		
		Which beneficiaries?		
		How many?		
		Where?		
		When?		
Q 47	What are the urgent shelter needs?			
		What is required?		
		How many?		
		Where?		
		For who?		
		When?		
Q 48	What are the most immediate health needs?			
		What is required?		
		How many?		
		Where?		
		For who?		
		When?		
Q 49	Is agricultural assistance required?			
		What is required?		
		How many?		
		Where?		
		For who?		
		When?		
Q 50	What is the long-term recovery assistance required?			
		What is required?		
		How many?		
		Where?		
		For who?		
		When?		

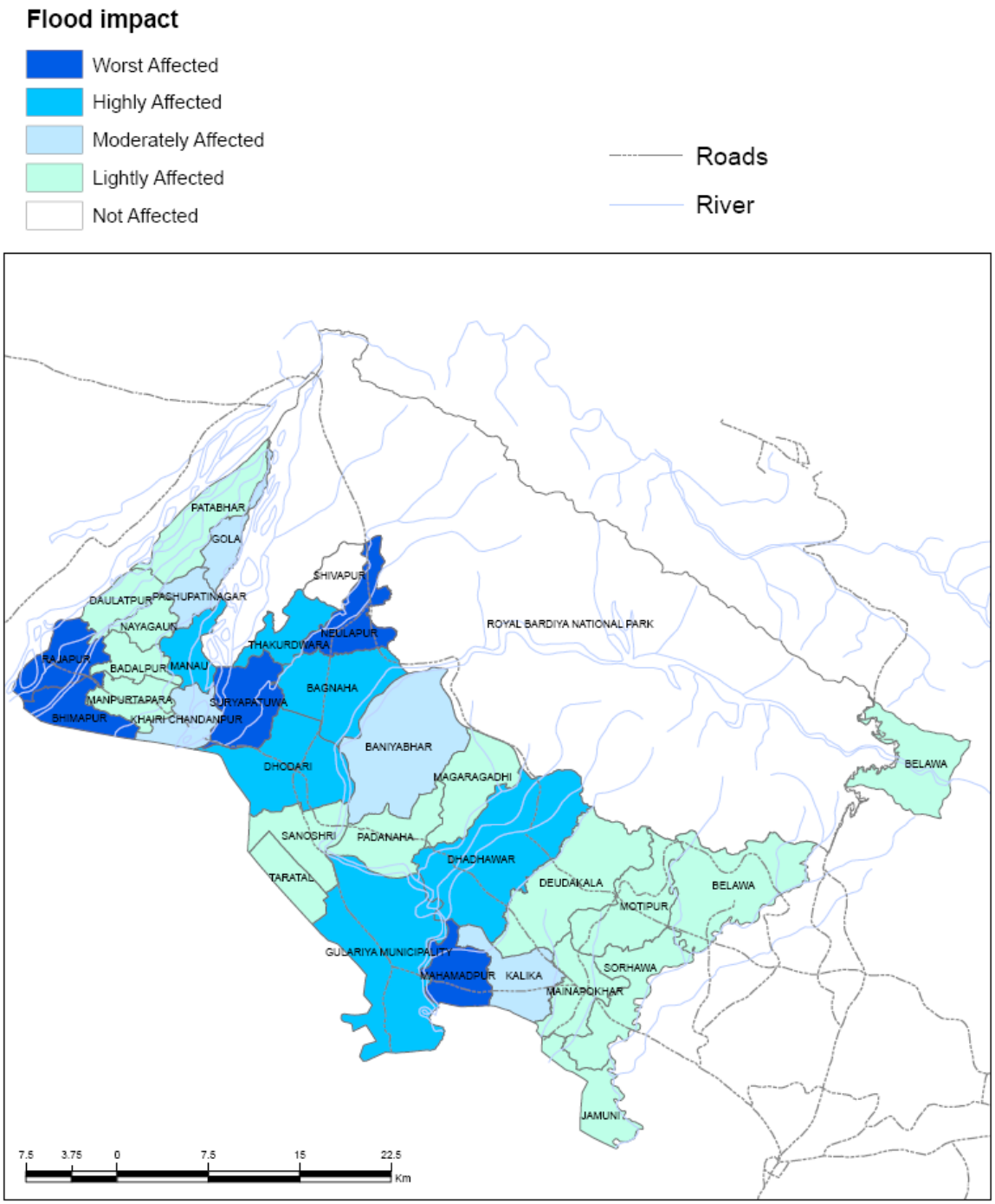
Annex II – District maps

Rapid Assesment of Flood Impact, 2007

District: Kailali

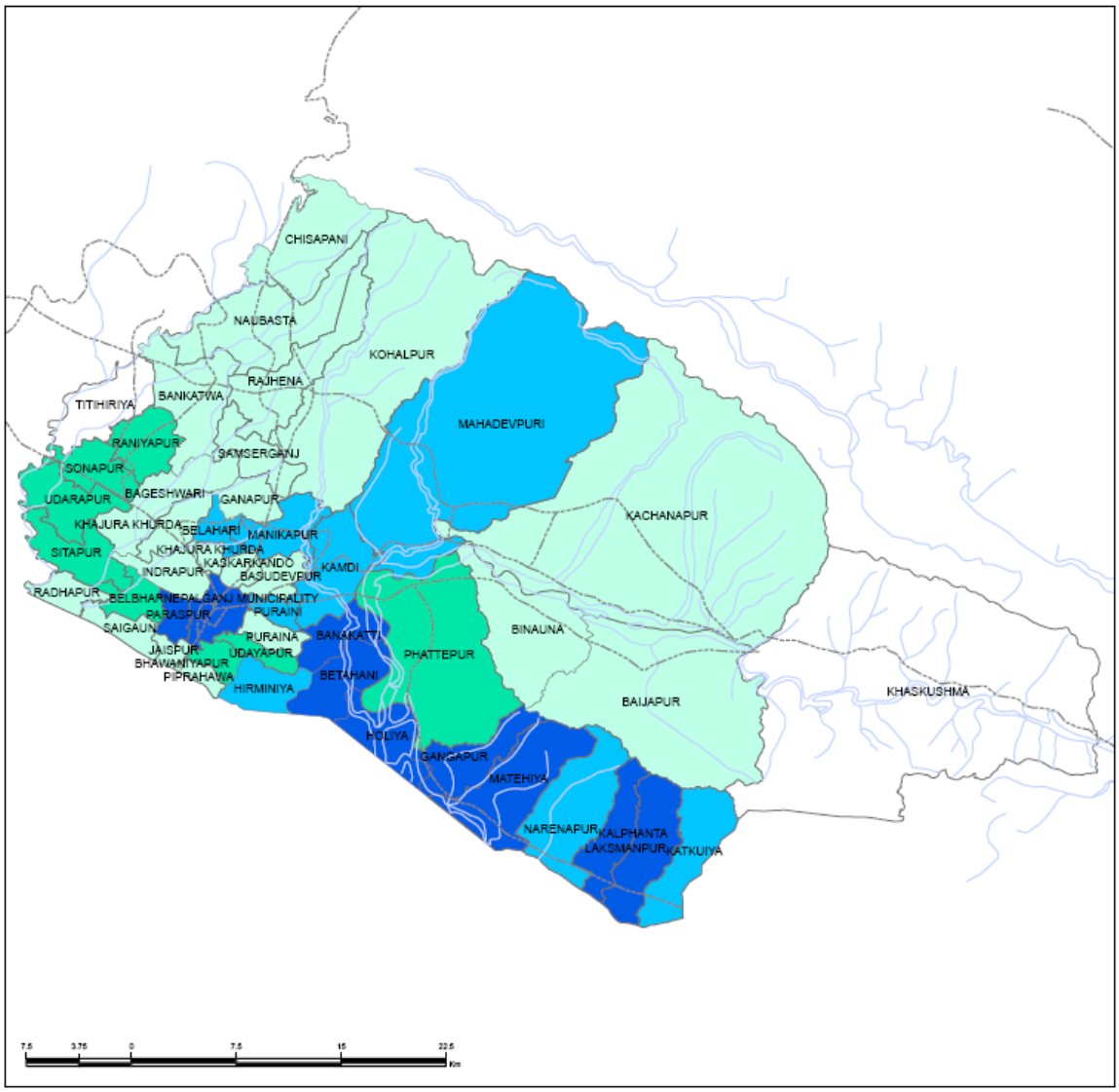


Rapid Assesment of Flood Impact, 2007
District: Bardiya



Rapid Assesment of Flood Impact, 2007

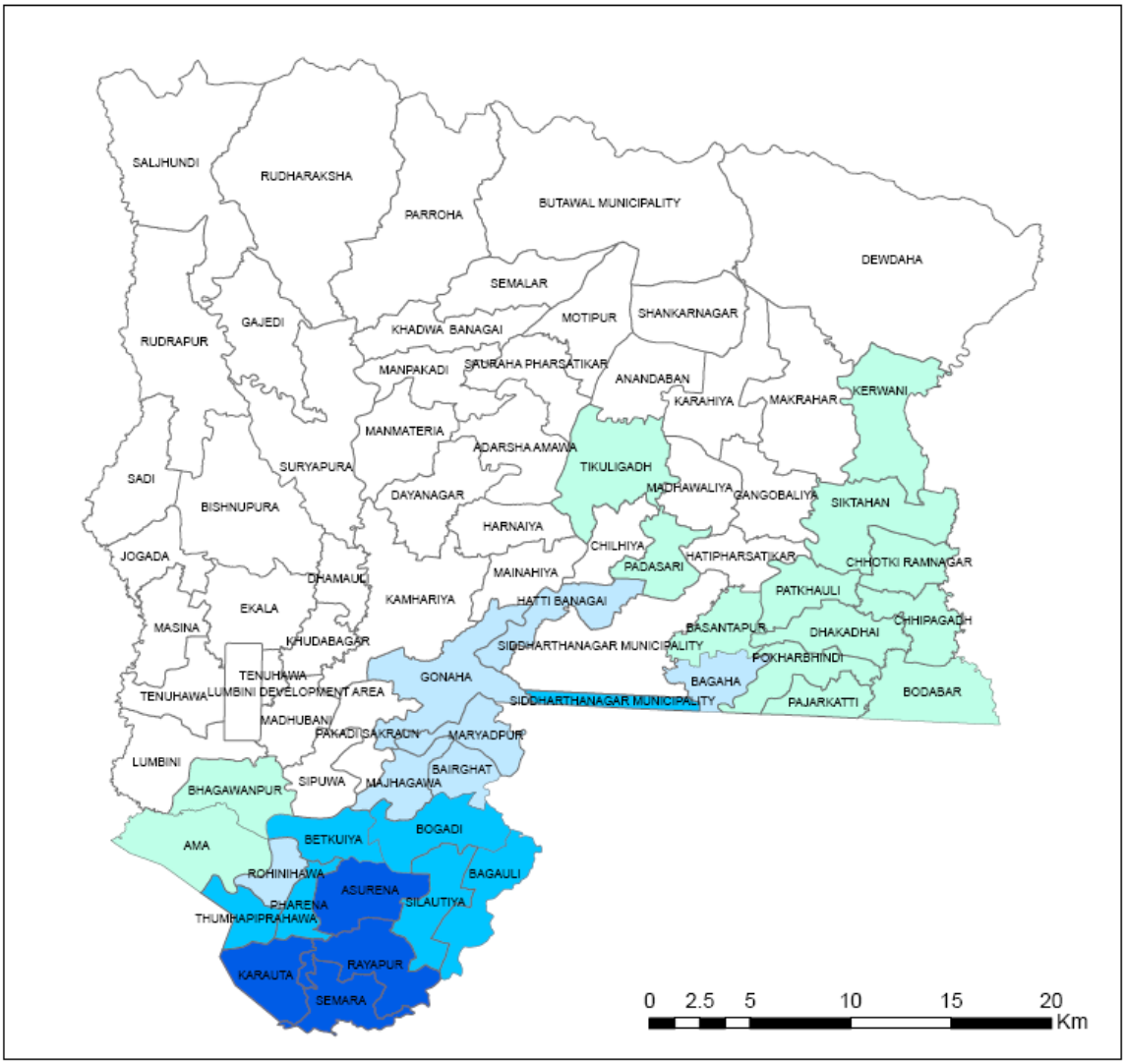
District: Banke



Rapid Assessment of Flood Impact, 2007
District: Rupandehi

Flood Impact

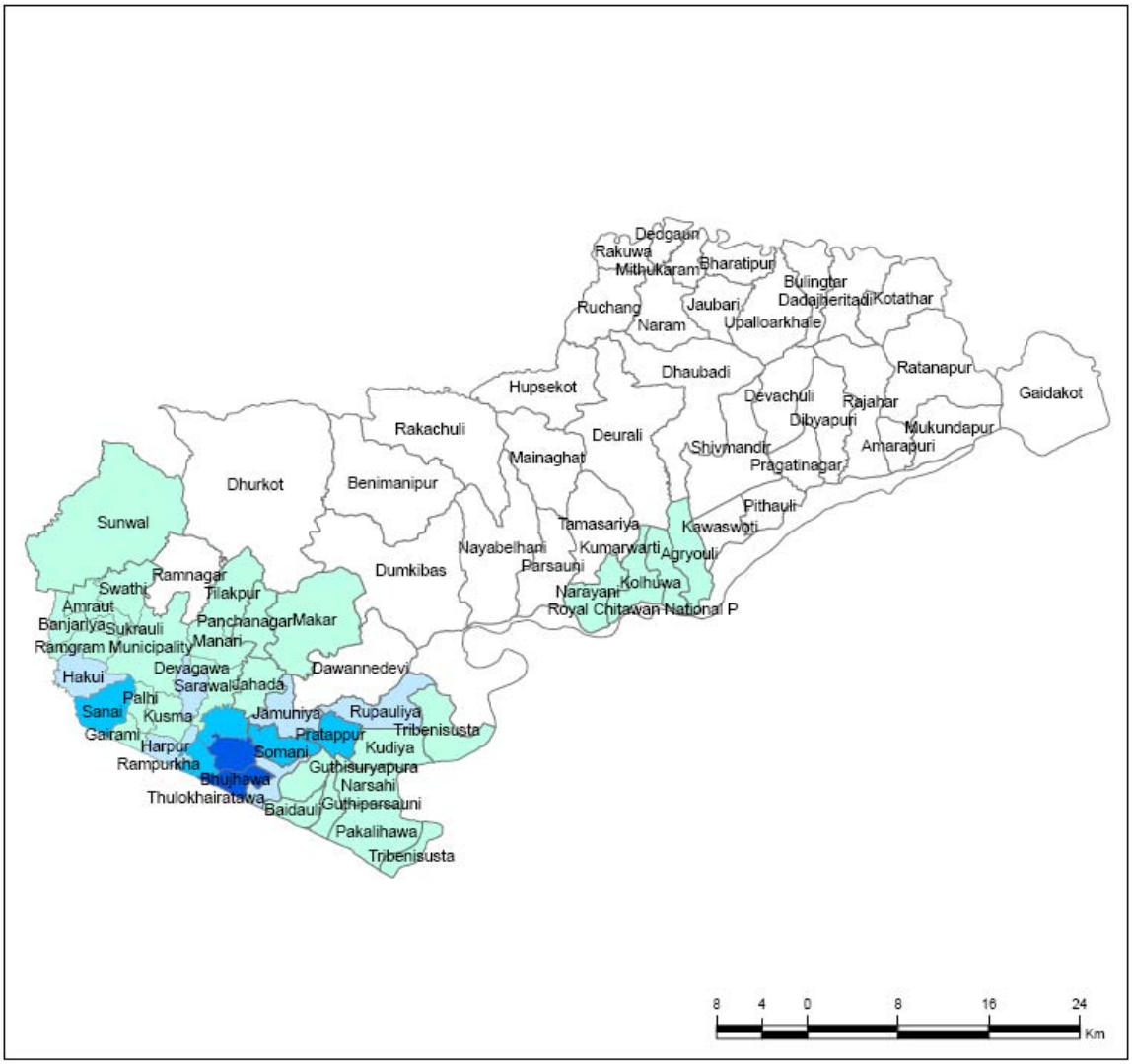
- Worst Affected
- Highly Affected
- Moderately Affected
- Lightly Affected
- Not Affected



Rapid Assesment of Flood Impact, 2007
District: Nawalparasi

Flood Impact

- Worst Affected
- Highly Affected
- Moderately Affected
- Lightly Affected
- Not Affected



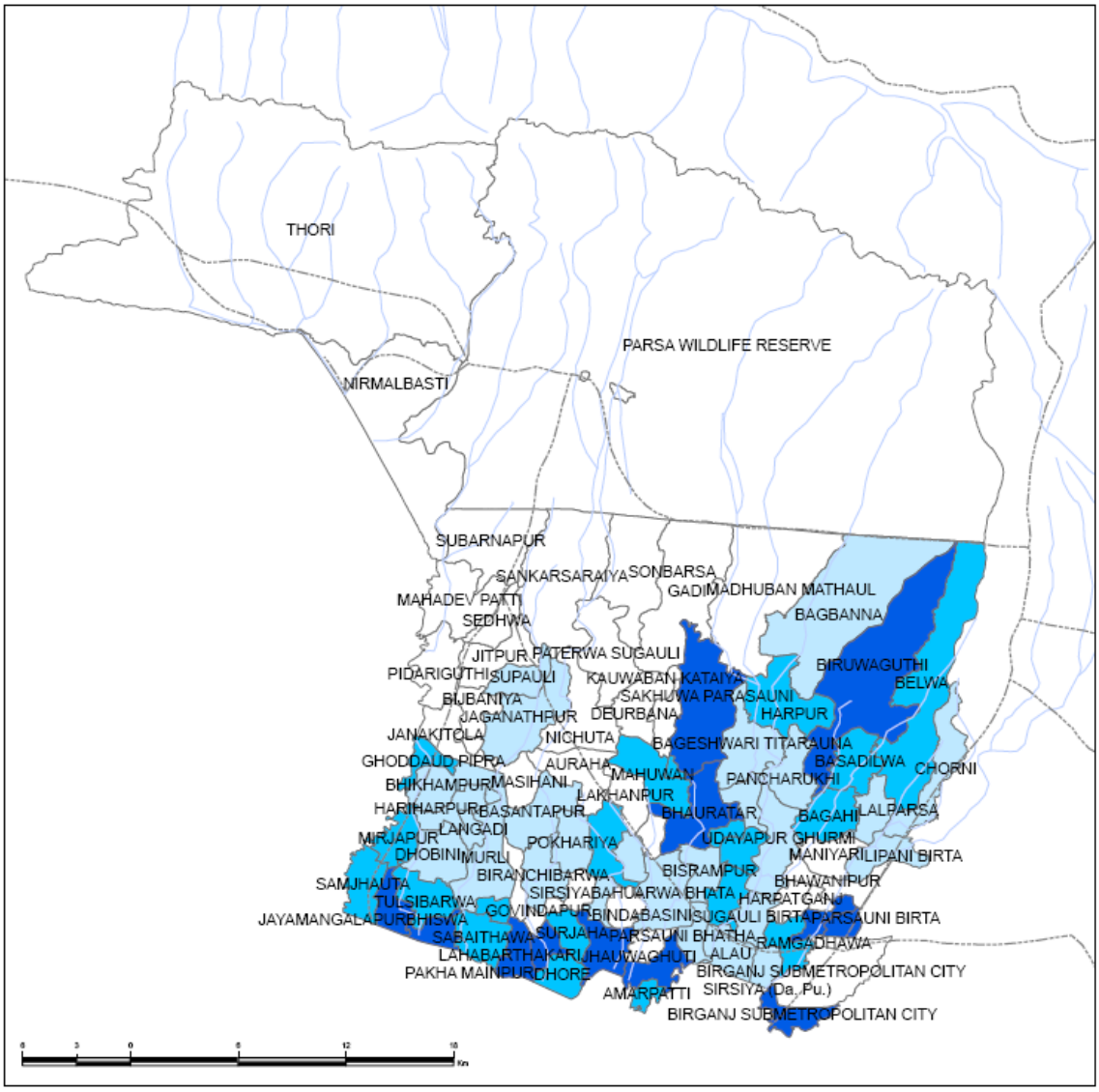
Rapid Assesment of Flood Impact, 2007
District: Parsa

Flood Impact

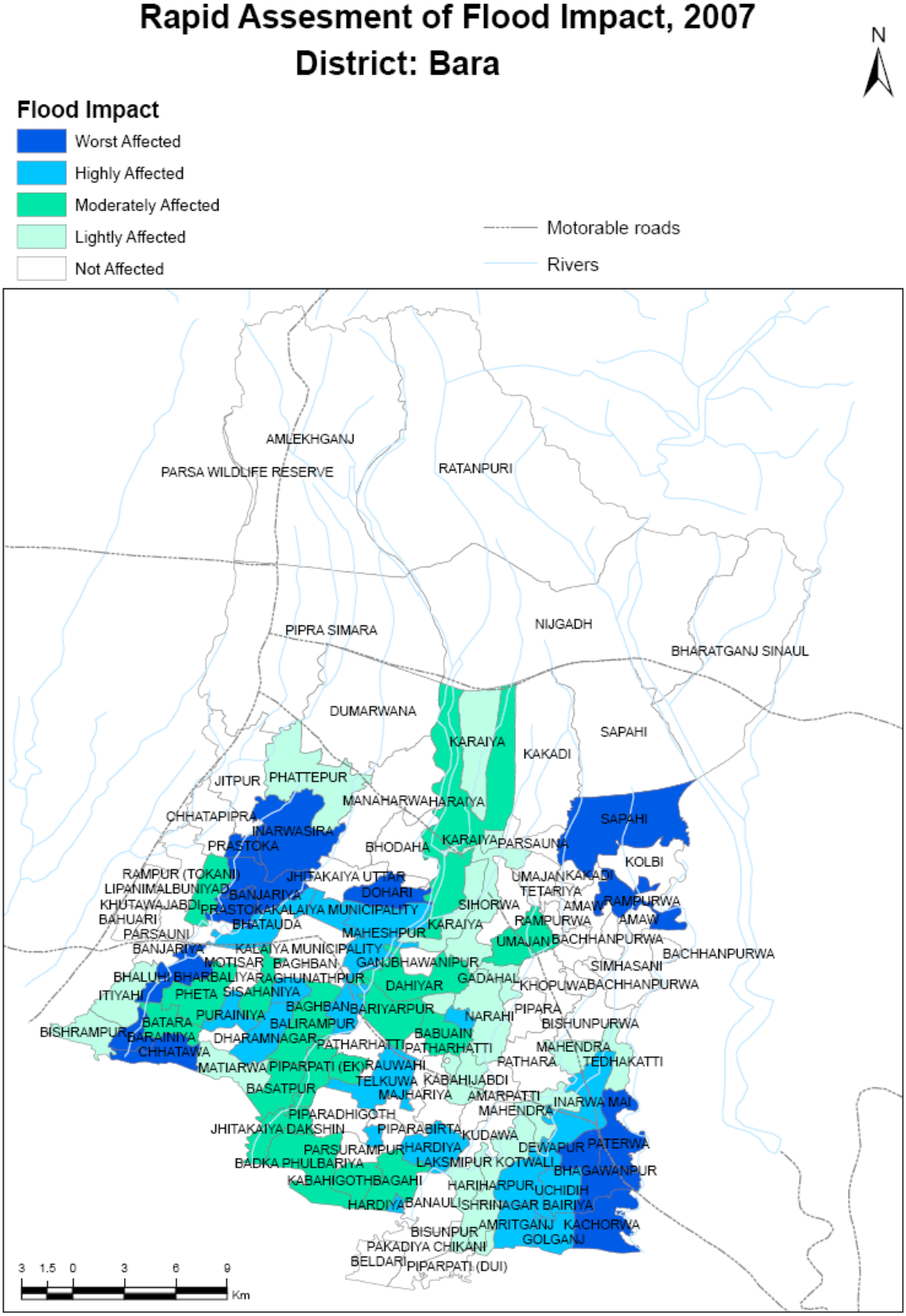
- Worst Affected
- Highly Affected
- Moderately Affected
- Not Affected

Roads

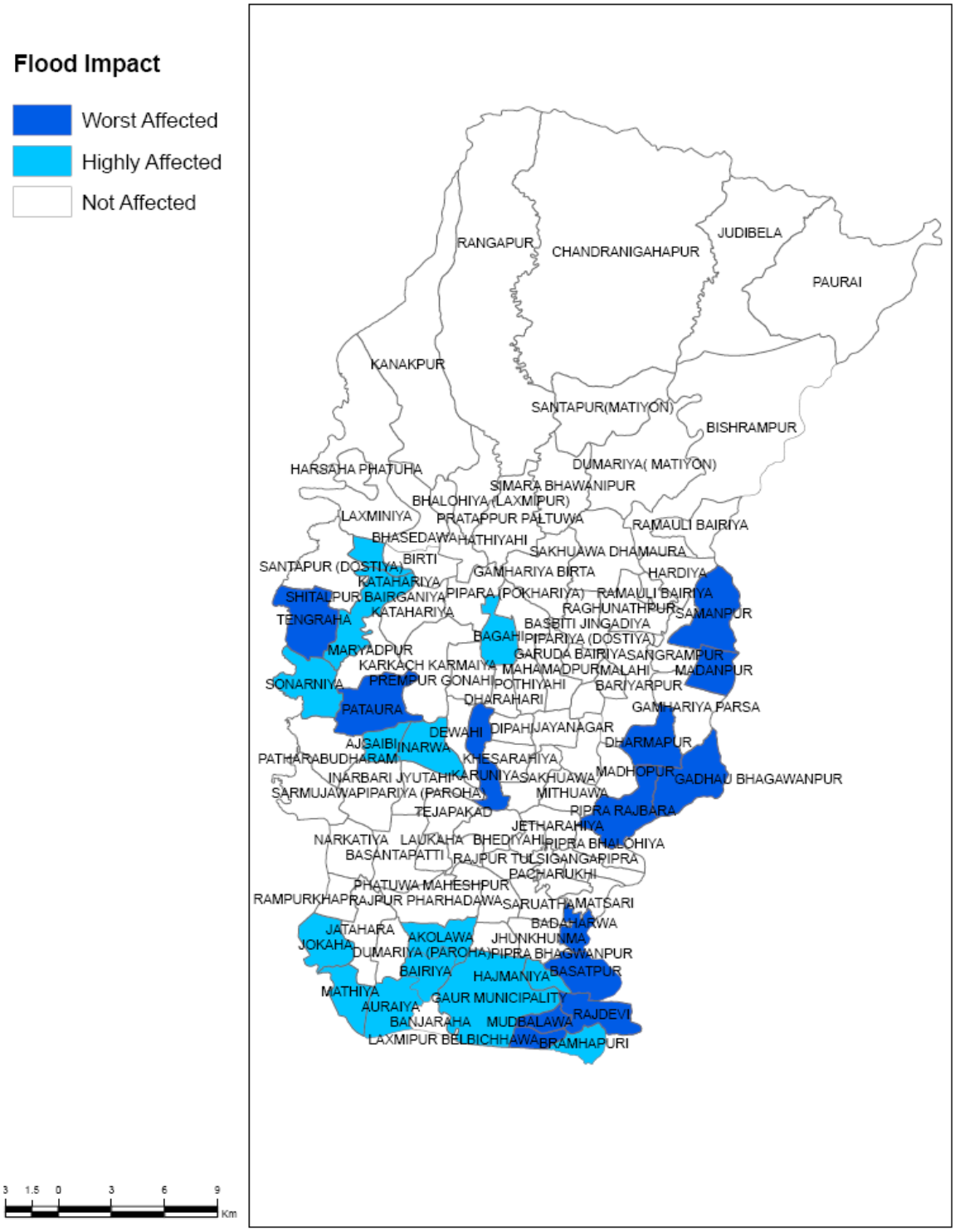
Rivers



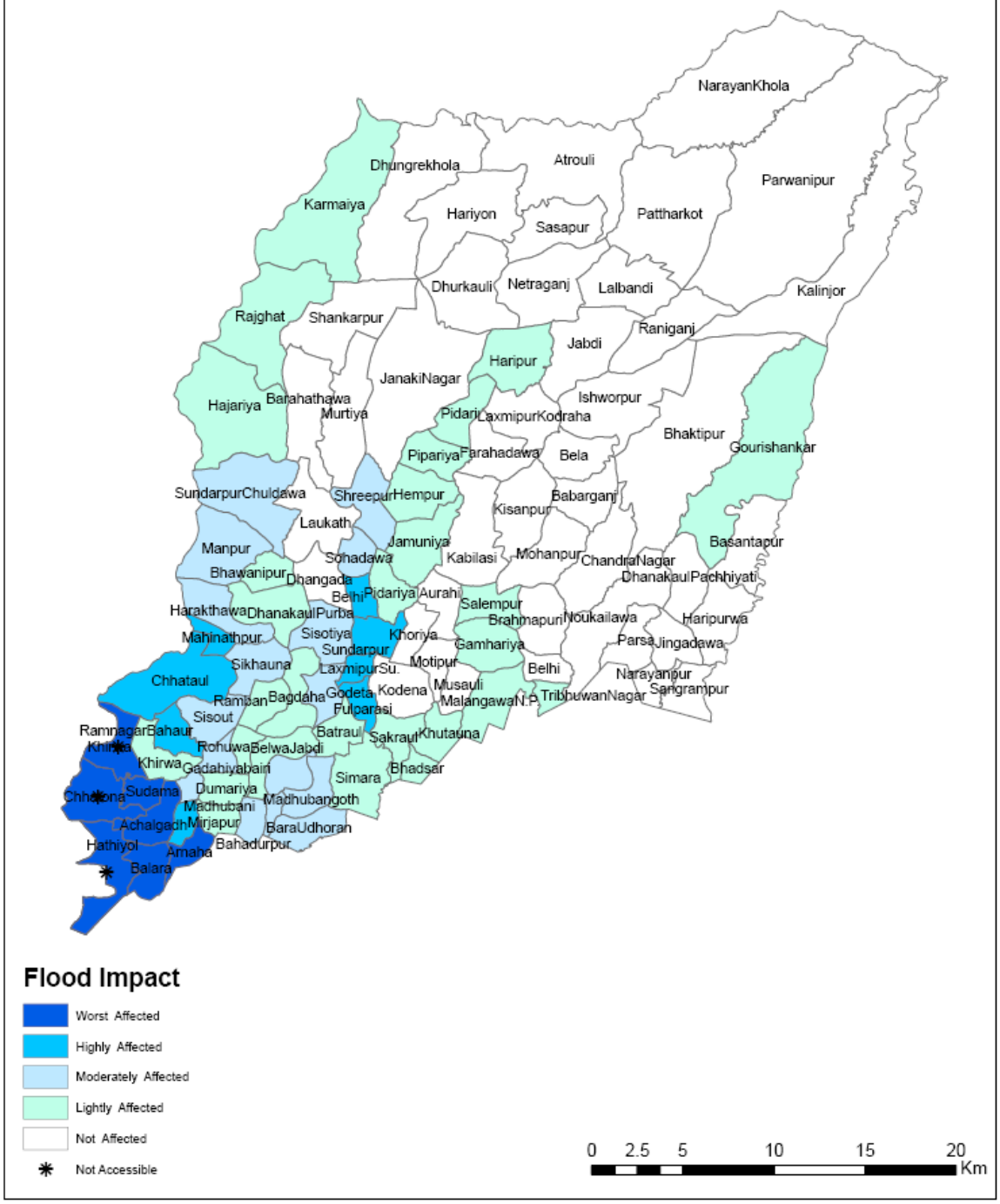
Rapid Assesment of Flood Impact, 2007
District: Bara



Rapid Assesment of Flood Impact, 2007
District: Rautahat

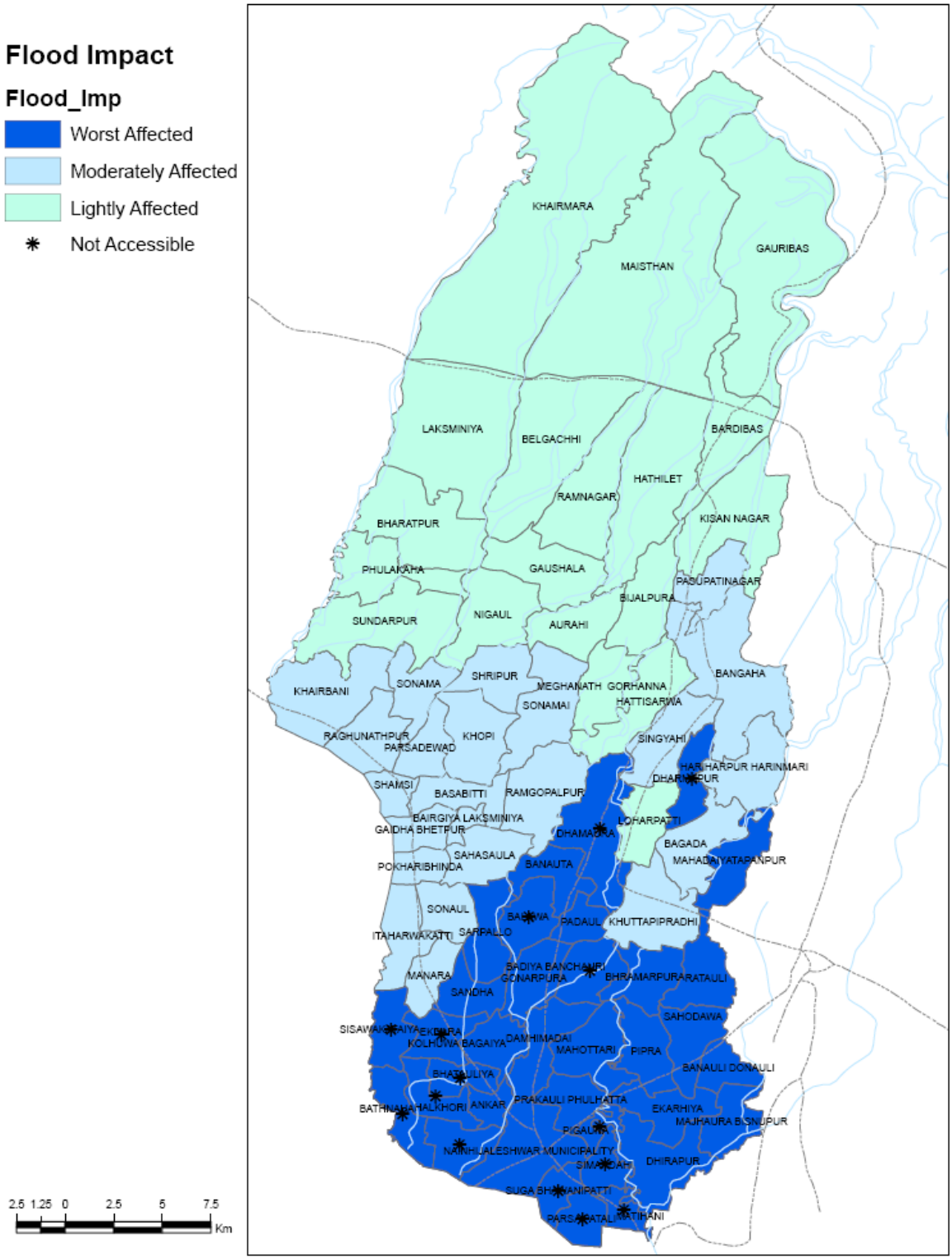


Rapid Assessment of Flood Impact, 2007
District: Sarlahi



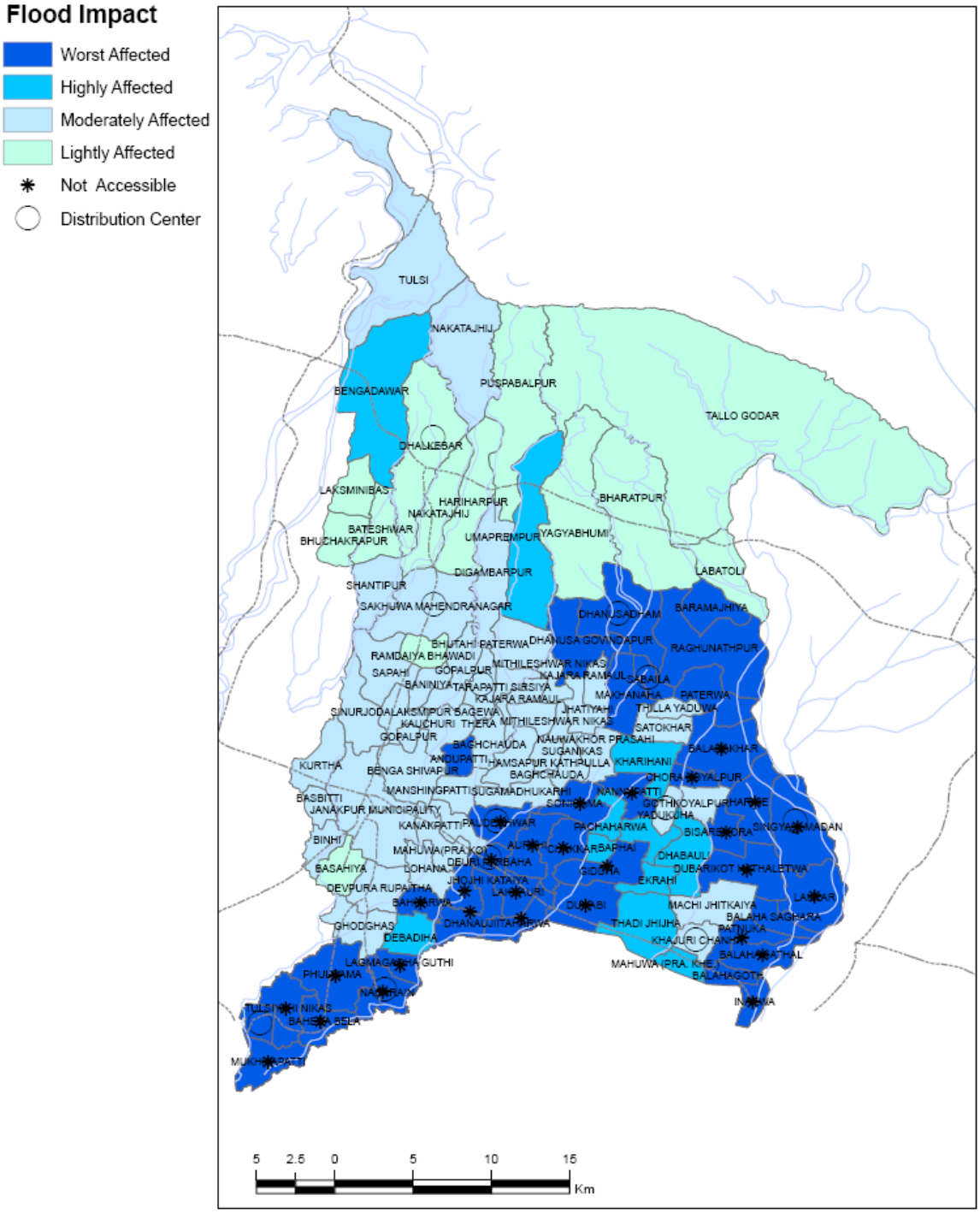
Rapid Assesment of Flood Impact, 2007

District: Mahottari



Rapid Assesment of Flood Impact, 2007

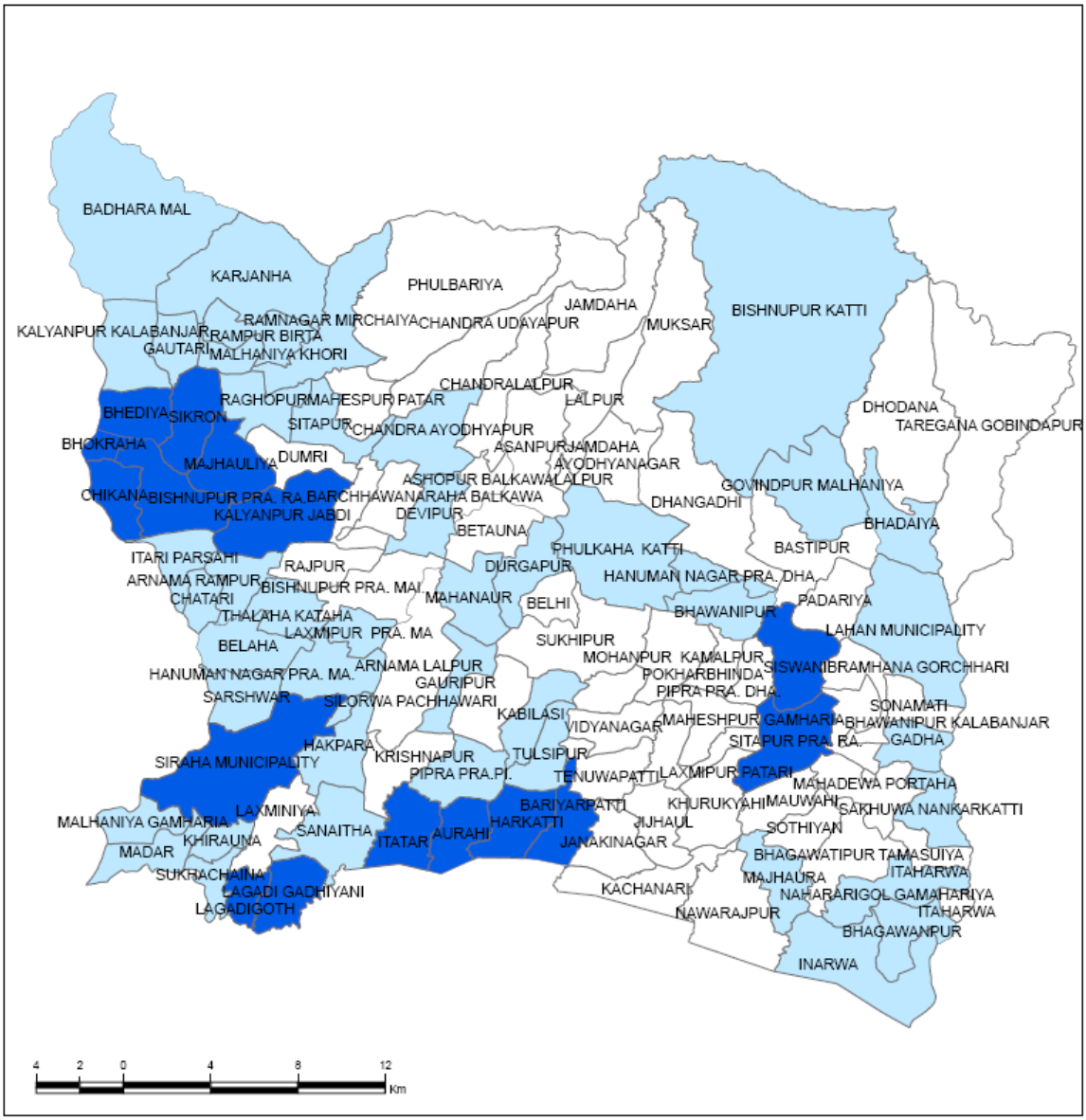
District: Dhanusha



Rapid Assesment of Flood Impact, 2007
District: Siraha

Flood Impact

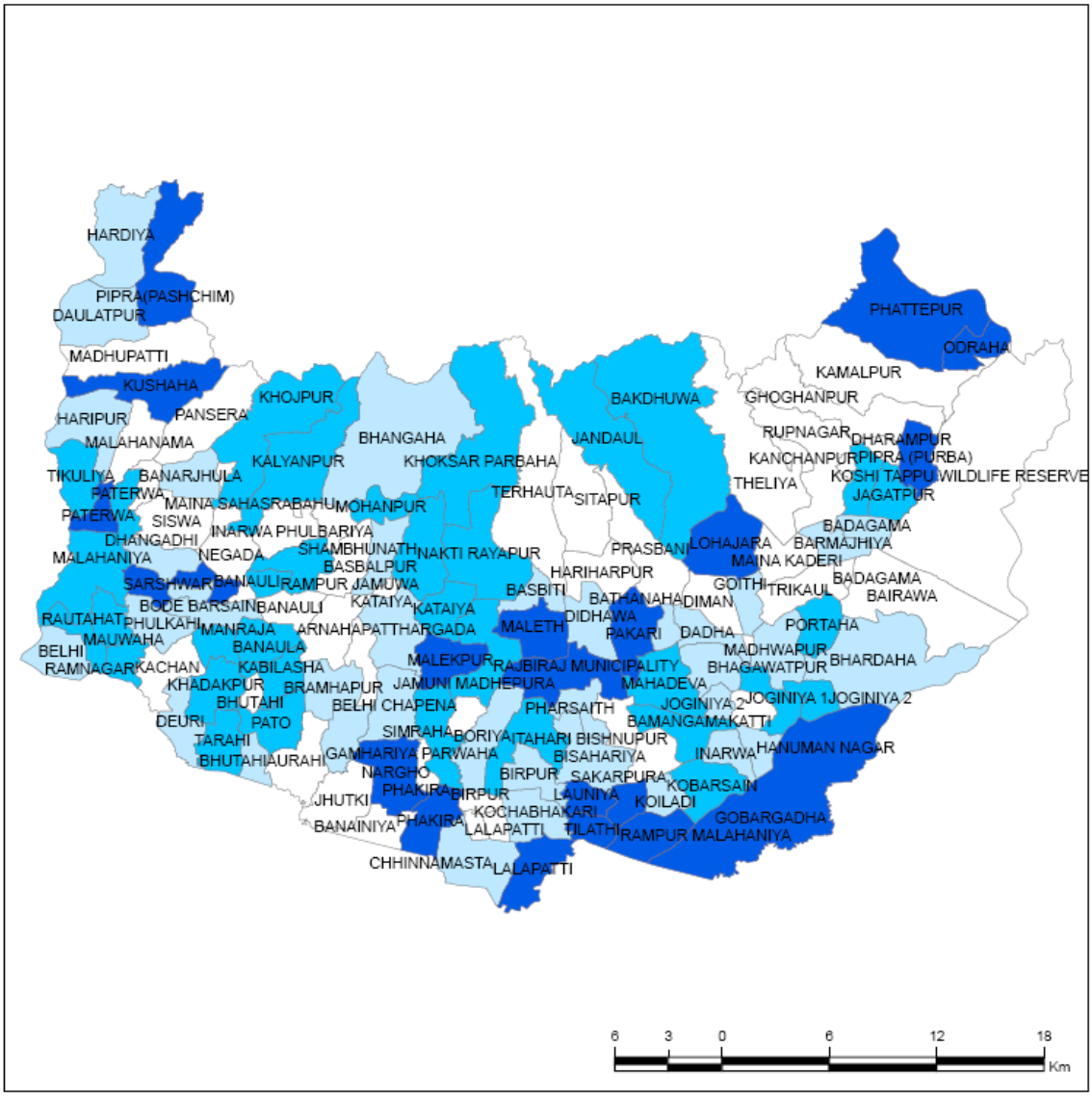
- Worst Affected
- Moderatlely Affected
- Not Affected



Rapid Assesment of Flood Impact, 2007
District: Saptari

Flood Impact

- Worst Affected
- Highly Affected
- Moderately Affected
- Not Affected



Annex III – People affected

Nepal Red Cross Society
Impact of Flood in Kailali District

SN.	General Information (Affected VDCs and Population)				Affected Households						Agencies involved in Food Aid distribution			Damaged community Water Source (Types, location and number)	Remarks
	Name of Flood affected VDC	Flood affected Wards	Total numbers of Households	Total Population	Severely affected (A)		Highly affected (B)		Moderately affected (C)		Name of agency	Coverage			
					Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population		Households	Duration (Days)		
1	Dhansinghpur		1768	11224	123		191								
2	Narayanpur		2097	13466	30		138								
3	Tikapur		7324	45108	79		167								
4	Patharaiya		3432	22990	74		59								
5	Durgauli		2553	15483	49		54								
6	Chuha		2818	19095	22		44								
7	Baliya		6838	37104	3		2								
8	Bhajani		1905	13185	75		214								
9	Lalbhoji		2260	12611	5		2								
10	Khailad		1590	11725	40		9								
11	Munuwa		1979	13908	15		67								
12	Thapapur		2199	15795	448		315								
13	Bouniya		2097	15453	7		1								
14	Joshipur		2981	22490	177		88								
15	Hasuliya		2190	16355	4		16								
16	Basauti		934	7270	5		7								
17	Pavera		896	7241	14		5								
18	Chaumala		3446	21782	3		1								
19	Janakinagar		923	5998	9		16								
20	Dhangadhi		13674	78570	-		8								
21	Dododhara		2537	17007	14		6								
22	Darakh		1973	14178	4		-								
23	Kotatulashipur		1563	11848	17		4								
24	Ramshikharjhala		2125	15796	7		3								
25	Sandepani		3019	20917	4		9								
26	Pratappur		2208	14947	38		3								
27	Sugarkhal		2488	14867	15		-								
Total			**79817**	**516413**	**1281**		**1429**								

* For Kailali severely and highly affected households are based only on fully or partial damage houses

Nepal Red Cross Society
Impact of Flood in Banke District

SN.	General Information (Affected VDCs and Population)				Affected Households						Agencies involved in Food Aid distribution			Damaged community Water Source (Types, location and number)	Remarks
	Name of Flood affected VDC	Flood affected Wards	Total numbers of Households	Total Population	Severely affected (A)		Highly affected (B)		Moderately affected (C)		Name of agency	Coverage			
					Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population		Households	Duration (Days)		
1	Kanchanapur	Tikulipur	1478	8996	1		24								
2	Mahadevpuri	7	1429	8746	3		59								
3	Baijapur	NA	1473	12375	8		32								
4	Binauna	9	981	7412	5		20								
5	Fattepur	Paneriya-8	2350	16698	3		47								
6	Gangapur	1-9	1103	6088	57		226								
7	Matehiya	1,2,3,6	1331	7278	0		0								
8	Laxmanpur	NA	837	5191	0		0								
9	Narainapur		862	5203	0		0								
10	Kalaphanta		749	4299	0		0								
11	Katkuina		995	5866	0		0								
12	Holiya	1-9	1,063	5,799	183		572								
13	Betahani	1-9	1163	7306	39		71								
14	Bankatti		879	5,641	23		50								
15	Kamdi	4,7,9	1665	9544	3		8								
16	Belahari		882	5235	8		22								
17	Manikapur	Kapasi & Manikapur	1747	8849	34		52								
18	Ganapur	Piprhawa	1,016	5,697	22		4								
19	Karkando		1,454	6,927	11		-								
20	Kohalpur	4	4,364	22,674	4		13								
21	Naubasta		3,009	17,531	9		20								
22	Chisapani		999	5,552	2		14								
23	Rajhena		3,235	16,774	3		51								
24	Bankatawa	4, 6, 9	3,123	18,549	10		82								
25	Shamshergunj		1,342	7,840	7		23								
26	Bageshwori		2,682	13,976	28		9								
27	Indrapur		1,389	7,551	22		6								
28	Khajurakhurda		1,032	5,832	15		3								
29	Sonpur		1,396	8,002	25		34								
30	Raniyapur	Chamakdarpur	1,060	6,248	10		69								
31	Udharapur		1952	10186	32		41								
32	Sitapur	1-9	1747	9194	5		63								
33	Saingaun	Shivarpuri	985	6082	2		15								
34	Radhapur		685	3742	3		6								
35	Belbhar		840	5010	6		42								
36	Paraspur	7,8,9	751	4239	12		157								
37	Jaispur		1009	6606	7		4								
38	Piprhawa		806	4672	13		16								
39	Bhawaniyapur		724	3913	7		25								
40	Hirminiya		1343	8058	73		196								
41	Udayapur		585	3406	10		25								
42	Puraina		1002	5539	10		12								
43	Puraini		719	3988	13		23								
44	Basudevpur	1	962	5369	13		41								
45	Nepalgunj Municipality	1-17	11926	64781	381		2651								
Total			**73124**	**418464**	**1122**		**4828**								

* For Banke severely and highly affected households are based only on fully or partial damage houses

Nepal Red Cross Society
Impact of Flood in Bardiya District

SN.	General Information (Affected VDCs and Population)				Affected Households						Agencies involved in Food Aid distribution			Damaged community Water Source (Types, location and number)	Remarks
	Name of Flood affected VDC	Flood affected Wards	Total numbers of Households	Total Population	Severely affected (A)		Highly affected (B)		Moderately affected (C)		Name of agency	Coverage			
					Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population		Households	Duration (Days)		
1	Gulariya Muni.		8852	51305	86		121								
2	Mohammadpur		1742	11731	61		277								
3	Kalika		2020	11095			100								
4	Mainapokhar		1532	9489	4		22								
5	Sorahawa		2461	14355	20										
6	Jamuni		2423	12888	14		28								
7	Padnaha		1257	9566	13		20								
8	Baniyabhar		2128	16501	4		115								
9	Bagnaha		1834	13077	25		223								
10	Neulapur		1958	13080	169		551								
11	Suryapatuwa		1376	10248	152		489								
12	Dhodhari		1540	10157	13		40								
13	Magragadi		3208	20830	10		48								
14	Dhadhawar		2886	19713	24		77								
15	Motipur		3508	21619	8		15								
16	Belwa		2247	13642	9		20								
17	Deudakala		3068	18950	1		11								
18	Thakurdwara		1360	8608	10		153								
19	Shivapur		1102	8277	14		22								
20	Rajapur		2092	14113	247		755								
21	Bhimmapur		1516	11115	11		38								
22	ManpurTapara		1457	10587			8								
23	Manau		1204	7866	17		115								
24	Khairichandanpur		1153	7695	12		45								
25	Gola		1024	7447	10		43								
26	Pashupatinagar		1078	6969	12		46								
27	Nayagaon		856	6484			5								
28	Badalpur		1091	7513	6		15								
29	Sanoshree		3315	17598	5		25								
30	Taratal		1713	9505			20								
31	Patabhar		2152	15728			22								
32	Daulatpur		1210	8080			6								
Total			**66363**	**425831**	**957**		**3475**								

* For Bardiya severely and highly affected households are based only on fully or partial damage houses

Nepal Red Cross Society
Impact of Flood in Rupandehi District

SN.	General Information (Affected VDCs and Population)				Affected Households						Agencies involved in Food Aid distribution			Damaged community Water Source (Types, location and number)	Remarks
	Name of Flood affected VDC	Flood affected Wards	Total numbers of Households	Total Population	Severely affected (A)		Highly affected (B)		Moderately affected (C)		Name of agency	Coverage			
					Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population		Households	Duration (Days)		
1	Majhgawa	3-6,9	788	4648	16										
2	Bairghat	1-9	803	4739	7										
3	Bogadi		1418	8368	-										
4	Hati Bangai		1248	7362	-										
5	Betkuiya	1-9	784	4625	24										
6	Roimihawa	1-9	678	3999	19										
7	Devdaha		2996	17676	7										
8	Kerwari		1823	10756	2										
9	Siddarthanagar Municipality	2-6	10295	60735	19										
10	Raypur	1-9	1677	9893	152										
11	Semara	1-9	1023	6034	33										
12	Karauta	1-9	1460	8612	109										
13	Thumawa Piprahawa	1-9	670	3955	25										
14	Asuraina	1-9	1088	6420	140										
15	Farena	1-9	634	3738	59										
16	Bagauli	1-9	1326	7824	33										
17	Padsari		1258	7423	12										
18	Tikiligarh		1772	10453	6										
19	Basantapur		933	5505	24										
20	Bagaha		705	4162	75										
21	Dhamauli		845	4983	1										
22	Chhipagah		1016	5996	20										
23	Pazzerkatti		696	4107	4										
24	Pokhabhini		811	4785	5										
25	Patkhauli		800	4719	6										
26	Siktahan		1608	9484	2										
27	Chhotko Ramnagar		707	4526	3										
28	Dhakdhai		895	5278	16										
29	Bodbar		1300	7669	-										
30	Bhagwanpur		1671	9859	39										
31	Ama		1497	8830	22										
32	Sitauliya		1279	7545	42										
Total			**46504**	**274708**	**922**										

* For Rupandehi severely and highly affected households are based only on fully or partial damage houses

Nepal Red Cross Society

Impact of Flood in Nawalparasi District

SN.	General Information (Affected VDCs and Population)				Affected Households						Agencies involved in Food Aid distribution			Damaged community Water Source (Types, location and number)	Remarks
	Name of Flood affected VDC	Flood affected Wards	Total numbers of Households	Total Population	Severely affected (A)		Highly affected (B)		Moderately affected (C)		Name of agency	Coverage			
					Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population		Households	Duration (Days)		
1	Ramgram Municipality		3893	22630	103		325								
2	Badhara Dubauliya		1072	6594	36		151								
3	Rampur Khadauna		668	4874	85		462								
4	Guthi Suryapura		739	4945	5		14								
5	Baidauli		756	5036	3		12								
6	Guthi Prasauni		984	6563	1		19								
7	Sonamai		898	6022	94		91								
8	Pratappur		991	6480	16		51								
9	Makar		4003	20594	1		7								
10	Jahada		1483	8122			11								
11	Jamuniya		1474	8505			2								
12	Rupauliya		1494	8400			7								
13	Harpur		856	5508	20		52								
14	Rampurwa		695	4402	4		52								
15	Kudiya (37 ha)	9	1533	9361	13		153								
16	Narsahi		863	5485	5		16								
17	Paklihawa (34 ha)	9	1371	9248	22		73								
18	Thulo Khairatwa	2,3	632	4155	18		54								
19	Kushma		955	6102	37		28								
20	Bhujahawa	1-9	889	6387	60		148								
21	Sukrauli		783	4937	18		83								
22	Haku		882	5770	12		125								
23	Sanai		978	6442	55		366								
24	Gairmi		869	5708	58		62								
25	Palhi		778	5216	22		31								
26	Manari		919	5697			14								
27	Sarwal		782	4862	26		63								
28	Devgawa		738	4815	44		127								
Total			**32978**	**202860**	**758**		**2599**								

* For Nawalparasi severely and highly affected households are based only on fully or partial damage houses

Nepal Red Cross Society

Impact of Flood in Parsa District

SN.	General Information (Affected VDCs and Population)				Affected Households						Agencies involved in Food Aid distribution			Damaged community Water Source (Types, location and number)	Remarks
					Severely affected (A)		Highly affected (B)		Moderately affected (C)			Coverage			
	Name of Flood affected VDC	Flood affected Wards	Total numbers of Households	Total Population	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population	Name of agency	Households	Duration (Days)		
1	Birgunj Municipality	1-3, 9-10, 12-19	10628	74396	340	2380	105	735	12	84	NRCS	340	13		
2	Sambhauta	1-9	850	5950	24	168	10	70			NRCS	24	1		
3	Tulshibarwa	1-9	496	3472	35	245	16	112	5	35	NRCS	35	1		
4	Dhobini	1-9	581	4067	19	133					NRCS	19	1		
5	Auraha	1, 2	717	5019	10	70					NRCS	10	1		
6	Bhabanipur	4	736	5152	4	28					NRCS	4	1		
7	Prasauni Birta	1-9	608	4256	93	651	25	175	3	21	NRCS	93	1		
8	Jagarnathpur Sira	1-9	846	5922	11	77	12	84			NRCS	11	1		
9	Langdi	1-9	495	3465	19	133					NRCS	19	1		
10	Hariharpur	1-9	625	4375	6	42					NRCS	6	1		
11	Harpatganj	1-9	549	3843	11	77	7	49			NRCS	11	1		
12	Shreepur Pachgwa	1	639	4473	2	14					NRCS	2	1		
13	Bahuwari Pidari	1-9	746	5222	7	49					NRCS	7	1		
14	Bhauratar	1-9	1075	7525	62	434	11	77			NRCS	62	1		
15	Gamahariya	1-9	518	3626	25	175	28	196			NRCS	25	1		
16	Nagardaha	1-9	436	3052	23	161	5	35			NRCS	23	1		
17	Pakahamainpur	1-9	394	2758	26	182					NRCS	26	1		
18	Bairiya Birta	1-9	743	5201	45	315					NRCS	45	1		
19	Bisharampur	1-9	880	6160	61	427	40	280			NRCS	61	1		
20	Supauli	5	464	3248	1	7					NRCS	1	1		
21	Belwa	1-9	133	931	16	112	16	112			NRCS	16	1		
22	Alau	3,4	998	6986	3	21					NRCS	3	1		
23	Surjaha	1-9	513	3591	22	154					NRCS	22	1		
24	Lakhanpur	4	660	4620	1	7					NRCS	1	1		
25	Maniyari	3,4	1070	7490	8	56					NRCS	8	1		
26	Lal Parsa	5	464	3248	11	77					NRCS	11	1		
27	Shreesiya	1-9	442	3094	8	56					NRCS	8	1		
28	Pokhriya	1-9	899	6293	20	140	20	140			NRCS	20	1		
29	Seba Brwa	5,7	693	4851	2	14					NRCS	2	1		
30	Bhedihari	2,3,7	739	5173	5	35					NRCS	5	1		
31	Basantpur	1-9	1008	7056	10	70	33	231			NRCS	10	1		
32	Biranchibarwa	4	409	2863	2	14					NRCS	2	1		
33	Mirjapur	1-9	543	3801	22	154	15	105			NRCS	22	1		
34	Bhishwa	1-9	627	4389	33	231	16	112	3	21	NRCS	33	1		
35	Jayamangalapur	1-9	684	4788	26	182	12	84	2	14	NRCS	26	1		
36	Bairiyabirta D.P.	1-9	613	4291	39	273	5	35			NRCS	39	1		
37	Dewarbana	1-9	639	4473	15	105	5	35			NRCS	15	1		
38	Sakhuwa Prasauni	1-9	1065	7455	43	301	2	14			NRCS	43	1		
39	Kauwawan Kataiya	1-9	513	3591	30	210	3	21			NRCS	30	1		
40	Mahuwan	1-9	658	4606	46	322	29	203			NRCS	46	1		
41	Udayapur ghurmi	1-9	854	5978	20	140	18	126			NRCS	20	1		
42	Sugauli Birta	1-9	848	5936	18	126					NRCS	18	1		
43	Bindwashni	1-9	631	4417	26	182					NRCS	26	1		
44	Pacharukhi	1-9	689	4823	26	182	38	266			NRCS	26	1		
45	Bahuwarabhata	1-9	876	6132	7	49					NRCS	7	1		
46	Remgadhwa	1-9	591	4137	77	539	56	392			NRCS	77	1		
47	Khalwatola Sresiya	1-9	709	4963	5	35					NRCS	5	1		
48	Lahawarthakari	3	492	3444	1	7					NRCS	1	1		
49	Lipanibirta	8	862	6034	15	105					NRCS	15	1		
50	Biruwathi	1-9	1826	12782	34	238					NRCS	34	1		
51	Basdilwa	1-9	765	5355	18	126					NRCS	18	1		
52	Harpur	1-9	789	5523	26	182					NRCS	26	1		
53	Bagbana	1-9	1053	7371	13	91					NRCS	13	1		
54	Amarpati	1-9	562	3934	60	420	15	105			NRCS	60	1		
55	Prasaunibhata	1-9	656	4592	90	630					NRCS	90	1		
56	Chorni	3	1266	8862	2	14					NRCS	2	1		
57	Dhore	1-9	615	4305	13	91					NRCS	13	1		
58	Bageshori Titrawana	4	822	5754	1	7					NRCS	1	1		
59	Bhikhampur	1-9	601	4207	23	161					NRCS	23	1		
60	Ghoddaudpipra	1-9	453	3171	25	175	5	35			NRCS	25	1		
61	Mudali	1-9	732	5124	2	14					NRCS	2	1		
62	Jhauwaguthi	1-9	837	5859	55	385	25	175	2	14	NRCS	55	1		
63	Gobindapur	9	384	2688	3	21					NRCS	3	1		
64	Dakaila Bahuri	9	477	3339	2	14					NRCS	2	1		
65	Bagahi	1-9	762	5334	40	280					NRCS	40	1		
Total			**55548**	**388836**	**1788**	**12516**	**572**	**4004**	**27**	**189**		**1788**	**77**		

Nepal Red Cross Society

Impact of Flood in Bara District

SN.	General Information (Affected VDCs and Population)				Affected Households						Agencies involved in Food Aid distribution			Damaged community Water Source (Types, location and number)	Remarks
	Name of Flood affected VDC	Flood affected Wards	Total numbers of Households	Total Population	Severely affected (A)		Highly affected (B)		Moderately affected (C)		Name of agency	Coverage			
					Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population		Households	Duration (Days)		
1	Inarwamaal	1-9	1005	6140	55	399	-				DDC, KNP, FNCCI, NRCS Sub Branch Amalekhganj, Kreepa Daily, Janjagrity Yuwa Summiti Jeetpur	55	2		
2	K.N.P.	1-9	5113	32260	95	603	123								
3	Baghwan	1-8	638	4112	39	209	25					43	1		
4	Dharmanagar	1,2,4,6,9	606	4460	14	81	1					51	1		
5	Purainiya	1,2,3,4,6,9	734	5600	32	203	77								
6	Hardiya	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	601	4236	33	196	7					33	2		
7	Prasauni	6	1086	7321	2	17	-								
8	Basatpur	1,3,4,5,6,9	850	5867	25	153	10								
9	Balirampur	1-8	781	5475	22	159	43								
10	Maheshpur	1,2,3,7,8	1043	7120	9	52	27								
11	Pipradhi	9	341	4337	5	56	-					4	2		
12	Pheta	2,3,4,5,6,7	854	6000	16	96	23								
13	Raghunathpur	1,4,5,8,9	581	4130	18	135	6								
14	Prastoka	3,4,5,7,8	1174	8248	8	40	-								
15	Telkuwa	2,3,7,9	665	4477	16	113	10					14	2		
16	Bariyarpur	4,5,6,8,9	1413	9668	9	53	-								
17	Sisahaniya	1,2,6,7,8	398	2626	15	81	10								
18	Haraiya	3,6,7,8,9	1352	7763	8	37	-								
19	Karaiya	3,9	743	4414	2	14	-								
20	Laxmipur Kotwali	1,2,3	649	4388	10	89	-					10	2		
21	Bisunpur	7,8,9	438	3354	9	75	-					9	2		
22	Paterwa	1,4,5,6,8,9	527	3238	20	130	-					20	2		
23	Amritganj	1,2,4,5,7,8,9	1211	7813	38	240	-					38	2		
24	Golaganj	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,	530	3846	24	155	-					24	22		
25	Uchidiah	1,2,3,4,6,	550	3730	43	268	-					43	2		
26	Shreenagar Bairiya	1	531	3748	2	16	-					2	2		
27	Kachorwa	1,2,3,5,6,7,9	1418	9134	21	128	-					21	2		
28	Hariharpur	1,2,3,6,7,8,9	655	4417	27	186	-					27	2		
29	Bhatauda	1,7	748	5252	3	23	-								
30	Bhodaha	3,8	852	5461	4	26	-								
31	Batara	2,3,5	452	3055	7	45	30								
32	Rauwahi	1,2,5,7	428	2786	10	61	21								
33	Piparpati Jabdi	4, 5	338	2617	8	69	22					8	2		
34	Babuaain	1,5,9	427	2728	4	21	-								
35	Barainiya	1,4,5,8,9	738	3973	14	82	26								
36	Chatawa	4,7,8,9	636	4660	8	58	55								
37	Tedhakatti	7	604	3808	4	23	-					4	2		
38	Dewapur	7	509	3385	1	12	-					1	2		
39	Mahendra Aadarsha	7	783	4016	1	6	-					1	2		
40	Bhagawanpur	1,7	641	4181	2	13	-					2	2		
41	Matiarwa	1,3,5,6,7,8,9	715	4959	14	85	-								
42	Bhaluhi Bharwaliya	1,6,7,8,9	782	5414	19	120	31								
43	Dohari	2,3,8	550	3872	16	190	9								
44	Badaki Fulbariya	1,2,3,9	790	6147	9	71	-					8	2		
45	Gadahal	9	488	2948	4	45	-								
46	Narahi	1,3,4,6,7	656	4072	9	56	-								
47	Itiyahi	1,4,5,7,9	762	5500	8	41	7								
48	Umjan	2,4,6,	854	4839	15	73	-								
49	Sihorwa	7	620	3814	1	10	-								
50	Kabahi Goth	2,5,6,7	781	5291	13	70	12					11	2		
51	Piprabirta	1,2,6	492	3335	11	74	-					11	2		
52	Prashurampur	1,4,6,8,9	679	5091	7	53	3					1	2		
53	Bagahi	1,2,3	548	2744	7	42	-					7	2		
54	Madhuri jabdi	8,9	423	2824	6	47	-								
55	Kabahi Jabdi	5,6	530	3794	3	24	-								
56	Dakshin Jhitkaiya	4,5	1014	7335	3	29	-					3	2		
57	Buniyad	1,4,6	621	4534	7	48	5								
58	Bishrampur	8,9	717	4779	5	32	3								
59	Ganjbhawanipur	1,2,3,8,9	896	5979	10	79	-								
60	Dahiyar	1,2,3,5,6,9	981	6260	1	6	-								
61	Fattepur	9	1178	7517	1	6	-								
62	Uttar Jhitkaiya	3,5,7	780	5132	12	63	12								
Total			**49500**	**330024**	**864**	**5687**	**598**								

Nepal Red Cross Society

Impact of Flood in Rautahat District

SN.	General Information (Affected VDCs and Population)				Affected Households						Agencies involved in Food Aid distribution			Damaged community Water Source (Types, location and number)	Remarks
	Name of Flood affected VDC	Flood affected Wards	Total numbers of Households	Total Population	Severely affected (A)		Highly affected (B)		Moderately affected (C)		Name of agency	Coverage			
					Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population		Households	Duration (Days)		
1	Auraiya	1-9	64	476	35	254	29	222	0	0					
2	Rampurkhap	2,3,4,8	31	202	4	30	26	166	1	6					
3	Mathiya	5,8	38	259	4	33	34	226	0	0					
4	Jokaha	1, 4-9	54	341	6	40	22	145	26	156					
5	Narkatiya	1, 3-7, 9	41	302	3	24	29	224	9	54					
6	Dumariya	3,4,1,2,6,7,8	43	261	2	14	10	61	31	186					
7	Jhunkhunwa	5,6,7,8,9,4	351	2118	10	53	9	73	332	1992					
8	Karuniya	1,2,4,5,6,7,8	65	675	30	287	35	388	0	0					
9	Banjaraha	1,2,3,4,5,8,	21	113	8	39	10	56	3	18					
10	Piprabhagwanpur	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	34	283	15	136	19	147	0	0					
11	Jingadwabelbichhwa	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	124	797	30	217	42	268	52	312					
12	Phatuwa Maheshpur	2,3,4,7,8,9	26	214	26	214	0	0	0	0					
13	Sharmujawa	4,5,7,8,9	19	103	15	81	3	16	1	6					
14	Inrawa	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9	77	480	10	75	18	111	49	294					
15	Tejapakad	3,5,6,8,9	6	47	4	36	2	11	0	0					
16	Laukaha	1,3,7,8	6	40	4	27	2	13	0	0					
17	Debahi	1,2,3,4,5,6,8	30	174	27	145	3	29	0	0					
18	Basanpatti	2,3,4,8	53	305	2	8	6	27	45	270					
19	Chandranigahpur	3	16	91	13	73	0	0	3	18					
20	Dumariya Matiyon	2,3,6,7	188	1144	1	10	8	60	179	1074					
21	Santpur Mathiyon	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0					
22	Bairiya	5,6,7,3,1	18	119	7	45	11	74	0	0					
23	Akolwa	1,2,3,4,5,6,9	365	2218	8	52	21	150	336	2016					
24	Rajpurpharhadwa	1,8,9,2,4,3,5,6,7	78	596	35	284	43	312	0	0					
25	Bhediyahi	1,2,3,4,5,7,6,8	170	1166	11	142	24	214	135	810					
26	Laxmipur Belbichhawa	1,2,3,5,6,7,9,8	35	232	7	38	22	158	6	36					
27	Basatpur	7,3,8,6,2,1,9,4,5	88	619	12	94	40	309	36	216					
28	Rajpur Tulshi	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9	22	200	7	51	15	149	0	0					
29	Sakhuwaba	4	1	10	1	10	0	0	0	0					
30	Jetharahiya	3,4,6,7,8	18	126	9	73	3	17	6	36					
31	Hajminiya	2,3,4,5,6	33	272	13	89	20	183	0	0					
32	Ramauli Bairiya	8,9	10	63	10	63	0	0	0	0					
33	Baluwamadanpur	1,2,3,9	16	108	5	37	3	23	8	48					
34	Samanpur	2,3,4,5,6,7,8	13	81	13	81	0	0	0	0					
35	Haraiya Paltuwa	2,5,6,8	9	69	9	69	0	0	0	0					
36	Gamariya Parsa	2,5,3,4,7,8,9,6	49	393	49	393	0	0	0	0					
37	Dharampur	3,9,8,2,6,1	96	723	60	507	0	0	36	216					
38	Sangrampur	1,2,3,4,5,	16	103	16	103	0	0	0	0					
39	Jatahara	7,8,9,1,2,3,4,5,6	46	339	12	106	22	161	12	72					
40	Mithuawa	1,3,4,6,5,2	22	179	17	141	4	32	1	6					
41	Barharwa	1,2,3,6,8,4,5,9,7	47	373	25	185	22	188	0	0					
42	Saruatha	1,3,4,5	76	457	7	32	3	29	66	396					
43	Rajdevi	1,4,5,6,7,8,9	32	249	18	128	14	121	0	0					
44	Piprarajwada	5,2,7,8,6,4	29	264	10	95	19	169	0	0					
45	Bhalohiya	6,7,8,1,4,5,9	30	194	20	109	10	85	0	0					
46	Basbitjigadiya	1,2,3,4,7,8,9	84	526	11	88	0	0	73	438					
47	Gamahariyabirta	4,5,1,7,2	294	1753	15	79	0	0	279	1674					
48	Bishrampur	2,5	10	65	10	65	0	0	0	0					
49	Raghunathpur	5	6	38	6	38	0	0	0	0					
50	Sakhuawadhamaira	6,7,8	10	70	6	46	0	0	4	24					
51	Mudwalwa	5,6,2,9,8,7,1,3,4	91	603	6	53	85	550	0	0					
52	Barahampuri	1,2,3,5,6,7,9	51	310	6	39	3	19	42	252					
53	Gaur Municipality	1-13	106	676	29	185	77	491	0	0					
54	Bishunpurwa	1,9,3,6,7,8,4,2	61	487	33	235	28	252	0	0					
55	Jaynagar	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	147	1115	42	369	65	506	40	240					
56	Gangapipra	1,3,5,7,8,9	35	220	8	56	1	8	26	156					
57	Pachrukhi	6,7,8,9	7	28	7	28	0	0	0	0					
58	Malahi	1,2,3,5,6,8,9	13	93	12	87	0	0	1	6					
59	Gadudabairiya	7,6,9	136	822	1	3	6	45	129	774					
60	Gedahiguthi	1,5,6,8,9,7,4	20	152	6	48	14	104	0	0					
61	Bariyarpur	5,6,8,9	156	938	24	136	22	142	110	660					
62	Madhopur	8,9,5,6,7,3,4,2,1	83	560	15	89	57	405	11	66					
63	Dharhari	2,1,8,3,4,5,7,9,	24	167	17	124	5	31	2	12					
64	Prempurgonahi	1,2,4,3,5,7,8	15	96	13	77	2	19	0	0					
65	Pothiyahi	1,3,5	12	72	12	72	0	0	0	0					
66	Hathiyahi	1,2,3,4	26	198	19	152	7	46	0	0					
67	PipraPokhariya	1,2,3,8,9,4,5,6	43	273	38	252	5	21	0	0					
68	Marydpur	2,3,4,8,9,5,6,1,7	68	503	44	243	24	260	0	0					
69	Sitalpur Barganiya\	1,2,4,5,3,6,7,8,9	59	406	59	406	0	0	0	0					
70	Karkach Karmahiya	1,4,5,3,2,9,7,8	48	376	21	133	27	243	0	0					
71	Tengraha	3,4,5,6,7,8,9	15	118	13	106	0	0	2	12					
72	Sonarniya	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	51	317	31	197	1	6	19	114					
73	Kankpur	1,2,3,4,5,6	36	184	23	128	13	56	0	0					
74	Birti Prostaka	8,1,3,4,9,5,2,6,7	44	429	3	34	41	395	0	0					
75	Katahariya	3,7,9,2,8,1,6,4,5,	47	294	39	242	8	52	0	0					
76	Bhasherewa	3,6,9	10	66	10	66	0	0	0	0					
77	Laxminiya	2,4,6,7,9	19	116	18	110	0	0	1	6					
78	SantpurDostiya	3,4,5	7	50	7	50	0	0	0	0					
79	PhatuhaHarsaha	1,2,3,4,7,8	17	111	17	111	0	0	0	0					
80	Pautaura	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	58	386	31	195	16	125	11	66					
81	Bagahi	1,3,5,8	9	64	4	24	5	40	0	0					
82	Ajagaibi	1,2,6,7	4	27	4	27	0	0	0	0					
83	Inarwari	2,4,6,7,8,9	42	237	11	45	2	18	29	174					
84	Gaudhau	1,2,3,4	37	262	5	41	25	179	7	42					
85	Rangpur	1	1	20	1	20	0	0	0	0					
86	Laxmipurdostiya	4,5,6,7,9	99	666	16	155	5	43	78	468					
87	Mahamadpur	3,4,8	26	177	15	111	0	0	11	66					
88	Pipariyadostiya	1,4,8	9	45	9	45	0	0	0	0					
89	Pratpurpaltuwa	1,6,7,8,9	26	183	18	108	8	75	0	0					
90	Simrabhawanii	1,4,5,6,7	22	134	19	120	3	14	0	0					
91	Dipahi	5,6,8	97	588	8	54	0	0	89	534					
92	Khesarahiya	1,5,6	6	44	6	44	0	0	0	0					
93	Matsari	9,7,6,4,1,3,8	99	610	23	154	7	42	69	414					
94	Pipariya paroha	3,2,5,4,1,6,9	17	137	17	137	0	0	0	0					
95	Pathara Budharma	7,1,3,6,5,4,9	42	195	42	195									
Total			**5053**	**33587**	**1481**	**10346**	**1166**	**8805**	**2406**	**14436**					

Nepal Red Cross Society

Impact of Flood in Sarlahi District

SN.	General Information (Affected VDCs and Population)				Affected Households						Agencies involved in Food Aid distribution			Damaged community Water Source (Types, location and number)	Remarks
	Name of Flood affected VDC	Flood affected Wards	Total numbers of Households	Total Population	Severely affected (A)		Highly affected (B)		Moderately affected (C)		Name of agency	Coverage			
					Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population		Households	Duration (Days)		
1	Achalgadh				15		94								
2	Arnaha				42		56								
3	Atrouli				23		55								
4	Balara				62		15								
5	Belhi				69		142								
6	Bhadsar				15		118								
7	Chhataul				50		100								
8	Chhatona				39		150								
9	Dhungrekhola				21		67								
10	Dhurkauli				7		66								
11	Fulparasi				24		68								
12	Gamhariya				24		65								
13	Godeta				17		27								
14	Gourishankar				12		26								
15	Haripur				28		25								
16	Hathiyol				100		175								
17	Karmaiya				23		45								
18	Khirwa				75		175								
19	Khutauna				24		75								
20	Kodena				45		117								
21	LaxmipurSu.				42		77								
22	Madhubani				13		75								
23	Mahinathpur				75		102								
24	Malangawa N.P.				50		75								
25	Manpur				25		556								
26	Mirjapur				45		162								
27	Noukailawa				5		19								
28	Pidariya				27		54								
29	Pipariya				15		64								
30	Rajghat				7		21								
31	RamnagarBahaur				40		150								
32	Sakraul				18		64								
33	Salempur				21		42								
34	Sasapur				9		35								
35	Shreepur				37		82								
36	Sikhauna				35		65								
37	Simara				14		54								
38	Sisotiya				17		55								
39	Sisout				25		60								
40	Sudama				25		19								
41	Sundarpur				27		64								
42	TribhuwanNagar				34		63								
Total			**0**	**0**	**1321**	**0**	**3619**								

Nepal Red Cross Society

Impact of Flood in Mahottari District

SN.	General Information (Affected VDCs and Population)				Affected Households						Agencies involved in Food Aid distribution			Damaged community Water Source (Types, location and number)	Remarks
	Name of Flood affected VDC	Flood affected Wards	Total numbers of Households	Total Population	Severely affected (A)		Highly affected (B)		Moderately affected (C)		Name of agency	Coverage			
					Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population		Households	Duration (Days)		
1	Gauribas		1	5732	1	3			0	0					
2	KishanNagar		11	7943	9	49			2	11					
3	Bijalpura		6	6924	6	33			0	0					
4	Singyhi		23	7760	23	126			0	0					
5	Banauta		24	6013	11	61			13	72					
6	Bangaha		37	11745	4	22			33	141					
7	Laxminiya		92	9443	50	275			42	231					
8	Dhamaura		445	12116	150	825			295	1623					
9	Harinmari		85	6217	36	198			49	270					
10	Hatisarwa		80	6676	64	352			16	88					
11	Dharampur		414	4830	178	979			236	1298					
12	Mahadaiya		150		112	616			38	209					
13	Banaulidanauli		145	4969	53	292			92	506					
14	Pipara		52	7884	40	220			12	66					
15	Padaul		115	6014	40	220			75	412					
16	Matihani		337	7619	185	1017			152	836					
17	Sahodawa		150	5531	109	299			41	226					
18	Ekrahiya		315	9085	259	1424			56	308					
19	Nainhi		164	7112	164	1141			0	0					
20	Simardahi		182	5072	30	165			152	836					
21	Sugabhawanipatti		142	5180	110	605			32	176					
22	Parsapataili		120	3322	48	264			72	396					
23	Badiyabanchauri		66	6568	22	121			44	242					
24	Dhirapur		112	8213	72	396			40	240					
25	Pigauna		59	3814	59	397			0	0					
26	Mahottari		144	9815	104	572			40	240					
27	Prakaulifulhatta		125	5136	81	486			44	242					
28	Majhaurabisanpur		101	5638	34	187			67	368					
29	Jaleshwar nagar		1395	22046	342	1881			1053	5791					
30	Bhamarpura		200	8239	97	533			103	566					
31	Ratauli		96	5405	65	357			31	170					
32	Sandha		95	4335	23	126			72	396					
33	Itaharwakatii		454	6508	80	440			374	2057					
34	Siswakattaiya		92	7195	68	374			24	132					
35	Ankar		135	5228	39	214			96	528					
36	Halkhori		182	5867	142	781			40	220					
37	Gaidabhetpur		374	5217	79	429			295	1623					
38	Damhimadai		202	9410	63	346			9064	1903					
39	Bhatoliya		149	4490	131	720			18	99					
40	Gonarpura		417		102	561			315	1732					
41	Sarpallo		183	8669	80	440			103	557					
42	Balwa		185	8104	97	533			88	440					
43	Samsi		112	6632	21	115			91	455					
44	Ramgopalpur		82	9705	67	368			15	90					
45	Ekdarabela		20	8341	15	83			5	30					
46	Kolhuwabagiya		275	6497	117	643			158	869					
47	Bathnaha		120	8138	92	506			28	154					
48	Pokharvinda		83	8816	44	242			39	214					
49	Manra		77	5740	45	247			32	176					
50	Sonaul		120	3678	69	389			51	300					
51	Shreepur		15	9598	14	77			1	6					
52	Parsadewad		62	9527	62	508			0	0					
53	Khopi		31	6940	26	143			5	30					
54	Belgachi		17	5542	11	61			6	32					
55	Nigaul		8	6419	0	0			8	45					
56	Gaushlla		18	13655	7	38			11	60					
57	Khairbanni		118	6870	45	247			73	401					
58	Raghunathpur		145	5060	50	275			95	522					
59	Baspitti		105	5497	82	451			23	126					
60	Bharatpur		15	8323	3	19			12	72					
61	Aurahi Phulvariya		10	7068	10	55			0	0					
Total			**9289**	**429130**	**4242**	**23547**			**13972**	**28833**					

Nepal Red Cross Society

Impact of Flood in Dhanusha District

SN.	General Information (Affected VDCs and Population)				Affected Households						Agencies involved in Food Aid distribution			Damaged community Water Source (Types, location and number)	Remarks
	Name of Flood affected VDC	Flood affected Wards	Total numbers of Households	Total Population	Severely affected (A)		Highly affected (B)		Moderately affected (C)		Name of agency	Coverage			
					Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population		Households	Duration (Days)		
1	Singiyahi Madan	1-9	496	2776	295	1550			201	1226					
2	Bala Bakhar	1-9	280	1665	175	1067			105	598					
3	Balaha Saghara	1-9	458	2864	205	1271			253	1593					
4	Balaha Goth	1-9	320	1963	125	774			195	1189					
5	Balaha Kathal	1-9	338	2111	135	877			203	1234					
6	Lakker	1-9	389	2492	180	1134			209	1358					
7	Chora Koilpur	1-9	261	1637	66	409			195	1228					
8	Inaruwa	1-9	182	1032	56	302			126	730					
9	Raghunath pur	1-9	125	732	42	243			83	489					
10	Dhanuji	1-9	273	1634	101	585			172	1049					
11	Dewari Parbaha	1-9	182	1049	58	330			124	719					
12	Aurahi	1-9	92	529	42	239			50	290					
13	Sabaila	1-9	60	369	29	182			31	187					
14	Lakhauri	1-9	123	700	42	231			81	469					
15	Sugamadhukari	1-9	77	474	24	142			53	332					
16	Lohana	1-9	113	720	29	182			84	538					
17	Jhoji Kataiya	1-9	192	1087	25	152			167	935					
18	Patnukka	1-9	75	438	24	143			51	295					
19	Itharwa	1-9	56	335	20	123			36	212					
20	Dhanusha Gobindpur	1-9	309	1808	57	347			252	1461					
21	Jhatiyahi	1-9	161	926	36	208			125	718					
22	Anrudpatti Katrait	1-9	44	256	17	92			27	164					
23	Mansing patti	1-9	80	507	14	78			66	429					
24	Bafai	1-9	180	1128	56	347			124	781					
25	Bharatpur	1-9	83	486	15	92			68	394					
26	Labtoli	1-9	66	360	45	243			21	117					
27	Godar	1-9	74	425	27	153			47	272					
28	Kurtha	1-9	145	867	32	200			113	667					
29	Kharihani	1-9	161	964	76	463			85	501					
30	Chakkar	1-9	147	891	84	520			63	371					
31	Pachaharaba	1-9	149	907	54	318			95	589					
32	Mithileswormauhai	1-9	96	580	33	202			63	378					
33	Lauwakhor parsai	1-9	79	457	27	150			52	307					
34	Khajuri chanha	1-9	166	1029	31	192			135	837					
35	Pra.kheMahuwa	1-9	189	1123	35	199			154	924					
36	Ekrahi	1-9	95	591	32	201			63	390					
37	Mithileswor Nikas	1-9	79	498	28	174			51	324					
38	Gopal pur	1-9	68	413	23	138			45	275					
39	Yadukuha	1-9	141	838	63	386			78	452					
40	Dhabauli	1-9	97	595	35	217			62	378					
41	Harine	1-9	498	3124	235	1468			263	1656					
42	Dhanusha Dham	1-9	164	991	52	307			112	684					
43	Sapahi	1-9	79	506	22	134			57	372					
44	Umaprempur	1-9	167	968	64	346			103	622					
45	Bhutahi Paterwa	1-9	69	403	22	136			47	267					
46	Satokher	1-9	86	533	30	183			56	350					
47	Thera Kachuri	1-9	71	418	23	140			48	278					
48	Hanspur Kathpulla	1-9	94	585	35	221			59	364					
49	Baghchaura	1-9	80	492	25	154			55	338					
50	Tarapatti Sirsiya	1-9	45	266	13	72			32	194					
51	Thadi jhijha	1-9	297	1747	105	634			192	1113					
52	Ghorghas	1-9	110	650	35	209			75	441					
53	Depura Rupaitha	1-9	127	749	31	192			96	557					
54	Mukhiya patti	1-9	560	3489	178	1121			382	2368					
55	Tulsiyahi Jabdi	1-9	440	2627	128	693			312	1934					
56	Tulsiyahi Nikas	1-9	450	2964	123	774			327	2190					
57	Bahera Bela	1-9	439	2752	135	837			304	1915					
58	Fulgama	1-9	412	2589	62	384			350	2205					
59	Basahiya	1-9	72	445	25	154			47	291					
60	Bindhi	1-9	78	513	21	189			57	324					
61	Basbitti	1-9	114	673	27	152			87	521					
62	Nagrain	1-9	327	1930	64	365			263	1565					
63	Kanakpatti	1-9	269	1703	54	338			215	1365					
64	Paureshwar	1-9	75	462	28	175			47	287					
65	Pra ko Mahuwa	1-9	164	1040	29	182			135	858					
66	Lagma Garha Guthi	1-9	125	806	27	169			98	637					
67	Nathpati Bisarbhora	1-9	148	933	35	217			113	716					
68	Puspwalpur	1-9	58	319	13	75			45	244					
69	Digambarpur	1-9	81	487	19	120			62	367					
70	Naktajhijh	1-9	33	201	11	67			22	134					
71	Laxminiwash	1-9	52	301	17	98			35	203					
72	Bateshwar	1-9	72	447	21	132			51	315					
73	Bahuarwa	1-9	75	451	28	157			47	294					
74	Hathipur Harbara	1-9	101	632	26	163			75	469					
75	Laxmipur Bagewa	1-9	63	404	17	111			46	293					
76	Santipur	1-9	46	284	25	152			21	132					
77	Suganikash	1-9	60	379	25	153			35	226					
78	Bengadawer(Lalgadh)	1-9	76	374	23	122			53	252					
79	Duhabi	1-9	175	969	117	643			58	326					
80	Nannupatti	1-9	79	444	28	154			51	290					
81	Goth Koilpur	1-9	150	955	45	293			105	662					
82	Ramdaiya	1-9	40	259	13	82			27	177					
83	Debdiha	1-9	177	996	32	176			145	820					
84	Machi Jhitkaiya	1-9	159	970	49	302			110	668					
85	Dubarkot Hatletwa	1-9	350	2187	125	781			225	1406					
86	Hariharpur	1-9	38	226	13	72			25	154					
87	Baniniya	1-9	52	334	17	110			35	224					
88	Janakpur	1,2,4,7,8,10,11,16	432	2298	122	640			310	1658					
Total			**14630**	**88531**	**4907**	**29405**			**9723**	**59126**					

Nepal Red Cross Society

Impact of Flood in Siraha District

SN.	General Information (Affected VDCs and Population)				Affected Households						Agencies involved in Food Aid distribution			Damaged community Water Source (Types, location and number)	Remarks
	Name of Flood affected VDC	Flood affected Wards	Total numbers of Households	Total Population	Severely affected (A)		Highly affected (B)		Moderately affected (C)		Name of agency	Coverage			
					Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population		Households	Duration (Days)		
1	Majhauliya	1-9	127	638	27	165	15	88	85	385	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	20	2	22	
2	Bhediya	1-9	97	574	4	25	14	84	79	465	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	89	2	17	
3	Chikna	1-9	384	2032	73	441	43	257	268	1334	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	382	2	46	
4	Sikron	1-9	212	1212	6	35	20	122	186	1055	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	146	2	7	
5	Bhokraha		16	92	5	32	0	0	11	60	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	15	2	5	
6	Kalyanpur Jawdi	1-9	309	1655	63	378	51	304	195	973		0	0	29	
7	Bishnupur (Pra.ra.)	1-9	213	1007	21	127	5	29	187	851	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	65	2	23	
8	Lagdi Goath	1-9	219	1432	34	204	37	224	148	1004	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	69	2	21	
9	Lagdi Gadiyani	1-9	285	1997	67	345	35	610	183	1042	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	103	2	23	
10	Harkatti	1-9	411	1509	58	345	101	610	252	554	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	0	0	35	
11	Itatar	1-9	291	1913	22	134	44	265	225	1514	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	104	1	48	
12	Aurhi	1-9	268	1800	39	234	51	308	178	1258				25	
13	Gautari	1-9	65	325	18	105	15	91	32	129	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	19	2		
14	Bariyarpatti	1-9	300	1954	66	394	62	371	172	1189	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	44	2	50	
15	Hakapada	1-9	194	1077	65	390	39	231	90	456	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	194	2		
16	Siraha Municipality	1-9	579	2618	155	860	91	540	333	1218	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	145	2	11	
17	Barchhawa	1-9	159	916	36	215	6	34	117	667	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC				
18	Thalha Kataha	1-9	106	614	30	182	25	148	51	284	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	31	2		
19	Inarwa	1-9	451	2670	115	688	101	600	235	1382	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	2	2		
20	Madar	1-9	180	1155	53	315	37	223	90	617					
21	Badaharamal		59	310	17	105	9	53	33	152	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	23	2		
22	Sitapur		8	38	4	18	4	20	0	0					
23	Siswani		41	310	18	130	17	122	6	58					
24	Itari parsahi	1-9	133	772	5	29	6	35	122	708	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	123	2	33	
25	Kurwa Hanuman Nagar		27	192	8	47	2	11	17	134					
26	Hanumannagar Pra.m.	1-9	268	1059	61	256	19	84	188	719					
27	Maheshpur Gamahariya		30	162	0	0	3	25	27	137					
28	Ramnagar Mirchaiya	1-9	120	577	21	125	10	61	89	391	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	28	2		
29	Rampur Birta	1-9	83	410	14	86	18	111	51	213	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	19	2		
30	Raghopur		30	154	8	45	7	41	15	68					
31	Malhaniyakhori		23	102	7	29	9	43	7	30	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	10	2		
32	Krishnapur	1-9	141	830	60	362	16	98	65	370	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	79	2		
33	Tenuwapatti		38	263	18	126	10	68	10	69					
34	Belaha		46	248	11	67	9	56	26	125					
35	Sarshwar		62	304	15	87	12	68	35	149					
36	Sonamati Majhaura		15	99	6	42	2	13	7	44					
37	Bhadaiya		33	204	16	96	14	85	3	23					
38	Bashtipur		10	39	3	14	7	25	0	0					
39	Bishnupur Katti		12	49	3	14	4	16	5	19	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	12	2		
40	Gauripur		66	444	9	64	29	195	28	185					
41	Arnama Pra. Pi.	1-9	343	2140	112	698	71	439	160	1003					
42	Sukhachaina	1-9	132	867	14	90	40	252	78	525					
43	Malhniya Gamhriya		73	448	23	142	18	111	32	195					
44	Chatari	1-9	212	955	48	275	10	51	154	629		55	2		
45	Khirauna	1-9	121	734	48	291	14	85	59	358					
46	Kabilashi		78	526	12	79	19	127	47	320					
47	Bhagabanpur		103	809	9	75	31	220	63	514					
48	Silorwa Pachhwari		70	427	21	129	15	95	34	203					
49	Pipra Pra. Pi.	1-9	208	1565	46	325	89	621	73	619					
50	Tulsipur	1-9	67	460	41	256	16	106	10	98					
51	Laxmipur	1-9	144	908	60	381	25	161	59	366	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	1	2		
52	Phulabariya		32	155	14	71	6	26	12	58	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	18	2		
53	Karjanaha		6	34	2	14	0	0	4	20	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	2	2		
54	Laxaminiya	1-9	132	720	7	45	60	366	65	309	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	3	2		
55	Sanhaitha	1-9	336	1398	56	265	76	360	204	773					
56	Bhagawatiur		97	725	9	70	32	240	56	415					
57	Naharararigol		40	245	9	58	13	84	18	103					
58	Gadha		28	170	9	53	18	110	1	7					
59	Itaharwa kalyanpur		98	825	10	78	10	76	78	671					
60	Sakhuwanankar katti		28	154	11	63	8	45	9	46					
61	Bhawanipur kalabanjr	1-9	94	532	23	140	6	38	65	354					
62	Mahadeva portaha		82	545	14	86	43	302	25	157					
63	Brahman Gaurchhari		72	405	23	136	6	41	43	228					
64	Padariya		23	126	16	90	1	6	6	30					
65	Bhawanipur Pra. Dha.		16	67	8	34	2	9	6	24					
66	Mahanaur		56	373	7	35	46	322	3	16					
67	Arnama baniniya	1-9	109	552	28	168	5	31	76	353					
68	Ashanpur		52	310	39	224	13	86	0	0	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC	1	2		
69	Betauna		38	230	6	37	31	186	1	7	NRCS/SCF/ DAO/DDC				
70	Devipur	1-9	121	697	80	468	36	204	5	25					
71	Durgapur		48	286	29	172	14	86	5	28					
72	Chandraudaypur		12	70	8	52	0	0	4	18					
73	Chandralalpur		4	18	2	7	1	6	1	5					
74	Chandraayodhyapur		49	298	27	164	10	58	12	76					
75	Nahara Ballkawa	1-9	106	606	13	72	23	123	70	411					
76	Sothiyain	1-9	143	921	31	180	37	216	75	525					
77	Dhangadhi		45	226	14	74	0	0	31	152					
78	Lahan municipality	1-9	254	1413	77	371	30	160	147	882					
79	Janakinagar		16	93	4	26	12	67	0						
80	Kharukyahi		16	66	0	0	7	28	9	38					
81	Mauwahi		20	140	9	63	2	14	9	63					
82	Jijhaul	1-9	107	575	28	168	37	218	42	189					
83	Kachanari		62	467	26	162	20	138	16	167					
Total			**10004**	**57037**	**2334**	**13743**	**1952**	**12283**	**5718**	**31011**		**1802**	**55**	**395**	

Nepal Red Cross Society

Impact of Flood in Saptari District

SN.	General Information (Affected VDCs and Population)				Affected Households						Agencies involved in Food Aid distribution			Damaged community Water Source (Types, location and number)	Remarks
	Name of Flood affected VDC	Flood affected Wards	Total numbers of Households	Total Population	Severely affected (A)		Highly affected (B)		Moderately affected (C)		Name of agency	Coverage			
					Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population		Households	Duration (Days)		
1	Badgama	1-9	150	689	30	182	40	246	80	261				9	Tubewell
2	Bakduwa	1-9	192	1392	25	150	64	385	105	857				5	Tubewell
3	Baghangama Katti	1-9	150	643	17	105	49	300	85	238				13	Tubewell
4	Baunula	1-9	154	924	11	68	74	448	72	408				4	Tubewell
5	Banarjhula	1-9	30	129	6	37	9	56	15	36				19	Tubewell
6	Barhi Sirpur	1-9	305	1517	98	588	55	335	151	594				4	Tubewell
7	Barmajhiya	1-9	200	998	18	108	72	438	105	452				6	Tubewell
8	Baswalpur	1-9	55	335	9	53	23	140	25	142				10	Tubewell
9	Basbitti	1-9	54	297	7	40	7	46	28	211					Tubewell
10	Bathnaha	1-9	46	289	3	18	6	22	27	249				3	Tubewell
11	Belhi	1-9	65	397	5	30	27	166	33	201					Tubewell
12	Belhi Chapena	1-9	136	531	17	105	34	225	85	201				50	Tubewell
13	Bhangha	1-9	91	459	13	65	13	75	55	319				10	Tubewell
14	Bhagwatpur	1-9	25	112	2	15	11	69	12	28				5	Tubewell
15	Bhardah	1-9	268	1678	12	72	132	795	74	811				20	Tubewell
16	Bhutahi	1-9	198	892	30	185	83	499	85	208				25	Tubewell
17	Bbjshhariya	1-9	275	2475	35	209	58	350	92	1916				22	Tubewell
18	Bode Barsain	1-9	105	633	13	78	31	186	61	369				5	Tubewell
19	Boriya	1-9	30	177	17	103	27	165	86	91				6	Tubewell
20	Barahmpur	1-9	41	173	9	52	14	86	18	35				10	Tubewell
21	Chhinmasta	1-9	70	434	15	91	25	160	30	183				5	Tubewell
22	Dadha	1-9	46	241	6	36	18	108	22	97				17	Tubewell
23	Daulatpur	1-9	97	598	31	184	32	192	34	222				10	Tubewell
24	Deuri	1-9	200	1081	16	92	89	534	95	455				8	Tubewell
25	Deuri Bharuwa	1-9	81	377	4	23	37	220	40	134				33	Tubewell
26	Dhangadhi	1-9	115	667	9	51	51	304	55	312					Tubewell
27	Digwa	1-9	195	919	21	124	85	511	89	184					Tubewell
28	Farsaith	1-9	25	145	3	12	10	66	12	67				10	Tubewell
29	Fulkahi	1-9	15	87	2	10	5	35	8	42				12	Tubewell
30	Gamhariya Parwaha	1-9	135	702	11	64	59	355	65	283				5	Tubewell
31	Gobargadha	1-9	195	897	81	482	55	336	59	79				5	Tubewell
32	Goithi	1-9	103	529	17	105	41	246	45	178				9	Tubewell
33	Hanumannagar	1-9	198	997	18	110	38	528	92	359				15	Tubewell
34	Hardiya	1-9	85	595	7	45	38	232	40	318				8	Tubewell
35	Haripour	1-9	75	457	11	62	31	185	33	210					Tubewell
36	Inwara	1-9	95	683	13	78	40	245	42	360				7	Tubewell
37	Inwarwa Fulwariya	1-9	21	105	17		95								Tubewell
38	Ithari Bishnupur	1-9	210	1277	7	40	98	600	105	637				9	Tubewell
39	Jagatupur	1-9	119	714	9	66	110	600							Tubewell
40	Jamuni Madhepura	1-9	71	418	3	18	68	400						5	Tubewell
41	Jandoul	1-9	91	546	9	54	42	252	40	240				6	Tubewell
42	Joginia-1	1-9	67	402	11	65	56	300						3	Tubewell
43	Joginia-2	1-9	107	642	7	42	100	600						4	Tubewell
44	Kabilasa	1-9	105	630	14	84	91	546							Tubewell
45	Kalyanpur	1-9	69	414	4	24	65	390						3	Tubewell
46	Kanchanpur	1-9	177	1082	21	126	156	936						8	Tubewell
47	Kataiya	1-9	240	1198	26	156	214	780						13	Tubewell
48	Khadakpur	1-9	65	380	7	40	58	340							Tubewell
49	Khojpur	1-9	27	165	7	45	20	120							Tubewell
50	Khoksar Prawaha	1-9	12	73	5	32	7	41						3	Tubewell
51	Kochabakhari	1-9	268	1142	60	360	55	330	153	452					Tubewell
52	Koiadi	1-9	460	2858	115	690	90	540	255	1628					Tubewell
53	Kushaha	1-9	77	472	40	250	37	222						5	Tubewell
54	Lalapati	1-9	16	94	12	65	4	26							Tubewell
55	Loniya	1-9	2	15	2	15								6	Tubewell
56	Loizara	1-9	17	104	11	66	6	38							Tubewell
57	Malwapur	1-9	5	32	5	32									Tubewell
58	Mandewa	1-9	205	1120	75	460	130	660						7	Tubewell
59	Malekhpur	1-9	25	150	15	90	10	60							Tubewell
60	Maleth	1-9	50	305	32	192	18	113						10	Tubewell
61	Malahania	1-9	340	2040	57	342	283	1698							Tubewell
62	Malwaha	1-9	84	500	39	230	45	270							Tubewell
63	Manraja	1-9	25	150	9	54	16	96							Tubewell
64	Mohanpur	1-9	92	565	41	250	51	315						7	Tubewell
65	Nargho	1-9	25	150	14	84	11	66							Tubewell
66	Odraha	1-9	325	1948	209	1250	116	698						3	Tubewell
67	Pakari	1-9	201	1267	108	652	102	615							Tubewell
68	Paterwa	1-9	120	725	98	590	22	135							Tubewell
69	Pathargada	1-9	104	613	16	99	28	175	60	330				27	Tubewell
70	Pato	1-9	223	1343	98	591	125	752							Tubewell
71	Fakira	1-9	25	160	20	125	5	35						5	Tubewell
72	Fatepur	1-9	310	1860	198	1188	112	672						6	Tubewell
73	Piprapurw	1-9	105	630	76	456	29	174							Tubewell
74	Patha	1-9	322	1932	201	1208	121	726						38	Tubewell
75	Pipra Pachim	1-9	145	870	86	516	59	354						15	Tubewell
76	Rajbiraj Municipality	1-9	143	870	109	660	34	210						48	Tubewell
77	Ramnagar	1-9	35	217	12	75	23	142						5	Tubewell
78	Rampur Jamuwa	1-9	210	1277	85	525	125	752						3	Tubewell
79	Rampur Malahaniya	1-9	410	2478	109	658	301	1820						53	Tubewell
80	Rauthat	1-9	23	143	11	68	12	75							Tubewell
81	Nakti Raypur	1-9	55	340	15	95	40	245						8	Tubewell
82	Sakarpura	1-9	335	2010	243	1458	92	552						16	Tubewell
83	Sarswar	1-9	171	1029	96	579	75	460							Tubewell
84	Sambhunath	1-9	98	627	35	215	56	340	72	7				10	Tubewell
85	Simraina Sigiyoun	1-9	305	2104	56	336	212	1272	37	496					Tubewell
86	Tarhi	1-9	42	259	6	39	36	220						7	Tubewell
87	Tikuliya	1-9	255	2014	98	588	109	654	48	772					Tubewell
88	Tilathi	1-9	85	510	25	150	22	135	38	225					Tubewell
89	Ko-Barsain	1-9	120	735	55	335	65	400							Tubewell
Total			**11539**	**67853**	**3381**	**20260**	**5340**	**31241**	**2863**	**15897**				**703**	