

Understanding Melamchi Flood 2021 of Nepal

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Abstract

The frequency of anomalous floods has grown considerably in recent years in Nepal, inflicting severe damage to life and property. The most important concerns to be answered are: what effect does it cause to rise every year when enormous preliminary investment is made? And is there a solution for numbers to be reduced? The massive drop of the monsoon and the synchronizing of the main rivers are usually seen as the key reasons for Nepal's floods. This study is based on the review of the current available facts pertaining to Melamchi Flood 2021. The research builds on an overview of current information and expertise relevant to the preparation, response, and recovery of information, if accessible.

Effective and effective implementation of risk management methods involves local planning as well as coordinated resource sharing initiatives between federal, provincial, and municipal parties and this seems to be lacking in Nepal.

Key Words: Disaster Management, Nepal Flood, Preparedness, Response and Recovery

Floods in Nepal

Flood, one of the world's worst catastrophes. Sudden water outflows beyond the waterway are induced by the tide, severe precipitation, and lake outbursts over a short period. The flood effects are usually bad, however in China flood has been exploited as a resource. They conserved water for disaster reduction and for desertification to enhance irrigation in the neighborhood. Floods have social, economic and environmental implications for both people and communities. The impact of floods, whether harmful or good, varies considerably depending on the location and extent and the susceptibility and value of the natural and built habitats affected by them.

Because of its rough topographic and climate characteristics, Nepal is one of the most disaster-prone nations in the world. It is in fourth place in terms of climate change susceptibility, and in eleventh place for earthquakes. More than 80 per cent of the whole country's population is at danger of any type of natural catastrophe according to official data, putting Nepal amongst the twenty countries with the highest risk of disaster.

There are millions of rupees in losses in life, property, animals, and infrastructure each year in Nepal but attempts are still inadequate and inefficient to minimize devastation.

Objective of the Study

This research paper is based on review of existing information available with relevance to Melamchi Flood 2021. This study is based on review to provide an overview of existing information and knowledge with relevance to preparedness, response, recovery where available. Such an overview is hoped to assist organization to avoid the collections of need information in needs assessments that is already available. Collection of relevant information will also assist the different stakeholders for further analysis on issues and problems without getting into the already available information.

Melamchi Flood 2021

The national daily newspaper The Rising Nepal (2021) reports that just in 5 days from June 13 to June 18, 2019 fifteen people have been killed in floods and landslides in Nepal. The deceased includes nine men, three women and two boys and one girl. This data is from Sindhuplachok, Doti, Saptari, Kavre, Gorkha, Jumla, Arghakhanchi, Palpa, Kaski, Kalikot and Bajura. In these floods, 16 people has injured while 25 people has gone missing. Among the missing 17 are men, two boys and one girl. The government is making necessary arrangements in searching those missing people. This effect is extreme at Chanaute Bazar, Kilau, Tamarang, Gyalthum, Tipeni and Melamchi bazar. The ongoing continuous rainfalls in the beginning of monsoon, roads at different places got blocked due to landslides and floods at Darchula, Humla, Surkhet, Kalikot, Salyan and Dailekh as the major one as per the information issued by National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Authority in Nepal.

Table 1: Major highlights of impact (June 13 -18, 2021)

SN	Description	Damage Caused
1.	Houses swamped due to floods	199
2.	Damage on bridges	12
3.	Damaged on School	1
4.	Damaged on government offices	7
5.	Damages Houses	528
6.	People displaced	1760
7.	Livestock (killed)	516
8.	Shift in area police office	2

The floods have swamped Melamchi Bazar and camp of melamchi Drinking Water Project causing multiple eroded at multiple points cutting roads connectivity and electricity supply. The flood in the river has swept away bridge connecting Melamchi Municipality and helambu Rural Municipality. All the suspension bridges on the melamchi rivers are washed away due to continuous rainfall. the details of the damage caused by the floods were being collected. Rescue team is working to relocate the families at risk of floods and landslides to safer places.



Figure 1: A general view shows houses partially submerged in mud after the area was hit by flash floods, along the bank of Melamchi River in Sindhupalchok, in Nepal on June 20, 2021 (Photo Source: REUTERS).

Nepal police and Nepal army force from the concerned police office are involved in the rescue work to response and mitigation of flood affected area. NDRRMA Chief Executive Officer Anil Pokhrel said that the government has now focused on relief distribution and proper rehabilitation of those rendered homeless from the monsoon-induced

disaster.

Conclusion

As most people are aware floods of Melamchi has direct impact on loss of human life, property damage, crop devastation, loss of animals and deteriorating health conditions. Due to the damage and disruption of communication lines and infrastructure, highways and bridges, there is direct impact on economic operations, individuals will have to leave home and regular living had been disturbed severely. Nepal is more often and intensively confronted by the wrath of natural and human calamities. It is one of the world's most vulnerable countries because of several sorts of disasters. Disaster in every geographical and social environment in Nepalese is so pervasive that a large number of natural calamities are continuously threatening.

Effective and effective implementation of risk management methods involves local planning as well as coordinated resource sharing initiatives between federal, provincial and municipal parties and this seems to be lacking in Nepal.

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