



Ghaziabad Flood Impact

Preliminary Situation Assessment

The Hindon River, a tributary of the Yamuna River, has been severely impacted by the rising water levels of Yamuna River. On 21st July 2023, the Yamuna water level once again crossed the danger mark of 205.33 meters after days of receding. Since July 13, the Yamuna had been gradually receding from its all-time high of 208.66 meters. The rising water levels have caused concerns for the city's residents, and the Hindon River experienced an embankment breach near Ghaziabad, resulting in the flooding of nearby colonies. *The most affected regions are Karhera Village, Ataur Nangla village, City Forest Area, Firozpur Mohan, Farukh Nagar, and Noor Nagar Village.*



NDRF teams rescue residents from the flooded Atour village in Ghaziabad on 22nd July (Media Reports)



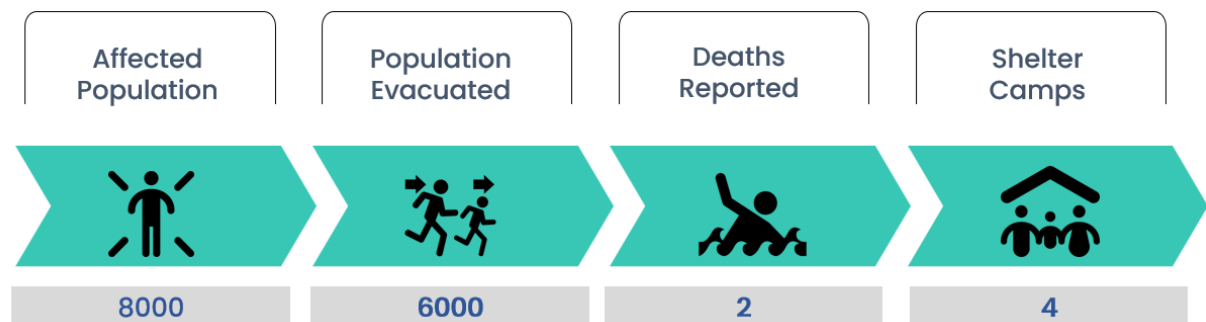
People leave their flooded homes with their belongings in Karhera in Sahibabad, Ghaziabad on Monday. (Media Reports)

To assess the immediate impact of the Flood like situation in Ghaziabad, a preliminary situation assessment was conducted by Sphere India team residing near the affected areas on 25th July 2023. One camp was visited in karhera village, and some flood affected areas were visited in Farukh Nagar, Thana Teela Mod, Ghaziabad.

Assessment methodology

1. Secondary data analysis through sitreps, govt website, media reports etc.
2. Transact walks and direct observation in shelter camp and flood affected areas.
3. KII were conducted with persons in-charge of the camps (Karhera Rajkiya Prathmik Vidyalaya), Police Officials involved in the rescue, Farukh Nagar Thana.
4. Interactions with Flood affected individuals living in camp and makeshift pavilions.

Situation Update: (Till 25th July 2023)



- On 22nd July, 2023 1000 people were relocated by rescue agencies and administration. On 23rd July, 50 individuals were rescued from Karhera village itself.
- Bovines and other animals have also been rescued.
- In Ghaziabad, the regions that have been mostly affected by the rising water levels of Hindon River are: Karhera village, Aaur Nangla village, City Forest Area, Firozpur Mohan and Noor Nagar Village.
- To carry out the rescue operation, a team from the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) and the Sahibabad police employed motorboats to evacuate the residents.
- On 21st July, 2023 evening, the Hindon River's flow increased by 10,575 cusecs in the last 48 hours and flooded upstream in the areas near Raj Nagar Extension in Ghaziabad.
- Gautam Budh Nagar administration on 22nd July 2023, issued a flood alert as the water discharge from the Hindon River had surged and it might affect the low lying areas of the Noida-Ghaziabad regions on the Hindon embankment.
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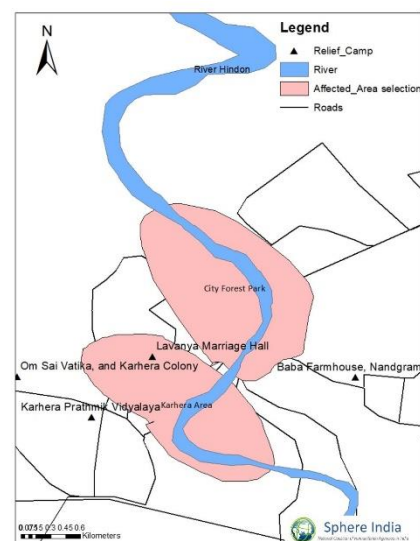
People along with Cattle and livestock being evacuated from flooded areas of Farukh Nagar, Thana Teela Mod, Ghaziabad.

Government Designated Shelter Camps

In response to the floods, Ghaziabad District administration have designated relief camps and have also established makeshift shelters/pavilions to accommodate the individuals displaced because of the floods.

The designated shelter camps are located at four places, Karhera Rajkiya Prathmik Vidyalaya, Lavanya Marriage Hall, Baba Farmhouse, Om Sai Vatika in Karhera Colony (refer attached map).

On the 23rd of July, approximately 800 individuals were rescued from the affected areas. As the situation continued to unfold, on the 25th of July, around 1500 more people found refuge in Rajkiya Prathmik Vidyalaya, while an additional 500 individuals were accommodated in the Lavanya FarmHouse in Nandgram.



Sector Wise Findings

Food and Nutrition Security



The shelter camps have made arrangements for dry ration, including rice and dal, which has been provided to the people residing in the camps. To facilitate cooking food for the affected individuals, firewood is being utilized.

Moreover, support have been sought from community kitchens and people at the shelter are actively involved in preparing meals for the people staying in the shelter camps.

In addition to food provisions, the shelter camps are also addressing other essential amenities. Clean/bottled drinking water is being made available to the displaced individuals, ensuring they have access to safe and potable water.

Overall, the proactive efforts made by the shelter camps in providing dry ration, utilizing firewood for cooking, and setting up community kitchens are essential in supporting the displaced communities during their stay at the camps and alleviating some of the hardships caused by the floods.

WASH



The shelter camps have taken important steps to address the basic needs of the displaced individuals. Clean drinking water has been made readily available through bottled water, ensuring that the people in the camps have access to safe and hygienic water for their consumption.

While the availability of menstrual kits and hygiene kits could not be fully assessed, the shelter camps have made efforts to provide adequate toilet facilities within the camp premises. Additionally, mobile toilets have been set up to cater to the needs of the displaced population, offering them privacy and convenience during their stay. To ensure proper sanitation, extra bio toilets have been made available outside the shelter area.

Water tanks have been supplied to meet the requirements of toilet usage, as well as for bathing and cooking needs. Furthermore, the management of waste and litter has been handled effectively. The camps have maintained cleanliness and have been actively addressing waste management within the camp area. The shelter was reported to be clean, and toilets were well-maintained, indicating a concerted effort to ensure proper sanitation facilities.



Portable Toilets outside Karhera Rajkiya Prathamik Vidyalaya



Water Tanks were available at Karhera for water requirements.

Livelihood and Livestock



According to police officials actively involved in rescue and evacuation operations, the people residing in low-lying areas have faced considerable disruptions in their livelihoods due to the floods. The waterlogged conditions in these areas have made it impossible for them to leave their homes and work, resulting in significant economic losses.

A substantial portion of the population in these regions relies on informal and unorganized work, and they have been particularly affected, with many reporting financial losses as a consequence of the floods.

The floods have also taken a toll on livestock in the affected areas. While some cattle and milch animals have been successfully rescued and relocated to the Rajkiya Prathamik Vidyalaya shelter camp in Karhera, the full extent of the loss of livestock is yet to be determined.

In response to the crisis, efforts have been made by both the villagers and the administration to address the immediate needs of the surviving livestock. Fodder for the animals has been made available, with the collective support of the local community and the authorities.



Fodder is being provided at the Karhera shelter camp



Residents of Farukh Nager sitting outside their shops due to floods

Health



In the shelter camps, the well-being and health of the displaced individuals were being taken care of. To cater to the medical needs of the people, basic first aid services were made available within the camps. Additionally, arrangements were made to ensure that the camps had easy access to nearby primary health centers (PHCs) so that urgent medical requirements could be promptly addressed.

Special attention was given to the needs of senior citizens with chronic health conditions. During the rescue and evacuation process, these individuals were handled with care and provided appropriate medical attention. Senior Citizens who were not in a condition to move they were swiftly transferred to nearby PHCs for comprehensive medical care and treatment.

Safety arrangements were put in place, to prevent the spread of communicable diseases within the camps, meticulous. The authorities and camp organizers maintained a strict focus on sanitation and hygiene. Adequate measures were implemented to ensure cleanliness, proper waste disposal, and the availability of clean drinking water.

URGENT NEEDS/CHALLENGES



In the aftermath of the floods, nearly all the flood-affected areas experienced power outages. Although the shelter camps had generator facilities to cope with the situation, the villages in the region continue to face prolonged electricity disruptions since the occurrence of the floods.



The shelter camps have provisions of dry ration and relief materials to aid the flood-affected population, but concerns arise about the sustainability of these supplies and how long they will last. Additionally, the floods have severely impacted the livelihoods of the affected population. There may be concerns about their ability to sustain their livelihoods after the floodwater recedes.



During the monsoon season, there is an increasing prevalence of communicable diseases in the flood-affected regions. The waterlogged areas can become breeding grounds for diseases like dengue, while conjunctivitis is also spreading. This adds to the existing crisis and raises serious concerns for the well-being and health of the affected population. The combination of the flood situation and the potential outbreak of communicable diseases requires urgent attention. Health camps can be set up within the shelter camps to prevent further health risks and address the emerging health challenges.

Disclaimer: Sphere India strives to ensure the accuracy of the information presented in the Situation Assessment Report. However, it is important to note that emergency situations can lead to rapidly changing ground conditions. Therefore, users are advised to verify the information with relevant authorities before making any decisions solely based on the data provided in this report. It is essential to remember that this report is based on a preliminary assessment on the ground and may be subject to updates as the situation unfolds.