

Report for Relief work Uttarakhand Disaster 2013 by partners of Association for India's Development

For donations and additional queries please visit www.aidjhu.org
Check donations can be sent payable to "AID JHU" at
AID-JHU,
Mattin Center,
3400 N Charles St, Baltimore,
MD 21218.

After the terrible natural disaster of June 2013 in some of the districts of Uttarakhand, AID (Association for Indias Development) had supported three NGOs in that region , Himalayan Environmental Studies and Conservation Organization (HESCO), and SEWA Bharat, Shri Bhuvneshwari Mahila Ashram (SBMA), Uttarkashi to work there for the disaster relief. This article combines and summarises their activity reports.

1 Uttarakhand Disaster 2013, the general picture

14th of June 2013, marked the day that the beautiful landscapes of the state of Uttarakhand were soaked with water fell from the sky in a monstrous tone. As the majestic Himalayas started to tremble with the thunderous noise of its sliding landmasses, the massive stream of water trickled down from the hills overflowing rivers and started to invade the valleys crushing down all the living breathing , walking crawling and still things, ultimately soaking Uttarakhand with blood.

The 72 hour nonstop rain that fell in to Uttarakhand and adjoining areas, which was 375%, more than the bench mark rainfall during the normal monsoon season, caused the melting of the chorabari Glacier which was situated at a height of 3800 meter above sea level. According to the Normal Monsoon Phenomenon, the rain clouds contain water is higher in temperature compared to the ground water and when these warm raindrops which fell on to the icy cover of the Glacier, it increased the melting adding more to the excess of rain fall.

This led to the eruption of the Madakini River, which created heavy flood in Gobindghat, Kedar-dome and Rudraprayag. And the flood were even expanded in to the Capital distinct Dehradun, Uttarakashi, Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli, Bageshwar and Pittograh. It was said that June 15th was the wettest day in the State Capital city Dehradun in 5 decades.

Sudden flood and landslides, which swarmed the countryside, destroyed thousands of houses and other building in the region. The disaster has crushed nearly 4200 villages affecting approximately 500,000 people. Most of the floods were flash flood, making less room for many people to escarp for safety. Thus, entire village such as Gaurikund and commercial towns such as Ram Bada, which was a transition point to Kedarnath temple, were almost obliterated. Moreover, towns like Sonprayag have suffered heavy losses of lives and damages to property.

2 Districtwise disaster report:

In Uttarkashi, village Dharali, Bhatwari, Pilang, Jadau, Didsari, Maneri (Silkura), Mandon, Tiloth, Joshiyara, Uttarkashi ward no. 1, 2 & 5 and village Kharadi are highly affected by this disaster and people lost their houses, shops, hotels, cowshed etc. But due to the national highway is blocked at many location, the villagers from Gangori to Gangotri & Manera to Athali (approx. 70 villages) are also affected. The supply of food, health, electricity, daily needs items and other essential services are blocked in the area. In Dhanari area of Dunda block and Indrawati area of Bhatwari block, the flash flood has washed out the agriculture land of more than 30 villages and also damaged the cowshed, water mills, irrigation canal, pipe line etc. In Mori, Purola, Naugaon & Chinyalisour blocks, the agriculture land have also been damaged in some of the villages.

In district Chamoli, village Bhyondar, Lambagar, Vinayak Chatti, Paharu Katta, Pandukeshar, Govind Ghat, Devgram, Salla, Narayanagar, Tharali, Partha, Chepdiyaon are highly affected and the villages Sarkot, Parwari, Pajiyana, Devarkhadera, Kameda, Raunta, Girsra, Nagkanda, Lwani, Paery, Setail, Bourn, Lakhi are also affected partially. In Badrinath area, the pilgrims were highly affected and local people also lost their life, houses, shops, hotels, cowshed in these area and due to the road blocks at many location, the supply of food, health, electricity, daily needs items and other essential services are blocked in the area. The agriculture land, cowshed and other public property of other villages are also affected by the disaster.

In Rudraprayag district, Agastmuni & Ukhimath development blocks are highly affected by the disaster and the villages Agastmuni, Bedubuggar, Chanderpuri, Falai, Gabani, Ganganagar town, Gaoni Gaon, Jawaharnagar, Rampur, Salyasaur, Sauri, Silli, Sodi, Soorghat, Sumgad, Tili, Tilwara Sumadi, Vijaynagar, Badasu, Jal malla, Lawada/Lamgaudi, Badasu, Dewar, Jaggi, Gaundar, Ransi, Giriya, Pathali, Ukhimat, Paijab, Kimana, Narayankoti, Guptakashi, Sonprayag, Kalimath, Bung Phata, Lwara, Devsal, Raulek badly hit by the flash flood. In Kedarnath area, the pilgrims were highly affected and local people also lost their life, houses, shops, hotels, cowshed in these area and due to the road blocks at many location, the supply of food, health, electricity, daily needs items and other essential services are blocked in the area. The agriculture land, cowshed and other public property of other villages are also affected by the disaster.

In Jonpur (Thatyur area) block of Tehri district is highly affected by the flash flood and the agriculture land of village Papda, Sirwa, Kheda Talla & Malla, Chinargaon and Parodi has fully washed out. The some community assets of village Mingwali, Kaintholi, Bainsoli, Dapoli and Moli have also been damaged.

As per rapid assessment done by different people in all 4 affected districts (Rudraprayag, Uttarkashi, Chamoli & Tehri), more than 9000 families are highly & partially affected by the disaster, 765 houses are fully damaged, 6917 families are partially affected, 215 shops & hotels are fully damaged, 20 shops & hotels are partially affected and more than 875 families have lost their agriculture land only in Uttarkashi. In Bhatwari block of Uttarkashi district, the road connectivity from Gangori onwards and up to Gangotri (approx. 95 km), Rudraprayag onward up to Tilwara & Phata to Gorikund is highly damaged at many location and which is affecting the food supply, electricity, safe drinking water, schooling, transportation and health facilities of the villages of these areas.

Although accurate statistics have not yet been released by the Govt, it shows a massive loss of

lives and damage in the North- North Eastern areas of Uttarakhand.

Most devastating effect was made upon the local infrastructure. All in all, the total damage caused by flood for the state and public property has been roughly calculated to be around 25, 000 Million Indian Rupees, which could even rise up to 50, 000 Million when calculated with the loss of private property. The main victims were roads and bridges, accompanied by electricity grids Hydro power plants, communication towers vehicles, Govt office, schools, hospitals , houses and many more. It is said that the road network in Uttarakhand has been severely damaged in 1840 spots. Even through the damage is still being assessed; it can be said without a doubt that it is way beyond reckoning.

2.1 The disaster at a glance

1. Severely affected district are Uttarakashi, Rudraprayag, Pauri, Chomli and Pithoragrah
2. The Char Dham area is (the pilgrimage circuit of Kedarath, Badrinath, Gangotri, and Yamunotri) is the most affected.
3. Total no. affected village are- 4200
4. Total no. of affected people is approx 500000
5. Total no. of human died is 5700
6. Total number of humans missing is 5773.

3 Report 1 :

Prepared By: Himalayan Environmental Studies and Conservation Organization (HESCO)

After the support from AID, HESCO decided that in order to avoid repetition to community from across the country, it will come in picture in a little later phase. It was mainly because of huge support of different nature created a chaos in the beginning. People sent relief material from across the country which in many location was also found misused or disused.

HESCO decided to come in picture in midterm and is the reason for constant support of the group to victim ill date.

The support was routed through four organization mainly located in different hit zones. By doing so it met two purposes, Support to deserving persons and Preparedness within community organization. The support was broadly on following main items :Food, Shelter, Schools, and Garments.

The food was given in places where other agencies withdrew after initial support. Shelter and garments were community priority. School kit was supported mainly because of childrens demands for the same.

3.1 HESCOs Involvement in Uttarakhand floods

HESCO as a voluntary organization, which is concerned about strengthening the local community living in the Himalayan region by helping them to stand up fulfilling their needs by local resources.

Since the record in its involvement in Disaster management.

Even during the 2013 Uttarakhand floods, HESCO was among the first to come forward offering first hand relief services to the victims of the disaster. From the initial steps of providing basic survival kits and supply of essential services, HESCO has taken a more calculated measure in providing the coordination and guidance of various other voluntary organization to engage in a more expanded territory with a more stable and lasting effect.

With the support of many generous contribution who sincerely volunteer to finance this effort of saving the valuable lives of the innocent people living in the Himalayas, HESCO has started numerous project all around the Himalayan region with the assistance of many Volges engaged in the relief and rescue tasks, HESCO is taking the process of strengthening the lives of Himalayan region in a both short term and long- term structure.

The reason for HESCO to choose voluntary organization in the area during its relief services is because that the voluntary organization do possess much knowledge on the ground scenario and have a good report with the local who have become affected.

3.2 HESCOs collaboration with the AID

HESCO, with the financial contribution made by Association for Indias development, has selected three locations in affected area with the help of local volunteer organization in Chamoli, Rudraprayag and Uttarakashi Districts.

After completion of initial rescue and relief operation HESCO has conducted a routine assessment survey of these areas for their need and necessities at the aftermath of the disaster.

3.3 Working Areas

HESCO has chosen two worst affected districts. They were Uttarakashi and Rudarprayag. These two districts were hit such an effect, that most of the deaths were reported from these two areas.

Infrastructure property, housing, lives, livestock agriculture in Kedarnath Valley and the Uttarkashi has been completely devastated. Roads have been washed away at various locations due to which the immediate rescue and relief could not reach them. The far- Flung areas are in the crisis of the basic amenities Due to all these reason, HESCO has chosen these two areas as the focus of our projects.

After focusing on the two districts, HESCO then moved towards focusing some villages from each of these districts to engage in different project that would focus in the supply of essential goods.



4 Uttarkashi

Assisting Organization : Himalayan Prayavaran Jadi-buti Agro, Sansthan, JADDI Uttarkashi

4.1 Phase I

Task : Dry food items

Selected villages : Joshiyada, Tiloth, Mando, Uttarkashi

Total of families : 134

Tiloth : Twenty seven houses at Tiloth have been affected due to the disaster. The bridge, which used to connect Tiloth to Uttarkashi, has collapsed, due to which people have faced an immense suffering. A temporary bridge has built by the army, helped us to connect with this village. We have started immediate relief work by providing dry food items to the people who have lost their houses during this disaster.

Kit for dry food (for a week)

Rice-10Kg	Flour-10Kg
Mix pulse-2Kg	Veg Oil-1kg
Sugar-2kg	Salt-1kg
Match box-1 packet	Napkin cloth-2 piece
Candle-1p	Vim bar and Scrub-1
Milk powder- 1 packet	10 Maggie noodles packet
Tea 1 kg 10 p	

Joshiyara : HESCO and JADDI have also selected Joshiyara for relief work due to its wrecked nature of the villages which was badly hit by the floods.

Joshiyara is an area which is situated near the Uttarkashi town, closed to Alakananda River. The flood waves swept away a total of 60 shops and 32 houses that were constructed closely to the river Alakananda. Around 100 more shops and houses that were hit but did not collapsed, are still in danger due to the fragile nature of the ground.



Most of the people in this area have become shelter less due to the loss of their houses and had totally become dependent upon the relief from various sources. Most of the food stocks have been lost during the flooding and even without a proper commercial food supply, the situation has become worse. Hence, there was a great need to supply them the dry food items.

There for Joshiyara too was given the previous ration pack of dry food items.

Mando : Another villages chosen by HESCO due to the same pathetic plight they had to endure due to the monstrous wave of floods that hit them like in Joshiyara. They too had the same problems like the other flood affected areas thus was granted with the ration pack of dried food items.



Rudraprayag :

Phase I

Area 1 :Assisting Organization : Swaraj Bahuudeshiya Swayat Sahkari Samiti (SB-SSS), Masta, Guptkashi

Selected Villages : 16 Gramsabha

Task : Solar lantern

With the help of SBSSS, HESCO was able to deliver solar lanterns to the villagers in 16 Gramsabha in the Rudraprayag region. Hence the flooding had dismantled almost all the electricity grids in Rudraprayag, there were a dire need to provide at least some form of lighting to the people to engage in their daily chores especially at night time. Since they had been compelled to use the age old techniques like using oil and Kerosene lamps, providing solar lanterns was a huge relief for them. As the solar lantern requires no line electricity and as it is charged by sunlight it was a very convenient and beneficial utensil to the affected people.



Area 2 :Assisting Organization : Gramin Sudhar Avam Shramik Sansthan, Budna, Working Area : Kapnia, Chandrapuri, Cabni gaon, Vijay Nagar, Silli **Task :** Tin Sheets Most of the families in Rudraprayag become homeless due to the floods and landslides. And due to the excessive amount of population who sought refuge in schools and other public building, it was not possible that they would all be able to survive the disaster. And even after the passing of the floods, since the poverty of many villagers in the area, they could not even think of rebuilding their houses again by themselves. Since whatever wealth they had collected had been washed away, they had literary become the utmost poor. Thus HESCOs initiative was to provide them at least some sort of assistance in having a shelter above their heads. And in executing that HESCO distributed 12 Aluminum sheets each for 28 families.

Relief work of Second PHASE: In the second phase of support that was offer to community through partner organization mainly focused upon their needs. This off course varied with community to community.

A) HARYALI Organization: Here the priority was shelter. HESCO after having a discussion with community, distributed them tripaul.They preferred tripaul mainly because it can be immediately use for shelter and will be used in later phase for animals. A total no of 120 families were assisted through US AID support. These families were also distributed as an emergency help.

B) Gramin Sudhar Avam Shramik Sansthan (GRASS Organization): One of the major victims of this disaster was school children and their education. Most of the childrens of villages lost their school belongings. About 250 childrens of twenty villages were distributed with school kits. Each kit contained.



School bags, Stationary box, Tiffin Box, Umbrella , Rain coat, Books etc.

School: Takshilla Junior school (village: Chatta, phalli, kumara, badoli Dok, Musadhoong, Gangtal, Bainzi, Gunau, silli, sorgat)

School: Sunrise Inter Public School (village: Bhitri, Baswada, Damar, Jalai, Susal, Arav, Auring, Parkandi,)

C) Himalayan Prayavaran Jadi-buti Agro, Sansthan, JADDI Uttarakashi: Communities of three villages of Uttarkashi were distributed with warm clothes especially sweater as winter is advancing; this was the major demand of this community.



5 Report 2:

Prepared By: Shri Bhuvneshwari Mahila Ashram (SBMA), Uttarkashi

Progress report- June -13 to Oct-13

About District Uttarkashi:

Immediate response Conducted by SBMA:

SBMA-Plan team is continuously working for disaster response in Uttarkashi since 16th June-13. During this period major initiatives were gone for the conduction of search & rescued and relief operations at different locations. The team members have helped to more then 5000 pilgrims to reach at safe places between Uttarkashi to Bhatwari. The rapid and detailed assessment has also been conducted by the team members in different villages. The health team members including the team of district ASHA resource centre have conducted village level health checkups and counselling camps with the support of medical officer & other trained health personas.

The following work have been done by the organization for immediate response to the disaster with the support of national and international organizations

1. For immediate response different team more then 100 staff members have been formed to search, rescue, rapid assessment and relief works in district Uttarkashi, Chamoli & Rudraprayag.
2. 8 teams were formed to conduct a rapid assessment of affected area. Thereafter formats for rapid assessment was refined, allotted to the team and also oriented them.
3. On 17-19th June 2013 the staff members were engaged in helping peoples in evacuating their houses and shifting to them at safe location and also shifted own office equipment and staffs rooms.
4. Engaged the teams of more then 100 staff members in rescue operations and more then 5000 people have been rescued by the team safely.
5. Breakfast, tea & safe drinking water have been served to more then 500 peoples in the relief camps from 19 onwards and will be continued up to 29th June-13. In addition to this the blankets, solar lantern were also provided to needy families in the camps.
6. First Aid kit was provided to prevent the people in the relief camps from fever, Diarrhea, cold and cough.
7. Health check-ups & treatment camps are organizing at many location for pilgrims another local affected people.
8. Organizing different activities with children & women in camps like awareness on health & hygiene issues, protection & safety measures and also conducted some other activities like sports, drawing, story writing activities etc and also provided the sports material and play materials to the camps.
9. Coordinating the network of NGOs for joint action for immediate response and relief operation.
10. Participated in District legal service Authority meeting in the Chairmanship of District Judge.

Sub committees have also been constituted by this authority. The committee will monitor the quality & timely response for the disaster affected people.

AID has immediately released Rs.11,83,800/- to SBMA for the immediate supported to disaster affected families of the affected areas. SBMA has developed a disaster response plan for Uttarkashi, Rudraprayag and Chamoli districts and the following villages have been covered for basic relief materials like full food kit, complementary food kit, hygiene kit and shelter kits. In addition to this, support for the villagers for minor repairing work also planned under this project.

Details of different kits-

1. **Food Kit-** (Rice, Wheat Flour, Sugar, Tea Leaves, Spice, Salt, Cooking Oil etc.)
2. **Hygiene Kit-** (Soap, towel, tooth brush, tooth paste, sanitary napkin, detergent powder etc)
3. **Shelter kit-** (Blankets, mat, canvas sheet, tarpaulin sheet, solar light etc)

SL	Name of the village	Nos of families benefited	Supported
1	Kamar	115	Food Kit
2	Jamak	98	Food Kit
3	Aungi	61	Food Kit
4	Heena	168	Food Kit
5	Raithal	210	Food Kit
6	Mukhwa	4	Food Kit
7	Ganganagar to Tambakhani	47	Food Kit
8	Pata	201	Food Kit
9	Natin	33	Food Kit
10	Pala	105	Food Kit
11	Bhatwari	223	Food Kit
12	Kyark	90	Food Kit
13	Bhatusour	5	Food Kit
14	Sainj and Bisnapur	153	Food Kit
	Total Families	1513	

Future Plan:

Due to the flash flood, the agriculture land, community & school level footpath, schools buildings, drinking water line & tanks etc have been damaged and SBMA is planning to utilize the part of the resources for repair and maintenance of the minor damages but this will be done as per community demand. Under this project the following activity is plan to conduct in this month-

- 1) Support to communities for miner repairs of damages of footpath, safety wall, drinking water supply (tank or pipelines)

Photos:(Next Page)



Relief Distribution camp



Activities with children in relief camp



Assessment with children & women



Relief Material Distribution camp



Relief Material Distribution camp



Relief Material Distribution camp



Relief Material Distribution camp



SBMA's office in Uttarkashi

Photos from Report 2 by Shri Bhuvneshwari Mahila Ashram

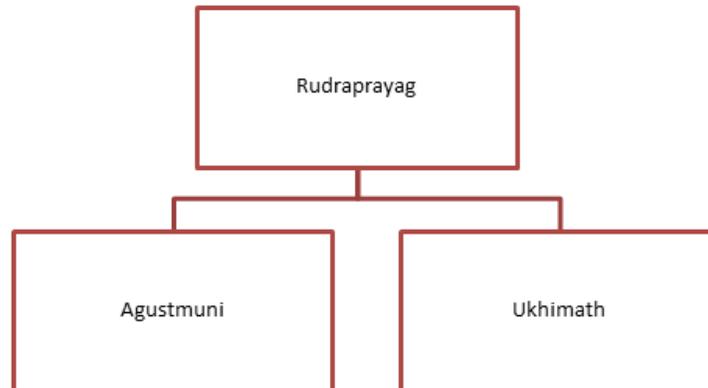
6 Report 3:

A Relief and Rehabilitation Project by SEWA Bharat

Day one: 11.09.13

Before illustrating an action plan for the relief & rehabilitation project for uttarakhand, it was good to do a listing out of places which needs to cover for the project.

Augustmuni is the largest block in Rudraprayag district and comprises of approx 156 villages



but all were not affected y the flood. There are only 12 to 13 villages that came in the affect of that disaster. Because rests of the villages were at top so flood could not harm them. The names of villages those were worst affected by floods under Augustmuni block.



1. Baswara

2. Chandrapuri/Bhatwari
3. Chandrapuri (Other side of the river Mandakini)
4. Gabni / chandannagar
5. Saudi/ vinovapuri/ bhaushal
6. Bedubgad/amota
7. Ganganagar
8. Jawaharnagar
9. Vijaynagar
10. Agustmuni
11. Chaka
12. Bhiri
13. Dammar
14. Timiriya
15. Bharach/ akhodi/ chandanagar



These were the villages under Agustmuni district that were affected by the floods and people of these places had lost everything including bread earner of the families.

First day coordinators covered gabni gaon where they collected data of about 35 families. It was a very unfortunate to meeting up that kind of families because some of them had even lost everything. During doing the data collection they also traced out the possibility of livelihood that could be generated by us to bring their lives on a mainstream track. After doing survey it was found out that there were only two modes of livelihoods before the floods that had been ruined by this natural disaster.

I. Seasonal livelihoods[during kedar nath yatra May to November]

II. Daily wage livelihoods. [dhabas, vegetable vendors and hotels nearby rivers banks)

Day two: 12.09.2013

After this incidence unemployment prevails in this area because all the modes of employment have been lost by these devastating floods. So generating the mode of livelihoods is the main need of the people of this region. We also found out that a lot of NGOs are already working in this area like Reliance foundation, care india, shanti kunj, mandakini ki aawaz etc.

Till now they have full filled the immediate need of the victims comprising food and relief materials. In gabni gaon we did data collection of approx 35 families and also met pradhan of that village [Ms. Vijaya laxmi]. In above picture it can be seen that house were flown by the floods like toys leaving local people homeless. When we were talking to the people of gabni village they expressed her desire to have some items that they felt will be useful those items were as follows.tripaal, blanket, and sweater. Some of them were saying that it we would provide houses to them but we havent done any promises to them because it was not fair to give them false promises.

Till now what we had discovered that people were badly traumatized by this disaster and just want to bring their lives on mainstream track. Local residents tell of village after village in the Mandakini valley below Kedarnath resounding with wails from homes whose boys and men have not yet returned and are now feared dead. One village near Guptkashi alone counts 78 missing. The tragedy of the families dependent on religious tourism for much of their annual income is compounded by the fact that the yatra season is over for the year, and is unlikely to resume even next year given the destruction of the roads and bridges in the upper reaches. Several thousand Char Dham valley families will now fall below the poverty line. Till the revival of the yatras, what will be the alternative sources of employment for the newly unemployed? Most likely we will see increased male outmigration from the region.

Day third: 13.09.13

There was a meeting scheduled with the local youth and the agenda of the meeting was to make the survey easy with the help of local because it was not possible for two people only to conduct survey of the overall floods affected area. So finally we had got teams of 11 to 12 members that

had been divided into groups of two or three people. That day three villages had been covered the names are as follows Chandrapuri & Ganganagar.

In above picture where you are seeing a deserted area, it used to be a very lively place full



of clusters with peoples laugh echoing in the area but now you cant even cross through the path because still the smell of death bodies can be felt. We have interviewed some of the people who had lost the approx properties of about 50-60 lack. There was a guy who had a hard ware shop near by the river bank and these bizarre floods had flown away his mode of earning bread but still his courage was appraisable because he was thinking about the reestablishing of his shop. In villages like Chandrapuri, Saudi, Bhatwari & jawaharnagar the basic needs were already fulfilled by the local NGOs and NGO like Relience Foundation, care India etc. people were want a house because few of them were staying in taint and rest of them were with their relatives.

Day four: 14.09.13

After having a meeting with local volunteers it had been decided that few will go to visit a local NGO that was Mandakini Ki Aawaaz and rests of will go to Chaka for survey. In the organization Mandakini Ki Awaaz we met Mr. Manvendra Negi, Secretary of the origination who describes us the work what they had done yet. They were working with verities of organization that had come just after the incidence. The names of organizations with list of relief material given by them.

The organization Mandikini Ki Aawaz was working as a medium of distributing agent for all of the above mentioned NGOs. They used to just distribute the materials given by different different organizations. Even they had offered us to work in the coalition. Mandakini ki Awaaz is a community radio initiative in uttrakhand that gives voices to victims. Even as national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like us have come forward to extend their support to lakhs of disaster affected people in the flood-hit north Indian state of Uttarakhand, most of them

S. No.	Organization	Items donated.
1.	Public Science Institute, Dehradun	Tin set -18 + 100 lantern
2.	Aman, Almora	Food materials, clothes, utensils & Tripal for 81 families.
3.	Reliance Foundation	Food packets, non food packets, sari & Medical Support for 384 families.
4.	Supreme court Lotar Group	Blanket, Lantern, tripal, clothes & School Bags for 400 families.
5.	Belham Girls School, Dehradun	Sports materials for 20 students and materials for Village Panchayat
6.	Parvtiya Baal Manch, Dehradun	10 food packets & 17 tripal
7.	Rafting company Rishikesh	Tripal & food Materials for 80 families.

have raised questions over the strategy of relief efforts alleging that there is a huge gap between the distribution of relief material and the local population. Other NGOs like Seeds India and Pragma, have distributed food, utensils other daily use materials to the local people. Seeds India, which has commenced its operation in Rudraprayag, one of the worst affected districts is currently erecting 200 tents for the flood victims. Even, Dan Church Aid (DAC), a major Danish humanitarian organization has pointed out that the local population has been overlooked in providing relief. DAC is responding in three districts of Chamoli, Uttarkashi and Rudraprayag and has also completed the initial assessment of their focused area. Save The Children has covered 47 families in Sili village of Rudraprayag, with the help of its local partner Navjyoti Development Society. The NGO has also taken an initiative to distribute hygiene kits and food baskets comprising of rice, wheat, sugar, salt and cooking and oil.

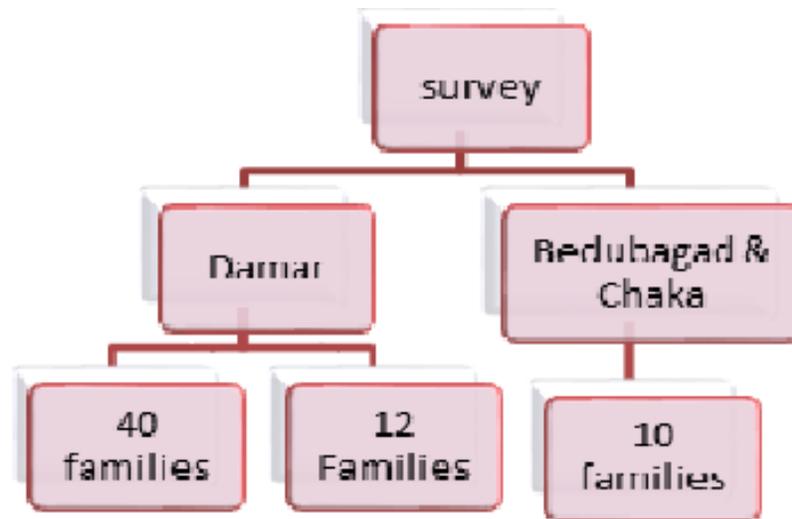
Caritas India, known for their quick response to natural and man made disasters, has pointed out that there is huge gap between distribution of relief materials and the local population. Caritas has identified several villages that have remained out of focus including Tillot and joshiyada in the Uttarkashi district of the flood ravaged state. They have also identified 11 other places in Guptkashi region that have remained largely unattended, so far.

Day fifth: 15.09.13

After having a scheduled meeting with the locals in morning to get the way to the villages we moved out to do survey of three villages.

So that day we had covered total 62 families with details of all the information from family demographic to additional information for relief and livelihood. After talking to local people we noticed that there was anger among victims against government because it been three months of that bizarre incidence and there was nothing had been done substantial by the govt. we can see that still most of the villages are cut off from main stream market due to lack of roads that was resulting in starvation in those area and people are bound to die due to lack of food.

There is unemployment prevails in those areas because they have lost all the modes of employment in that incidence so they have to sit idle at home because they dont have any other



option. People were also saying that minister use to come by air they dont want to see the ground realities by moving on these roads so how could they feel the pain of victims without experiencing this kind of difficulties. Picking up the pieces after Junes devastating flash floods and landslides, Uttarakhand may be hit by mass migration of marginal farmers whose small land holdings now lie buried under debris. The government is rushing in relief and undertaking measures to offer employment so that no one goes hungry, but admits the measures will probably not be enough to prevent people from moving to other states in search of livelihood even as daily wagers. The hill state has seen migration of marginal farmers in the last couple of years amid dwindling returns, but the circumstances this year might trigger an exodus. Following the flood fury, small land holdings at many places have turned into boulder-strewn barren patches.

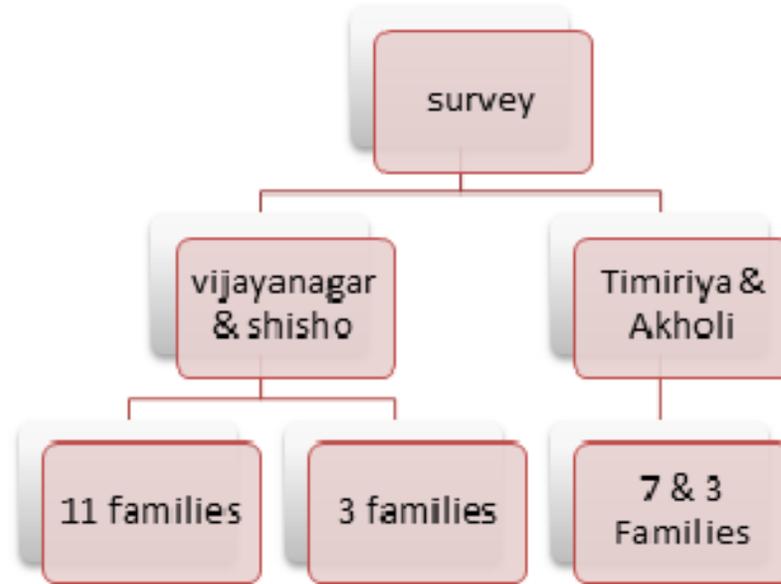
Day sixths: 16.09.13

In villages like Vijayanagar, Timiriya & Akholi it was observed that people had lost their houses and why only in these villages it was the same scenario in most of the villages. Even children are badly affected by the incidence. Victims are suffering post traumatic stress disorder.

They may have escaped death but witnessed hundreds, including their loved ones, die in front of their eyes. The victims of the Uttarakhand floods may need more than medical care for their bruises; they would need psychological counseling as well, say experts. The tales of horror from the devastating floods include that of 13-year-old boy who was reduced to eating from garbage cans after starving for over 43 hours. People recounted sleeping on dead bodies and family members seeing their loved ones being washed away. Doctors say the trauma remains for very long with those who survive such disasters and medical help is needed to deal with this. Its a devastating condition and people need some kind of solace because they had seen deaths of loved ones. The mind tries to suppress the trauma and in an attempt to avoid it, flashbacks are created. The most important thing is ventilation; talking about the trauma helps a lot.

Day seventh: 17.09.13

Till now our team had covered most of the areas so today our plan was to target the ukhimath block. In Ukhimath block we did the survey of following villages.



1. Kimarah
2. Pathali
3. Krokhi
4. Sari
5. Ushada
6. Hudu
7. Dunger
8. Bedula
9. Tankila
10. Semi
11. Gdgu

Several families from a village in Ukhimath were today moved to safety amid fears of landslides because of rainfall in flood-ravaged Uttarakhand where the sky remained overcast. Despite the showers, relief work in the state continued unhindered with mules being used to reach supplies to villages cut off as a result of disaster, locals said. Around 12 families in semi village in the Ukhimath area of Rudraprayag district were moved to safety in view of the threat of landslides triggered by the rainfall which was scattered.

Twenty days after floods in Uttarakhand caused massive destruction of property and loss of life, chief minister Vijay Bahuguna has called for a blanket ban on the construction of residential and commercial complexes on low-lying areas along rivers. Bahuguna announced the ban at a press



conference in Dehradun on Monday. He has also given 2 lacks of compensation packages to the victims whose houses are completely flown away in the floods. So there is anger among local people because they say that only 2 lacks is not enough to rebuilt their houses and therefore there was a glimpse of starting a movement against the state government for this inadequate compensation provided y him.

These are the tents where people were staying in utkhimath. These families were from semi



villages that had lost houses as well as fields too. Some stories are very heart breaking some of the

families had lost all the male members of their family. It was a day time and all of them had gone to kedarnaht to earn their livelihood without having any clue of that it would be last day of their lives.

Day eights: 18.09.13

Today we visited the district magistrate of Rudraprayag and told him the mission and vision of our organization with a little introduction of our work plan for uttrakhand. He received a letter from us and wished us good luck for our work.

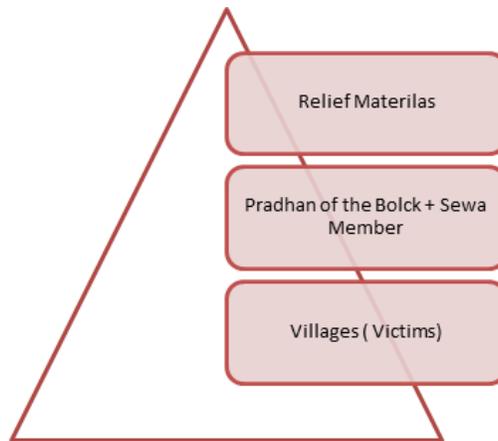
Day ninth: 19.09.13

List of relief materials as per the observation on the field As we know that we are already late

S No.	Name of the items	Number of pieces	Remarks
1.	Blankets	650	Winter is about to come
2.	Sweaters	1250	Winter is about to come
3.	Tripal	650	Local peoples have expressed desire to have the same
4.	Lantern	650	Same as above
5.	Umbrellas	650	Need observed on the field
6.	Luggage bags	650	Need felt at the field

for the relief materials distribution so we have listed out some needs of victims after having an interaction with them. The above mentioned items are requirements for the local peoples because winters is about to come and they will need something that could help them to protects from winters. People were also saying that they dont need food materials; they have still the food stuffs that are deteriorating because they dont have any place to keep them safe for future use. People had express their desire to have tripal that would be helpful in covering the stuff that they have.

Mechanism for the distribution of relief materials



Future Plan:

1. To initiate the process of purchasing of relief materials.
2. To arrange the transport for sending the relief materials to the concerned area.

3. To distribute the relief materials among affected families.
4. To make an assessment of needs in skill training, infrastructure and counseling .
5. To make a Rehabilitation Plan for the affected people and start implementation within two months .

For donations and additional queries please visit www.aidjhu.org

Check donations can be sent payable to "AID JHU"

AID-JHU, Mattin Center, 3400 N Charles St, Baltimore, MD 21218