

NEPAL EARTHQUAKE

Humanitarian Response

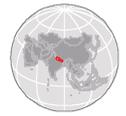
April to September

2015

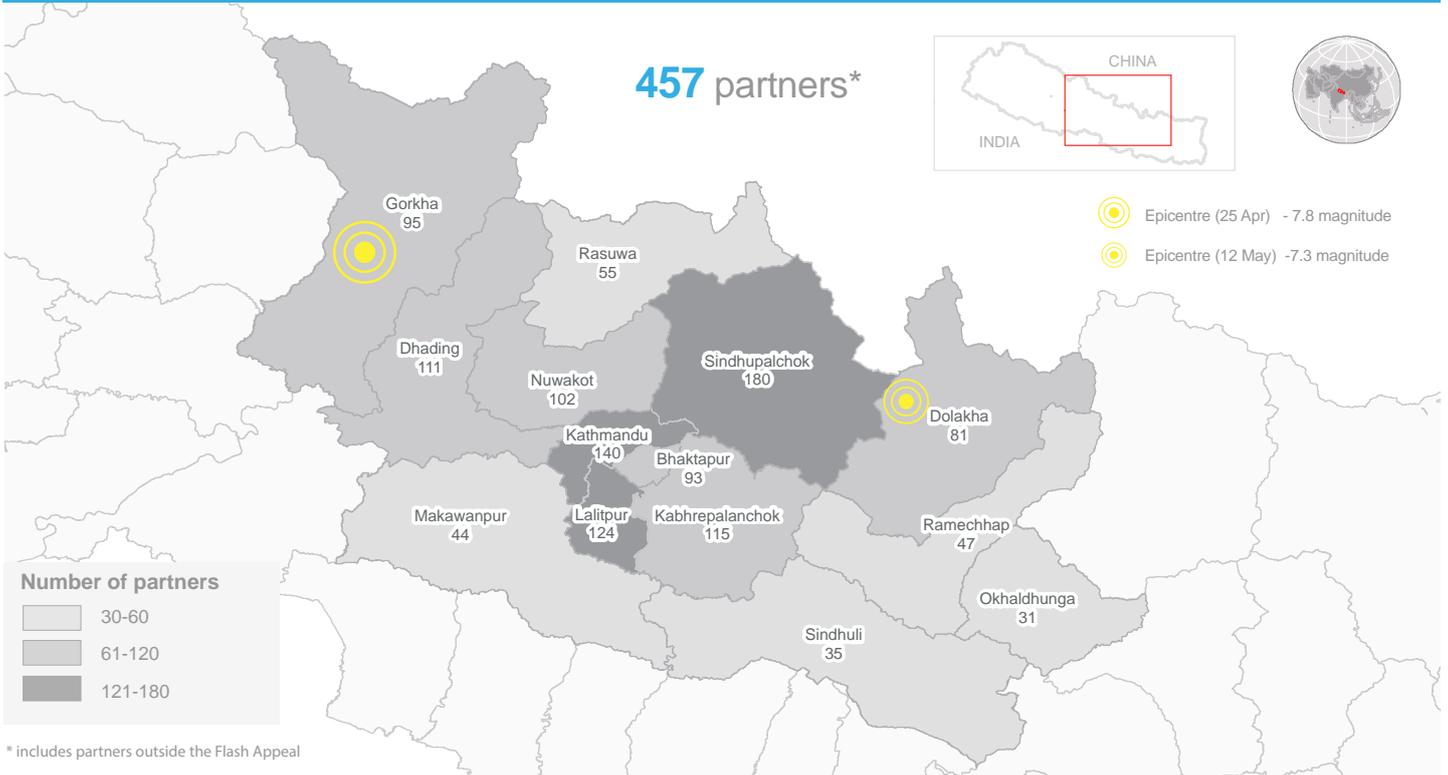


© UNDP/Lesley Wright

457 partners*



- Epicentre (25 Apr) - 7.8 magnitude
- Epicentre (12 May) - 7.3 magnitude



* includes partners outside the Flash Appeal

Source: DoS Nepal, Cluster 3Ws. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Creation date: 16 Oct 2015.

SUMMARY OF FUNDING STATUS

The 2015 Nepal Earthquake Flash Appeal prioritised the most urgent, life-saving activities and required US\$422 million to enable humanitarian organisations to respond to the needs of 2.8 million people.

Funding status and key figures



\$422 million funding requirement

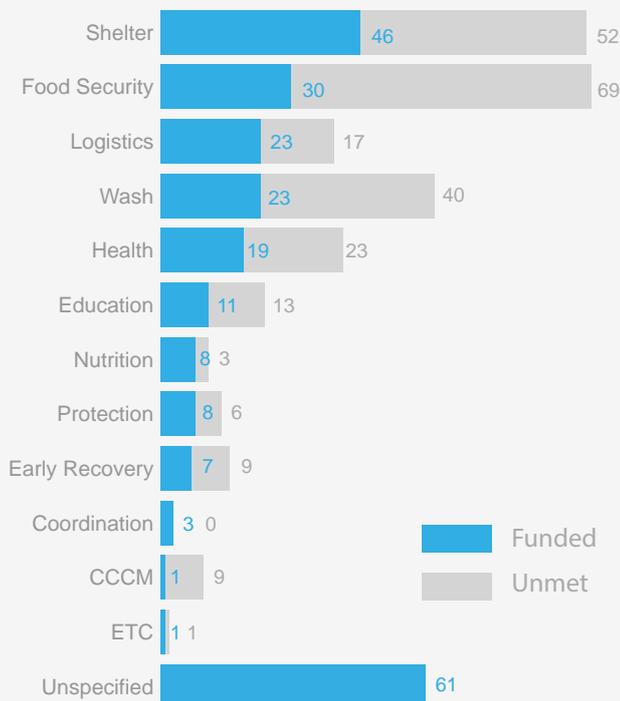


5.4 million people affected in 14 priority districts

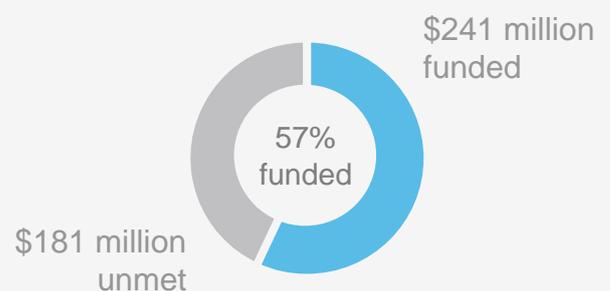


3.7 million people directly reached

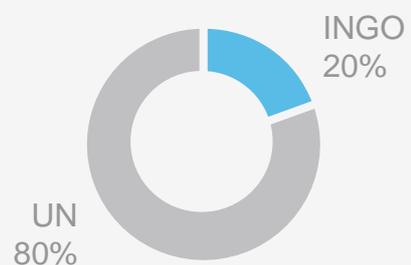
Funding received per cluster (in million US\$)



Humanitarian Funding (as of 30 Sep 2015)



Funding on Flash Appeal provided to:



Source: FTS/Nepal Earthquake

STATEMENT FROM THE HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

On 25 April and 12 May, two back-to-back major earthquakes struck Nepal causing thousands of deaths and severe destruction to infrastructure and livelihoods – the disaster is among the worst to hit the Asia-Pacific region this year.

Together with the Government of Nepal, the affected communities themselves and thousands of volunteers, over 450 humanitarian agencies responded to deliver critical life-saving aid.

Despite the challenging conditions brought by the heavy monsoon rains and landslides from June to September and the vast mountainous terrain of Nepal, UN agencies, IOM, national and international NGO partners worked tirelessly with local authorities to make sure that even the most remote villages were reached. Of the 5.4 million people in the 14 worst-affected districts, 3.7 million people were provided with humanitarian assistance, from April to September, often using traditional Nepali means to deliver goods, such as porters and packed animals.

In the immediate aftermath of the disaster, the Humanitarian Country Team launched the Nepal Earthquake Flash Appeal seeking US\$422 million to support the humanitarian operations. With the strong international solidarity for Nepal, over 50 per cent of the fund requested were raised – this includes \$18 million from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund.

This document aims to provide a summary of the humanitarian response and report on progress against targets in the appeal. The report covers the period from 25 April to 30 September. Achievements by clusters against planned targets indicate that the majority of life-saving objectives of the Flash Appeal have been met.

With the overall success of the planned response, there is much to be done to ensure that recovery is sustained and that the resilience of the earthquake-affected communities is strengthened ahead of the coming winter. Large scale reconstruction is yet to begin and partners are committed to respond to remaining assessed needs. Recently, fuel in short supply, has impacted our ability to continue to deliver assistance. We are hopeful and urge for the quick resolution to the current shortage so that we may be able to continue to support ongoing recovery efforts.

Nepal remains one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. In the coming months, we will continue to work closely with the Government to build on lessons learned from the earthquake response to support and enhance existing capacity to prepare for and respond to future emergencies.

[Jamie McGoldrick](#)

Humanitarian Coordinator for Nepal

NEPAL EARTHQUAKE 2015

Background

On 25 April, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal causing severe destruction in 14 out of the 75 districts in the country. Two weeks later, on 12 May, another quake of 7.3 magnitude hit, worsening the humanitarian situation. A total of 8,891 people were confirmed dead, 605,254 houses destroyed and 288,255 houses damaged. During the height of the emergency, some 188,900 people were temporarily displaced.

In the immediate aftermath of the disaster, the Government of Nepal launched a large scale relief operation with support from humanitarian partners. Over 100 international search and rescue and medical teams arrived in Nepal within 24 hours. Local communities, volunteers, youth groups, the private sector and neighbouring countries joined the effort. As the earthquakes affected predominantly remote mountain villages, rescue and humanitarian operations took place in extremely challenging terrain. More than 450 aid organisations responded to the emergency.

Nepal Earthquake Flash Appeal

On 29 April, the Humanitarian Country Team launched a Flash Appeal to provide critical life-saving services to millions of people affected by the earthquake. One month later, the [Nepal Earthquake Flash Appeal](#) was revised to \$422 million in order to meet the protection and humanitarian needs of 2.8 million people. The duration of the appeal was extended to 30 September to take into account the effects of the monsoon season and to align with the reconstruction plans of national authorities. Analysis and planning to inform priorities was based on available damage reports and secondary data.

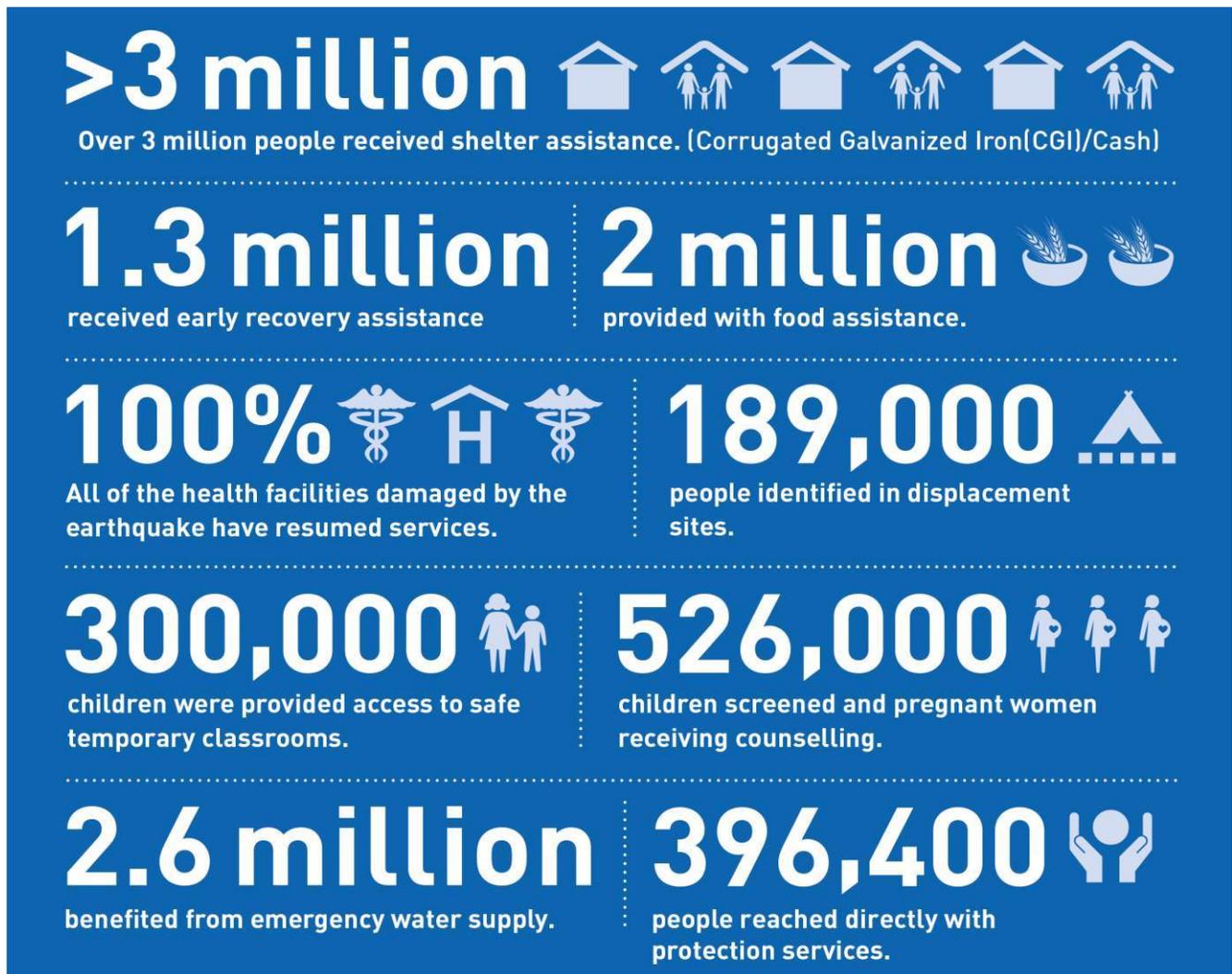
As of 30 September, a total of \$241 million was contributed against the appeal (57 percent funded) including \$18 million from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund. Globally, Nepal is one of the most well-funded appeals this year. Outside of the appeal, an additional \$232 million was provided for the response. The majority of donations were given by private individuals and organisations. To complement the contributions, aid agencies also mobilised resources from their own internal funding systems.

To address the reconstruction and recovery needs identified in the [Post Disaster Needs Assessment](#), on 25 June, the Government of Nepal hosted the International Conference on Nepal's Reconstruction where international partners pledged \$4.4 billion in grants and loans for reconstruction of the affected areas. Implementation of large scale recovery projects was expected to begin by the fourth quarter of the year.

Summary of the humanitarian response

The earthquake response took place in a rugged and largely inaccessible geographical operating environment. Hundreds of villages destroyed by the earthquakes could be reached only by helicopter or on foot, often days away from the nearest road. Monsoon rains from June to September made most of the mountain passes inaccessible due to multiple landslides, while low cloud cover suspended almost all air operations. This left only two windows for full-fledged humanitarian aid operations – between early May and mid-June and from mid-September until early December – with the latter falling outside of the timeframe of the Flash Appeal.

Despite these extremely challenging conditions, humanitarian partners in close collaboration with national authorities were able to achieve most immediate and life-saving targets and priorities in the appeal. Key achievements include the following (*refer to cluster response section for an elaboration*):



Remaining humanitarian needs and hazard risks

Humanitarian assistance directly reached 3.7 million people in the 14 severely affected districts. The monsoon season from June to September significantly constrained access to remote villages. Downscaling of air and land transport during the monsoon contributed to backlog of relief items. Partners continue to distribute remaining supplies to ensure that recovery and resilience objectives of the Flash Appeal are met. Fuel shortage, beginning on 26 September, however, has further delayed operations which will continue beyond the duration of the appeal.

Humanitarian agencies are redoubling efforts to provide additional shelter and non-food items to earthquake-affected families before the onset of winter. CGI sheets, durable shelter materials, tools and fixings urgently need to be delivered. It is estimated that 81,000 households require additional winterisation assistance including blankets, kitchen stoves, and weatherproofing materials. Technical assistance and training in improving temporary shelters, housing reconstruction and safe rubble removal have been rolled out.¹ Affected villages are in need of continued sanitation interventions, particularly toilet reconstruction, if successes in mitigating disease outbreaks is to be sustained. Many of the affected districts were almost entirely Open Defecation Free before the earthquakes, and require rapid repair and protection of water sources.

As of 15 September, a total of 120 sites continue to host 11,700 households (58,690 people) in 13 districts. Return for displaced families is hampered by destruction of homes, loss of livelihoods and necessity to relocate mountainous settlements due to active landslides. All effort should be made to provide these families with sustainable solutions and alternative housing before the onset of winter and that support services are in place to facilitate safe and voluntary return.

Large scale reconstruction of houses, infrastructure and public services, including schools and health centres is yet to start. A total of 765 health facilities need to be reconstructed – basic resources to provide essential health care services, including immunisation, communicable disease management and rehabilitation of patients wounded in the disaster is needed. Temporary Learning Centres need to be retrofitted to ensure that school children are able to continue learning during the winter.

Transition from humanitarian to recovery response

To coordinate the large scale operation at the field level, three humanitarian hubs were established in Gorkha (Gorkha District) and Chautara (Sindhupalchowk District). Following the 12 May earthquake, an additional hub was established in Charikot (Dolakha District). With the vast geographical area affected by the earthquake and distinct needs in each of the 14 severely hit districts, dedicated national coordinators were deployed to support local authorities. The field hubs phased down operations on 30 September and humanitarian coordination functions have been handed over to district authorities supported by agencies with continuing programmes.

¹ From the onset of the crisis, humanitarian agencies were not mandated to undertake reconstruction activities which is coordinated by the Government of Nepal.

Nine logistics hubs were strategically established across the districts to facilitate distribution of relief goods to remote areas. By the end of the Flash Appeal, all affected Village Development Committees were provided with assistance.

Of the 11 humanitarian clusters for the earthquake, 10 will continue response activities until December with varying timelines for transition. The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster was deactivated on 30 September as national telecommunication networks have been restored. Deployment of emergency telecommunications equipment was critical during the initial phase of the emergency and supported over 1,550 emergency responders.

From October to December, humanitarian operations will be gradually integrated into recovery and reconstruction plans and coordination mechanisms of government line ministries and to pre-earthquake arrangements. Partners are currently working to build on the existing district level coordination arrangements through the establishment of Early Recovery Networks at the sub-national level.

At the national level, efforts are underway to hand over coordination tools and services to pre-earthquake in-country actors and preparations to outline specific coordination arrangements after the departure of international responders. Building on lessons learned from the earthquakes, response preparedness activities are also being rolled out to support authorities to enhance existing capacity to respond to future disasters.

ACHIEVEMENTS vs STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1 Save lives and alleviate suffering by providing and/or ensuring access to multi-sectoral assistance to those most affected

-  **2.8 million** people provided with food assistance through general food distributions, cash-for-work and conditional cash transfers
-  **700,000** households provided with initial emergency shelter items (tarpaulins and tents)
-  Essential health services, medicines and supplies provided to **3.4 million** people (including indirect beneficiaries) communicable disease outbreaks mitigated and all damaged health facilities resumed services
-  Nutritional status of **373,550** children screened with cases of severe and moderate malnutrition referred for treatment
-  **105** reproductive health camps provided check-ups, safe delivery, family planning and essential medicine to address reproductive health needs of 66,000 women including pregnant and lactating mothers
-  **2.6 million** people reached with emergency water supply assistance and 2 million people provided with hygiene kits and hygiene education

2 Protect the rights of those most affected, and promote inclusive access to humanitarian assistance, with particular attention to the most disadvantaged groups

-  **300,000** children provided access to safe temporary classrooms, including gender sensitive latrines and hand washing facilities and over 395,000 children received emergency education supplies
-  essential hygiene and safety supplies provided to **43,000** women and psychosocial services for **258,846** people
-  **379** unaccompanied or separated children identified and either reunified with their families (353) or placed in alternative care (26)
-  Prevented trafficking of **455** women and **338** children
-  **3.7 million** people reached with protection messages

3 Support the recovery and resilience of the most affected by protecting, restoring and promoting their livelihoods and well-being

-  **93,000** households benefitted from safe demolition and debris removal
-  **105,000** households benefitted from restoration of critical public services such as establishing temporary local government offices and other public infrastructure
-  31 partners distributed **\$28 million** in the form of cash assistance in the 14 most-affected districts



© Navin Karki

OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS

Under the leadership of the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction, the CCCM Cluster expanded its activities to ensure the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in camps and when conditions allow, support their voluntary return.

Through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), an information management and assessment tool, the CCCM Cluster ensured the availability of data on the gaps in sectoral services, demographics, vulnerabilities and protection needs of 188,900 displaced people in 518 sites across all affected districts.

CCCM prioritised the improvement of sites where the displaced population are likely to stay until they return to their places of origin. A total of 2,579 households (15,441 people) living in camp-like settings benefitted from site improvements in seven districts.

The cluster has rolled out CCCM training programmes for site managers, local authorities and potential site management partners to ensure that coordination is improved, assistance meets minimum standards and delivered on time.

REMAINING NEEDS

Six months following the two major earthquakes, the displacement pattern remains mostly dispersed throughout the affected districts. It is expected, however, that populations will remain in both urban and rural displacement sites through winter. As of 15 September, the DTM recorded some 58,689 people remain in 120 displacement sites across 13 most-affected districts. Most people are enduring living conditions that is not suitable for the upcoming winter or have inadequate access to basic humanitarian services. Protection and health risks are even higher among vulnerable people (pregnant women, infants, elderly, disabled) living inside the displacement sites.

Since the cluster will gradually scale down coordination services, CCCM activities are to be carried out by identifying partner agencies as district focal points to take over the role of site managers for residual sites. Key priority needs during the transition period will include: monitoring mobility and humanitarian need through the DTM, establishing camp and women committees to ensure local ownership of site and training of stakeholders to strengthen national technical capacity and continue coverage of support services.

KEY FIGURES

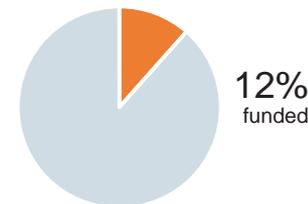


FUNDING STATUS

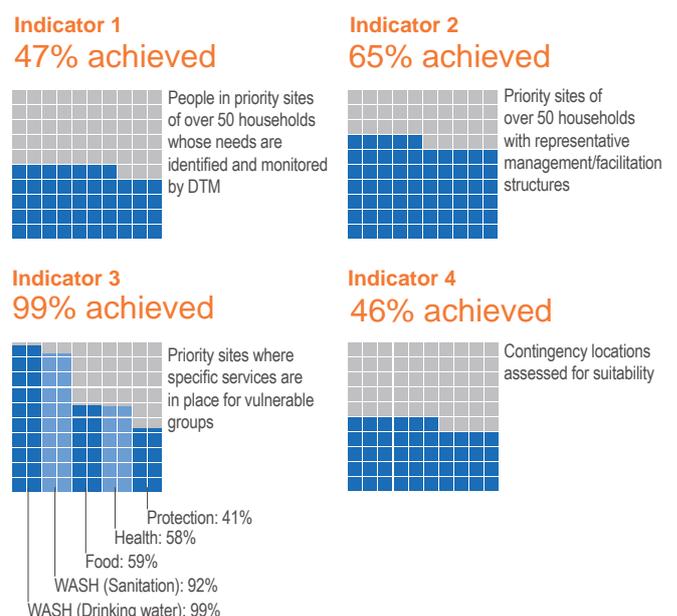
Source: Financial Tracking Service (as of 30 September 2015)

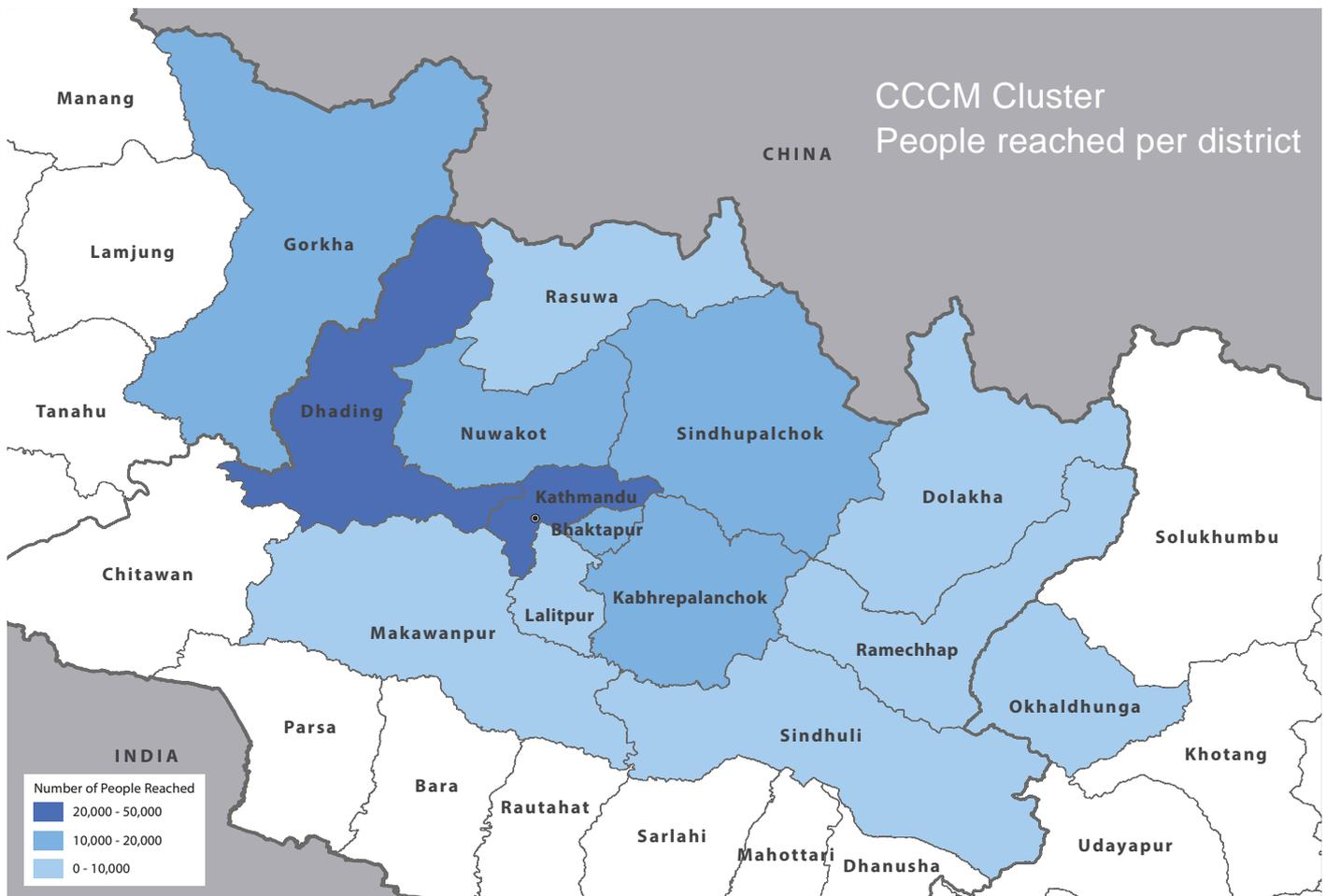
\$ 10.3 million
US\$ required

\$ 1.2 million
US\$ received



ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGETS





TRANSITION PLAN

Integrating cluster activities into national structures

- There is currently no dedicated government department directly responsible to manage displacement sites. Integration of CCCM activities into a national structure is a challenge. There is a need to continue to strengthen capacity of authorities in CCCM.

Capacity required to ensure effective cluster coordination until cluster closure

- The national and hub-level coordination structures will continue until the deactivation of the cluster. However, with the gradual transition of CCCM roles to the district-based focal agencies, building adequate capacity in site management is crucial. Expansion of training programmes including partners and local authorities is required to strengthen technical capacity and coverage of support services. Information management will continue to be run by the cluster co-lead agency.

Criteria for phasing out

- The deactivation of the cluster will depend primarily on the existence of displacement sites in earthquake-affected districts. This is contingent upon the development of a durable rehabilitation plan in rural and urban areas affected. In view of the upcoming winter, successful implementation of winterisation plans by humanitarian actors may provide a basis for CCCM cluster to phase out.



© UNDP/Cecilia Utas/Lesley Wright

OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS

The Early Recovery Cluster and its partners reached 1,289,000 people out of the 2 million people targeted:

Debris management and safe demolition

An estimated 93,000 households benefitted from safe demolition and debris removal. The shift of implementation strategy to prioritise public buildings over private buildings contributed to a reach 250 per cent of the initial cluster target.

Community infrastructure and livelihood recovery

Some 81,000 households benefitted from road clearance and rehabilitation of infrastructure and community assets and 16,950 women and men were supported for market and livelihood recovery. Partners are shifting to long term programmes in livelihoods and community infrastructure which is expected to address remaining gaps.

Restoration of critical local services

Support to restore critical public services such as establishing temporary local government offices and other public buildings is benefitting an estimated 105,000 households.

Nearly 21,000 women and men benefitted from cash-for-work programmes. This is well under the cluster target due to: 1) the change of debris management strategy; 2) the availability of workers where own seasonal work (agricultural) is prioritized.

REMAINING NEEDS

Despite the progress in early recovery, the scale of the destruction left an estimated 1.2 million cubic metres of debris from 3,000 damaged public buildings in 11 rural districts which needs to be managed. Partners will continue debris clearance and management activities in collaboration with line ministries as a part of their reconstruction efforts.

Critical public service delivery has resumed; however, many district authorities continue to function using temporary buildings and structures. Cluster partners will work closely with line ministries to support their efforts in longer term building reconstruction and capacity enhancement. Steps have been taken to strengthen capacity of local authorities to continue coordination in the districts.

Damage to community infrastructure and loss of livelihoods assets will take a longer time to fully recover under medium and long term plans by cluster partners. Ongoing joint needs assessment on food security, livelihoods and early recovery will ensure a detailed understanding and baseline of recovery needs.

KEY FIGURES

2,000,000

Total people targeted

1,289,000*

Total people reached

711,000

Total people with ongoing humanitarian needs

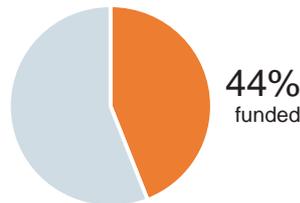
*Including 241,000 people with projects outside the Flash Appeal

FUNDING STATUS

Source: Financial Tracking Service (as of 30 September 2015)

\$ 16 million
US\$ required

\$ 7 million
US\$ received

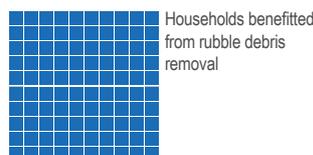


Top donors

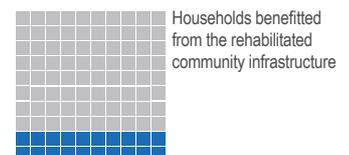
-  United States of America
-  UNDP
-  ECHO

ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGETS

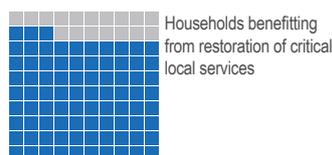
Indicator 1
100% achieved



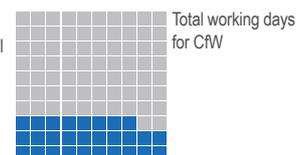
Indicator 2
20% achieved



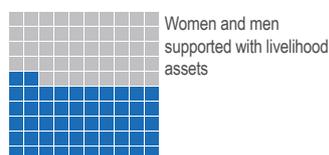
Indicator 3
83% achieved



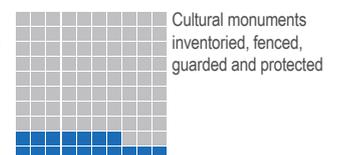
Indicator 4
28% achieved

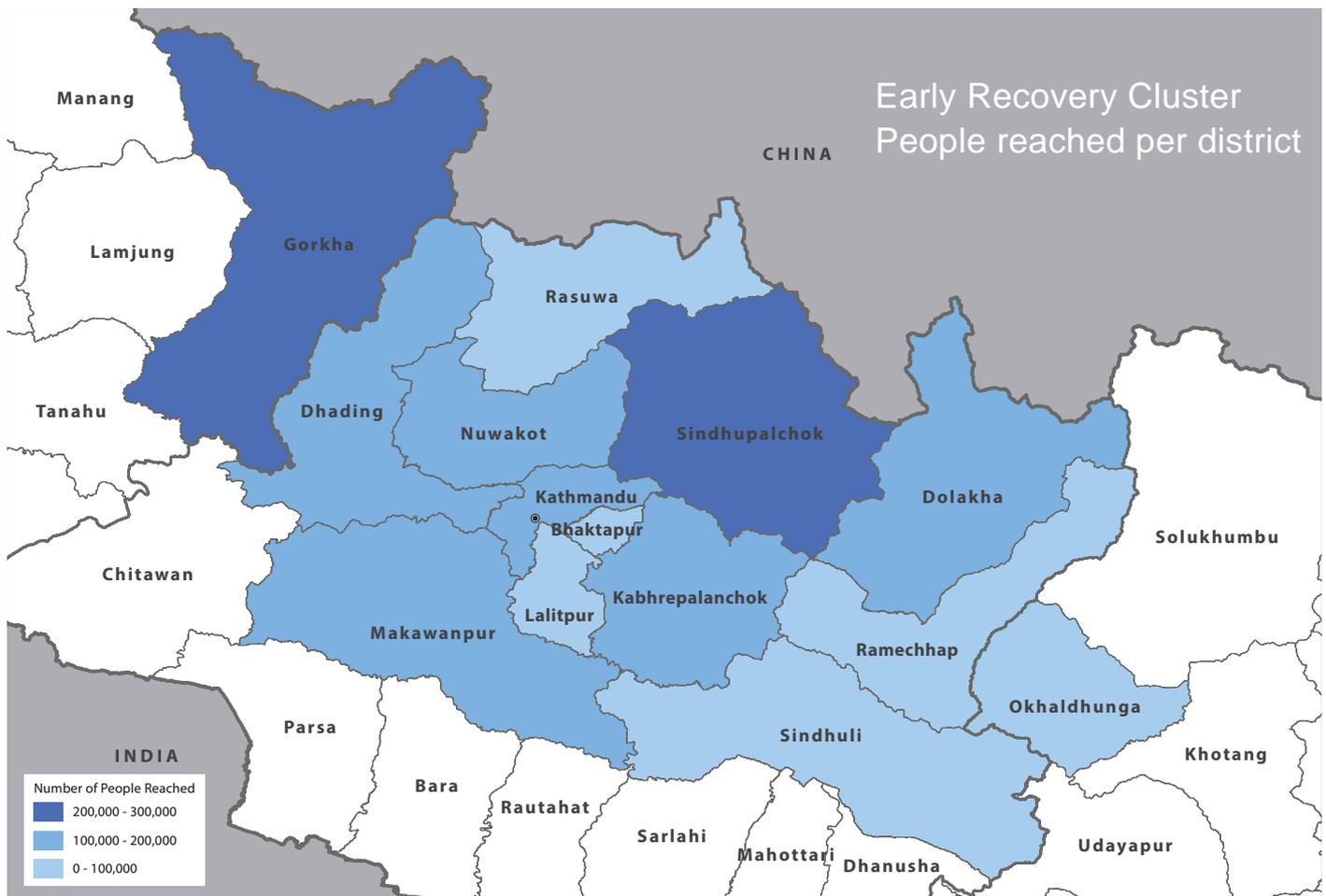


Indicator 5
52% achieved



Indicator 6
17% achieved





TRANSITION PLAN

Integrating cluster activities into national structures

- Debris management and restoration of public service delivery are being integrated into reconstruction plans of government ministries. The key ministries (MoFALD, MoUD, DoE and DoPH) have reconstruction plans which include constructing new buildings, site preparation and debris management as well as strengthening capacity for reconstruction activities.
- Livelihoods and community infrastructure activities are ongoing and partners are moving to medium and long term planning in line with longer term development activities.

Capacity required to ensure effective cluster coordination until cluster closure

- The cluster will maintain field recovery coordinators in the humanitarian hubs to assist the district governments with transition coordination to recovery.
- The UNDP country office will support recovery coordination centrally and at district hub level.
- Inter-cluster coordination function will continue to assess early recovery activities across clusters during the transition.

Criteria for phasing out

- Early recovery activities are integrated in all clusters – most clusters have ensured linkages to recovery and reconstruction activities.
- Debris management and restoration of public service delivery integrated into reconstruction plans of the Government, where capacity is available.
- Strong recovery and reconstruction coordination supported by the UNDP country office early Recovery and governance programme and advisory/technical assistance support to government ministries under way.
- Links to reconstruction authority and national planning commission are established through UNDP country office.



© Global Education Cluster/ Landon Newby

OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS

An estimated 1.5 million children were directly affected by the disaster, leaving 1 million children without permanent classrooms and an additional half a million requiring support to return to learning.

To ensure that education needs of children were met, over 130 partners including government agencies, teachers, national and internal NGOs and donors responded. Some 300,000 children were provided access to safe temporary classrooms, including gender sensitive latrines and handwashing facilities and over 395,000 children received emergency education supplies including school kits, early childhood development kits and recreation kits to help them recover from the stress and disruption caused by the earthquakes. Close to 13,000 teachers were also trained on psychosocial support, life-saving messages and school safety information.

The Education Cluster coordinated structural assessment of 6,300 schools, designating 55,000 classrooms safe or unsafe for children to use. As part of a 'Back To School' campaign through the media, 1 million parents, teachers and children were reached through orientations and communication materials.

REMAINING NEEDS

Education funding requirements in the Flash Appeal was 47 per cent funded allowing partners to reach approximately 64 per cent of targets. While many children have been reached through the appeal, additional resources are required to address remaining needs.

Approximately 166,000 children still do not have access to quality permanent learning spaces. The gap may mean children are forced to learn in classrooms that are unsafe or overcrowded. Ongoing maintenance of the temporary classrooms will also be necessary, as experience from other emergencies indicate that the reconstruction process will take years to complete particularly in the worst-affected areas.

With the coming cold weather season, winterisation of Temporary Learning Centres is needed. Temporary classrooms in high altitude areas are a priority and will need to be upgraded to ensure learning can continue during the winter.

KEY FIGURES

466,000

Total school aged children targeted

300,000*

Total school aged children reached*

166,000

Total school aged children with ongoing humanitarian needs

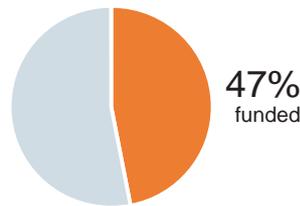
*Including people reached outside the Flash Appeal

FUNDING STATUS

Source: Financial Tracking Service (as of 30 September 2015)

\$ 24 million
US\$ required

\$ 11 million
US\$ received

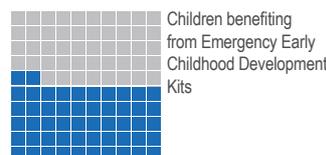


Top donors

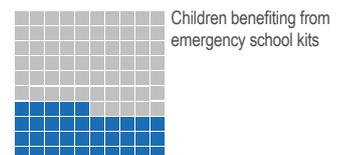
- UNICEF
- Finland
- Sweden

ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGETS

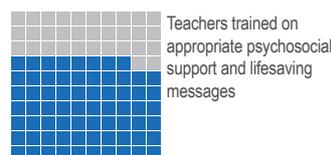
Indicator 1
52% achieved



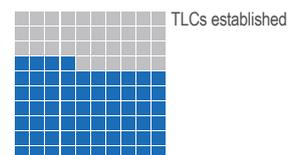
Indicator 2
35% achieved



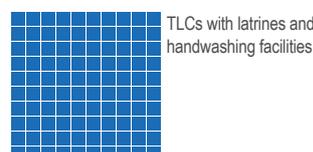
Indicator 3
68% achieved

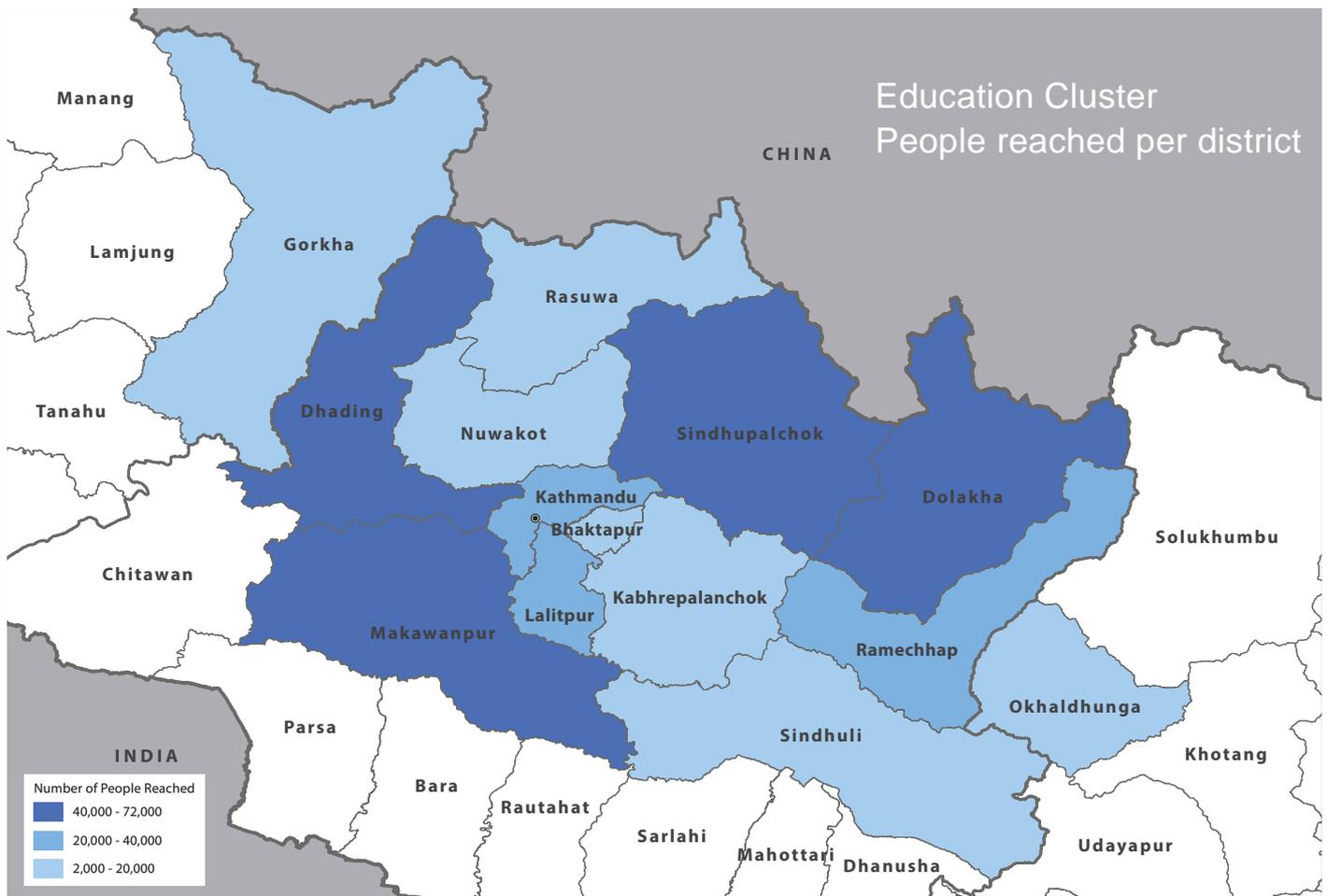


Indicator 4
64% achieved



Indicator 5
100% achieved





TRANSITION PLAN

Integrating cluster activities into national structures

- A Program Implementation Unit (PIU) is being established within the Department of Education to coordinate the reconstruction process. Coordination and information management functions of the Education Cluster will be integrated into the PIU over the coming months. An Education in Emergencies sub group will coordinate preparedness and other emergency related tasks under the sector's Thematic Working Group on School Safety and Disaster Risk Reduction.

Capacity required to ensure effective cluster coordination until cluster closure

- The Education Cluster co-lead agencies will maintain dedicated coordination and information management capacity until deactivation of the cluster at national level in December. At the district level, District Lead Agencies will continue to provide coordination capacity until the District Disaster Relief Committees deactivate the district clusters. A transition plan has been developed to ensure hand-over and integration of coordination functions.

Criteria for phasing out

- As the education sector transitions to recovery, the establishment of an Education in Emergencies sub group and the transfer of coordination functions relating to recovery to the PIU will enable the cluster to phase out as the remaining activities are integrated into existing long term development structures, policies and plans. The cluster's transition plan provides benchmarks for the phase out process.



© WFP/Mariko Hall

OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS

Following the 25 April earthquake, the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) was activated to provide vital communications services to support emergency responders. From April to September, ETC in partnership with CMC Finland, emergency.lu, Ericsson Response, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, NetHope, Red R:

- provided shared internet connectivity in 24 sites across three common operational areas (Gorkha, Chautara and Charikot) and Kathmandu
- registered more than 1,550 humanitarians from over 250 organisations using ETC services
- established security communications networks in three sites
- coordinated ICT activities with partner organizations, local commercial providers and government authorities
- built capacity within the technical humanitarian community to ensure sustainability of deployed services and solutions
- collaborated with authorities and implemented capacity building efforts to support the emergency response and build resilience for future disaster (training, prepositioning of equipment)

REMAINING NEEDS

With local telecommunication services now fully operational, revised assessment of requirements and partner consultations, ETC does not require to extend its services and is phasing out its services from the end of September.

KEY FIGURES



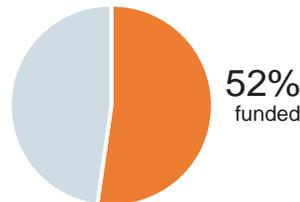
*Including people reached outside the Flash Appeal

FUNDING STATUS

Source: Financial Tracking Service (as of 30 September 2015)

\$ 2 million
US\$ required

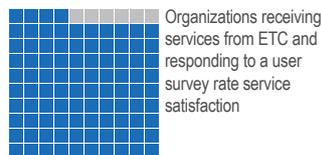
\$ 1.1 million
US\$ received



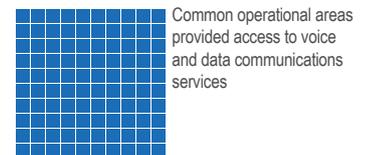
Top donor
WFP

ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGETS

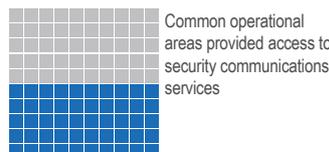
Indicator 1
94% achieved



Indicator 2
200% achieved



Indicator 3
50% achieved



Indicator 4
10% achieved





TRANSITION PLAN

Integrating cluster activities into national structures

ETC is working in close collaboration with the Government, humanitarian organisations and national internet and mobile service providers to ensure smooth transition of communications services. ETC transitioned its services as follows:

- Phased out ETC internet services and ICT Helpdesk in Gorkha and Kathmandu Humanitarian Staging Area on 30 September
- Phased out ETC internet services and ICT Helpdesk in Chautara (Sindhupalchok) and Charikot (Dolakha) on 15 October
- Extension of VHF radio communications network in the three main common operational locations handed over to UNDSS
- Cluster coordination is being handed over to the pre-earthquake telecommunications cluster which is co-led by MoIC and WFP
- Transition of ETC activities to the pre-earthquake structure is completed.

Capacity required to ensure effective cluster coordination until cluster closure

- Dedicated ETC coordinator has been supporting the operation until the phase out of services before handing over cluster coordination function to the pre-earthquake telecommunications structure.

Criteria for phasing out

- Criteria for phasing out include: 1) the national communications infrastructure restored and offer reliable ICT in common operational locations; and 2) the availability of partners such as UNDSS to continue supporting extension of radio communications services.



OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS

In support of the Government, the Food Security Cluster (FSC) undertook an assessment following the April and May earthquakes which determined that 1.4 million people were in need of food assistance.

From April to September, cluster partners reached 2.8 million people in the affected districts.

Assistance was provided through several modalities:

- 123,000 beneficiaries with cash-for-work
- 146,000 beneficiaries with conditional cash transfers
- 2.6 million people reached with food distributions

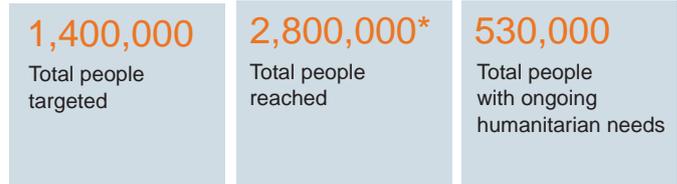
Since the onset of the emergency, FSC has actively supported the Government with operational information management. An inter-agency needs assessment covering 11 earthquake affected districts is ongoing and results will be used to inform the recovery phase of programming.

REMAINING NEEDS

The Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NeKSAP) indicates that an estimated 530,000 people in 11 earthquake-affected districts still remain highly and severely food insecure (Integrated Phase Classifications III or IV). As the phase is transitioning from relief to recovery, partners are planning to distribute seeds and livelihood stocks to targeted beneficiaries. FSC is working closely with the Ministry of Agricultural Development in redefining strategic objectives for cluster partners for the last phase of operations.

With FSC 31 per cent funded under the Flash Appeal, additional resources is required to respond to the residual humanitarian needs of many vulnerable communities ahead of the winter.

KEY FIGURES



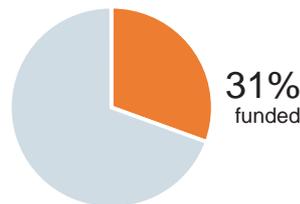
**Including 600,000 people reached outside the Flash Appeal*

FUNDING STATUS

Source: Financial Tracking Service (as of 30 September 2015)

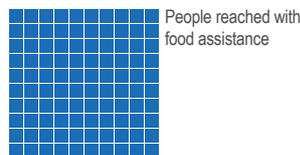
\$ 99 million
US\$ required

\$ 30 million
US\$ received

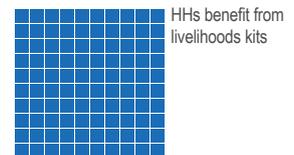


ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGETS

Indicator 1
157% achieved



Indicator 2
142% achieved





TRANSITION PLAN

Integrating cluster activities into national structures

- Post-Flash Appeal activities will shift focus from the provision of relief to early recovery activities with the objective of restoring livelihoods and building resilience of affected communities. Activities include rehabilitation of productive assets, and of community infrastructure in addition to investments in agricultural production and systems.
- Priorities for the medium-term include: continued information management and reporting for the food security and livelihoods response; support to the Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD) in developing their strategy in line with the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment; and the development of a disaster risk reduction strategy for the food security sector.

Capacity required to ensure effective cluster coordination until cluster closure

- FSC is to maintain the current coordination capacity until the end of September. After September, the sub-national FSCs will be absorbed fully by the District Agricultural Development Offices. At the national level, the FSC team will include the national cluster coordinator and the information management officer. It is envisioned that during the transition period, additional support will be required from the cluster co-lead agency.

Criteria for phasing out

- It is envisioned that the FSC will continue basic IM activities and offer support to MoAD, as needed, in order to maintain basic coordination in-country for the food security sector.



OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) supported by partners, services have resumed in 100 per cent of damaged health facilities in the 14 most-affected districts. Out of the 749 Village Development Committees (VDCs) in the 14 districts, cluster partners provided health services in 741 VDCs (99 per cent). Rapid Response Teams were deployed to investigate suspected cases of communicable diseases. There was no major outbreak throughout the response.

Essential medicines and supplies were provided to 3,385,867 people and 40 primary healthcare centres were established. For the 22,302 people injured, short and medium term plans to address acute needs were developed by the Injury Rehabilitation sub-cluster.

A total of 105 reproductive health camps provided ante and post natal check-ups, safe delivery, family planning and essential drugs to address reproductive health needs of 66,000 women including pregnant and lactating mothers.

Trainings were also provided to a pool of psychiatrists and to medical doctors in the affected districts to identify people with mental health needs and establish a referral mechanism for patients needing additional support.

REMAINING NEEDS

Health Cluster target was to provide essential health services to 5.6 million people in 14 districts. Reporting from partners indicated that 3.4 million people had been reached through their interventions while 2.2 million people still require assistance.

As the response shifts to recovery and rehabilitation, immunisation programmes in eight of the most hard to reach VDCs need to be strengthened and provision of health services sustained.

To ensure that affected communities have access to reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services, reproductive health camps will continue in all of the 14 affected districts.

Support is also required to reconstruct 765 health facilities and ensure that a transition strategy is in place from temporary to permanent health structures. Communicable disease surveillance, particularly respiratory illnesses, also needs to continue ahead and during the winter season.

KEY FIGURES

5,600,000

Total people targeted

3,400,000*

Total people reached*

2,200,000

Total people with ongoing humanitarian needs

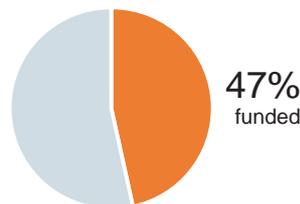
**Including people reached outside the Flash Appeal*

FUNDING STATUS

Source: Financial Tracking Service (as of 30 September 2015)

\$ 42 million
US\$ required

\$ 20 million
US\$ received

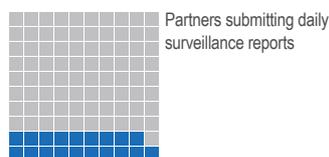


Top donors

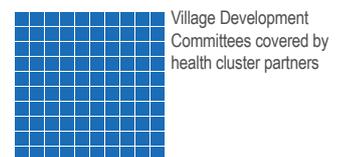


ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGETS

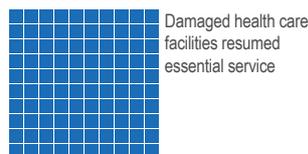
Indicator 1
19% achieved



Indicator 2
100% achieved



Indicator 3
100% achieved





TRANSITION PLAN

Integrating cluster activities into national structures

- Five sub clusters established during the earthquake response: Reproductive Health, Mental Health, Injury Rehabilitation, Tuberculosis and Early Recovery Working Group. As all of the sub-clusters were chaired by MoHP, activities will be integrated into the respective technical departments.

Capacity required to ensure effective cluster coordination until cluster closure

- As all of the sub-clusters are led by MoHP and linked to existing technical divisions, pre-earthquake capacity is sufficient to support coordination. The cluster co-lead agency will continue to provide support to MoHP.

Criteria for phasing out

- Acute humanitarian health needs have been addressed and remaining needs are to be addressed during the recovery response. Rebuilding of health systems can be addressed under the leadership of the different technical divisions of MoHP.
- District support officers will be maintained until December to support local health authorities.



OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS

Since April, the Logistics Cluster handled a total of 27,745 metric tons (mt) of humanitarian cargo for 145 organizations. Land transport services in six priority districts, identified by the Humanitarian Country Team, continue to be provided free of charge. A total of 9,640 m3 of storage capacity is available for humanitarian partners in nine logistics hubs strategically established across the country.

Under the framework of the Remote Access Operation (RAO) project, last mile transport into inaccessible and high altitude villages is being provided in five districts (Gorkha, Sindhupalchok, Dolakha, Dhading and Rasuwa) to complement ongoing road and air delivery transport. Trail rehabilitation has been completed in 182 trails (758 km routes). Through the RAO, 353 mt of food and 311 mt of non-food items (NFIs) have been delivered using pack animals and porters, reaching a total of 73,311 people. RAO has also employed 16,695 people.

From April to September, the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) carried out 3,829 sorties to 150 different locations – 3,145 passengers and 2,007 mt of cargo were transported for 115 organisations.

REMAINING NEEDS

Adapted transport and storage services are still needed. Vulnerable population located in remote areas are difficult to reach as adverse weather conditions limit air transport. Frequent landslides continue to affect road and trail condition.

Since the end of September, challenges in importing goods and a fuel crisis have severely hampered land transport and the capacity of the Logistics Cluster to assist humanitarian actors. Logistics support for the winterisation response is needed to ensure that communities living in remote areas are equipped with NFIs that can help them cope with the harsh winter conditions. Coordination of activities related to access infrastructure is a challenge which will be addressed through the recently established Access Infrastructure Working Group.

KEY FIGURES



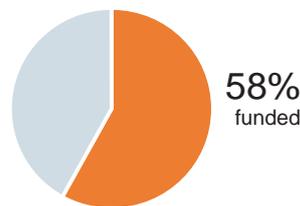
*Including organisations reached outside the Flash Appeal

FUNDING STATUS

Source: Financial Tracking Service (as of 30 September 2015)

\$ 40 million
US\$ required

\$ 23 million
US\$ received



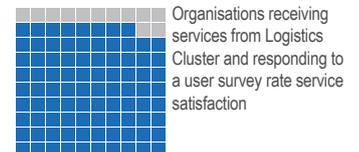
Top donors	
	WFP
	United Kingdom
	CERF

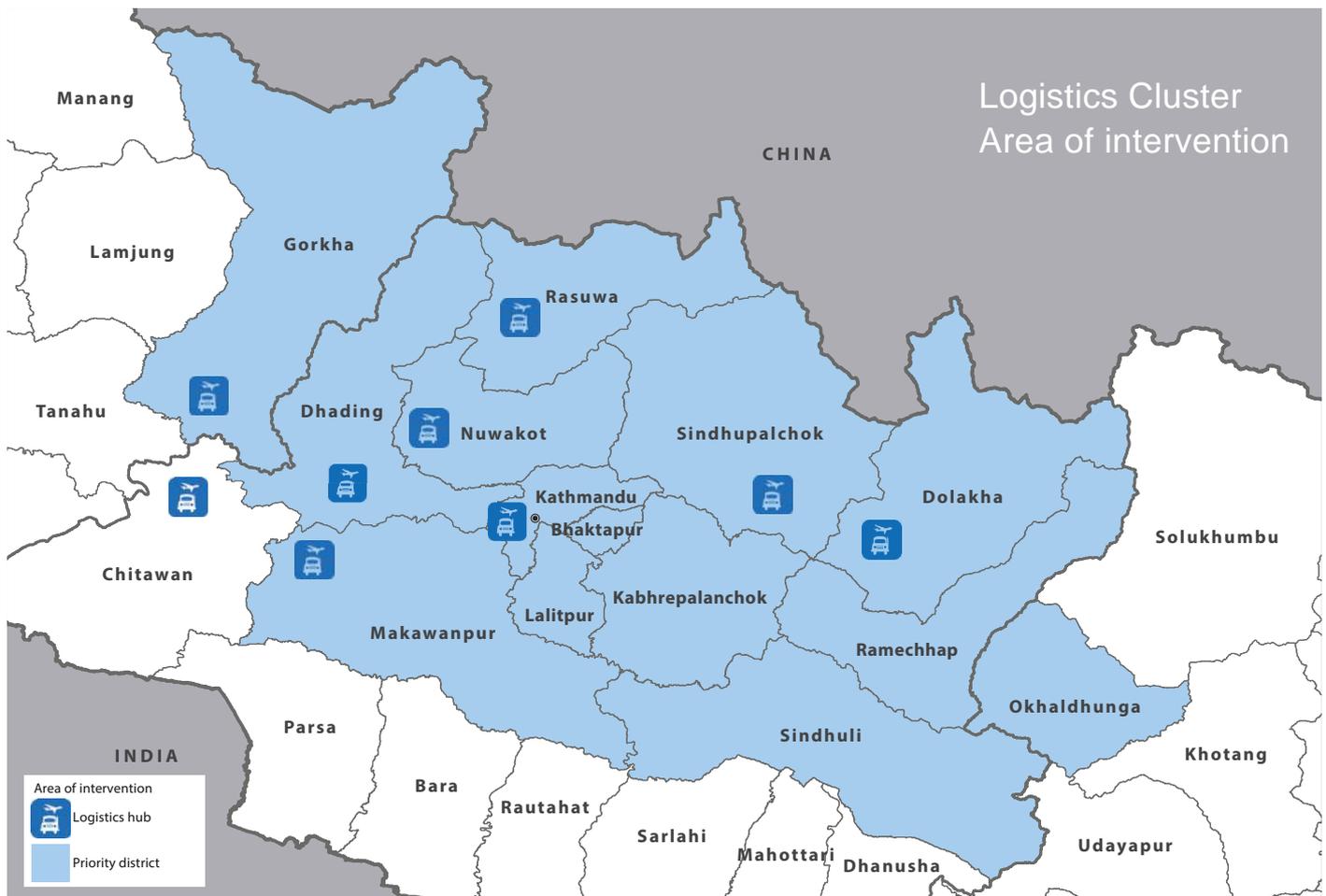
ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGETS

Indicator 1
99% achieved



Indicator 2
88% achieved





TRANSITION PLAN

Integrating cluster activities into national structures

- A natural transition to the pre-earthquake cluster structure led by MOHA/NEOC supported by WFP as co-lead is expected by December.
- A series of lessons learned exercises are taking place in September and October in order to improve response preparedness and integrate lessons learned into national structures and policies.

Capacity required to ensure effective cluster coordination until cluster closure

- Current cluster coordination capacity (one national cluster coordinator in Kathmandu and two district cluster coordinators based in Gorkha and Sindhupalchok) is available until December.
- The Logistics Cluster is maintaining free services in the hard to reach areas but has started to scale down free road transport in the main areas. Information sharing is also being scaled up as the provision of direct services is decreased.

Criteria for phasing out

- Logistics services are expected not to go beyond December as partners focus shifts on reconstruction activities.
- A partial cost recovery mechanism will be developed following a re-evaluation of the situation if necessary.



© Nepal Technical Assistance Group

OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS

To ensure that the nutrition status of the earthquake-affected communities does not deteriorate, the Nutrition Cluster focused its response on five key interventions: 1) breastfeeding counselling; 2) complementary feeding counselling; 3) therapeutic feeding; 4) supplementary feeding; and 5) providing micronutrients to children and pregnant and lactating women.

While implementation of activities started slowly, coverage of assistance significantly increased with the launch of the Child Nutrition Week (CNW) initiative from 28 June to 4 July. CNW increased coverage of the assistance including people in hard to reach areas.

Out of total 397,211 children (6 to 59 months) targeted, 94 per cent (373,546 children) were screened in 14 districts – 1,572 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 8,651 children Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) were referred for treatment. A total of 141 Out Patient Therapeutic (OTP) Centres were established for management of SAM. In addition, a total of 21,702 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) received iron folic acid supplement and 326,091 children received micronutrient powders.

REMAINING NEEDS

Treatment of MAM cases targeting close to 25,000 children under 5 and PLWs is needed. The Nutrition Cluster is currently procuring additional supplies and initiating training on treatment of MAM. MAM treatment centers will be established across all the 14 districts with each service centre expected to provide support to 40 children with MAM.

A MAM treatment training guideline is currently being developed for use in training health workers and female community health volunteers. A cascade model training using training of trainers will be carried out. Lessons learnt from the emergency response phase will be taken into consideration when rolling out the management of MAM in the next phase.

Additionally, stabilization centres for in-patient treatment of SAM children with complication are currently being established across the 14 districts. Children treated in these centres will be referred back to OTP centers to complete their treatment.

KEY FIGURES

526,243

Total people targeted

526,243*

Total people reached

24,933

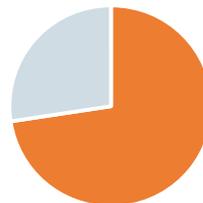
Total people with ongoing humanitarian needs

**Including people reached outside the Flash Appeal*

FUNDING STATUS

Source: Financial Tracking Service (as of 30 September 2015)


11 million
 US\$ required

8 million
 US\$ received

73%
 funded

Top donors



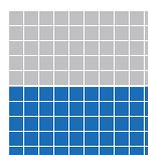
UNICEF



WFP

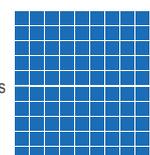
ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGETS

Indicator 1

50% achieved


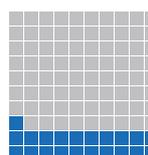
Severely acute malnourished targeted boys and girls (6 to 59 months) that have access to treatment

Indicator 2

100% achieved


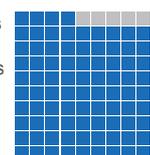
Children (6 to 59 months) targeted boys and girls in affected districts receiving micronutrients supplementation services

Indicator 3

21% achieved


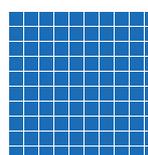
PLWs in affected districts receiving micronutrients supplementation services

Indicator 4

94% achieved


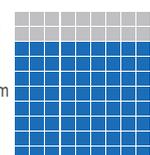
Breastfeeding counselling

Indicator 5

100% achieved


Complementary Feeding Counselling (Proportion of boys and girls (6 to 23 months) receive food from four or more food groups per day)

Indicator 6

80% achieved


Proportion of acutely malnourished (Global Acute Malnutrition) boys and girls (6 to 59 months) admitted and recovered



© HelpAge/Vincent Henson

OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS

With 60 per cent of total requirements funded under the Flash Appeal (4 of 18 projects), achievements include:

- establishing 406 child-friendly spaces reaching 45,209 children and 97 female-friendly spaces reaching 28,000 women and girls with multi-sectoral services
- essential hygiene and safety supplies provided to 43,000 women and psychosocial services for 258,846 people
- 379 unaccompanied or separated children (UASC) identified and either reunified with their families (353) or placed in alternative care (26);
- directly preventing trafficking of 455 women and 338 children
- protection messages reaching 3.7 million people

The protection environment has been strengthened through trainings, standard operating procedures (e.g. on UASC and clinical management of rape) and developing a protection services directory for the 14 most affected districts.

The cluster promoted protection mainstreaming across all sectors of the humanitarian response. It led advocacy and developed guidance concerning evacuations for the Humanitarian Country Team, inter-cluster operational response and assessment. Sector specific protection guidance was provided to CCCM, Food Security, Early Recovery, Shelter and WASH clusters.

REMAINING NEEDS

Information and non-discriminatory access to protection services and humanitarian/reconstruction assistance, with targeted support to persons with specific needs remain priorities. Ongoing and expanded protection monitoring is essential. Gender-based violence (GBV) and trafficking remain serious concerns. Prevention efforts are ongoing and referral pathways facilitate timely support for reported cases. UASC and other vulnerable children continue to be identified and supported. Anti-trafficking mechanisms are being further strengthened. Greater attention to the specific needs of elderly and persons with disabilities continues to be promoted. For the 58,650 people remaining in displacement sites, living conditions are inadequate, including to withstand the upcoming winter. Serious protection concerns, including GBV and denial of access to assistance, continue to be reported. Safe and durable solutions are urgently required for people still in displacement sites. Many people lack personal documentation (e.g. citizenship certificate). Legal partners support restitution of documentation and safeguarding housing, land, and property rights. Protection capacity of partners, particularly at local level, is being further supported (e.g. through trainings).

KEY FIGURES

2,800,000

Total people targeted

396,400*

Total people reached directly

3,700,000*

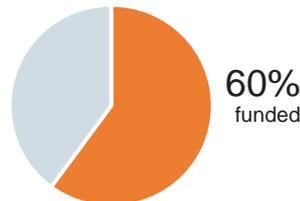
Total people reached indirectly

**Including people reached outside the Flash Appeal*

FUNDING STATUS

Source: Financial Tracking Service (as of 30 September 2015)

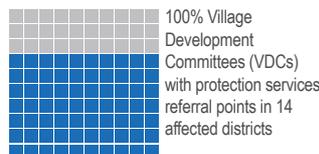
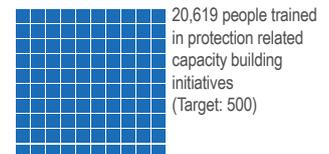
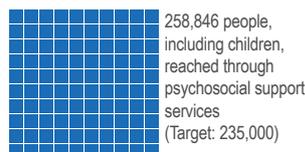
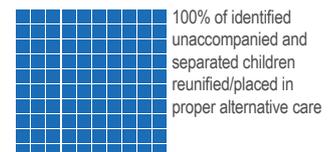
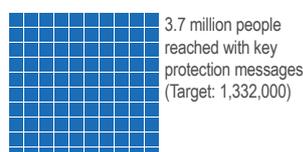
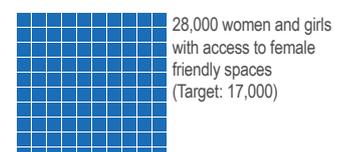

13.7 million
 US\$ required


8.2 million
 US\$ received


Top donors



ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGETS

Indicator 1
70% achieved

Indicator 2
+100% achieved

Indicator 3
+100% achieved

Indicator 4
100% achieved

Indicator 5
+100% achieved

Indicator 6
+100% achieved




TRANSITION PLAN

Integrating cluster activities into national structures

- The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare/Department of Women and Children (MWCSW/DWC) jointly lead the national cluster while sub-clusters on Child Protection and GBV have been led by MWCSW/DWC. At district-level, DWC co-leads the Protection Cluster, which integrates attention to Child Protection and GBV; NHRC participates in districts where NHRC has a field presence.

Capacity required to ensure effective cluster coordination until cluster closure

- Surge support for coordination of the national cluster and Child Protection sub-Cluster, both co-led by UNICEF, will continue until mid-December. Surge support for the GBV sub-cluster, co-led by UNFPA, transitioned end August to regular UNFPA staff. At district-level, strengthening of local capacity (Government and civil society) will continue until December with protection and IM trainings conducted jointly with the Government.

Criteria for phasing out

- The national Protection Cluster, in existence since 2008, will continue, led by the Government (NHRC and MWCSW/DWC). Child Protection and GBV sub-clusters will transform into working groups. At district-level, the Government plans to expand Protection Clusters, establishing these in all 75 districts, and meeting quarterly. A cluster transitional plan is being developed, for endorsement by the Cluster before the end of 2015.



OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS

The Shelter Cluster worked with nearly 200 agencies across 14 priority districts to ensure a coordinated humanitarian response, a coherent shelter strategy, provide technical guidance and monitor needs and gaps. Core achievements of the cluster include:

- 670,345 of affected households (94 per cent) in the 14 districts received CGI or the cash equivalent from Shelter Cluster partners, including government distributions;
- 700,000 households that have received initial emergency relief items, particularly tarpaulins and tents;
- 389,492 households have received a household kit and/or blankets
- Housing Recovery Working Group (with 70 longer-term development agencies) established to ensure continuity between the response and recovery phases

REMAINING NEEDS

The Shelter Cluster strategy initially targeted highly damaged districts in high altitude and remote locations. Relief activities have been unevenly focussed on several high profile districts and there is now an urgent need to re-focus on underserved areas.

An estimated 81,000 households (400,000 people) living in high altitude areas require shelter and non-food items (NFIs) in preparation for winter. A core package of assistance has been developed and endorsed by the Shelter Cluster and is being delivered by cluster agencies. However, there are now serious concerns about the ability of agencies to deliver due to restriction of cargo at border points and the fuel crisis

Needs in urban areas, which account for 25 per cent of housing damage, have been largely overlooked as relief agencies prioritised remote and badly damaged rural districts early in the response.

To address remaining gaps, shelter teams have been deployed to the field to conduct updated assessments – results will measure remaining needs, the levels of assistance and recovery between districts and will help inform longer-term shelter recovery programming. Initial results are expected to be available around mid-October. The cluster is also working with partner agencies in post-distribution monitoring.

KEY FIGURES

3,560,675

Total people targeted

3,351,724*

Total people reached

208,951

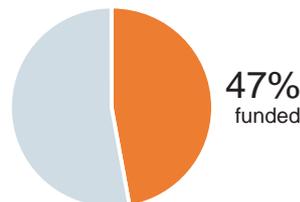
Total people with ongoing humanitarian needs

**Including people reached outside the Flash Appeal*

FUNDING STATUS

Source: Financial Tracking Service (as of 30 September 2015)

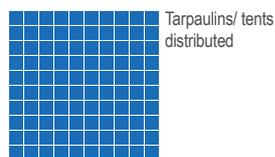
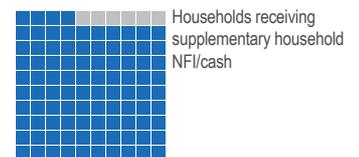

98 million
 US\$ required

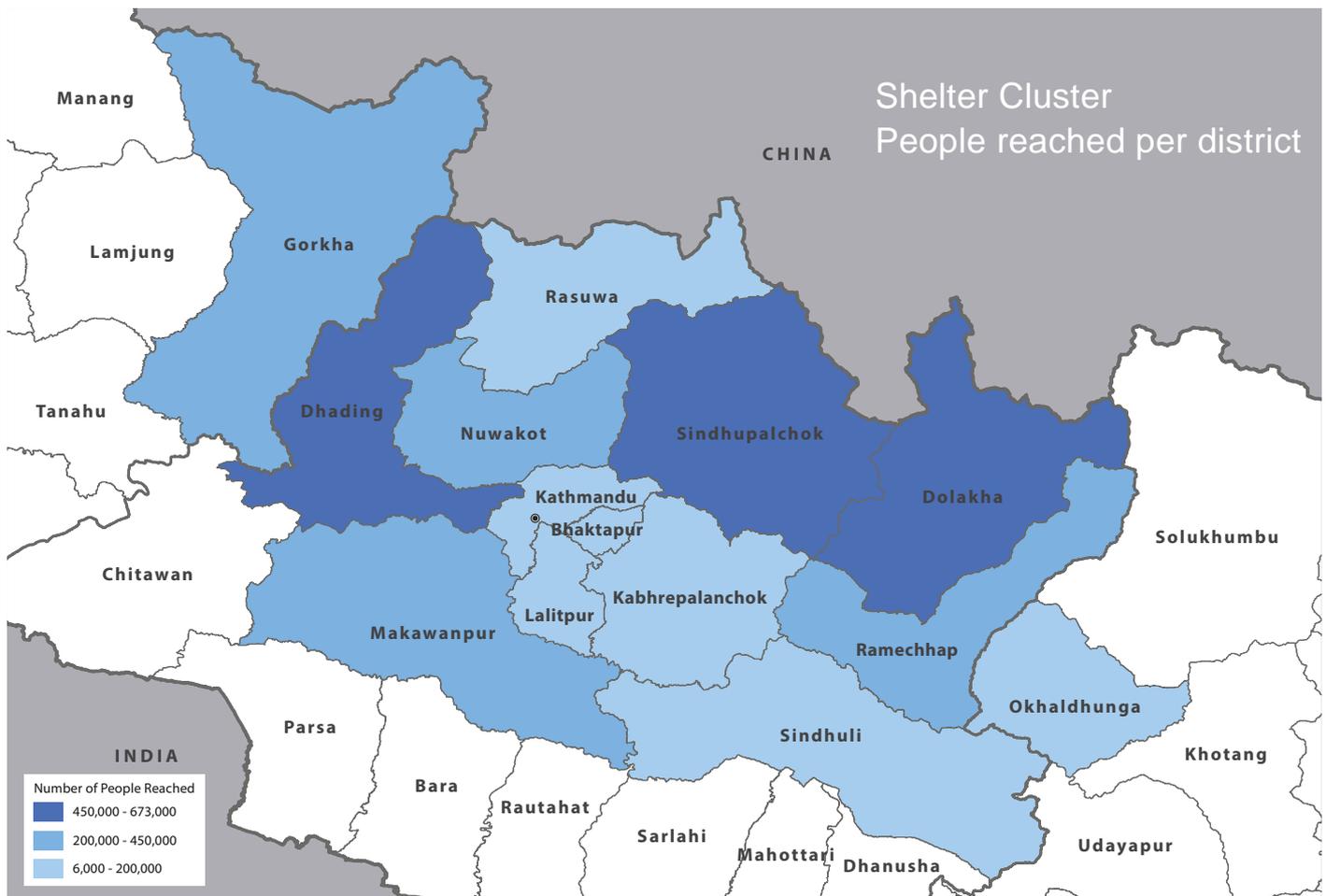

46 million
 US\$ received


Top donors

-  United States of America
-  United Kingdom
-  Norway

ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGETS

Indicator 1
100% achieved

Indicator 2
94% achieved




TRANSITION PLAN

Integrating remaining cluster activities into national structures

- The Shelter Cluster will continue to function as an emergency preparedness and response mechanism aligned to the pre-earthquake structure led by DUDBC and MOUD. An Earthquake Housing Recovery Working Group has been formed to coordinate technical assistance for housing recovery and will support the National Reconstruction Authority and other wider recovery mechanisms supported by UNDP.

Capacity required to ensure effective cluster coordination until cluster closure

- The current Shelter Cluster structure consisting of the cluster coordinator, information management, technical coordination, hub coordinators and district focal points will continue until the end of December. No additional capacity is required.

Criteria for phasing out

- The cluster will gradually handover key functions to the Earthquake Housing Recovery Working Group which will emerge as its own separate coordination platform. The Cluster will continue from January 2016 focusing on preparedness and response.



OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS

Within the first week of the emergency, the cluster was activated with over 100 partners mobilized to respond to the WASH needs of the earthquake-affected communities. Five months after the disaster, all affected districts has been covered with assistance. Cluster partners reached 2.6 million people with emergency water supply interventions including water trucking to camps, provision of drinking water treatment options and water storage vessels for large volume chlorination treatment of water.

Intensive hygiene promotion activities and distribution of hygiene kits has been a priority to mitigate outbreak of diseases. When water borne illnesses such as watery diarrhea or suspected cases of cholera were reported, immediate action was taken to intensify treatment and water supply hygiene awareness – there has been no outbreak of water-borne diseases in the response. As of 30 September, 2 million people benefitted from hygiene kits and hygiene education.

In areas where household toilets were extensively damaged, communal toilets were constructed. Some 516,000 people were provided with emergency sanitation and sustainable sanitation through construction of emergency latrines in displacement sites, community toilets and repair to household latrines.

REMAINING NEEDS

Access to regular water supply remains problematic across the affected area. According to the data received from cluster partners, 500,000 people still require WASH assistance. This is against the original WASH partner target of 3.1 million people. While water supply systems are being repaired, temporary water delivery and water treatment supplies are needed. This is important as some communities are still vulnerable to water borne diseases. Over 58,000 people in displacement sites require continued water delivery support. In areas where roads were heavily damaged, there are still communities that did not receive hygiene kits.

Before the disaster, Nepal was progressing to meet objectives under the Open Defecation Free (ODF) campaign. The earthquakes, however, disrupted the programme with extensive damage to latrines. Partners are assisting authorities to enable communities to get back onto track to meet their ODF goals.

As the conditions improve, displaced people will begin to return to their homes. WASH partners who have been working in camps are strengthening efforts to decommission camp WASH facilities in a proper manner.

KEY FIGURES

3,000,000

Total people targeted

2,600,000*

Total people reached

500,000

Total people with ongoing humanitarian needs

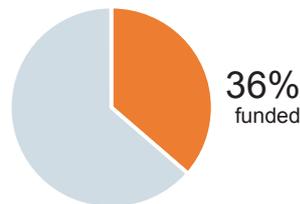
**Including people reached outside the Flash Appeal*

FUNDING STATUS

Source: Financial Tracking Service (as of 30 September 2015)

\$ 63 million
US\$ required

\$ 23 million
US\$ received

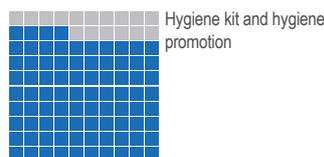


Top donors

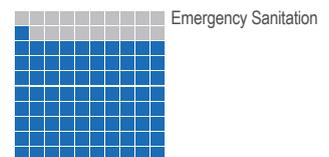
- UNICEF
- CERF
- Norway

ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST TARGETS

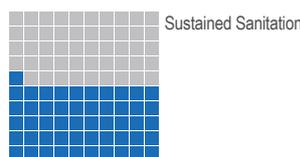
Indicator 1
84% achieved



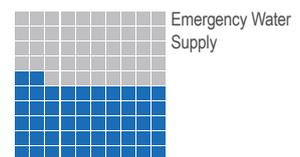
Indicator 2
81% achieved



Indicator 3
51% achieved

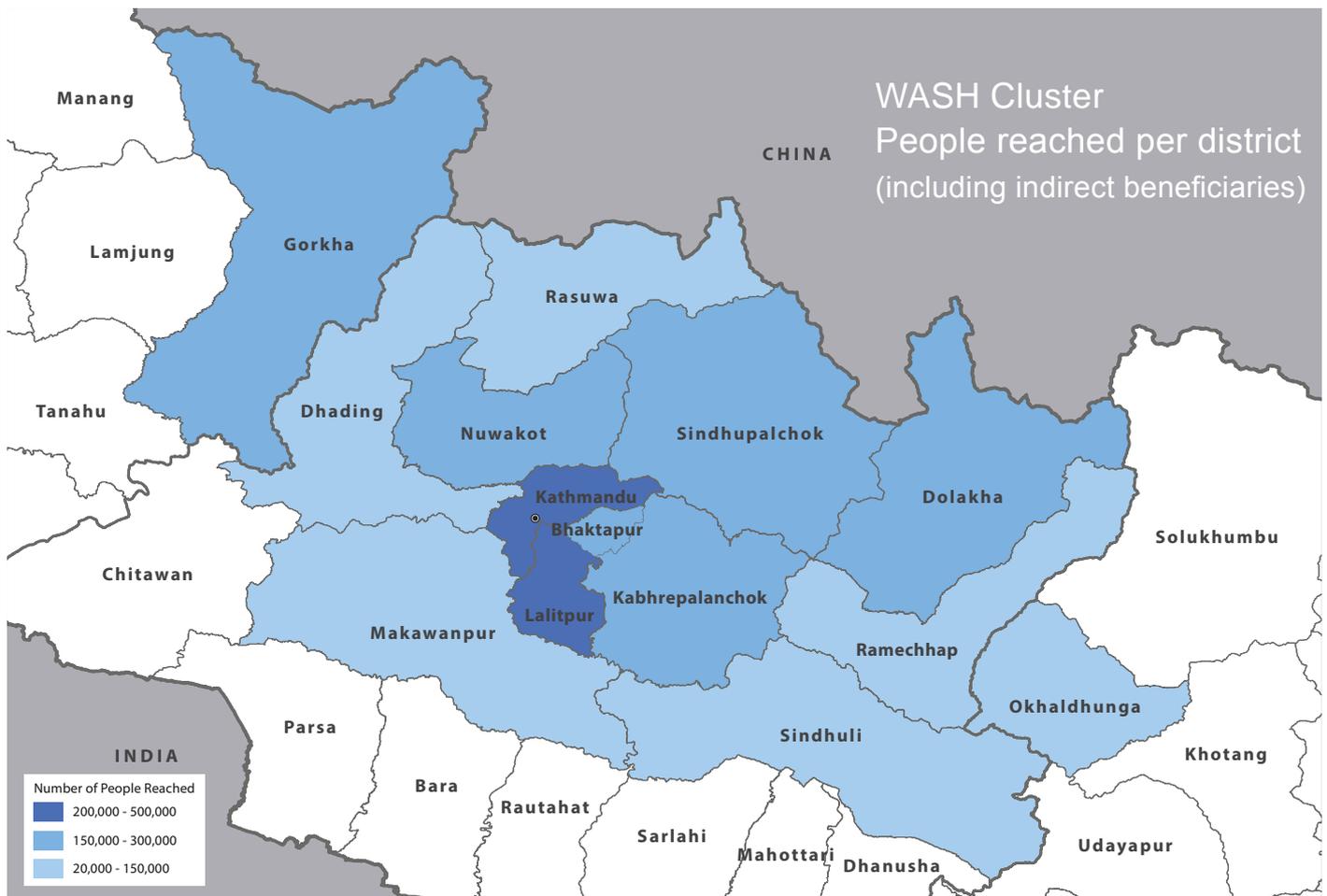


Indicator 4
82% achieved



Indicator 5
52% achieved





TRANSITION PLAN

Integrating cluster activities into national structures

- Remaining humanitarian activities will be integrated into the development structures led by MoUD at the national level and DWCCs at the district level. Specific plans will be finalised by the Transition Plan Technical Working Group by mid-November.

Capacity required to ensure effective cluster coordination until cluster closure

- In September, a national coordinator and two roving district support coordinators are in place to support cluster coordination. Two information management staff are also providing support. District focal points are needed to support the DWCCs.

Criteria for phasing out

- District Task Forces under the DWCCs are established to address residual emergency caseloads and sanitation/hygiene efforts to support ODF the campaign.
- Establish a new reporting system that meets needs of national WASH authorities and phase out 4Ws reporting.

Cash assistance



MPGs*
\$15 million**

* Multi-Purpose Grant
** includes grants outside of the Flash Appeal

31 partners distributed relief in the form of cash assistance to the 14 most affected districts



500K

affected people received cash assistance in the form of multi-purpose grants and unconditional cash grants.

Source: Cash Coordination Group

Communicating with Communities / Accountability to Affected Population



10 million people reached by communication

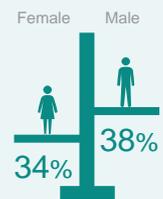
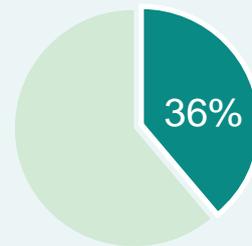


184 communication products and life enhancing messages



3,000 people provided feedbacks

Fair access to distribution



36% reported that they had fair access to distribution.

Source: Inter-Agency Common Feedback Project

Gender



7 advocacy messages endorsed by HCT

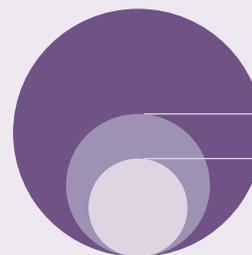


establishment of gender working group with **9** clusters and **2** sub-clusters



33% clusters reported sex and age disaggregated data

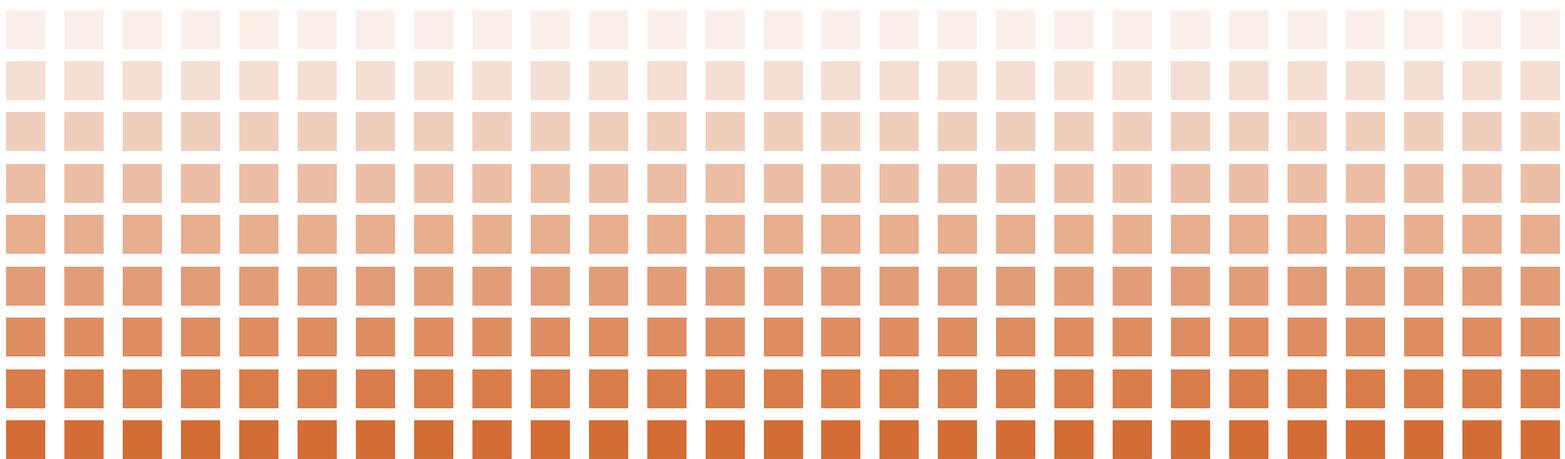
Access to information about relief



33% male
28% female

31% reported that they had proper access to information about relief.

Source: UN Women, Gender Working Group

A decorative graphic consisting of a grid of squares. The squares are arranged in 10 rows and 30 columns. The color of the squares transitions from a very light, almost white, shade at the top to a dark, solid orange at the bottom.

This document is produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 25 April to 30 September 2015.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers.