



Bishal (left) and Samita Shrestha (right) offer pears to their younger brother Himal in Dhuseri, Siwalaya Village Development Committee in Kavrepalanchok/ ©UNICEF Nepal/2015/NShrestha

NEPAL

Humanitarian Situation Report 17



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Despite a gradual improvement of the humanitarian situation, two months after the devastating earthquake on 25 April and main shock on 12 May, 2.8 million people are still in need of assistance.
- The Government of Nepal hosted the International Conference on Nepal's Reconstruction 2015 on 25 June in which \$4.4 billion in aid was pledged by Nepal's development partners.
- As part of the Child Nutrition Week (CHW) campaign (28 June -4 July), UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health and partners to accelerate the delivery of essential nutrition services to over 50,000 children and women in the 14 most affected districts.
- Following a decision of the Cabinet, the emergency top-ups under the UNICEF-supported cash transfer programme for vulnerable groups will be expanded to beneficiaries in 19 most affected districts. This in line with the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) recommendation. The funds for the payment of these emergency top-ups have already been transferred to 11 of the 19 most affected districts.

8 July 2015



2.8 million

People in need of humanitarian assistance

1.1 million children

out of 2.8 million most affected population in 14 severely affected districts

8,897

people killed

22,309

people injured

USD \$120 million

needed under UNICEF Nepal Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) – for period June-December 2015

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Two months after the devastating earthquake of 25 April and major shock on 12 May struck Nepal, the humanitarian situation continues to gradually improve. Several countries have lifted their travel restrictions to Nepal. Yet 2.8 million people are still in need of vital humanitarian assistance.¹ Shelter, food and livelihoods, medical care, sanitation and hygiene and protection remain key humanitarian needs. Nearly 600,000 houses have been destroyed and 280,000 damaged. Many people continue to live in makeshift shelters. As of 8 July, 8,897 people have been killed and 22,309² injured across the country. Out of 75 districts in Nepal, 31 have been affected with 14 of them harder than others. There have been 346 aftershocks with a magnitude above 4.0 on the Richter scale while 4 aftershocks have been above 6.0.³

On 25 June - two months after the 25 April earthquake, the Government of Nepal hosted an 'International Conference on Nepal's Construction 2015' so as to seek support from the international community for its reconstruction efforts. The conference was attended by around 300 representatives, including ministers from 56 countries and donor agencies. Following the conference, Nepal's development partners have pledged \$4.4 billion in aid. The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) which was issued for the conference reports a total loss of \$7 billion and estimates that \$6.7 billion will be needed for the reconstruction and recovery efforts. In the conference, the Government presented key

¹ MOHA, as of 28 June, 2015

² Update of Ministry of Home Affairs as of 9 July, 2015

³ Ministry of Industry, National Seismological Centre, as of 5 July 2015

steps to recovery following the core principles of: 1) Equity, inclusion and transparency; 2) Pooling of financial resources; 3) Creation of assets and skills in affected areas; 4) Resilient recovery using local expertise and materials and; 5) Building back better. Sector recovery strategies have also been presented focusing on: 1) Resumption of educational services and restoration of infrastructure and access to soft-loans for private schools; 2) Replacement of health temporary arrangements; 3) Restoration of water supply schemes and resumption of Open Defecation-Free campaign and; 4) Speedy and efficient rehabilitation of the road network with enhanced reliability.

With the monsoon season underway, threats of landslides and flash floods are increasing. An estimated 90 percent of the earthquake-affected population is living in areas which are at high risk of landslides and floods. It is also estimated that 45,000 families could be affected by floods in the Far Western and Mid-Western regions and along the Terai belt in the South. Additionally, there are risks of outbreaks of communicable diseases, including water-borne diseases, vector-borne diseases and acute respiratory infections in areas where WASH facilities have been damaged. UNICEF has developed a contingency plan for the earthquake-affected districts and is pre-positioning necessary relief items to address possible cholera and diarrhoea outbreaks. Challenges continue in reaching and mobilizing communities in some Village Development Committees (VDCs) due to blocked roads and damaged infrastructures. Health facilities in remote areas of the most affected districts are at increased risk of being further isolated due to floods and landslides.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The Government of Nepal through the Ministry of Home Affairs declared a State of Emergency on 25 April in the 58 affected districts and the Humanitarian Coordinator has activated the Humanitarian Clusters. The most severely affected districts are Sindhupalchowk, Kathmandu, Kavre, Gorkha, Rasuwa, Dhading and Dolakha in the Western and Central Regions. The Government has prioritized 14 districts and classified them as severely affected. These districts have a total estimated affected population of 2.8 million, out of which an estimated 1.1 million (40 %) are children.

Humanitarian Strategy

The Flash Appeal was revised in early June, extending the response up to 30 September 2015. Out of the \$422 million requested in the revised appeal, \$195.4 million or 46 per cent have been received (as of 7 July) of the total amount required for the 5 months response. The revised requirement for UNICEF is \$62.5 million.

The 2015 Nepal Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) report has been launched covering a longer period until end of December 2015, with a funding target of \$120 million. So far, \$78.2 million have been received (as of 8 July) out of which \$ 72.3 million have been allocated to response sectors. This leaves a funding gap of \$41.8 million to date.

Funding update against the Nepal HAC 2015 (as of 8 July 2015)

Appeal Sector	HAC Requirement \$	Funds Received \$	Funding Gap \$	
	A	B	C=A-B	%
Education	25,000,000	14,584,473	10,415,527	42%
WASH	25,000,000	11,181,383	13,818,617	55%
Health	24,000,000	8,717,001	15,282,999	64%
Child Protection	11,000,000	6,124,703	4,875,297	44%
Nutrition	11,000,000	7,588,991	3,411,009	31%
C4D	1,000,000	1,179,905	(179,905)	-18%
Social Protection	17,000,000	13,190,386	3,809,614	22%
Sector Coordination and Field Support	6,000,000	9,809,841	(3,809,841)	-63%
Total	120,000,000	72,376,683	47,623,317	40%
Balance to be allocated		5,841,511		
Grand Total		78,218,194		

Government Priorities

The next step for the Government of Nepal is the implementation of the recovery and reconstruction efforts on the basis of the findings from the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). The Government presented its reconstruction strategy at the 'International Conference on Nepal's Reconstruction 2015' on 25 June 2015. The National Planning Commission presented that: 1) Each sector will be deeply engaged to build upon and refine current sectoral assessments, update the needs during implementation and explore new perspectives beyond recovery and reconstruction needs; 2) Conduct major policy reforms to expedite the recovery and rehabilitation phases; 3) Follow a 'Build Back Better' approach with resilient infrastructures and social inclusion; 4) Tap unconventional support such as the clout of the diaspora, the skills of temporary migrants, the spirit of volunteerism of youth at home and abroad, the 'new age of philanthropy' as well as; 5) Aligning recovery plans with the broader national development strategies.

UNICEF and Cluster Response through Partners

Nepal Humanitarian Performance Monitoring Indicators <i>(Results as of 8 July, 2015)</i>	Cluster 2015 Target	Cluster Total Results	UNICEF 2015 Target	UNICEF Total Results
NUTRITION				
Children age 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition in severely affected districts who are admitted to therapeutic care	3,880	456	2,910	456
Children age 6-59 months in severely affected districts who receive multiple micronutrient powders to improve their diets and prevent nutritional deficiencies	362,000	161,900	271,500	161,900
Mother of children 0-23 months old living in the severely affected districts who receive information and counselling on breastfeeding and complementary feeding	168,000	138,950	126,000	110,000
HEALTH				
Children age 6-59 months in the severely affected districts vaccinated for measles	504,000	3,207	504,000	3,207
Children under 5 in the severely affected districts have access to life saving services for diarrhoea	560,000	406,181	280,000	406,181
Mothers and new-borns in the severely affected districts reached with essential emergency care	83,700	N/A	41,850	22,522
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE				
People in the severely affected districts with access to a sufficient quantity of water of appropriate quality for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	1,140,000	2,023,048 (emergency) 269,688 (sustained)	840,000	655,910 (emergency) 12,396 (sustained)
People in the severely affected districts with access to adequate sanitation and hand washing facilities	1,050,000	19,852 (emergency) 159,261 (sustained)	840,000	12,438 (emergency) 32,400 (sustained)
People reached with hygiene education materials and interpersonal communication	3,000,000	1,250,388 (hygiene kits)	840,000	326,092 (hygiene kits) 78,580 (replenishment)
CHILD PROTECTION				
Children in the severely affected districts received community-based psychosocial support as well as specialized psychosocial service	235,000	84,049	165,300	64,633
People in the severely-affected districts reached by community groups to prevent and	143,500	140,545	143,500	140,545

address violence, abuse and exploitation, including GBV and trafficking				
Children identified as separated or unaccompanied as a result of the earthquake are reunited with their families or placed in proper alternative care	100% of identified cases	206 identified ⁹	60% of identified cases	124
EDUCATION				
Children (male and female) in severely affected districts accessing temporary learning centers	470,000	179,300	183,640	91,500
Teachers working in severely affected districts trained on psychosocial support and dissemination of key lifesaving messages	19,000	5,125	8,106	2,414
Children (male and female) provided with learning materials and school supplies as part of Back to School Campaign	1,000,000	194,880	1,000,000	194,880
C4D/SOCIAL PROTECTION				
People in severely affected districts are reached with critical life-saving information			1,000,000	
Vulnerable people including persons with disabilities, older persons, widows, and Dalit children under 5 in 19 severely affected districts receive an emergency top-up to their regular social assistance grants			400,000	

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- As of 9 July, WASH Cluster partners have reached^[1]:
 - 2,023,048 people with emergency water interventions (including distribution of water kit and containers and water treatment products)
 - 269,688 people with sustained water interventions (repair/rehabilitation of water systems).
 - 179,113 people with sanitation facilities
 - 1,250,380 people with hygiene interventions including hygiene promotion and the provision of hygiene kits
- Slow progress in sanitation response efforts is due to the fact that communities are now seeking support for sustained sanitation rather than for emergency sanitation facilities.
- 1,000 hygiene kits have been supplied to Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS). These kits will benefit 5,000 people in Sindhupalchowk district. UNICEF also supplied 700 toilet pans to NRCS to support the construction of emergency latrines in Dhading and Kavre districts.
- 1,000 hygiene kits have been supplied to Oxfam for distribution in Lalitpur to reach 5,000 people. UNICEF also supplied 200 toilet pans to Oxfam to support the construction of latrines in Dhading.

Nutrition

- The Child Nutrition Week (CNW) was conducted in all 14 most affected districts from 28 June to 4 July. More than 10,000 Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs), and over 4,000 health workers and 1,000 Civil Society Organization staff were mobilized to implement six key nutrition interventions in these districts.
- 380,000 families with a child under the age of two in 14 affected districts are being reached through Radio Nepal and 60 community and private radio stations with information on benefits of breastfeeding, risks of artificial feeding, ways to improve child food, as well as ways to feed sick children.

⁹ 206 identified children (142 unaccompanied, 64 separated, 145 reunified, 61 in alternative care)

^[1] The WASH response figure "people served" includes that same people can be served multiple times, first with temporary emergency relief water supply for 30 days (water trucking, aqua tabs etc.), secondly with replenishment of same relief materials for another 30 days and thirdly when possible with sustainable water supply services. Disaggregated data is available in WASH Cluster 4W reporting, but cannot be illustrated under single target figure. Within this figure water system repairs are also increasing, with much better reporting of WSSDO work which is now captured more systematically.

- 103,604 mothers in the 14 districts have received counselling on exclusive breastfeeding and were informed on the dangers of artificial feeding. 20 mother-baby sites have been established in small community camps to provide a convenient space for breastfeeding mothers and space to receive counselling on infant feeding.
- Over 72,000 mothers have received continuous counselling on optimal infant and young child feeding in the 14 districts.
- 131,473 children aged 6-59 months in the 14 districts have received Micronutrient Powders (MNPs) and counselling to improve infant and young child feeding practices.
- Ready-to-use-therapeutic foods (RUTF) have been distributed to the 14 districts to treat 3,880 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Efforts continue with community-based screening to identify children with SAM in the severely affected districts and 143 Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) centres have been established.
- Over 120,000 children between the ages of 6-59 months have been screened for malnutrition, of which 3,319 were identified with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 456 identified with SAM. Children identified with SAM were admitted for therapeutic feeding in the nearest OTP centre.
- More than 10,000 FCHVs and over 4,000 health workers have received training on delivering emergency nutrition package with six essential interventions to the 14 most affected districts.

Health

- An estimated 26,000 women have access to a safe place thanks to the 21 UNICEF-supported shelter homes in 11 affected districts. These shelter homes directly benefit 2,388 pregnant or postnatal women, newborns and children.
- In efforts to revitalize maternal and newborn care services, 25 nurse midwives have been deployed to support 24 birthing centers in the most affected districts (Rasuwa 4, Dhading 4, Sindhupalchowk 3, Dolakha 5, Gorkha 4, Nuwakot 4) and 8 senior mentors have covered 40 birthing centers for onsite coaching and capacity development of health workers.
- 330 social mobilizers were trained to promote messages on health seeking behavior and good hygiene practice to prevent outbreaks of communicable diseases like diarrhea and cholera. 6,210 communication sessions at the community and facility levels were held in the 11 affected districts, reaching 15,887 people.
- 10 refrigerators as well as other cold chain equipment in the central or regional store have been repaired, expired vaccines discarded, as part of efforts to restore the cold chain logistics and vaccine management in the earthquake-affected districts.
- 15 private health care providers in Sindhupalchowk district were trained on the Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) protocol as means to strengthen private public partnership and to improve private health care providers' capacity to respond to childhood illness in emergencies.
- This week, 77 emergency health kits were dispatched to Lalitpur and Dhading districts for the restoration of primary health care centers.
- 4 tents (42 m²) were dispatched to UNICEF partner NGOs in Kavre and Lalitpur districts to establish shelter homes for women and children.
- The nation-wide Measles Rubella (MR) campaign is now scheduled to start in early August.

Child Protection

- Family Preservation and identification of Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) is ongoing:
 - 142 children registered as separated
 - 64 children registered as unaccompanied
 - 61 separated and unaccompanied children have been placed in alternative care
 - 145 separated and unaccompanied children reunified with families
 - 92 children prevented from illegal institutionalization (internal trafficking)
 - 29 suspected victims of trafficking or children prevented from illegal institutionalization placed in alternative care
 - Total 89 children identified as having lost both parents
 - Total 453 children identified as having lost one parent
 - 3,072 children in 121 Child Care Home (CCH) have been assessed and monitored by Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB)

- UNICEF in collaboration with partners organized an Anti-Trafficking Initiative Coordination attended by 35 key stakeholders. Trafficking programming strategy, including the referral pathway for trafficking case management and service provision, was discussed. A draft Standard Operating Procedure has also been agreed.
- 513 children and women have been intercepted from trafficking, of which 484 have been prevented from illegal institutionalization and reunified with their families, and 29 have been prevented from illegal institutionalization and placed in alternative care.
- 203 Child-friendly Spaces (CFS) have been established, providing services to approximately 24,633 children.
- Nearly 40,000 parents and children have been provided with psychosocial support including specialized psychosocial counseling and Psychosocial First Aid (PFA).

Education

- UNICEF in partnership with its implementing partners has established 915 Temporary Learning Centers (TLCs) in 13 of the most affected districts (Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Kavre, Lalitpur, Lamjung, Makwanpur, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Sindhupalchowk).
- As part of its monsoon preparedness effort, UNICEF is transitioning from Phase 1 of TLC equipped with tarpaulin roofs to Phase 2 of TLC being equipped with corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) roofs.
- 20 Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits, and 20 school kits were airlifted and delivered to hard-to-reach Village Development Committees in Gorkha district.
- A total of 2,379 ECD kits, 2,493 school kits and 1,895 recreation kits have been released to UNICEF partners for distribution to reach beneficiaries.
- UNICEF in collaboration with the local NGO 'NCED' and the Education cluster, has developed and printed 10,000 copies of the 'Activity Book Volume 2' of which 5,000 copies have been sent to 10 districts while the remaining 4 districts are covered by cluster partners through training activities.
- 171 teachers have registered in the RapidPro programme so as to collect teachers' feedback on their attitudes and feelings as well as their students on a variety of topics and issues.
- UNICEF has developed a guideline for parents to provide young children with psychosocial support after the earthquake. This was published by the Department of Education in the 'Gorkhapatra' Daily newspaper.
- The U.S. Ambassador to Nepal visited a TLC at Ranidevi Lower Secondary School in Kathmandu, which is supported by USAID and UNICEF.

Social Protection

- Following a decision of the Cabinet, the emergency top-ups under the UNICEF-supported cash transfer programme for vulnerable groups will be expanded to beneficiaries in 19 most affected districts. This in line with the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) recommendation. The funds for the payment of these emergency top-ups have already been transferred to 11 of the 19 most affected districts.
- Communication to go along with the payment include key messages on positive behaviours for the well-being of children and other vulnerable groups as well as messages to reduce households' vulnerability to disasters. These have been developed and printed for 11 of 19 districts.
- The monitoring and evaluation framework has been developed, an agreement with a local organization has been signed and enumerators have been trained.
- An agreement with the Scouts association is in place for information dissemination and community mobilization to enhance the programme effectiveness and accountability.

Communication for Development (C4D)

- UNICEF in partnership with a youth organization 'Yuwalaya,' deployed volunteers to carry out community mobilization activities in 12 districts. To date 14,975 people (42 per cent male, 48 per cent female) have been reached with key, life-saving information through group sessions and household visits. 49 per cent of the beneficiaries were under the age of 18 and 59 per cent of them were from Janajati, 22 per cent Chhetri, 19 per cent Brahmin and 0.09 per cent Dalits. Volunteers also reached 42 people living with disabilities as well as 38 pregnant women.

- Intensive promotion of the 'Child Nutrition Week' was done through television and 60 community FM stations in the affected districts. Special episodes focusing on nutritional issues were carried out on the radio show 'Bhandai Sundai.'
- As part of community level entertainment a programme called 'Bhandai Sundai Gaon Ma' was initiated in collaboration with a group of popular Nepali artists. Artists have completed performances in 12 communities in four districts reaching around 8,000 people.
- As part of the communication support to the emergency cash transfer programme, master trainers from the scouts were trained for promotion activities. Communication materials and radio messages have also been developed.
- 'Sathi Sanga Manka Kura' (SSMK), an interactive radio programme for Nepalese adolescents supported by UNICEF with 6 million regular listeners, dedicated an episode on nutrition in time for the Child Nutrition Week highlighting the nutrition needs of adolescents. Another episode on sexual abuse highlighting the specific vulnerability of girls during the post emergency period and the role of men and boys in addressing the issue of sexual violence was also aired.

Media and Communications

- A 'news note' on the Child Nutrition Week held 28 June – 4 July was issued to national media and international media outlets on 3 July. The note highlighted the risks of malnutrition among earthquake-affected children as well as UNICEF's support to Government and partners in scaling up nutrition interventions to combat the risks of malnutrition. The issue was covered by multiple national news outlets as well as by Reuters.
- In the past week UNICEF staff dealt with media enquiries and provided interviews with Reuters and 'Nepali Times.'
- Writers, photographers and videographers were fielded: (1) to Kavre district to cover nutrition week stories; (2) to Gorkha district to cover the transport of UNICEF medical tents to remote VDCs of Simjung and Takumajh as well as the impact of monsoon; and (3) to Dhading district to cover the 'Bhandai Sundai Gaon Ma' and the living conditions of people who have been displaced due to rain and landslides.
- Special social media content highlighting UNICEF and partners' work in the last two months in the areas of health, nutrition, education and protection were shared.
- Other feeds into social media sites – Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and Instagram continued.

UNICEF Spokespersons

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