

Weekly Situation Update

19.06.2015



Nepal Earthquake Assessment Unit

2015 Nepal Earthquake Key figures

117,700 residing in spontaneous displacement sites

505,577 houses fully damaged

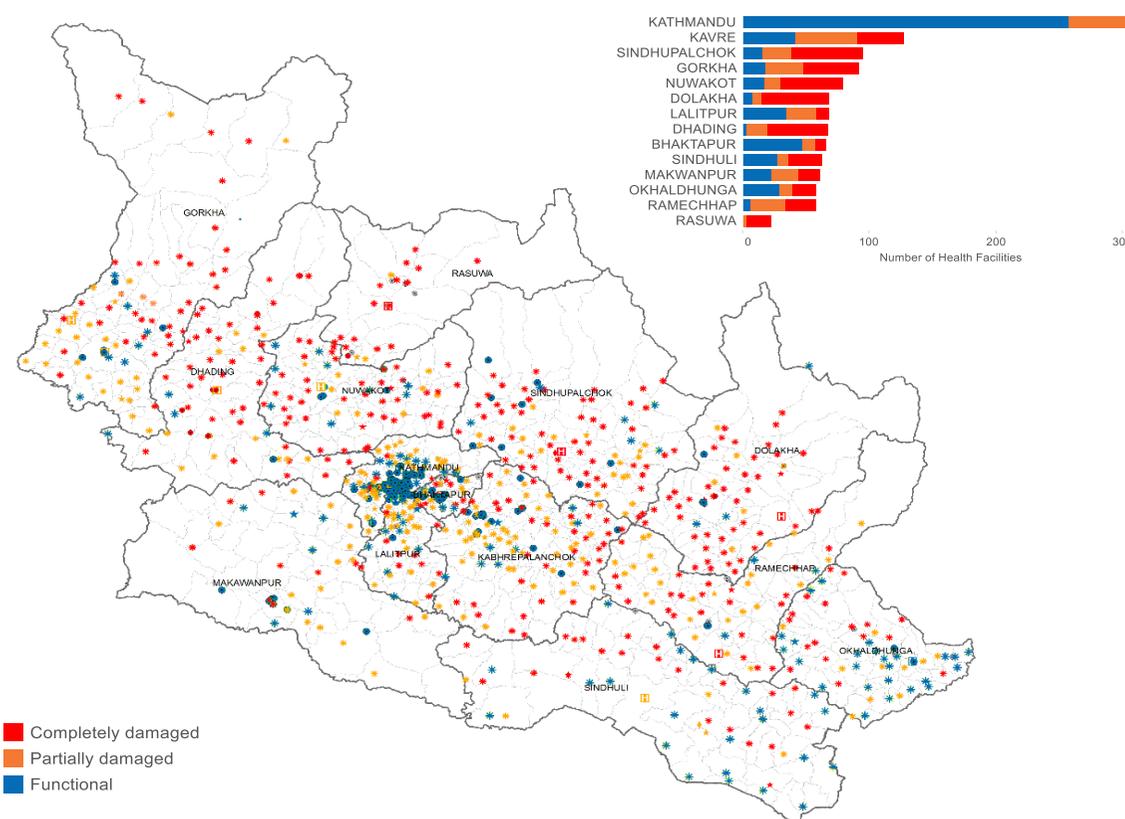
278,907 houses partially damaged

Weekly highlight

- Landslides triggered by rainfall in Taplejung have displaced 160 households in multiple VDCs. Food shortages have been reported. Relief efforts have been further hampered by ongoing rain and flash floods.
- Monsoon season began in eastern Nepal on 13 June. Rains will move westwards covering the rest of the country over the next few days.
- The monsoon season increases the risks of landslides in earthquake affected areas. Landslide dams can fail rapidly after formation, causing flash-floods. Hence, there is a need to monitor landslide events and have mitigation measures in place.
- There are increasing reports of concerns over child and women trafficking as hundreds of children are still unaccounted for. (CCWB)
- Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur were classified as 'crisis zones' for a year to accelerate demolition of buildings.
- Based on damage and loss, final report of the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) estimates that costs for recovery and reconstruction will amount to USD 6.66 billion, some 1/3 of GDP.

Number of health facilities damaged or destroyed in earthquake affected areas

(PDNA 10/06/2015, map adapted from Health Cluster)



According to PDNA findings, 19% and 23% of the total public health facilities in Nepal are located in highly and moderately affected districts. A total of 446 public health facilities including 5 hospitals, 12 primary health care centers and 417 health posts and 16 private facilities were completely destroyed while 765 health facility or administrative (701 public and 64 private) structures were partially damaged. The most affected areas are Gorkha, Sindhupalchok and Nuwakot.

Findings of main assessments published



A REACH/Shelter Recovery Assessment, which was carried out from 16 May to 4 June, covering 14 districts, 1680 household interviews, identifies that shelter is the priority need for 61% households, 79% of all households in the priority districts are currently displaced, 39% of all households reported CGI as their primary need, 33% cited sleeping mats as their primary NFI need.



A FAO Agricultural Livelihoods Impact Appraisal, which was conducted in May 2015, covering 6 districts, using secondary data collection and filed assessment, suggests that the immediate needs are seeds and fertilizers for the summer crops while irrigation will become increasingly important for the winter crops. Shelter and feed are the most important needs for livestock, followed by medicine and vaccination.



PDNA concludes that Gorkha, Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha are the hardest hit districts in terms of health infrastructure damages and losses. Basic health services including programmes for safe motherhood, child and neonatal health will be affected in the long term.



PDNA findings suggest that safe water supply and sanitation are considered of highest priority by affected populations, in addition to food and shelter. This priority is further amplified by risks of diarrheal diseases outbreaks among these populations during the current monsoon season.



From the end of April to 8 June, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 2 identified and assessed 409 displacement sites in 15 districts, which host 117,700

internally displaced individuals from 21,711 households. People are still arriving in the displacement sites, and the number of those settling in spontaneous sites is expected to further increase during the monsoon season.



Multiple recent assessments highlight labour shortage as key constraint affecting reconstruction, agriculture, and other sectors. Reconstruction will require significant labour, particularly skilled workers. According to the PDNA, outward migration is particularly high among Dalits, which is induced by a need to escape caste discrimination in the domestic labour market.

Nepal Assessment Unit recent publications

Hard-to-reach areas of Gorkha assessment preliminary findings

- A government-led multi-cluster joint key informant assessment coordinated by OCHA was undertaken in 7 northern hard-to-reach VDCs of Gorkha district between 1 and 8 June.
- Food security, shelter, and communication were identified as the top three priorities respectively. Food was perceived as the most important need given that coping mechanisms of stockpiling food for the monsoon had been disrupted, and food stocks were reportedly lost due to shelter damages.
- Several communities reported extremely high proportions of single or female-headed households (from half to two thirds of households). This is indicative of a lack of a young, able bodied and willing male workforce presence to contribute to the rebuilding and participate in the current planting (summer rice and maize) and harvest season (rice, maize, potato).

Nepal Assessment Unit planned reports

The following reports will be published in the upcoming weeks:

- Multi-sectoral Gorkha district profile, start of next week.
- Monsoon hazards thematic report, by the end of next week.
- Protection thematic report, by the end of June
- Monthly situation report, by the end of June

18 June assessment coverage

- 308** VDCs covered
- 24** Districts visited
- 182** Needs Assessments registered

Multi-sectoral assessments have taken place in 38% of affected VDCs in 14 priority districts. The district with the widest VDC coverage and comprehensive information across sectors is Sindhupalchok, with 88% VDCs assessed. In comparison only 4% of VDCs are covered in Ramechhap district.

Multiple assessments by different actors have taken place in Gorkha, Sindhupalchok and Dhading. VDCs such as Lapa, Salyantar, Aanppipal, Saurpani, Choutara, Melamchi have been assessed more than five times. In general, Shelter, WASH, food, health, and livelihood are often assessed multiple times in similar areas.

Upcoming assessment reports

- School Structural Assessment led by Health Research and Social Development Forum (HERD) and UNICEF, 11 districts, started 20 May, ongoing.
- Health Infrastructure Damage Assessment led by Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), ongoing.
- Child Protection Assessment led by Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB), ongoing.
- The Ministry of Home Affairs is currently undertaking a protection assessment in all 14 affected districts.

Assessment coverage map

