Nepal Situation Report #13   17 June 2015

Nepal: Earthquake

In numbers

8,786 deaths (3,932 male, 4,848 female, 6 unidentified)
8 million people affected
Over 2 million people have received WFP food assistance

Highlights and Key Messages

- Food and cash distributions in Phase II of WFP’s operation are underway in 12 of the severely affected districts. In this phase, 1.15 million people will receive rice, pulses and oil for 20 days. For nutritionally vulnerable children under two years, pregnant women and nursing mothers, WFP is providing supplementary foods to ensure their nutrition status does not deteriorate. To meet food needs in Makwanpur and Sindhuli districts, the affected populations are receiving cash in exchange for work such as clearing debris and preparing fields for the planting season.

- Through its long-standing experience with recovery and livelihood rebuilding projects in Nepal, WFP is well positioned to provide critical support to the affected people in the medium to longer term, particularly through the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). As a core team member, WFP will play a strong role in several sectors of the PDNA including community infrastructure reconstruction and rehabilitation, agriculture, social protection, disaster risk reduction, health, education and nutrition.

- WFP’s emergency preparedness activities with the Government meant that food stocks were pre-positioned and logistics capacity was strengthened prior to the disaster. Thanks to the generosity of donors, just a month and a half since the earthquakes hit Nepal, WFP has provided assistance to more than two million people in extremely challenging circumstances, carried out an emergency needs assessment with the Government, initiated a cash transfer programme, supported the humanitarian community through its expertise in humanitarian logistics and emergency telecommunications, and is currently building temporary health clinics on behalf of the World Health Organisation (WHO).

- Although a lot has been achieved already, WFP is running out of funds. WFP currently has a funding shortfall of US$74 million until the end of the year: US$55 million to continue delivering food and nutrition assistance throughout the monsoon season; US$15 million to continue providing essential logistics and telecommunications services to the humanitarian community. The UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) special operation will soon undergo a budget revision, in order to maintain and expand its helicopter fleet to serve the humanitarian community throughout the monsoon season.

Funding
- Flash Appeal: US$422 million (30.6% funded)
- Emergency Operation: US$80.3 million (31% funded)
- Special Operation Logistics Augmentation and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster: US$25.6 million (42% funded)
- Special Operation UNHAS (Budget under review due to increased needs): US$8.5 million (104% funded)
WFP/WHO Clinics Project

WFP as a Service Provider to the Humanitarian Community

Between earthquake and monsoon
With the monsoon season upon Nepal, restoring the life-saving healthcare services devastated by the 25 April and 12 May earthquakes is an immediate priority for the humanitarian community. WFP, in its role as a service provider to other humanitarian organisations, has been approached by WHO together with the Nepalese Ministry of Health to set up 50 temporary medical clinics in some of the most earthquake affected locations of Nepal.

Building on successful partnership
Following on from a successful partnership forged in West Africa at the onset of the Ebola virus outbreak, WFP and WHO are continuing their collaboration. In Nepal’s earthquake-affected areas, 484 public health facilities were completely damaged and 474 were partially damaged in the earthquakes. WFP is mobilising its unparalleled logistical, operational and engineering expertise to navigate Nepal’s challenging mountainous terrain and construct these clinics.

Temporary medical care clinics
The WFP-constructed medical camps offer immediate medical support to those living in the highly-affected districts of Nepal, whose local medical services have been disrupted, or who have been cut off by landslides and damaged road networks. They can be set up in just a few days with little reliance on heavy machinery and quickly dismantled when the time comes to construct a permanent healthcare facility.

The clinics are solar powered, with sex-segregated wards and washrooms, delivery room, consultation room and staffroom. The foundations of the clinics are elevated, with surrounding drainage ditches, to mitigate the impact of flooding during the monsoon season.

WFP is overseeing the transportation, storage and construction of all medical clinics. The construction of one clinic takes seven days at a cost of US$20,000.

WFP as a service provider
For this project, WFP is offering multi-faceted services through the following bodies:

- WFP Engineering;
- WFP-led Logistics Cluster;
- WFP Logistics;
- UN Humanitarian Aviation Services, and;
- UN Humanitarian Response Depot.

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WFP Response

- **The second phase:** Food and cash distributions in Phase II of WFP’s relief operation continue to take place. Out of a total requirement of 8,000 mt for this phase of the operation, 2,493 mt has already been dispatched to the districts.

- To meet food needs in Makwanpur and Sindhuli districts, the affected populations are receiving cash in exchange for work. To date US$45,000 has been distributed.

- Through its Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP), WFP has assisted 1,100 children under two years with ready-to-use supplementary food. An additional 501 pregnant and nursing mothers have also been assisted through the BSFP.

Logistics

- To date, 2,493 mt of food have been dispatched from WFP hubs to the different delivery points, representing 29 percent of the total food requirements for Phase II.

- WFP is in the process of procuring 500 mt of yellow split peas, 2,221 mt of rice and 12 mt of vegetable oil to be used for Phase II distributions.

Clusters

**Food Security Cluster (FSC)**

- The results of the cash programming mapping exercise conducted among the cluster members was presented at the weekly FSC meeting. These results will be compared to the market assessment information to ensure that market-based interventions are implemented where markets are functional.

- The Ministry of Agricultural Development (MOAD) encouraged partners to report their achievements and plans to the FSC to ensure enhanced coordination with authorities both at national and local level.

- The FSC is working on prioritising locations for the delivery of relief support by air. The list of the locations to be reached by FSC partners has been shared with the Logistics Cluster, which is providing feedback on the most feasible mode of transport (air, road and trail).

- The FSC has drafted a food-assistance-for-asset programming (food/cash/vouchers) information sheet to outline the cluster approach to cash and food programming including targeting criteria, implementation criteria, transfer modalities and value of the transfers. The information sheet has been shared with partners for comments and feedback.

- Oxfam has agreed to be the FSC focal point for Dhading district and the cluster is discussing the possibility of Oxfam taking on a similar role in Nuwakot.

**Logistics Cluster**

- **Cargo:** To date, a total of 24,700 m² (7,237 mt) of cargo has been handled through the Logistics Cluster on behalf of 104 different organisations. Over 1,500 truckloads have been dispatched from Kathmandu, Deurali and Chautara.

- Current total storage capacity offered in country to the humanitarian community amounts to over 9,160 m² in Kathmandu, Deurali (Ghorka District), Chautara (Sindhulpachok District), Bharatpur (Chitwan), Dhulikhel (Kavre District), Bidur (Nuwakot District) and Dunche (Rasuwa District).

- The hub in Charikot (Dolawa District) is nearly complete and will soon be operational. The hub will be managed in partnership with Plan International.

- **UNHAS:** Current UNHAS assets include two AS 350 helicopter for assessment missions/evacuations (maximum four passengers) and four MI8 helicopters (2-2.5 mt cargo capacity) for cargo transport.

- Due to the high demand for air transportation for both cargo and passengers, UNHAS is now flying seven days a week. Assessment missions have been ongoing to identify potential landing zones in areas for airlifts as well as to support porter operations. These assessments take into consideration the fact that many roads will recede during the monsoon season and more areas will become inaccessible.

- Since the beginning of the operation, UNHAS has carried out 1,012 flights to 94 different locations. 1,161 passengers and 512 mt of cargo have been transported on behalf of 57 organisations.

- **Mapping:** Current Logistics Cluster maps include a Road Access Map that is updated regularly, maps of helicopter landing zones, local

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district maps of the trails to be used by porter operations and topographical area maps. These are all available for download on the Logistics Cluster website at http://logcluster.org/ops/nepal.

- **Remote Access Operations (RAO):** In the framework of the Remote Access Operations (RAO), ground assessment, rehabilitation and porter or pack animal transport will be provided in remote locations in the five districts of Gorkha, Sindhupalchok, Dolakha, Dhading and Rasuwa. Initial operational planning and mapping of priority trail systems for ground assessment, rehabilitation and/or porter/pack animal transport in the five districts has been completed. RAO teams are presently active on trails in Gorkha, Sindhupalchok and Dolakha, and are already moving commodities in Gorkha and Dolakha.

- The goal of the Logistics Cluster is not only to provide essential supplies to the most remote locations in Nepal, many of which lie above the altitude of helicopter access, but also to rehabilitate the main artery trails that remain the lifeline of these communities, reopening market access as soon as possible. The operation will not only provide immediate essential supplies to sustain people through the monsoon season that has now begun, but it will also provide livelihood support and help move these stricken areas towards recovery much faster. Employment is also being provided to local teams who are largely now out of work due to the drop in tourism.

- Ten main trekking trails running through remote affected areas will be the initial primary focus of the rehabilitation programme. Missions both by air and with international mountaineers (Remote Access Operation) as well as the local mountaineering and trekking associations, are ongoing to conduct post-earthquake assessments of these trails.

- The removal of landslide debris on trails in the Gorkha, Dolakha and Sindhupalchok districts has already begun. Major repairs are also expected to begin soon in the northern Dhading trail, which serves 13 Village Development Committees (VDCs).

- The beginning of the monsoon represents a major constraint since the rains will cause significant deterioration to the conditions of the trails. Meanwhile, the number of airlifts over the next three months is expected to reduce by half due to inclement weather.

- **Customs:** As of 23 June, special approval for relief items will be needed by the Government before they are accepted into the country.

**Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)**

- The ETC has installed a satellite kit in the new International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) camp in Charikot to provide internet connectivity to the humanitarian community operating in that location.

- The ETC, including partners from emergency.lu, Ericsson Response, NetHope, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB), IFRC together with WFP, is now providing shared internet services for the response community at 14 sites across three common operating areas of Gorkha, Chautara and Charikot.

- The ETC is hiring and training local personnel in order to build capacity within the humanitarian technical community. This will ensure the sustainability of deployed ETC services and solutions.

**Staff Deployments**

- A total of 109 international staff and 113 national staff (85 of which have been hired especially for the Nepal EMOP) are working on the Nepal earthquake response.
Resourcing Update

- WFP has received generous contributions from a number of donors, including Australia, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Germany, Japan, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, United States, UN CERF and the private sector.

- The Emergency Operation underwent a budget revision to accommodate the change in beneficiary figures and requirements resulting from in-depth needs assessments and food security classification. Valued at US$80.3 million, the operation is now 31 percent funded. Urgent funding is required to continue delivering emergency food and nutrition assistance through the monsoon and initiate recovery efforts through conditional cash transfers from July onwards.

- UNHAS continues to scale up its fleet to meet the needs of the humanitarian community. The budgetary requirements of the US$8.5 million Special Operation for UNHAS, which is currently 104 percent funded, will be significantly increased due to continued demand for the service.

- The US$25.6 Logistics and ETC Special Operation is now 42 percent funded. It is in the interest of all the stakeholders to have both Special Operations fully-funded as they specifically support organisations in their relief efforts.

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Key Links

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Operations
Nepal Emergency Operation
Nepal SO—Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Augmentation
Nepal SO—United Nations Air Service (UNHAS)

Clusters
Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)
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