



WFP/James Giambrone

WFP is in the final phase of its emergency response. Support to earthquake-affected populations will carry on through a protracted relief and recovery operation, which aims to restore food security and livelihoods, as well as enhancing community resilience.

Highlights and Key Messages

- Moving into the Final Phase of the Earthquake Emergency Response:**
 After reaching 100 percent of planned recipients in phase two of the earthquake response, WFP has now begun food distributions for the third and final phase of its emergency response. This early recovery phase will last until December, serving 409,000 people with food and cash support in exchange for work on the rehabilitation of community assets. WFP food and cash distributions will be active in the districts of Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kavre, Nuwakot and Sindhupalchok.
- Reduction in the Number of Food Insecure People:**
 Results from a Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NeKSAP) on post-earthquake food security in affected areas found a three-fold reduction in people in need of immediate food assistance. This was due in no small part to post-quake food assistance, as well as ensuring that those affected maintained access to functioning markets. The study has extensively informed WFP's planning for the third phase of its emergency operation.
- Beyond the Emergency Response:**
 WFP's protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO), which will begin in January 2016, will ensure continuity in serving earthquake-affected people still in need of assistance, focusing on food security and livelihoods. Aiming to reach 381,000 people, the PRRO has also extensively utilised NeKSAP data in its planning.
- Remote Access Operations Prepares for Winter:**
 WFP's Remote Access Operations (RAO), delivering humanitarian supplies to isolated earthquake-affected communities using porters and mules, this week committed to transporting over 1,000 mt of humanitarian cargo, including much-needed shelter material and food in preparation for the harsh winter season. This commitment will result in the employment of over 18,000 people to carry out portering and trail rehabilitation. RAO will be allotting over USD 1 million in wages, ultimately boosting the local markets.
- Funding for WFP Earthquake Response:**
 WFP has received contributions from its private sector donors, multilateral donors, Australia, Canada, Denmark, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States and UN CERF.



World Food Programme

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Nepal: Earthquake

WFP-led Clusters Operating in Nepal

WFP is currently leading or co-leading three active clusters in response to the Nepal earthquake. These clusters are:

Food Security Cluster

Logistics Cluster

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster

The work of these clusters is to ensure emergency coordination by sector, sharing information and providing common services to Government and humanitarian partners.

In anticipation of a move to the reconstruction phase of the earthquake response, in line with Government of Nepal priorities, and working towards the goal of *Building Back Better*, each cluster is planning a phase-out strategy to be completed by the end of the year.

In numbers



2 million people reached in the first, immediate relief, phase of the emergency operation.

Over **1 million** people (100% of WFP's planned beneficiaries) have received assistance in the second, structured relief, phase.

409,000 will be reached in the third and final phase.

Funding Requirements

Nepal Earthquake 2015 Flash Appeal:
USD 422 million (**57% funded**)

Emergency Operation: USD 80.3 million
(**44% funded**)

Special Operation Logistics Augmentation and
Emergency Telecommunications: USD 32.9
million (**46% funded**)

Special Operation UNHAS: Budget currently
under review (current needs stand at USD 3.25
million)

Training WFP partners for the final phase of the earthquake emergency response



WFP/Chautara Team

The next four months of the WFP emergency response will phase considerably towards early recovery, with an emphasis on food and cash assistance in exchange for 40 days work on the rehabilitation for community assets. This more structured phase requires WFP and its partners to integrate more complex skills into their existing repertoire. In preparation for the third and final phase of WFP's emergency earthquake response, week-long training sessions have been taking place.

The great majority of partners working with WFP in Nepal are local NGOs. The NGOs were chosen due to their excellent local knowledge of the earthquake-affected areas. Until December, WFP will be working in six of the worst affected districts: Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kavre, Nuwakot and Sindhupalchok. It is essential that WFP have local staff and partners with a sound sensitivity to the culture and in which they are operating.

The phase three training sessions are covering a wide variety of topics including:

- Best practices of cash and food programming;

- Monitoring and evaluation;
- Registration processes and the introduction of WFP's SCOPE registration technology;
- Quality, social and environmental aspects of asset creation and livelihood support;
- Logistics, commodity management and tracking;
- Food storage and safety.

In this stage of the operation, participants in both the cash and food

programmes will be engaged in rehabilitating community assets such as community trails, water taps, and latrines. It was essential that partners have a knowledge of the engineering requirements when building

"These trainings are not only important for building capacity, but also for developing effective working partnerships between WFP and its partners".

assets under the guidance of qualified civil engineers. Photo monitoring has been introduced in this stage, to ensure that newly-created community assets are properly documented and reported on. Using this new tool, WFP partners will measure project progress using repeat photography at the start, midterm and end of a project cycle to give a clear picture of the progress being made.

Of course, field partners are also required to take into account a number of cross-cutting issues, especially as they are dealing directly with vulnerable communities who have faced severe adversity over the past months. With this in mind WFP staff spent much time on issues such as accountability, transparency and protection.

Susan Robertson, Head of Area Office for Sindhupalchok, emphasised the importance of these trainings, 'They are not only important in setting the standards and building capacity for the third phase, but also in terms of developing effective working partnerships between WFP and its partners.'



WFP/Susan Robertson

WFP staff and partners in a group activity at the phase three training in Chautara, Sindhupalchok.

WFP Response

- **Structured Relief Phase:** Phase two of the emergency response has come to a close. WFP has reached one hundred percent of the people it planned to serve with food and cash assistance.
- 978,180 people have been assisted with 8,295 mt of food consisting of rice, pulses and oil.
- **Cash for Assets:** WFP's cash programme complements its food assistance activities by providing participants with the means to purchase available food at their local marketplace. In phase three of the operation, cash will be provided in exchange for 10 days per month of asset creation work, including community trail rehabilitation and citrus planting.
- The second phase reached 110,180 people. Each participating household received USD 80 in Makwanpur district and neighbouring Sindhuli district. WFP distributed over USD 1.74 million to programme participants.
- **Nutrition:** The WFP nutrition response is carried out through a phased approach beginning with a blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) in phase two, targeting children under two years, pregnant women and nursing mothers.
- Through the BSFP, which aims to prevent acute malnutrition, WFP has assisted 34,551 children under two years, 950 pregnant women and 725 nursing mothers. Children were given Plumpy'doz, a specialised nutrition supplement, while pregnant and nursing women received Super Cereal, a corn soya blend. To date, 106 mt of Plumpy'doz and 5 mt of Super Cereal have been distributed.
- **World Health Organization (WHO) Clinics:** WFP is working with WHO to establish medical clinics in eleven of the worst-affected districts of Nepal. After more than 900 health facilities were either destroyed or damaged, WFP has mobilised its logistical, operational and engineering expertise to transport and construct these temporary clinics.
- So far, 44 locations have been proposed by WHO. Work has been completed on 37 clinics, while two sites are in progress. WFP's Remote Access Operations is in the process of delivering the construction material for a medical centre in Okhaldhunga district. WHO is following up with the District Health Officers to clear the land for the rest of the sites.



WFP Logistics

- In preparation for WFP's phase three activities, WFP Logistics has been active in pre-positioning food commodities to its warehouses around Nepal. This will mitigate transport disruption in



WFP/Er Suraj Kandel

A WFP-recruited construction team, who have recently erected a WHO temporary medical clinic, is commended by the community of Bigutar, Okhaldhunga district.

the final stages of the monsoon season, as well as in the face of unrest and delays at the Indo-Nepal border.



Security Concerns

- Security issues at the Indo-Nepal border, caused by protests and ensuing violence in the Terai region of the country, have been cause of some concern in the humanitarian community. WFP has experienced week-long delays as civil unrest has prevented the passage of commodities through the border. WFP is currently investigating possible solutions to this delay in the delivery of humanitarian supplies.

Clusters



Food Security Cluster (FSC)

- **Funding:** Funding for FSC stands at 30 percent within the Flash Appeal, while some USD 9 million was allocated outside of the appeal. The Flash Appeal will come to a close on 30 September.
- **Achievements:** The Nepal Food Security and Monitoring System (NeKSAP) found that 530,000 people across eleven earthquake-affected districts are in need of immediate food assistance. This improvement in the food security situation is due to timely and adequate humanitarian and food assistance, as well as adequate winter harvest of wheat and potatoes, improved road access and still-functioning markets.
- **Needs Assessments:** The joint food security, livelihood and early recovery assessment is in the process of data collection. The preliminary results are expected to be



received by mid-October and final results by the end of October. The assessment will compare any changes in food security and livelihood of affected populations to the same assessment done in May, immediately post-quake.

- **Other Cluster Work:** The FSC and partners are working with the Ministry of Agricultural Development to work on a transitional plan for the food security sector in line with results of the Post Disaster Needs Assessment and revised situational review. This strategy will align with Government priorities and work towards the goal of 'building back better'.



Logistics Cluster

- **UNHAS:** UNHAS has resumed operations thanks to new funding and a move to a partial cost recovery funding model, which requires users of UNHAS services to pay 20 percent of the cost of transporting their humanitarian personnel and cargo. New requests for air transport in addition to a cargo backlog can now be accepted.
- Current needs stand at USD 3.25 million. A new budget revision and standard operating procedures will reflect this move to partial cost recovery.
- The UNHAS fleet has been reduced to three Mi8 helicopters for cargo transport and one AS350 for assessments, medical evacuations and passenger transport.
- Since the beginning of the earthquake response, UNHAS has carried out 3,382 sorties to 144 different locations, transporting 1,782 mt of cargo on behalf of 153 organisations.
- **Access Infrastructure Working Group:** The Access Infrastructure Working Group, endorsed by the Government of Nepal and chaired by the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD), was established to ensure a coordinated approach to the implementation of infrastructure and access-related works. Group members include Government bodies, UN agencies, NGOs and the donor community.
- Already damaged in the earthquake, Nepal's road infrastructure has suffered further deterioration from the monsoon season. Massive landslides have left many areas with limited or no road access, and this has disrupted deliveries of food and other emergency supplies.
- Together with local authorities, WFP is identifying critical infrastructure which can improve access for humanitarian cargo. In Sindhupalchok district, WFP has surveyed 82 kilometres of feeder road on foot. The District Development Committee and other humanitarian agencies produced a prioritisation of works and WFP drafted a project proposal with the scope of work required for construction services to open up the Balefi-Kartike access road. The tender will be launched this week.

Nepal: Earthquake

www.wfp.org/countries/Nepal

- **Remote Access Operations (RAO):** As part of WFP logistics special operation, RAO has reached 45,940 people with 433 mt of humanitarian cargo (316 mt of food and 117 mt of other humanitarian cargo).
- RAO has provided employment to 15,290 people to carry humanitarian cargo to some of the hardest to reach earthquake-affected areas and to rehabilitate trekking and community trails for the safe passage of supplies and to connect communities to the markets.
- Strategic points have been cleared along 735 kilometres of trails and work is ongoing along a further 289 kilometres of trails. This work has ensured that 100,412 people are no longer cut off and now have access to markets.
- **Cargo:** To date, 20,805 mt of cargo has been handled by the Logistics Cluster for 143 different organisations.
- **Mapping:** Current Logistics Cluster maps include a regularly updated Road Access Map, maps of helicopter landing zones, local 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>.



Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)

- Partners from CMC Finland, emergency.lu, Ericsson Response, IFRC, MSB, NetHope, Plan International, RedR, UNDSS and WFP have been supporting the provision of ETC services in 14 sites across three main common operational hubs: Gorkha, Chautara and Charikot. ETC services include internet connectivity, radio communication and ICT helpdesk.
- Beyond September, partners and users of ETC internet services and ICT helpdesk are advised to set up their own internet connectivity, while ETC can assist and advise. Extension of VHF radio communications network in the three main field common operational locations will be handed over to UNDSS to ensure continuation of services.
- An ETC has completed field assessment visits in Chautara and Charikot and is planning to phase out ETC services starting at the end of September, as originally planned. Two common operational locations (Chautara and Charikot) will be provided with ETC internet services and helpdesk until 15 October. ETC internet and helpdesk services in the other two common operational locations, Gorkha and the Kathmandu Humanitarian Staging Area, will be closed at the end of September.
- The detailed transition plan will be circulated to Government counterparts and ETC partners by 15 September.

Resourcing Update

- WFP has received generous contributions from a number of donors, including multilateral donors, Australia, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, UN CERF and the private sector.
- With an operational requirement of USD 80.3 million, the Emergency Operation is now 44 percent funded. Funding is required throughout the monsoon season to carry out recovery efforts through cash and food for assets activities, and continue essential nutrition interventions from August onwards.
- UNHAS is now operating on a cost recovery model, where UNHAS users provide 20 percent of the transport cost of their humanitarian cargo. Despite some indications of donor funding, UNHAS will still be in need of further donor contributions in the next month. Current needs stand at USD 3.25 million; a new budget revision will reflect the introduction of the cost recovery model.
- The USD 32.9 Logistics and Telecommunications Augmentation and Coordination Special Operation is now 46 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 humanitarian efforts.
- A protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) is currently in the planning stages. It will provide continued support to earthquake-affected populations into 2016 and beyond.

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Key Links

Operations

[Nepal Emergency Operation](#)

[Nepal SO— Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Augmentation](#)

[Nepal SO — United Nations Air Service \(UNHAS\)](#)

Clusters

[Emergency Telecommunications \(ETC\)](#)

[Logistics Cluster](#)

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