Nepal:
Earthquake

- An estimated 52,000 mt of grains have been lost due to the earthquakes.
- Following the earthquakes, 53 percent of the female-headed households have either poor or borderline food consumption, compared to 44 percent for male-headed households – a difference of almost ten percent.
- Livelihoods have been destroyed with income losses of over 75 percent reported in several areas.

(source: Food Security Cluster assessment after the earthquakes)

Highlights and Key Messages

- With 1.9 million people assisted, Phase I of WFP’s operation is coming to an end. Phase II of the operation has now begun in some districts providing rations of rice, pulses and oil. Conditional and unconditional cash transfers have also been introduced.

- Four weeks into its emergency operation, WFP has begun implementing a cash transfer programme. Providing cash allows the earthquake-affected people to select the food of their preference and improves efficiency of the operation by significantly reducing dependency on the extremely difficult logistics of moving food. To begin, WFP is striving to reach 3500 households in two districts—Makwanpur and Sindhuli.

- WFP is working with the World Health Organisation (WHO) to set up 50 mobile clinics in some of the worst affected districts in Nepal.

- WFP’s food assistance has played a critical role in ensuring that food insecurity does not escalate further. An assessment carried out by WFP on behalf of the food security cluster (FSC) indicated that food assistance was the main source for cereals and pulses for close to 40 percent of the surveyed households.

- WFP has received generous contributions from many donors, including Australia, Canada, Denmark, ECHO, Germany, Japan, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, United States, UN CERF.

- WFP has received more than US$5 million from the private sector. A contribution of US$1.64 million was made by the people of Thailand through a public fundraising campaign led by Thai TV Channel 3.

In numbers

- 8,676 deaths (total from both earthquakes, 3,894 male, 4,781 female, 1 unidentified)
- 8 million people affected
- 1.9 million people have received WFP food

Funding

Flash Appeal: **US$423 million** (28% funded)
Emergency Operation: **US$116.6 million** (20% funded; budget revision underway)
Special Operation Logistics Augmentation and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster: **US$25.6 million** (28% funded)
Special Operation UNHAS (Budget under review due to increased needs): **US$8.5 million** (104% funded)
The food security assessment carried out by WFP on behalf of the FSC in May 2015 found that:

- An estimated 1.4 million people are in need of food assistance in the affected districts (outside the Kathmandu Valley). The majority of these live in the most heavily damaged areas along the seismic belt (1.1 million people), with the remaining living in the severely affected but sparsely populated remote mountain areas (90,000 people). The rest are in the less severely damaged but highly dense southern areas (250,000 people).

- Food security has deteriorated in all affected areas but is particularly worrying in the remote mountain areas, where close to 70 percent of households are not able to meet their daily food consumption needs, while close to half have poor diet diversity. Households across all affected areas are resorting to negative food-based coping strategies, particularly by reducing portion sizes and meal frequency.

- The widespread loss of household food stocks is of major concern. In the most food insecure areas, 80 percent of households have lost their entire food stocks, particularly the cereal stocks, of which 55 percent have been lost. An estimated 52,000mt of grains have been lost as a result of the earthquakes.

- Food markets are now largely functional in the less affected areas and are recovering fast in the seismic belt. That said, in remote mountain areas markets remain mostly closed or difficult to access for both suppliers and households, due to destroyed roads or landslide risk. The upcoming monsoon is likely to exacerbate market access constraints in these areas.

Map illustrating levels of food insecurity in the earthquake-affected districts, as of May 2015—information from NeKSAP (Nepal Food Security Monitoring System).
WFP Phase 1 Response: Immediate Relief

- As of 31 May, WFP has distributed 10-day food rations to over 1.9 million people from 331 VDCs in seven of the hardest hit districts: Gorkha, Nawakot, Dhading, Rasuwa, Sindhupalchok, Kavre, and Dolakha, as well as cash transfers in Makwanpur. Daily distributions continue in these districts.

### Cumulative Distribution as of 31 May 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Rice (mt)</th>
<th>High Energy Biscuits (mt)</th>
<th>Total Food (mt)</th>
<th>No. of Village Development Committees (VDC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gorkha</td>
<td>66,359</td>
<td>351,703</td>
<td>709.39</td>
<td>13.59</td>
<td>722.98</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhading</td>
<td>84,312</td>
<td>446,854</td>
<td>766.73</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>767.33</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuwakot</td>
<td>65,674</td>
<td>348,072</td>
<td>683.42</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>683.42</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasuwa</td>
<td>10,670</td>
<td>56,551</td>
<td>102.30</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>106.71</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sindhupalchok</td>
<td>72,755</td>
<td>385,602</td>
<td>717.6</td>
<td>12.94</td>
<td>730.54</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kavre</td>
<td>45,071</td>
<td>238,876</td>
<td>454.5</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>454.50</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolakha</td>
<td>31,714</td>
<td>168,084</td>
<td>308.45</td>
<td>24.66</td>
<td>333.11</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>376,555</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,995,742</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,742.389</strong></td>
<td><strong>56.20</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,798.59</strong></td>
<td><strong>331</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WFP distribution of High Energy Biscuits in Kerauja, Gorkha district.
WFP Response

- **The first phase** of WFP’s emergency response is nearing completion. To date, WFP has reached over 1.9 million people through general food distributions in seven of the most affected districts: Dhading, Dolakha, Kavre, Gorkha, Nuwakot, Rasuwa and Sindhupalchok.

- **The second phase** of the operation has now begun in some of the districts. In this phase WFP aims to assist 1.15 million people in nine districts outside Kathmandu: Gorkha, Dhading, Sindupalchock, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Kavre, Dolakha, Sindhuli, Okhaldhunga, with food assistance (rice, pulses, oil) or cash transfers. A blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) for the nutritionally vulnerable has been initiated, which will provide children under two years of age with Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF). Pregnant and nursing mothers will be assisted with specially fortified cereal.

- **Cash Transfer Programme:** The cash for work programme focusing on early recovery has started in Makwanpur district. Subject to the availability of funds and favourable market conditions, the programme will be expanded to affected areas where family food stocks have been partially lost and markets are recovering. The next district identified for the cash programme is Sindhuli district.

- Women, the elderly and people with disabilities were given priority in the first cash distribution in Namtar VDC and Daman VDC.

Clusters

### Food Security Cluster (FSC)

- The flash appeal has been revised to US$98 million which includes ten projects under the food security section.

- In May 2015, the food security cluster carried out an assessment following the earthquake and found that 53 percent of female-headed households struggle to meet their daily food consumption needs compared to 44 percent for male-headed households, a difference of almost 10 percent.

- The projects outlined in the FA aim to ensure continued and regular access to food for the most vulnerable populations through food and cash assistance. Further, the projects in the FA also aim to protect and rehabilitate the livelihoods of the most vulnerable by sustainably restoring and maintaining livelihoods.

Logistics

- **Update on WFP’s “Operation Mountain Express”:** WFP is striving to reach people in high-altitude areas by working with a combination of mountaineers, porters and mules. To access the hard-to-reach, harsh and mountainous areas, WFP has signed an agreement with the Trekking Agencies’ Association of Nepal (TAAN) and the Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) to repair the damaged trails and transport 4,000 mt of food and relief items. The targeted districts for the porter operation are: Gorkha, Dhading, Rasuwa, Sindupalchuk and Dholaka. Rehabilitation of the trekking trails in Gorkha and Dolakha has already begun, mostly of which consists of debris removal. To ensure that everyone in these communities can benefit equally from the employment opportunities offered by this initiative, discussions have been held with NMA and TAAN to ensure that at least 20 percent of jobs go to women.

- Of the 8,500 mt of food required for phase II of the operation, 750 mt of mixed food commodities have already been dispatched to four districts.

- To kick-start the blanket supplementary feeding programme, 128 mt of Plumpy Doz have been dispatched to nine districts: Gorkha, Dhading, Sindupalchock, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Kavre, Dolakha, Sindhuli, Okhaldhunga.

- WFP is working along with WHO to set up 50 mobile clinics in some of the worst affected districts. The clinics will be set up in the same locations that previously housed the community health centres before they were damaged or completely destroyed by the earthquakes. WFP will carry out construction work to erect the tents, set up a solar system, build water tanks, toilets and a waste system among many other activities.
Logistics Cluster

- **Helicopter Fleet:** To respond to the continued need for airlifting cargo transport into hard-to-reach locations, UNHAS now has three Mi-8 helicopters (each with 2.5 mt capacity) flying daily rotations. A second AS 350 helicopter is also now in place to support assessment missions and passenger transport. The final two Mi-8 helicopters planned for the Nepal response are expected to be operational in the coming days.

- **Base Camps:** Base camps are being established for receipt of relief items in Kintanbesi by TAAN in Dhading district. NMA will establish base camps in Simigaun, Beding and Lamabagar in Dolakha district. The base camps will be fed by either 4x4 trucks or helicopters. From here, porters and experienced mountaineers will be engaged to transport the relief items up the mountain trails. Camps and distribution points will be placed in strategic locations along the trails where communities from surrounding areas can be notified by the wards when it is time to pick up their supplies. A trial run of this operation is now underway in Ghorka district using trekkers and mules.

- **Logistics Hubs:** In addition to the five established logistics hubs, new satellite hubs to facilitate last-mile deliveries by helicopter and porters are being established in forward locations including Bidur (Nawakot district, which can also store goods for southern Rasuwa), Dunche (Rasuwa district), Dhadinghesi (Dhading district) and Charikot (Dolakha district). Bidur is now operational with one mobile storage unit (MSU). The lease for the land at Charikot has been signed, works are underway and the hub should be operational within the next ten days. A site has also been identified in Dhading.

- **Road Transport:** The majority of organisations now have their own trucking capacity and the Logistics Cluster will be scaling down the fleet in Kathmandu to fifteen 15 vehicles. Priority will be given to providing light transportation (3 mt trucks and tractors) from the forward hubs. Additional ad hoc capacity may be added if urgently required.

- **Civil-Military Coordination:** The US Military deployment assisting with the handling of cargo on the tarmac has now fully departed.

- **Mapping:** Current logistics cluster maps include a road access map that is updated daily, maps of helicopter landing zones, and local district maps of the trails to be used by porter operations. These are all available for download on the logistics cluster website.

Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)

- Over one thousand humanitarians from more than 140 different response organisations are now using internet services provided by the ETC in Nepal. The ETC, including partners from emergency.lu, Ericsson Response, NetHope, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) together with WFP, is providing shared internet services for the response community at 14 sites across Kathmandu, Deurali, Gorkha, Charikot, Chautara, Bidur, Lalitpur, Dhunche and Arughat.

- The ETC network has been wirelessly linked to two Save the Children offices in Deurali to provide reliable connectivity for the humanitarian community there.

Staff Deployments

- There are currently 127 staff deployed for the earthquake response in addition to the 137 WFP pre-emergency staff.
Resourcing Update

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

- WFP has received more than US$5 million from the private sector through contributions from companies, foundations and individuals. A generous contribution of US$1.64 million from the people of Thailand through a public fundraising campaign led by Thai TV Channel 3 has boosted funds for the Emergency Operation.

- The Emergency Operation, valued at US$116.6 million, is now 20 percent funded. A budget revision to accommodate the change in beneficiary figures and requirements resulting from the emergency needs assessments and food security classification is presently underway. Urgent funding is required to continue delivering emergency food assistance and conditional cash transfers and nutrition support.

- UN Humanitarian Air Services (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 increasing demand for the service.

- The US$25.6 Logistics and Telecommunications Augmentation and Coordination Special Operation is now 28 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

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

Clusters
- Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)
- Logistics Cluster
- Food Security Cluster

Latest Media
- Test Shows WFP Rice Distributed to Earthquake Survivors is Safe to Eat

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