



FLASH APPEAL



Credit: Palani Mohan IFRC

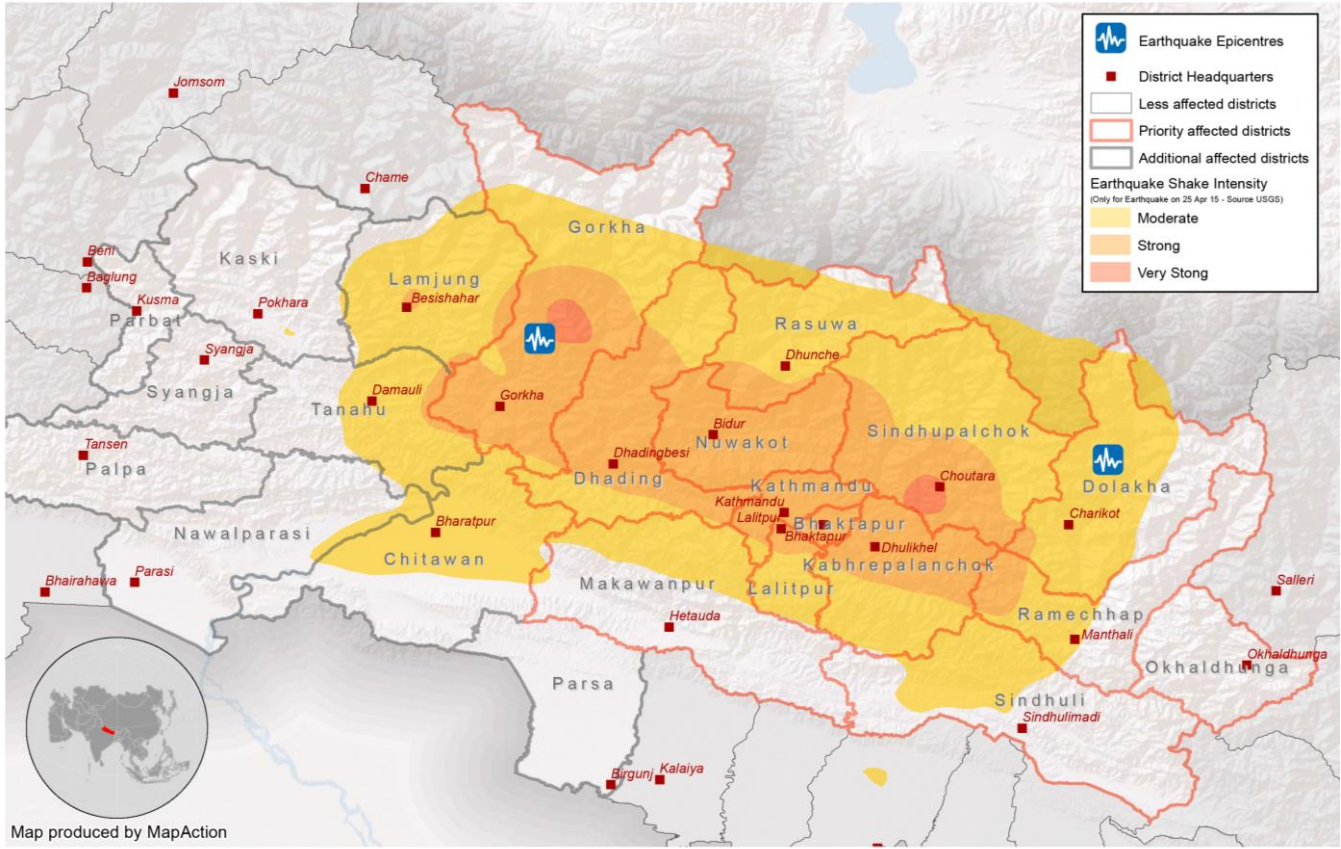
NEPAL

— FLASH APPEAL REVISION —
NEPAL EARTHQUAKE

www.unocha.org/nepal

April - September 2015

NEPAL: EARTHQUAKE AFFECTED AREAS



NEPAL FLASH APPEAL

\$422 million

required to reach 2.8 million people in need of humanitarian assistance

This document is produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 25 April to 30 September 2015. It was first issued on 29 April 2015 and revised on 29 May.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or

NEPAL HUMANITARIAN DASHBOARD

Key figures



Strategic objectives

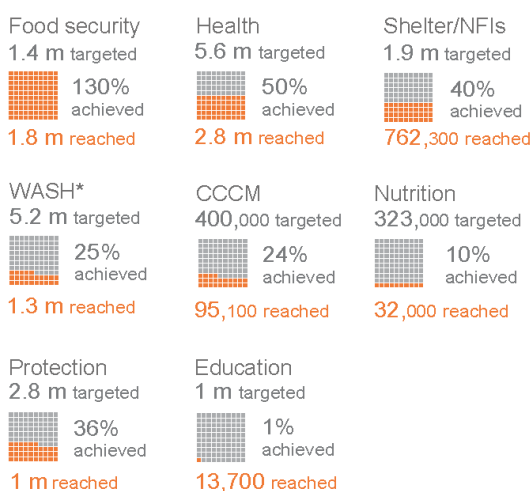
- 1** Save lives and alleviate suffering by providing and/or ensuring access to multi-sectoral assistance to those most affected.
- 2** Protect the rights of those most affected, and promote inclusive access to humanitarian assistance, with particular attention to the most disadvantaged groups.
- 3** Support the recovery and resilience of the most affected by protecting, restoring and promoting their livelihoods and well-being.

14 Priority affected districts

Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kabhrepalanchok, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Makawanpur, Nuwakot, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Sindhupalchok



People targeted and reached by cluster



WASH: 5.1 Million combine target
26% achieved*
1.3 Million reached*

Houses destroyed in the priority districts

as of 26 May 2015

District	Total damaged & destroyed	% Destroyed
Sindhupalchok	63,885	95%
Nuwakot	57,943	85%
Kabhrepalanchok	49,933	79%
Dolakha	48,880	94%
Gorkha	44,650	94%
Dhading	43,741	65%
Kathmandu	36,973	86%
Ramechhap	26,743	75%
Bhaktapur	18,900	27%
Sindhuli	18,197	81%
Lalitpur	16,526	87%
Makawanpur	15,012	45%
Okhaldhunga	10,031	37%
Rasuwa	7,040	34%

Source: MoHA website figures as of 26 May 2015

Sources: 1 - Revised Flash Appeal 2015; 2 - MoHA website figures as of 26 May 2015; 3 - FTS data as of 31 May (fts.unocha.org); 4 - Central Emergency Response Fund website

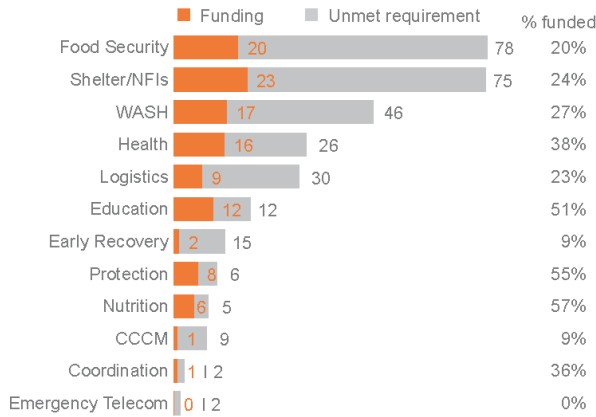
Flash Appeal revised requirement and funding (in US Dollars)

\$ 422 million
US\$ revised requirement

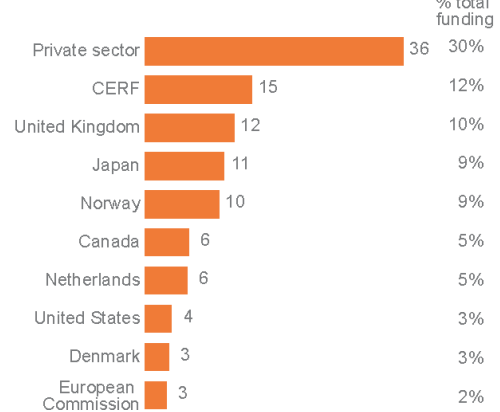
\$ 119.6 million
US\$ received



Revised requirements and funding per cluster (US\$ million)

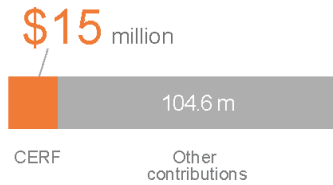


Top 10 donors (US\$ million)

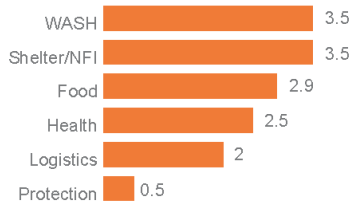


Source: FTS (fts.unocha.org) as of 31 May 2015

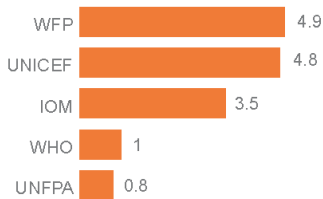
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocations⁴



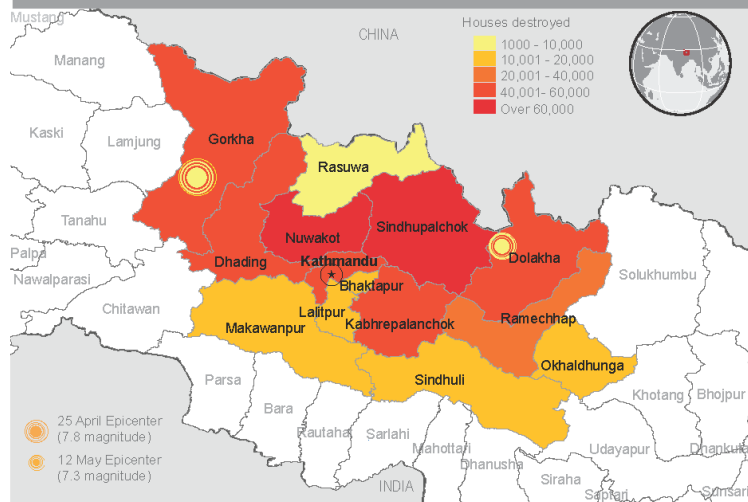
Allocation by cluster (US\$ million)



Allocation by agency (US\$ million)

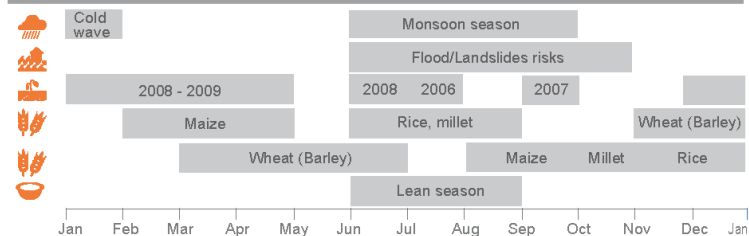


Most affected districts (as of 26 May 2015)



Source: MoHA website figures as of 26 May 2015

Timeline of critical seasonal events



Source: WFP, Seasonal and hazards calendar, January 2011



NEPAL: AN OVERVIEW OF THE DISASTER

On 25 April, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal causing widespread destruction and loss of life. The initial earthquake was followed by thousands of aftershocks and another powerful quake on 12 May measuring 7.3 in magnitude.

The earthquakes caused 8,659 deaths (4,771 female; 3,887 male) and injured over 100,000 people – 384 people are still missing.¹

Of the 75 districts in Nepal, 14 were severely affected. These districts are located in the Central and Western Region including the Kathmandu Valley. About 5.4 million people live in the 14 districts.²

Over 500,000 houses have been destroyed and 269,000 damaged. Afraid of returning to their homes, many people remain in makeshift tents along road sides or in friends and neighbours' gardens. Some people have started to clear debris and rebuild their damaged homes using available local materials but do not have adequate tools and information necessary to safely rebuild their homes.

Some 95,100 people remain displaced. In 12 of the 14 districts, 374 sites continue to host people who are unable to return home. The Government of Nepal has identified 16 open spaces in the Kathmandu Valley for the establishment of camps. Partners continue to identify additional spaces and improve existing sites.

One month since the disaster, humanitarian partners estimate that 2.8 million people need humanitarian assistance³ for at least another four months – 864,000 people in remote villages are in immediate need as they have lost their homes and live below the poverty line. Reaching these most vulnerable communities is a priority to ensure that they are provided with adequate shelter and basic needs to strengthen their resilience ahead of the heavy monsoon rains which begin in June and can last until September.

An estimated 1.4 million people are in need of food assistance and the impact on agriculture-based livelihoods is high.

The next planting season starts in June, by which time farmers have to transplant rice to avoid food insecurity. About 236,000 people need immediate livelihood support for agricultural inputs (including rice and vegetable seeds). This is aggravated by the large loss of livestock. The 12 May earthquake also damaged additional food storage facilities reducing already limited stocks. Malnutrition rates in certain areas of Nepal are among the highest in the world.

Water supplies were severely affected increasing public health risks including the spread of WASH related disease. It is estimated that about 1.1 million people have lost access to protected water supplies and toilets. The monsoon rains are expected to cause floods which can further damage water systems.

¹ Figures are based on data from the National Emergency Operations Center, Ministry of Home Affairs as of 25 May.

² The 14 severely affected districts are: Okhaldunga, Ramechhap, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Kabhrepalanchok (Kavre), Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Kathmandu, Nuwakot, Rasuwa,

Dhading, Makwanpur, Gorkha and Sindhuli. The total population is based on the 2011 census.

³ Refer to Annex III for the methodology in calculating the people in need endorsed by the Humanitarian Country Team and the Inter-Cluster Coordination forum.

Information on sanitation and hygiene needs to be disseminated to communities to ensure that precautions are undertaken to mitigate potential health risks.

Key infrastructure - including schools, health facilities, access roads, temples and heritage sites - has been damaged or destroyed.

Over 1,000 health facilities were destroyed or severely damaged including primary health care centres, village health posts and birthing centres. About 32 per cent of facilities providing specialized maternal and neonatal services were also destroyed.

Some 1 million children will be unable to return to school when classes resume at the end of May with over 30,000 classrooms destroyed and 15,350 damaged.

About half of the monuments and historic buildings within the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Site and hundreds outside were destroyed. These sites are an invaluable loss to the living Nepali cultures.

The earthquakes have intensified pre-existing vulnerabilities. Relief efforts will need to continue to identify and respond to distinct structural and situational factors that increase vulnerabilities at both local and community levels, including for women, children, the elderly, minorities and people with disabilities. Many people affected by the disaster are highly vulnerable on the basis of socio-economic, language, religious, caste, ethnic and geographic factors.

The situation of women and girls is of particular concern. Women and girls in Nepal are disadvantaged by traditional practices such as early marriage, stigmatization of widows, seclusion of women and domestic violence. In the aftermath of a disaster the risk of sexual violence, exploitation and abuse, trafficking, forced prostitution and marriage may be heightened.

With five logistics and three coordination hubs strategically established across the country, humanitarian partners are well-positioned to reach affected communities. A common supply chain to reach remote villages has been set up and is being further strengthened. Standard aid delivery by truck and helicopter is being complemented by traditional Nepalese methods including porters. Trails are being assessed – repair and rehabilitation will begin to facilitate the transport of relief goods and reopen local market access. Landslides, damaged roads, unseasonal rains and mountainous terrain continue to pose significant logistical challenges. With the upcoming monsoon weather expected to significantly constrain access, support is urgently needed to ensure that pipelines are well established to continue relief operations.

This Flash Appeal calls for US\$422 million to respond to the life-saving and protection needs and support resilience of 2.8 million people for five months. It covers all vulnerable groups, including women, children, people temporarily displaced by the earthquake, host communities, ethnic and indigenous groups and other affected people. The targets presented in this document are based on cluster assessments and calculations as to what can be delivered.

The appeal duration was extended beyond the initial three months to take into account the effects of the monsoon on the emergency phase and to ensure linkage with the recovery and rehabilitation programme of the Government of Nepal.

PEOPLE TARGETED

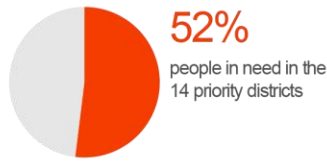


FUNDS NEEDED

Cluster	Requirements (US\$)
Food Security	98,639,453
Health	41,822,974
Shelter and Non-food items (NFIs)	98,260,938
Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)	10,326,856
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	62,985,546
Protection	13,714,915
Nutrition	11,016,755
Education	24,064,072
Early Recovery	16,049,800
Emergency Telecommunications	2,029,465
Logistics	39,508,568
Coordination	3,443,000
Grand Total	421,862,342

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations

KEY FIGURES



2,818,396
people in need in the 14 priority affected districts

Based on buildings rendered uninhabitable

864,227
people in immediate need due to loss of shelter, lack of access and poverty

Based on damage to buildings, areas difficult or impossible to access, and people living in poverty rendered uninhabitable

Figure 1: Severity of needs across the fourteen priority districts

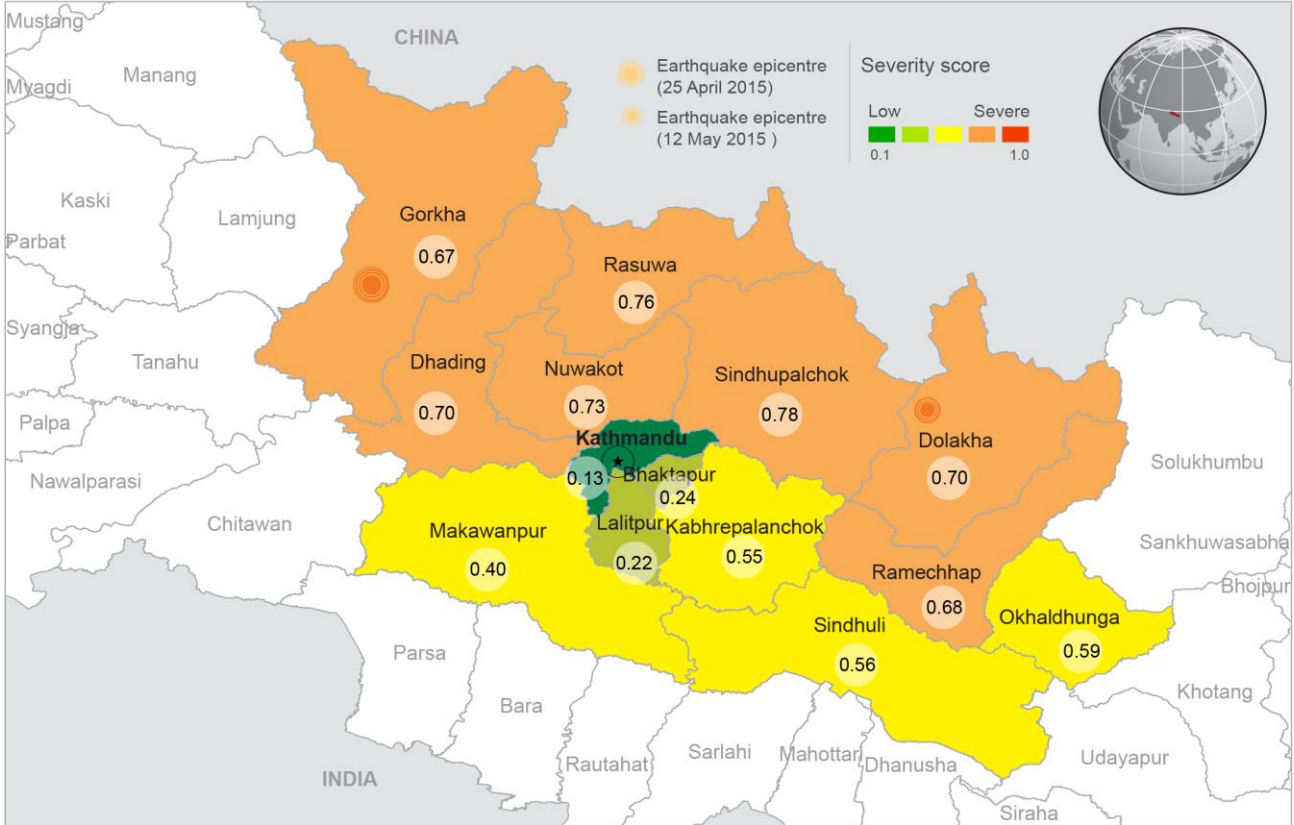


Figure 2: People in need in the 14 priority districts



Notes: Figures based on government estimates of damage, logistics cluster information on access and 2011 estimates of poverty. Refer to Annex III for the methodology.

UNDERSTANDING THE IMPACT OF THE EARTHQUAKE

Since the initial Flash Appeal issued on 29 April, further damage due to the 12 May earthquake has increased the number of people affected and in need. The approaching monsoon, in addition to underlying vulnerabilities such as poverty, caste, and accessibility, is expected to increase the challenges for earthquake-affected communities over the coming five months.

The severity index (Figure 1) illustrates differences in the severity of needs across the 14 priority affected districts following the 25 April and 12 May earthquakes. The index combines indicators that measure earthquake impact (damaged buildings, injured persons, migration), physical vulnerability (landslide and flood risk, road accessibility), and socio-economic vulnerability (caste/ethnicity, gender inequality, Human Development Index).

Affected districts can be divided into three broad categories of severity. Districts in the hills and mountains towards the north are most severely affected; rural districts further south less severely so, and the three districts of the Kathmandu valley (Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur) are least affected.

This analysis shows that there is no one district that needs priority intervention, as severity is relatively uniform across the affected districts. This is because some areas were more heavily damaged by the earthquake, but had lower underlying socio-economic and/or physical vulnerability. Conversely, some districts less impacted by the earthquake have a high underlying vulnerability.

It is important that less-affected but more heavily populated areas are not overlooked. Although the overall severity is shown to be lower in the southern districts, these areas are more densely populated. The heavily urbanized Kathmandu Valley, as well as Kabhrepalanchok, Dhading, Makawanpur and Sindhuli have a higher severity ranking when accounting for population. Conversely, Rasuwa in the north is highly impacted but very sparsely populated.

The coming monsoon has implications for needs across all sectors

The monsoon season brings heavy rains to the affected region from mid-June to end of September. The capacity of communities to prepare for the monsoon this year will be stretched due to the earthquake impacts.

1) Physical access constraints

Communities in remote areas, particularly in the high mountains, will have decreased access to health facilities, education sites, markets and other services once the rains increase, due to high risk of landslides that block roads and mountain footpaths, and damage bridges between villages.

2) Population movements

People in landslide-prone areas, mostly in mountainous places, have been requesting relocation or moving to places less prone to natural hazards. Continued migration between rural and urban areas both within and between districts will need to be monitored and will shape needs.

3) Protection

Issues concerning protection of vulnerable and marginalized groups are being reported with greater frequency, and these issues are expected to increase. Decreased accessibility of communities during the monsoon will make monitoring protection issues more challenging.

4) Storage issues

Increased rain and dampness make safe storage of relief items before and after distribution (medical supplies, food, school materials, NFIs) crucial. These needs will be at the central and household level.

5) Impact on electricity and communications

Hydropower plants and communication networks are expected to be affected by floods and landslides. Communication needs for receiving and sending information will exist.

Comprehensive and detailed needs assessments have been hampered by access and difficulties and delayed by the 12 May earthquake. Over the coming months, coordination between government agencies and humanitarian partners will be crucial to ensuring an accurate picture of evolving needs, vital for addressing additional challenges posed by the monsoon. Detailed district-level assessments are underway in most districts, which will provide more granular information about needs that will be used to improve operational planning.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1 Save lives and alleviate suffering by providing and/or ensuring access to multi-sectoral assistance to those most affected

- Meet the immediate food needs of the most affected and avoid the deterioration of the nutritional status of the most vulnerable.
- Ensure access to life-saving shelter solutions for the most vulnerable among the affected households.
- Life-saving healthcare services, including sexual and reproductive health, post-trauma rehabilitation, nutrition, and related screening, surveillance and referral systems are re-established.
- Vulnerable populations and institutional facilities have access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene.
- The affected population has access to life-saving messages on health, food and nutrition, WASH, shelter and protection.

2 Protect the rights of those most affected, and promote inclusive access to humanitarian assistance, with particular attention to the most disadvantaged groups

- Children, including adolescents, access protective learning environments, psychosocial support, and child protection services including family reunification, prevention and response to trafficking.
- Humanitarian needs and protection concerns of persons temporarily displaced by the earthquake are identified and addressed, as well as those of already marginalized groups.
- Critical services to support inclusive access to humanitarian assistance are re-established, including civil documentation.
- Protection systems to ensure physical security of vulnerable populations including prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV) are strengthened.

3 Support the recovery and resilience of the most affected by protecting, restoring and promoting their livelihoods and well-being

- Livelihoods of the most affected populations are supported through protection of livestock, support to prepare for the June-July planting season, food and cash transfer programmes.
- Affected populations are supported to undertake safe demolition and debris management and access shelter solutions that progressively contribute and promote appropriate long-term self-recovery.
- Where infrastructure allows, vital social services – health including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health, nutrition, WASH, education, psychosocial services – are restored with a view to integrating disaster risk reduction and improving resilience.

THE RESPONSE

To meet the overall objectives, the humanitarian community proposes to deliver a broad multi-sector response defined in terms of a common approach featuring the following key elements:

A five-month time-line, starting from the date of the first earthquake (25 April), and carrying through the end of September 2015

This period carries the initial relief phase through the monsoon period, and represents an extension of two months from the timeline proposed in the original flash appeal. The extension is justified because the monsoon can be expected to affect the emergency phase in three ways: a) by exacerbating the impact of the earthquake, with the heavy rains triggering landslides and/or floods in communities already knocked back, b) with the rains also impeding the ability of individuals and communities to restore livelihoods and begin their recovery, and c) by impeding the ability of humanitarian actors to reach remote communities with the most urgent relief services. The three factors necessitate a longer period of emergency service delivery.

Within the five-month timeline, the response is conceived in several phases:

Before the rains: urgent supplies to remote areas and for the most vulnerable

The first priority of the response is to reach the worst affected and those in the farthest affected mountainous areas before the monsoons cause further damage and cut off access. As many as 230,000 people are in areas inaccessible by road – reaching them has and will continue to require special means, by helicopter and on foot carrying small loads with animals and porters. Other hill areas can be reached before the rains by vehicles from Kathmandu and through humanitarian hubs in Gorkha Bazaar (Gorkha District), Chautara (Sindapulchowk District) and Charikhot (Dolakha District).

Because of the urgency of delivering soon (until approximately 20 June), and given the limitations on the size, weight, and types of cargo that can be handled, the first focus will be on providing essential supplies to help these vulnerable populations through the rains. Typically these would include tarps, tools, blankets, food, water tablets, and other essential NFIs.

During the rains: carrying through the vulnerable period before full recovery begins

Some areas in the hills will continue to be accessible by road and air transport during the monsoon period, meaning less interruption to relief efforts, and enabling a wider range of services. At the same time, it will be important for humanitarian actors to retain some flexible capacity for responding with basic supplies to sudden emergencies in the event of new landslides or floods in particular locations.

A combination of life-saving provisions to address acute needs with temporary and intermediate solutions to assist people in the vulnerable period before they can benefit from longer-term recovery and reconstruction programmes

The Government of Nepal is leading the preparation and delivery of a comprehensive programme to rebuild the affected areas, a process that will require substantial investment and planning over several years. The period of this appeal is aligned with that national agenda, recognizing that until more elaborate and larger programmes come on-line, many communities hit by the earthquakes remain in need of temporary relief and are vulnerable to further suffering and shocks to their capacities to cope. For this reason, most clusters have defined their approach in terms of a continuum of activities – high urgency activities (often delivering supplies) carried out in the first weeks, then shifting to temporary activities that can bridge into and link with the more substantive longer-term reconstruction agenda.

This approach is practical (given the time required to plan and source long-term reconstruction and recovery), and supportive to the long-term national agenda. These initiatives can help stabilize the social and economic dynamics of affected areas, sharpen understandings of real long-term needs, and give confidence to communities that long-term help will follow. The humanitarian response over five months can also identify issues of concern and vulnerability to be addressed in longer-term recovery – particularly those related to protection, emergency education, the restoration of primary health care and livelihood support.

This mixed and phased approach is common to the plans of all sectors, as outlined in Annex I, where each sector has explained its approach and contribution to the strategic objectives.

Working with Government to ensure strategic coordination across humanitarian and development processes

All sectors are working closely with national and local Government of Nepal structures, including those specially established to alleviate the impact of the earthquakes, as well as those existing before to support long-term development. These include the National Emergency Operations Centre, various government information platforms, District Disaster Relief Committees, among others specific to key sectors. The results of field assessments, monitoring and critical recovery issues are being fed into Post Disaster Needs Assessment and Recovery Framework discussions by UN agencies and NGOs. The Humanitarian Country Team and cluster members are engaging with critical sector coordination groups as well (Health and Education Sector-Wide Approach, the Local Development and Capacity Development Programme, and the International Development Partners Group). It may also be possible to feed into and adjust approaches under the National Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan, the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan, and the evolving Plan of Action for Safer Building and Construction.

Cash as a modality among others to deliver on key humanitarian objectives

In the particular circumstances of Nepal at the present time, there are opportunities and situations where the provision of emergency multi-purpose cash may be identified as an effective and efficient modality of relief delivery. Unrestricted and unconditional cash transfers can provide households with the ability to meet their basic daily needs as and when they arise for a limited period of time. The humanitarian response may choose this modality when a number of factors are at play:

- Where markets are functioning well;
- To ease the burden of the transportation of imported goods where logistics are challenging, time-consuming, and costly;
- Where providing a household with flexible options to help themselves is a prime and necessary objective;
- Where financial services exist to disburse funds responsibly;

This modality also makes use of local markets and can stimulate businesses and recovery. Cash can be combined also with in-kind, work schemes, and voucher approaches. Its essential flexibility is key to both the short and medium term objectives of this plan. For cash can meet immediate urgent daily needs, support good household coping mechanisms (forestalling self destructive ones such as the sale of household assets), and at the same time enable households to engage in activities to rebuild or repair their houses and means of livelihood, as they see fit. It can enable households to prepare for the upcoming monsoon and a transition to medium and long-term recovery.

To guide and define the use of this modality, the humanitarian community has established a Cash Coordination Working Group, linked closely to key 'life-saving' clusters (food security, wash, health, NFI/Shelter) and Logistics.

Mainstreaming protection into the response

Protection principles and promotion of access, safety and dignity in humanitarian aid is imperative in humanitarian action. The main concerns include discrimination, exclusion or inequitable distribution of relief or access to services across disadvantaged caste, persons with disability, ethnic, religious and language groups, or along political affiliations, gender or age.

The following key protection mainstreaming principles will be prioritized in all humanitarian activities:

- 1) 'Do no harm': preventing and minimizing any unintended negative effects of activities that can increase people's vulnerability to physical and psychosocial risks;
- 2) Equality and non-discrimination: ensuring affected civilians have meaningful access to impartial assistance and services in proportion to need and without any barriers or discrimination, paying special attention to individuals and groups who may be particularly vulnerable or have difficulty accessing assistance and services
- 3) Accountability: ensuring appropriate mechanisms through which affected people can provide feedback on the adequacy of humanitarian initiatives and channel any concerns and complaints; and,

- 4) Participation and empowerment: supporting the development of legal protection capacities and assisting affected civilians to access basic services and amenities, including food, shelter, water and sanitation, education and healthcare.

Accountability to the affected people

Engagement with and accountability to affected people is critical. Affected people need to be kept informed about available services as without access to reliable, timely, and accurate information, survivors may be unable to make the choices necessary to develop their own survival strategies to recover and rebuild from the earthquake.

By asking and listening to people's needs, opinions, suggestions and complaints, the humanitarian community will adapt its response to their specific circumstances and concerns. Although challenging during an emergency response, enabling the local population to have a say in critical aid decisions increases their ability to be stronger and more resilient after the crisis. Rather than seeing communication as one way and top-down message delivery, it means listening, responding and engaging in dialogue, for example through interviews, focus group discussions, town hall meetings, radio call-in programmes, and humanitarian information hotlines.

An inter-agency common service is being established so that affected people have access to information and are able to provide feedback more systematically to influence the strategic direction of the humanitarian response.

The project will make use of some 350 radio stations providing affected people across the affected districts with self-help information as well as content on where they can access assistance while also providing a means to provide feedback on the ongoing response. This feedback is generated through SMS and call-in programmes as well as community outreach by local journalists. Other partners have begun undertaking formal and informal key informant interviews, establishing help desks and promoting hotlines for feedback on agency specific services.

Promoting gender equality in the humanitarian response

Although the legal frameworks of Nepal largely support women's rights and equality, various social norms and discriminatory practices have a devastating impact on women and girls when disaster strikes. In the recent Nepal earthquakes, 55 per cent of those who have died are female, with early data showing that women and girls have been disproportionately affected by the earthquake, depending on their social roles and locations. Furthermore, gender inequalities undermine the ability of women and girls to fully participate in humanitarian action and response. It is therefore critical to understand how the crises affect women and men, girls and boys of different ages and other diversities for an effective humanitarian response.

Women, girls, boys and men have distinct needs, priorities, responsibilities, limitations and protection needs. They are exposed to differential risks and vulnerabilities but also play unique and important roles in responding to emergencies within their respective communities. Notably, opportunities to transform gender

relations through the participation and empowerment of women in their role as decision makers and economic actors are often missed elements of humanitarian response, despite the fact it is key to the response's effectiveness and for the longer-term resilience of communities. Gender equality is thus about better targeting and programming and therefore the effectiveness of humanitarian action.

Key issues to be addressed:

- Promoting the participation of women's and other vulnerable groups in relief distribution and monitoring committees
- Monitoring, preventing and addressing incidents of GBV including trafficking
- Ensuring access to sexual and reproductive health services, including pregnant and lactating women and family planning
- Ensuring security for all vulnerable women and girls in the camps (lighting, overcrowding, no privacy)
- Promoting access to mobility, hearing and visual aids for older people and persons with personal disability
- Ensuring equitable distribution of relief, including women's of personal hygiene items
- Advocating for nutritious food, particularly for pregnant and lactating women
- Promoting accessible distribution points for vulnerable groups, especially housebound older people, persons with disability and pregnant women
- Advocating for proxy systems or support for vulnerable groups to carry the heavier packaged relief aid.
- Ensuring that the risk of exclusion from relief due to lack of formal documentation is addressed
- Ensuring that women's knowledge, expertise and skills are acknowledged and integrated into the humanitarian response particularly at the district level.

To mainstream and integrate gender equality and the empowerment of women in the earthquake response, an inter-sector Gender Task Force was established early (five days after the first earthquake) to complement the work of the Protection Cluster and the GBV sub-cluster. Please refer to the adopted [Gender Strategy Paper](#).

The Task Force is in the process of developing a tracking system with cluster-specific gender indicators to monitor the gender-responsiveness of the humanitarian response through the clusters. The Task Force is also in the process of mapping the Cluster Gender Focal Points deployed in the sub hubs in Sindhupalchowk and Gorkha to ensure better linkages to the field. As the emergency response matures, the task force will link with the UN Gender Theme Group and relevant Government of Nepal departments to form a gender surge team to provide technical support for preparedness activities and to be activated at the onset of any future crises.

Protecting and enabling youth in the emergency response

In Nepal, children and youth (15 to 24 years of age) represent more than half (55 per cent) of the total population while adolescents (10 to 19 years) account for 24 per cent. Adolescents and youth, especially girls and those in early adolescence (10 to 14 years), are vulnerable to various risks concerning their development, protection and participation, which became even more significant after the great earthquake on 25 April and 12 May 2015. It is essential that adolescents go back to primary and secondary education and continue structured learning in safe and protective environments. Livelihood opportunities for families will be provided

considering adolescents' educational and developmental needs. The risk of child marriage may have increased since the earthquake, given scarcity of resources and interrupted livelihoods.

In the emergency response activities throughout sectors and clusters, a special focus will be needed on families from disadvantaged groups with adolescent girls, who may push child marriage as an economic choice. Service delivery focusing on adolescent sexual and reproductive health and rights is also urgently needed.

The participation of adolescents and youth represents a huge opportunity for ensuring local ownership and engagement in response and recovery. Including adolescents and youth in assessments, programming and decisions making adds value and can empower them. Ongoing monitoring and needs assessment of adolescents and youth are required to better understand their specific needs, issues and opportunities as response and recovery efforts evolve.

Efficient logistics and telecoms critical to underpin the earthquake response

The entire humanitarian response will depend heavily on strong and sustained logistics support to provide life-saving supplies quickly and efficiently to those in need across the earthquake affected areas before the monsoon season, especially to those in hard-to-reach locations. Transport by air must be increased to deliver aid to mountainous regions inaccessible by road. As relief efforts extend to new areas, staging areas and logistics hubs are required to support air operations, warehouse capacity, and light truck/tractor capacity. Alternative transport mechanisms are being explored and used also – including mule chains and porters.

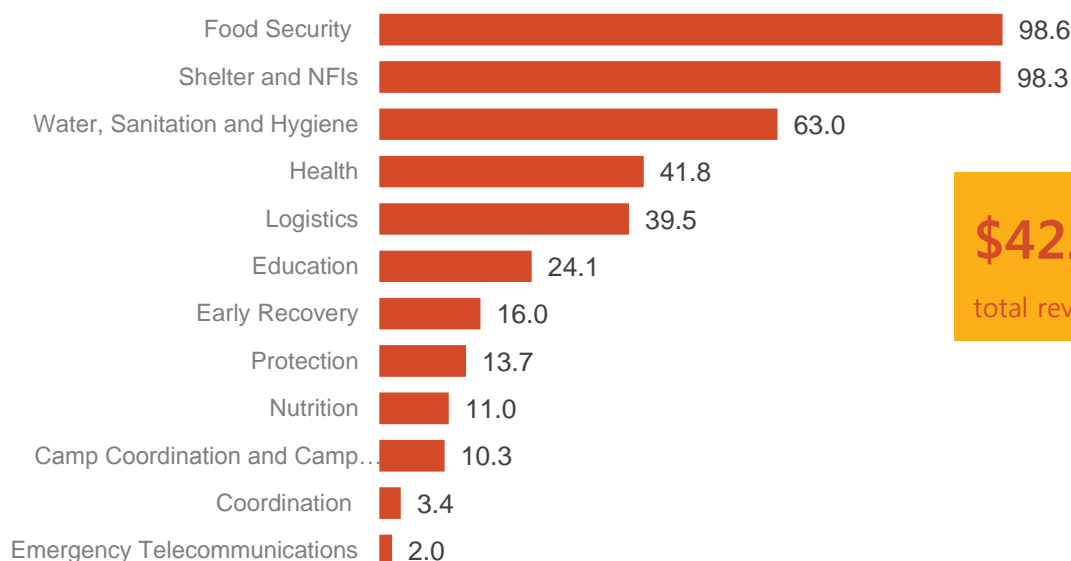
Reliable telecommunications services are also essential to this response. Internet connectivity enables coordination, analysis and response to urgent humanitarian needs. Radio telecommunications allows a safe and secure operating environment.

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) has deployed six satellite terminals as an immediate solution to communications needs, providing internet services to the response community at 12 sites. In parallel, the ETC is working closely with local internet and mobile providers and government authorities to support restoration, or extension, of national services to where they are needed.

Through the ETC Working Group mechanism, collaboration between humanitarian partners, national commercial operations and government authorities was strong even before the earthquake. During the emergency phase and into recovery, these established relationships will continue to play a vital role in provisioning of telecommunications services to the response community. The ETC will build upon this partnership and shared experiences to enhance response readiness across Working Group members and establish a local pool of technical expertise.

PRIORITY ACTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER CLUSTER (US\$ million)



\$422 million

total revised requirements

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Contact Information: Victoria Bannon (coord1.nepal@sheltercluster.org)

\$98.3 million

funding requirement

Priority Actions

- 1: Provision of immediate life-saving shelter and emergency non-food relief items
- 2: Provision of basic materials, tools and fixings for damaged homes, along with shelter interventions which support short and long term self-recovery approaches
- 3: Support capacity building and resilience through the provision of information, education, and communication (IEC) materials and training on appropriate and safe building standards
- 4: Ensuring inclusive access to shelter assistance through the targeting of especially disadvantaged groups

Food Security

Contact Information: Elena Rovaris (elena.rovaris@wfp.org)

\$98.6 million
funding requirement

Priority Actions

- 1: Ensure continued and regular access to food for the most vulnerable populations through food and cash assistance mechanisms
- 2: Protect, rehabilitate and support livelihoods for the most vulnerable by sustainably restoring, protecting and maintaining livelihood production capacities (essential crops and vegetables, livelihood assets and tools)

Health

Contact information Dr.Edwin Salvador (salvadore@who.int)

\$41.8 million
funding requirement

Priority Actions

- 1: Support the management of post-surgery patients in the 14 priority districts identified by the Ministry of Health and Population through step down facilities or temporary facilities
- 2: Revitalization of primary health care services including the management of non-communicable diseases, disabilities, mental health and injury rehabilitation through the provision of essential medicines and supplies, and rehabilitation of damaged health facilities integrating disaster risk reduction strategies
- 3: Continue life- saving maternal, newborn and child health, including antenatal, delivery and postnatal care for mothers; newborn care; routine immunization to prevent the outbreak of vaccine preventable diseases; screening and the treatment of illnesses in children; and prevention and treatment of HIV through health facilities, outreach and mobile services, all accompanied by social mobilization
- 4: Continue to provide life-saving reproductive health care services including emergency obstetric care, and supporting maternity facilities in health facilities
- 5: Strengthening surveillance systems of water and vector borne diseases including outbreak control measures

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Contact Information: Anu Gautam (apgautam@unicef.org)

\$63 million
funding requirement

Priority Actions

- 1: Continue with essential WASH supplies delivery and community mobilisation

- 2: Expansion of services in spontaneous sites for displaced people and temporary health/learning spaces/centres where coverage is not available through use of existing facilities (in non-damaged houses) and via the municipality
- 3: Put in places contingency plans and stocks in case of further displacement by the monsoon.
- 4: Complete VDC level gap analysis, combined with earthquake damage and underlying vulnerability analysis to produce ranking for most urgent needs
- 5: Continue to strengthen district level coordination by ensuring national WASH cluster secretariat and roving support is maintained

Education

Contact Information: Marian Hodgkin (nepal.edu@humanitarianresponse.info)

\$24.1 million
funding requirement

Priority Actions

- 1: Targeted girls and boys access early childhood, primary and secondary education in safe and protective learning spaces
- 2: Through quality age-appropriate learning, targeted girls and boys acquire lifesaving and disaster preparedness skills and psychosocial support to restore wellbeing and build the resilience of children and their communities

Nutrition

Contact Information: Mohammad Faisal (mfaisal@unicef.org)

\$11 million
funding requirement

Priority Actions

- 1: Optimal IYCF practices will be promoted to protect and support 80 per cent of the breastfed and non-breastfed boys and girls (0 to 23 months) and pregnant and lactating women in 14 districts
- 2: To ensure access to programmes that treat and prevent acute malnutrition to at least 50 per cent of the vulnerable population (boys and girls 6 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women and older people)
- 3: To ensure access to programmes that prevent and control micronutrient deficiencies in at least 50 per cent of the population in 14 districts



Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Contact Information: Margo Baars (mbaars@iom.int) and Suphana Sophonpanich (ssophonpanich@iom.int)

\$10.3 million

funding requirement

Priority Actions

- 1: Monitoring mobility – Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM):** The DTM is the cluster tool used to determine cross sectoral needs in displacement sites. The CCCM cluster will continue to produce site profiles, prioritizing sites for assessment based on information provided by the Government of Nepal, the number of people temporarily displaced identified within a site - prioritizing sites greater than 50 households, and site location. The DTM will identify demographic information and cross-sectorial needs for all genders and ages at the site level, flagging priority issues to the government and humanitarian actors with capacity and resources to address them. Assessments and site profiles will be complemented by additional components such as a return intention survey and a seasonal mobility survey which can facilitate a better understanding of current and anticipated needs.
- 2: Contingency planning – site identification and assessment:** During monsoon, a residual population will remain without access to their own homes and property. Landslides and other factors will likely precipitate additional movement of people seeking shelter elsewhere. If households or communities living in landslide prone areas voluntarily seek temporary relocation, and another community within the same VDC is able to act as host-community, then the CCCM cluster, in coordination with partners, will provide support. Other temporary relocation support will only be provided on a case by case basis, and in coordination with the Government of Nepal and the Humanitarian Country Team.

Protection

Contact Information: Karin Elisabet Ulin (protection.cluster2015@gmail.com)

\$13.7 million

funding requirement

Priority Actions

- 1:** Support a safe and non-discriminatory access to assistance and services such as psychosocial support and management of sexual violence, official documentation (e.g. citizenship/land certificates) of affected people, family reunification and ensure physical security through state protection mechanisms with the support of the Protection Cluster and other actors. In addition, strengthen/establish survivor-centered multisectoral services and referral systems to respond to protection concerns including GBV.
- 2:** Strengthen the system for identification, documentation, and support to vulnerable children and ensure alternative care is provided in a safe way in accordance with the best interest of the child.

- 3: Provide girls, boys, women including persons with disabilities in affected areas with safe spaces such as Child and Women Friendly Spaces, as well as life-saving information to all community members about protecting themselves from violence, abuse and exploitation.

Early Recovery

Contact Information: Dennis Curry (coord.ktm@earlyrecoverycluster.org)

\$16 million
funding requirement

Priority Actions

1: Debris Removal and Management

- Emergency debris removal and management to prepare for shelter and recovery of earthquake affected communities in Nepal (11 priority districts)
- Preservation of relics and valuable items, and safe debris management of World Heritage buildings affected by the earthquake in Nepal

2: Reconstruction of Community Infrastructures

- Rehabilitation of community based infrastructure and emergency employment for immediate livelihoods support (14 priority districts)
- Early recovery of off-farm livelihoods for earthquake affected population, enabling households to cover their immediate needs and protect/restore their livelihoods options without having to employ harmful coping strategies (2 priority districts)
- Maintenance of key roads clearing access for humanitarian assistance, basic services and livelihoods (5 priority districts)

3: Restoration of Critical Local Services

- Restoring access to essential relief and recovery services at local level through 1) provision of temporary workspaces for VDCs and municipalities; and 2) provision of basic equipment, facilities and support staff to the government offices (14 priority districts); 3) the restoration and provision of damaged and lost records on identity, and issuance of new documents.

Logistics

Contact Information: Franck Aynes (franck.aynes@wfp.org)

\$39.5 million
funding requirement

Priority Actions

- 1: Continue providing adapted transport and storage service in order to allow an uninterrupted flow of life-saving relief commodities. This will entail establishing light forward hubs for onward distribution into the most inaccessible areas facilitating a

common logistics supply chain to reach the most remote communities based above helicopter access by using experience mountaineers and porter teams.

- 2: Continue ensuring efficient coordination and information management mechanisms to avoid bottlenecks and maximise the use of available resources.

Emergency Telecommunications

Contact Information: Alf Ellefsen (nepal.etc@wfp.org)

\$2 million
funding requirement

Priority Actions:

- 1: Provision of shared internet connectivity services to the response community in four additional sites using ETC equipment.
- 2: Establishment of security communications networks in up to four additional sites for use by the response community, including UN, NGO and other humanitarian organisations.
- 3: Continued coordination of ICT activities with partner organizations, commercial actors and government authorities.
- 4: Build capacity within the technical humanitarian community to ensure sustainability of deployed services and solutions.
- 5: Ongoing collaboration with Nepali authorities and implementation of capacity building efforts to support the current emergency and build resilience for future disasters.

Coordination

Contact Information: Barbara Shenstone (shenstone@un.org)

\$3.4 million
funding requirement

Priority Actions:

- 1: Ensure a coordinated humanitarian response based on assessed needs and working in partnership with the Government of Nepal
- 2: Provide information on the humanitarian situation to ensure common situational awareness and early warning (monsoon)
- 3: Assist the Government of Nepal and Humanitarian Country Team with response planning, information management and monitoring
- 4: Support the implementation of a common service for gathering and analysing community feedback across the response, together with local partners and national authorities. It will be provide a single and easily accessible mechanism for community feedback to feed directly into strategic decision-making

ANNEXES

ANNEX I. DETAILED CLUSTER PLANS



Shelter and Non-Food Items

Contact Information: Victoria Bannon (coord1.nepal@sheltercluster.org)

\$98.3 million
funding requirement

Emergency shelter assistance such as the distribution of tarpaulins for 350,000 households, remains a priority until the end of July, particularly for those in hard to reach locations. The coming monsoon season will further hamper the pace of distribution, requiring the strengthening of temporary shelters to withstand the weather conditions as well as contributing to the self-recovery process. Durable shelter solutions, including corrugated iron sheets (CGI) and tool distribution, as well as cash, are also critical at this stage for supporting self-recovery and promoting progressive sheltering principles, and will run concurrently beyond the timeframe of this appeal, until at least December.

It is key to promote self-recovery solutions that enable displaced and non-displaced households to participate in decisions leading to the incremental restoration of their homes and, ultimately, owner-driven reconstruction practices irrespective of tenure status. To support this, a variety of self-recovery interventions are proposed: the supply of materials for roofing and framing, salvaging lumber, CGI and re-using debris and other local materials, training of skilled and unskilled labour, awareness raising in safer building practices, technical assistance, and cash-based programmes.

Shelter cluster partners will work in close coordination with other sectors including WASH, protection, logistics, education, early recovery and livelihoods, to ensure the re-establishment of safe and productive settlements, which also provide an enabling environment for those most vulnerable. Priority will be given to households that have totally destroyed or uninhabitable houses, those in hard to reach areas with limited access to construction materials and other support, and those from socially or economically disadvantaged groups with low self-recovery capacity.

Beneficiaries of shelter solutions will be identified through consultative assessment processes including focus groups that promote equitable participation of men and women of different ages, classes, gender identities and ethnicities. Shelter solutions will be designed and implemented with community participation, taking into account the needs of the most vulnerable and marginalised groups, and promote family safety including GBV mitigation approaches and child safe spaces.

The Shelter Cluster advocates for a shelter response that supports appropriate, flexible, progressive solutions to affected, vulnerable populations that contributes to their own self recovery and will provide a safer, more resilient and durable shelter. Such a response will contribute through two overlapping phases which reflect the Flash Appeal's Strategic Objectives 1 and 3 more specifically:

- Emergency Sheltering: 350,000 affected and most vulnerable households, are reached with a life-saving shelter solution; prioritizing at risk groups (including hard to reach areas) by the end of July.

- Support to Self-Recovery: 125,000 of the affected and most vulnerable households receive shelter solutions that progressively contribute and promote appropriate long-term self-recovery. This should build upon the short term objective caseload.

Priority Actions

- 1: Provision of immediate life-saving shelter and emergency non-food relief items
- 2: Provision of basic materials, tools and fixings for damaged homes, along with shelter interventions which support short and long term self-recovery approaches
- 3: Support capacity building and resilience through the provision of information, education, and communication (IEC) materials and training on appropriate and safe building standards
- 4: Ensuring inclusive access to shelter assistance through the targeting of especially disadvantaged groups

Monitoring indicators

- No./average no. of tarpaulins/tents distributed per location (urban, rural, hard to reach)
- No. of households receiving supplementary HH NFIs per location (urban, rural, hard to reach)
- No. of households receiving supplementary tools per location (urban, rural, hard to reach)
- No. of households receiving supplementary building materials
- No. of households receiving specific NFI and shelter interventions suitable for extreme winter conditions
- No. of households which have built temporary shelter
- No. of households which have commenced repair or reconstruction
- Percentage of households using "build back better" improvement measures

Supporting self-recovery shelter interventions must necessarily continue beyond this appeal timeframe and partners are encouraged to ensure that their support to self-recovery continues until reconstruction plans are finalised, financed and commenced.

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (US\$)
Shelter and Non-food items (NFIs)			
NPL-15/S-NF/80419/R	Emergency and transitional shelter assistance to earthquake-affected populations	CECI	174,648
NPL-15/S-NF/80893/R	Rehabilitation of Earthquake affected Homebased women workers of Nepal	SABAH Nepal	202,028
NPL-15/S-NF/80347/R	Emergency Shelter/NFI assistance to earthquake affected population in Nepal	HELVETAS	203,700
NPL-15/S-NF/80842/R	Emergency shelter to remote areas	SOS-A	285,000

NEPAL

NPL-15/S-NF/80865/R	"Support in emergency and temporary shelter to people affected by the earthquake	Solidarités	300,000
NPL-15/S-NF/80811/R	Technical and coordination support to Shelter and Settlements Recovery Initiatives	UN-HABITAT	317,683
NPL-15/S-NF/80780/R	Monsoon resistant shelter for unreached and remote communities: Haku, Yarsa and Thulogaun VDC in Rasuwa Districts	ASIA Onlus	423,897
NPL-15/S-NF/80347/R	Emergency Shelter/NFI assistance to earthquake affected population in Nepal	PIN	455,000
NPL-15/S-NF/80834/R	Supporting the earthquake-affected population in Thulo Sirubari, Sindhupalchok, ensuring they are provided with the means to live in safe, dignified and appropriate temporary shelter.	HELP e.V.	457,641
NPL-15/S-NF/80833/R	Distribution of NFIs, Shelter Kits and Provision of Earthquake Safer Trainings	PWJ	460,000
NPL-15/S-NF/80814/R	Salvage Recovery and Establishment of Temporary Shelter in Rasuwa and Dolakha Districts	ACT/LWF Nepal	500,000
NPL-15/S-NF/80390/R	Shelter support and assistance to fixing of the damaged houses of the displaced people.	ACT/NCA	663,000
NPL-15/S-NF/80472/R	Temporary Shelter for earthquake affected families	Lumanti	900,000
NPL-15/S-NF/80816/R	Shelter Assistance for Disaster-Affected Communities in 4 districts of Nepal (21 communities)	RI	1,060,300
NPL-15/S-NF/80808/R	"Shelter relief for self-recovery and reconstruction	AAIN	1,086,077
NPL-15/S-NF/80349/R	Emergency response to earthquake affected people in Nepal.	HI	1,120,155
NPL-15/S-NF/80885/R	Emergency assistance to earthquake affected population of Nepal through provision of urgent shelter, NFI kits and cash for work approach to cover immediate needs	ACF - France	1,200,000
NPL-15/S-NF/80257/R	Shelter Assistance to earthquake affected people of Sindhupalchowk and Nuwakot Districts	ADRA	1,245,100
NPL-15/S-NF/80836/R	Emergency shelter solutions to the earthquake affected families through community approach (ESS) project: Build Safer Shelter	Muslim Aid	1,390,000
NPL-15/S-NF/80458/R	Earthquake Relief to affected populations of Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Gorkha	Good Neighbours Inc	1,440,250
NPL-15/S-NF/80376/R	Emergency shelter solutions to earthquake affected families and promoting build back safer shelter and settlements practices in Nepal	HFHI	1,630,000
NPL-15/S-NF/80289/R	Humanitarian assistance to rural households affected by the earthquake in Nepal	Mercy Corps	1,697,708
NPL-15/S-NF/80434/R	To deliver a shelter response that supports appropriate, flexible, progressive solutions to affected, vulnerable populations that contributes to their own self recovery to provide a safer, more resilient and durable shelter	Plan	1,833,332
NPL-15/S-NF/80242/R	Emergency shelter and NFI assistance to families affected by earthquake	UNHCR	2,088,640

NPL-15/S-NF/80214/R	Emergency Shelter Assistance in Sindhupalchowk and Dhading	MEDAIR	2,405,000
NPL-15/S-NF/80442/R	Shelter assistance for 20,000 most vulnerable earthquake-affected families	CARE Nepal	2,580,000
NPL-15/S-NF/80151/R	Emergency Shelter intervention for Earthquake affected communities in Sindupalchowk, Gorkha, Sindhuli, Lamjung, Kathmandu, Bakhtapur and Lalitpur Districts in Nepal	WVI	2,965,000
NPL-15/S-NF/80417/R	Provision of emergency shelter and NFIs to Dhading and Makwanpur	TEARFUND	3,410,656
NPL-15/S-NF/80419/R	Emergency and transitional shelter assistance to earthquake-affected populations	ACTED	5,646,967
NPL-15/S-NF/80339/R	Emergency Shelter and NFIs for 15,000 households in Nuwakot, Rasuwa ,Dhading and Dolakha districts	Samaritan's Purse	5,995,000
NPL-15/S-NF/80255/R	Emergency Shelter	OXFAM GB	9,180,000
NPL-15/S-NF/80226/R	Coordinated response to life saving shelters for in situ spontaneous settlements occupied by most vulnerable households	UN-HABITAT	9,750,000
NPL-15/S-NF/80319/R	Shelter support through NFIs and training	SC	11,294,156
NPL-15/S-NF/80395/R	Provision of Emergency Shelter, Non Food Items (NFI) and shelter support to self recovery to Earthquake Affected Population in Nepal for 25,000 Vulnerable Households	IOM	23,900,000
Subtotal for Shelter and Non-food items (NFIs)			98,260,938

Food Security

Contact Information: Elena Rovaris (elena.rovaris@wfp.org)

The Food Security Cluster household assessment and the District Food Security Network meetings carried out between 10 and 21 May revealed that the earthquake severely impacted food security.

A total of 3.1 million people have been affected in 11 prioritized districts, of which 1.4 million people need food assistance. Food security has deteriorated in all the affected areas, and is particularly worrying in remote mountain areas, where close to 70 per cent of households have poor or borderline food consumption, and close to half have poor diet diversity. A major concern for both immediate and longer term food security are widespread losses of household food stocks. Food markets are now largely functional in less-affected areas and are fast recovering in the seismic belt. In remote mountain areas, however, markets remain mostly closed or difficult to access for both suppliers and households, due to destroyed roads or risks of landslides. The upcoming monsoon is likely to exacerbate market access constraints in these areas.

In addition to this, the earthquake resulted in a significant loss of standing crops: wheat, barley and potato (close to harvest in higher altitude areas) and maize (newly planted in lower altitude areas). There is also a risk

\$98.6 million
funding requirement

of further crop losses due to reduced inputs both in terms of agricultural labour and use of fertilizers (from households' lost stocks or limited access) and lack of irrigation; as well as post-harvest losses due to inadequate storage.

Losses of stored cereals and seeds are high, especially for rice, maize (higher altitude), potato and millet which were still to be planted for the summer season. In particular, over 55 per cent of households in six districts (Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Dhading, Gorkha, Rasuwa and Dolakha) reported having lost over 75 per cent of their rice seeds. Livestock losses appear to be minimal for cattle and small animals, but significant for poultry with up to 20 per cent loss in Sindhupalchowk and Rasuwa. There is a risk of further livestock mortality due to injuries, diseases, and poor health conditions due to lack of shelter and under-nutrition.

Approximately 236,000 farming households are estimated to be affected in six districts (Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Dhading, Gorkha, Rasuwa and Dolakha). Seeds, fertilizers and irrigation are the most urgent needs for both the summer cropping season starting from June to July and to prepare for the winter cropping season starting in October, while shelter, feed and veterinary services are required to prevent livestock mortality and further loss of animal production. Good opportunities also exist to restore and further develop kitchen gardens destroyed in the collapse of houses, through provision of seeds and inputs.

Priority Actions

- 1:** Ensure continued and regular access to food for the most vulnerable populations through food and cash assistance mechanisms
- 2:** Protect, rehabilitate and support livelihoods for the most vulnerable by sustainably restoring, protecting and maintaining livelihood production capacities (essential crops and vegetables, livelihood assets and tools)

Monitoring indicators and targets

- No. of people reached with food and conditional/unconditional cash transfers (Target: 1.4 million people)
- No. of people benefitting from livelihoods inputs (Target: 220,000 households or about 1 million people)

Cluster partners will ensure that the most vulnerable and worst affected by the earthquake are able to draw upon food and cash assistance even beyond the monsoon season, to prevent them from resorting to negative coping strategies, and until they can rely on the autumn harvest (October/November). It will also contribute to provide beneficiaries with breathing space to begin to rebuild their homes, livelihoods and community infrastructure, before the winter season begins in late November.

Partners will also lay the basis for sustained recovery by stabilizing farm household livelihoods. This includes replenishment of lost seed stocks as well as tools. Kitchen gardens will be restored through improved access to vegetable seeds and technical support for reducing labour requirements. Light livelihood infrastructure such as livestock shelters, chilling centers, seed stores and processing plants will facilitate the resumption of agriculture livelihoods. Emphasis will also be given to reducing vulnerability to existing hazards, the most important being reported as landslides and drought.

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (US\$)
Food Security			
NPL-15/ER/80806/R	Food Assistance to the earthquake affected vulnerable groups with special focus of Older people (men & women) and Persons with disabilities (men and women) in District Nuwakot	HelpAge	376,500
NPL-15/F/80805/R	Food Assistance to earthquake affected families of Sindhupalchowk, and Dolakha districts	ACT/LWF Nepal	408,453
NPL-15/F/80800/R	"Supporting food security and agricultural stabilisation for earthquake-affected populations in Nepal	OXFAM GB	908,000
NPL-15/ER/80845/R	Sustainable food security support to earthquake affected households in Nepal, through the provision of food and agricultural inputs	ACTED	910,000
NPL-15/F/80396/R	Emergency food assistance provision for food insecure earthquake affected populations	SC	1,788,500
NPL-15/ER/80802/R	Food security relief to the earthquake affected population through multi purpose cash intervention in Nuwakot and Rasuwa districts	ACF - France	2,000,000
NPL-15/F/80407/R	Addressing the immediate food security needs of 10,000 earthquake-affected households in Dadhing, Gorkha, and Sindupalchowk Districts, Nepal	CARE Nepal	3,000,000
NPL-15/ER/80818/R	Emergency food and livelihood assistance for early recovery and nutritional support for vulnerable earthquake affected people in, Gorkha, Sindupalchowk, Sindhuli, Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bakthapur Districts	WVI	3,348,000
NPL-15/A/80317/R	Emergency assistance to re-establish agricultural-based livelihoods of vulnerable earthquake-affected smallholder farmers in the six most affected districts in Nepal	FAO	23,400,000
NPL-15/F/80268/R	Emergency Food Assistance to Earthquake Affected Populations	WFP	62,500,000
Subtotal for Food Security			98,639,453

Health

Contact information Dr.Edwin Salvador (salvadore@who.int)

A total of 1,023 health facilities were damaged in the 14 priority districts (Sindhupalchowk, Kathmandu, Nuwakot, Dhading, Rasuwa, Gorkha, Kavre, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Dolakha, Makwanpur, Ramechhap, Okhaldhunga and Sindhuli) identified by the Ministry of Health and Population. From the second earthquake of 12 May, Lamjung has been identified as an additional priority district. To date, 103,686 people have been treated, with 16,808 requiring admissions with 443 patients referred for further health case management. A total of 103 foreign and

\$41.8 million
funding requirement

national teams have been providing health care services in the affected districts since the start of the earthquake. Some remote VDCs in Sindhupalchok, Dolakha and Gorkha remain inaccessible to medical teams.

With the arrival of the monsoon season, surveillance mechanisms for communicable diseases in the health facilities need to be strengthened. The focus for cluster partners is shifting from acute care to post-surgery rehabilitation and management of patients and mental health and psychosocial support. Revitalization of health care services including the rehabilitation of birthing centers is essential. Three sub-clusters have been established under the Health Cluster to address specific health needs: Injury Rehabilitation, Reproductive Health and Mental Health.

Priority Actions

- 1:** Support the management of post-surgery patients in the 14 priority districts identified by the Ministry of Health and Population through step down facilities or temporary facilities
- 2:** Revitalization of primary health care services including the management of non-communicable diseases, disabilities, mental health and injury rehabilitation through the provision of essential medicines and supplies, and rehabilitation of damaged health facilities integrating disaster risk reduction strategies
- 3:** Continue life- saving maternal, newborn and child health, including antenatal, delivery and postnatal care for mothers; newborn care; routine immunization to prevent the outbreak of vaccine preventable diseases; screening and the treatment of illnesses in children; and prevention and treatment of HIV through health facilities, outreach and mobile services, all accompanied by social mobilization
- 4:** Continue to provide life-saving reproductive health care services including emergency obstetric care, and supporting maternity facilities in health facilities
- 5:** Strengthening surveillance systems of water and vector borne diseases including outbreak control measures

Monitoring indicators and targets

- *Provision of clinical services:* % of skilled birth attendants attended deliveries as % of expected pregnancy (Target: 65%)
- *Provision of public health services:* proportion of partners submitting daily surveillance reports (Target: 90%)
- *Health Logistics and Coordination:* % of affected VDCs covered by health cluster partners (Target: 75%)
- *Provision of essential health services:* % of damaged health care facilities that have resumed essential services (Target: 70%)

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (US\$)
Health			
NPL-15/H/80423/R	Minimum Initial Service Package on Reproductive Health to 23,625 women, men, newborns	CARE Nepal	175,000
NPL-15/H/80355/R	Maternal and child health service support to disaster affected children, pregnant women and lactating mothers	Plan	436,423
NPL-15/H/80321/R	Support to the Ministry of Health and Population with health supplies and capacity building	WVI	590,000
NPL-15/H/80389/R	Emergency response to earthquake affected persons in Nepal with a focus on injured persons.	HI	666,063
NPL-15/H/80213/R	Health Response for Nepal Earthquake	SC	1,250,000
NPL-15/H/80372/R	"Assisted Referral and Discharge, Public Health in Camps and Psycho-social Support for IDPs affected by Nepal Earthquake	IOM	2,200,000
NPL-15/H/80267/R	Provision of quality medical care to communities highly affected by the earthquake	Americares	2,966,288
NPL-15/H/80280/R	Ensuring lifesaving sexual reproductive health services (SRH) in earthquake affected districts	UNFPA	6,420,000
NPL-15/H/80462/R	Addressing health needs in the earthquake affected population	WHO	11,621,200
NPL-15/H/80258/R	Equitable emergency and life saving primary health care services for mothers,newborns and children	UNICEF	15,498,000
Subtotal for Health			41,822,974

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Contact Information: Anu Gautam (apgautam@unicef.org)

\$63 million
funding requirement

From mid-May more detailed district and VDC assessments were undertaken led by the Department of Water Supply and Sewage supported by cluster partners. The assessments revealed that there is considerably less water system and less toilet damage than private house damage.

While some areas have not been accessed, more reliable data indicate that 1,138,565 people are water affected and 1,049,859 people require sanitation services. In addition, 546,966 households (approximately 3 million people) require hygiene assistance.

To date, cluster partners have provided WASH services in spontaneous sites for people temporarily displaced by the earthquake and communities. As of 20 May, 960,093 people received emergency water interventions, 10,702 people received sustained water interventions, 43,316 people provided with sanitation facilities and 287,982 people were supplied with hygiene kits.

Priority Actions

- 1: Continue with essential WASH supplies delivery and community mobilisation
- 2: Expansion of services in spontaneous sites for displaced people and temporary health/learning spaces/centres where coverage is not available through use of existing facilities (in non-damaged houses) and via the municipality
- 3: Put in places contingency plans and stocks in case of further displacement by the monsoon.
- 4: Complete VDC level gap analysis, combined with earthquake damage and underlying vulnerability analysis to produce ranking for most urgent needs
- 5: Continue to strengthen district level coordination by ensuring national WASH cluster secretariat and roving support is maintained

Monitoring indicators and targets

- No. of women, men, girls, and boys served by temporary or sustained safe water assistance (Target: 1.1 million)
- No. of women, men, girls, and boys served with access to temporary latrines or toilets (Target: 1 million)
- No. of women, men, girls, boys receiving hygiene promotion/hygiene materials (Target: 3 million)

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (US\$)
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)			
NPL-15/WS/80866/R	Sanitation facilities for hard to reach communities in Rasuwa district	ASIA Onlus	132,132
NPL-15/WS/80453/R	WASH Assistance for Vulnerable Earthquake-affected Communities in Nepal	BBC Media Action	200,000
NPL-15/WS/80862/R	Support in emergency water, sanitation and hygiene and to people affected by the earthquake	Solidarités	220,000
NPL-15/WS/80341/R	Provision of emergency WASH relief to earthquake-affected populations in Nepal	CECI	250,000
NPL-15/WS/80439/R	Provision of emergency water, sanitation and hygiene support in Makwanpur	TEARFUND	253,439
NPL-15/WS/80371/R	Mission East - Emergency WASH in Sindhupalchok District, Nepal (9 VDCs)	ME	323,094
NPL-15/WS/80945/R	Improvement of WASH facilities in earth quake affected primary health care facilities	WHO	465,000
NPL-15/WS/80325/R	"Comprehensive WASH response in the earthquake effected community in Dhading, Gorkha, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts	ACT/DCA	478,497
NPL-15/WS/80313/R	" Coordination of WASH Cluster partners life saving activities for earthquake affected	UNICEF	500,000

	population, especially women, children and most vulnerable in Nepal		
NPL-15/WS/80341/R	Provision of emergency WASH relief to earthquake-affected populations in Nepal	ACTED	550,000
NPL-15/WS/80453/R	WASH Assistance for Vulnerable Earthquake-affected Communities in Nepal	RI	600,000
NPL-15/WS/80256/R	Comprehensive emergency WASH intervention for Nepal Earthquake	CW	650,000
NPL-15/WS/80342/R	Emergency WASH assistance to earthquake affected population in Nepal	PIN	689,000
NPL-15/WS/80370/R	Emergency assistance and early recovery to earthquake affected population in Nuwakot, Rasuwa and Ramechhap through provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	ACF - France	1,000,000
NPL-15/WS/80422/R	Meeting Urgent Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Needs among Earthquake Affected Communities in Nepal	Plan	1,009,200
NPL-15/WS/80436/R	Addressing WASH Needs of 10,000 Earthquake-affected Households in Kavrepalanchok and Dhading Districts	ADRA	1,049,100
NPL-15/WS/80874/R	WASH Emergency Response in 6 VDCs of Kavre district	KIRDARC	1,050,000
NPL-15/WS/80296/R	Emergency WASH Services for Earthquake-Affected People in Sindhupalchowk Gorkha, Sindhuli, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Batakhpur, Lamjung Districts	WVI	1,965,000
NPL-15/WS/80387/R	Child-focused emergency WASH response to Nepal earthquake	SC	2,962,500
NPL-15/WS/80432/R	Emergency WASH Support for 100,000 Most Vulnerable People in Four Districts	CARE Nepal	3,000,000
NPL-15/WS/80325/R	"Comprehensive WASH response in the earthquake affected community in Dhading, Gorkha, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts	ACT/NCA	3,008,013
NPL-15/WS/80405/R	Nepal Earthquake Rapid WASH Response in Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Dhading and Dolokha districts	Samaritan's Purse	4,308,424
NPL-15/WS/80250/R	Oxfam WASH Earthquake Response	OXFAM GB	4,873,772
NPL-15/WS/80448/R	"Immediate life saving WASH support to affected population of Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk and Bhaktapur	UN-HABITAT	8,518,375
NPL-15/WS/80290/R	"Provide life saving emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene services for earthquake affected population, especially women and children in Nepal	UNICEF	24,930,000
Subtotal for WASH			62,985,546

Education

Contact Information: Marian Hodgkin (nepal.edu@humanitarianresponse.info)

\$24.1 million
funding requirement

Education response has focused on meeting the protection and educational needs of children aged-3 to 18 in the affected areas through the provision of: 1) structural assessment of schools to determine damage and designate them safe or unsafe; 2) temporary learning spaces for the most affected children to ensure children are in a safe place, can access gender-sensitive WASH facilities and protection services and are provided with structure, stability and hope; 3) essential education-in-emergencies supplies to support teaching and learning activities and recreational opportunities to ensure children continue their education and recover from the stress and disruption caused by the earthquakes; and 4) training for teachers and facilitators on psychosocial support and life-saving messages relating to disaster preparedness, protection, sanitation and hygiene promotion, nutrition and health.

To date, Education and Child Protection actors have worked together to establish 137 Temporary Learning Centres (TLCs) and Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in 16 districts, 94 teachers and facilitators oriented on psychosocial support and lifesaving messages and Master Trainings of Trainers are ongoing. A total of 1,231 schools have been structurally assessed and more than 100 teams of structural engineers are working across the affected districts to gather electronic data on level of damage and designate classrooms safe and unsafe.

Priority Actions

- 1:** Targeted girls and boys access early childhood, primary and secondary education in safe and protective learning spaces
- 2:** Through quality age-appropriate learning, targeted girls and boys acquire lifesaving and disaster preparedness skills and psychosocial support to restore wellbeing and build the resilience of children and their communities

Monitoring indicators and targets

- No. of children benefiting from Emergency Early Childhood Development Kits (Target: 250,000 children)
- No. of children benefiting from emergency school kits (Target: 750,000 children)
- No. of teachers trained on appropriate psychosocial support and lifesaving messages (Target: 19,000 teachers)
- No. of TLCs established (Target: 4,668 TLCs)
- No. of children accessing TLCs (Target: 470,000 children)
- Percentage of TLCs with appropriate WASH facilities (Target: 100%)

To achieve these, the Cluster has to collectively strengthen and scale up the ongoing response. The number of partners in the Cluster has increased, with a total of 18 participating in the appeal, and 55 participating in

national and district coordination. The Cluster will also mobilize and coordinate at the community level to ensure actors such as school management committees and VDCs are engaged to support the provision of education activities, including through cash-for-work when appropriate.

The Cluster response will work cross-sectorally to provide safe spaces for children. From the onset of the emergency, the education response has been fully integrated with child protection activities. CFS and TLCs offer protection, as children are provided with psychosocial support and lifesaving and disaster preparedness messages that strengthen critical survival skills and resilience, particularly for disadvantaged groups. TLCs also serve as an entry point for the provision of essential support by other clusters like WASH, health and nutrition.

Evidence shows that children who are out of school for prolonged periods of time after a disaster are increasingly less likely to ever return to the classroom. The education response in the immediate relief phase is necessary to ensure children are able to access safe spaces and continue their education in anticipation of plans to build back better in the recovery and reconstruction phase.

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (US\$)
Education			
NPL-15/E/80424/R	Community mobilization to provide education in emergencies in earthquake affected districts	Epages	14,000
NPL-15/E/80875/R	Back to school - Provision of protective emergency education for earthquake affected children in 4 VDCs of Makwanpur District	CCS Italia onlus	25,000
NPL-15/E/80424/R	Community mobilization to provide education in emergencies in earthquake affected districts	NCE-N	40,810
NPL-15/E/80367/R	Provision of protective emergency education for earthquake affected children in Sindhupalchok, Kavre, Kathmandu and Rasuwa Districts	ASIA Onlus	63,600
NPL-15/E/80367/R	Provision of protective emergency education for earthquake affected children in Sindhupalchok, Kavre, Kathmandu and Rasuwa Districts	WeWorld	97,920
NPL-15/E/80796/R	Continuing education for earthquake affected children in Nuwakot District	ADRA	151,645
NPL-15/E/80827/R	Education support to affected children of Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Gorkha	Good Neighbours Inc	160,660
NPL-15/E/80399/R	Protective emergency education of children in 12 most-affected VDC of Nuwakot and Makwanpur districts	APE	168,370
NPL-15/E/80790/R	"Continuing education and ensuring childrens safety in Kavre, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa and Dolakha	AAIN	216,589
NPL-15/E/80359/R	Emergency education and psychosocial support for children aged 3-18 years in 16 VDCS, Kavre, Dhading and Lamjung districts	VSO	238,294
NPL-15/E/80803/R	Provision of protective emergency education for earthquake affected children in Gorkha,	WVI	300,513

	Sindhupalchowk, Bhaktapur and Sindhuli Districts in Nepal		
NPL-15/E/80385/R	Providing immediate psychosocial support to parents and community members through CLCs, in reestablishment of learning environment for children affected by the earthquake in Nepal	UNESCO	570,000
NPL-15/E/80887/R	Himalayan Trust: Support for Temporary Learning Centres in sixty schools in Solukhumbu in the VDCs of Khumjung, Namche Chaurikharka, Kharikhola, Taksindu, Junbesi and Salleri.	HTN	577,000
NPL-15/E/80380/R	Provision of protective emergency education for earthquake affected children in Ramechhap, Sindhuli and Makwanpur	RDN	1,081,919
NPL-15/E/80786/R	Quality education and psychosocial support to earthquake affected school children and adolescent in Nepal	ACT/FCA	1,200,000
NPL-15/E/80446/R	Ensuring right to education for children in two of the most affected districts through assessment and establishing safe spaces for learning	NSET	1,255,004
NPL-15/E/80279/R	Provision of protective emergency education for earthquake affected children in Dhading District	WE	1,617,788
NPL-15/E/80315/R	Protective emergency education for children affected by the Nepal earthquake in Dolakha, Sindhuli, Sindhupalchok and Makwanpur	Plan	2,144,960
NPL-15/E/80329/R	Supporting Education in Emergencies for earthquake affected children in Nepal	SC	2,665,000
NPL-15/E/80418/R	Provision of Education in Emergencies to Earthquake-Affected Children in Nepal	UNICEF	11,475,000
Subtotal for Education			24,064,072

Nutrition

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To ensure that the nutritional status of the affected people do not deteriorate, the Cluster has to-date provided supplies to treat over 3,000 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), provided over 10,000 children (Target: 126,000) with micronutrient powders. Mass nutrition screening is ongoing. Approximately 11,000 children have been screened for acute malnutrition through 33 Outpatient Therapeutic Programmes. Over 10,500 mothers have received breastfeeding counseling and about 1,000 group counseling sessions were held. Optimal breastfeeding messages were broadcasted through Radio Nepal and 111 local stations reaching over 350,000 families. Nutrition activities (both preventive and curative) targeting children aged-5 years or less have started with support from the Government of Nepal and partners. During the five month period of the appeal, the Cluster aims to target 323,200 out of 404,000 children under age 5 and 185,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW). The activities will range from providing life-saving

\$11 million
funding requirement

services to treat SAM of children (boys and girls) and moderately acute malnourished children (boys and girls) along with micronutrient supplementations and life-saving key Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) messages to mothers and caregivers of children aged-5 years or less.

Priority Actions

- 1:** Optimal IYCF practices will be promoted to protect and support 80 per cent of the breastfed and non-breastfed boys and girls (0 to 23 months) and pregnant and lactating women in 14 districts
- 2:** To ensure access to programmes that treat and prevent acute malnutrition to at least 50 per cent of the vulnerable population (boys and girls 6 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women and older people)
- 3:** To ensure access to programmes that prevent and control micronutrient deficiencies in at least 50 per cent of the population in 14 districts

Monitoring indicators and targets

- Exclusive breastfeeding rates in boys and girls (0 to 5 months) are maintained at pre-crisis level (Target: >60%)
- Proportion of boys and girls (6 to 23 months) receive food from four or more food groups per day (Target: >50%)
- Proportion of acutely malnourished boys and girls (6 to 59 months) that have access to treatment (Target: >70%)
- Proportion of acutely malnourished (Global Acute Malnutrition) boys and girls (6 to 59 months) admitted and recovered (Target: >70%)
- Proportion of children (6 to 59 months) in affected districts receiving micronutrients supplementation services (Target: >70%)
- Proportion of PLWs in affected districts receiving micronutrients supplementation services (Target: >70%)

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (US\$)
Nutrition			
NPL-15/H/80787/R	Provision of emergency nutrition support to women and children under 59 months for 6 earthquake affected districts of Nepal (Gorkha, Sindhupalchowk, Sindhuli, Kathmandu, and Bakthapur)	WVI	189,755
NPL-15/H/80326/R	Nutrition Cluster Coordination and Information Management	UNICEF	500,000
NPL-15/H/80208/R	Nutrition emergency response to the earthquake affected population. Contribution in reducing mortality and morbidity in children under 5 and	SC	750,000

	PLW related to acute malnutrition and suboptimal Infant and Young Children Feeding practices.		
NPL-15/H/80394/R	Roll out of CMAM implementation in three of the most earthquake affected districts in Nepal	ACF - France	875,000
NPL-15/H/80197/R	Prevention of acute malnutrition in children and pregnant and lactating women	WFP	2,403,000
NPL-15/H/80305/R	Comprehensive Emergency Nutrition Response for Children and Mothers	UNICEF	6,299,000
Subtotal for Nutrition			11,016,755

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Contact Information: Margo Baars (mbaars@iom.int) and Suphana Sophonpanich (ssophonpanich@iom.int)

\$10.3 million
funding requirement

The aim of the CCCM cluster is to ensure that affected people living in temporary sites are provided support that promotes protection, dignity, well-being and a timely return to normality.

Objectives

- Support the Government of Nepal in site management, ensuring international standards and CCCM principles are preserved.
- Continue to identify need and ensure adequate support is provided to populations temporarily displaced by the earthquake. Intervention design and modalities will take into consideration the varied needs and gaps of the affected population including men, women, boys, and girls, the elderly, people with disabilities, and those from both rural and urban (renters versus owners) areas in order to tailor support to reduce vulnerability and length of displacement.
- Ensure preparedness in advance of the monsoon season and subsequent winter through identification of viable sites, coordination with other clusters, assessment of risks, and improvement costs.

Priority Actions

- 1: Monitoring mobility – Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM):** The DTM is the cluster tool used to determine cross sectoral needs in displacement sites. The CCCM cluster will continue to produce site profiles, prioritizing sites for assessment based on information provided by the Government of Nepal, the number of people temporarily displaced identified within a site - prioritizing sites greater than 50 households, and site location. Within Kathmandu Valley, there are currently 24 sites recorded as housing over 50 households each. The DTM will then identify demographic information and cross-sectorial needs for all genders and ages at the site level, flagging priority issues to the government and humanitarian actors with capacity and resources to address them. So far DTM has covered a majority of the priority districts and will repeat assessments on a monthly basis, along with additional locations as required.

Assessments and site profiles will be complemented by additional components such as a return intention survey and a seasonal mobility survey which can facilitate a better understanding of current and anticipated needs.

- 2: Contingency planning – site identification and assessment:** During monsoon, a residual population will remain without access to their own homes and property. Landslides and other factors will likely precipitate additional movement of people seeking shelter elsewhere. As of late May, however, the figures associated with this type of displacement are not yet known. If households or communities living in landslide prone areas voluntarily seek temporary relocation, and another community within the same VDC is able to act as host-community, then the CCCM cluster, in coordination with partners, will provide support. Other temporary relocation support will only be provided on a case by case basis, and in coordination with the Government of Nepal and the Humanitarian Country Team.

Sites where significant numbers of people are living will need varying degrees of preparedness and site improvement works. With consideration for the upcoming monsoon, the focus of this work will be specifically on wind-resistance and adequate drainage. A limited number of viable sites are being identified and assessed by site planners and engineers to understand the extent and cost of required improvements. This is to ensure that, should they be required for habitation, the risk for loss of shelter, dignity, basic living conditions, and lives due to the spread of epidemics is minimized. This contingency planning will enable a rapid response from the CCCM Cluster when a demand-driven context exists and this plan will be put into action in coordination with the Government of Nepal and other key clusters.

In existing sites, basic improvements will continue where appropriate. This may include installation of solar lighting, cash-for-work activities to ensure adequate draining, ensuring adequate security coverage, and others as needed. Basic coordination will also be reinforced on a case-by-case basis.

Monitoring indicators and targets

- No. of people in priority sites of over 50 households whose needs are identified and monitored by DTM (Target : 400,000)
- Percentage of priority sites of over 50 households with representative management/facilitation structures (Target: 60% of sites identified by DTM)
- Percentage of priority sites where specific services are in place for vulnerable groups (Target: 60% of sites identified by DTM)
- No. of contingency locations assessed for suitability, with recommendations for engineering works and improvements that would be required to ensure viability in monsoon (Target: 70 sites across 14 districts)

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (US\$)
Camp Coordination and Camp Management			
NPL-15/CSS/80388/R	District information and site management hubs to support earthquake affected populations in Nepal	CECI	70,000
NPL-15/CSS/80378/R	Settlement site assessments and implementation of risk mitigation measures	UNOPS	470,000
NPL-15/CSS/80388/R	District information and site management hubs to support earthquake affected populations in Nepal	ACTED	786,856
NPL-15/CSS/80383/R	"Camp Coordination and Camp Management for Earthquake-Displaced Persons in Nepal	IOM	9,000,000
Subtotal for CCCM			10,326,856

Protection

Contact Information: Karin Elisabet Ulin (protection.cluster2015@gmail.com)

\$13.7 million
funding requirement

Objective

- Protection needs of persons affected by the earthquake are addressed, with specific attention to those with special needs, including women, children, elderly, persons with disabilities, and with special attention to the needs of marginalized groups irrespective of caste, ethnicity and religion.

Vulnerable groups, such as women, children, disabled, elderly and ethnic minorities remain at higher risks to be excluded if their specific needs are not addressed as priority. Ensuring their access to life saving supplies and a protective environment will also reduce their vulnerability to risks of violence, abuse and exploitation.

Integrating a rights-based approach in response and recovery efforts will pave the way for a more sustainable post-crisis recovery. Addressing the lack and loss of official documents will facilitate this process. Issues relating to relocation and housing, land rights, and property are emerging in affected areas that are prone to landslides, while the upcoming monsoon season will only exacerbate this situation. In addition, the risks of GBV including trafficking are high, which is why enhancing the referral mechanisms as well as responding to and preventing family separation are priorities for the Cluster.

Priority Actions

- Support a safe and non-discriminatory access to assistance and services such as psychosocial support and management of sexual violence, official documentation (e.g. citizenship/land certificates) of affected people, family reunification and ensure physical security through state protection mechanisms with the support of the Protection Cluster and other actors. In addition, strengthen/establish survivor-centered multisectoral services and referral systems to respond to protection concerns including GBV.

- 2: Strengthen the system for identification, documentation, and support to vulnerable children and ensure alternative care is provided in a safe way in accordance with the best interest of the child.
- 3: Provide girls, boys, women including persons with disabilities in affected areas with safe spaces such as Child and Women Friendly Spaces, as well as life-saving information to all community members about protecting themselves from violence, abuse and exploitation.

Monitoring indicators

- No. of people accessing multi-sectoral services and referral systems in response to gender-based violence; and reached through strengthened community-based mechanism for prevention and response to gender-based violence.
- No. of people reached through direct support such as psychosocial services, child friendly spaces, reunification of children with families; and number of people reached through indirect support such as lifesaving messages and system building.
- No. of people reached through strengthened protection mechanisms and access to services such as legal aid, support with official documentation and land issues, missing people, monitoring and response of protection concerns (such as discrimination and other protection concerns), and other protection services.

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (US\$)
Protection			
NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80391/R	Reducing SGBV in Crisis through Holistic approach in the Valley and affected districts	WHR	18,400
NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80406/R	protecting women survivors from gender-based violence during emergency phase of Nepal earthquake	WOREC	23,600
NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80449/R	Support to traumatized children in Nepal	WCDO	70,000
NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80444/R	Improved psychosocial wellbeing of earthquake affected communities in Makwanpur	TEARFUND	97,030
NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80353/R	Emergency protection of children and women in 12 most affected VDC of Nuwakot and Makwanpur	APE	183,080
NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80243/R	Protection monitoring, legal and psychosocial support to people affected by earthquake	UNHCR	235,400
NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80239/R	OHCHR Support for the protection response to the Nepal earthquake	OHCHR	292,661
NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80467/R	Emergency response to earthquake most vulnerable persons in Nepal	HI	300,000
NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80408/R	Emergency Protection Monitoring and Life Saving Actions to Reduce Risk of Exploitation of Vulnerable IDPs	IOM	300,010
NPL-15/H/80398/R	Psychosocial counselling and assistance in Kathmandu Valley, Lalitpur and Nuwakot districts	ACF - France	400,000

	through mobile psychosocial support teams, in hospitals, in schools and safe spaces for mother and child		
NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80298/R	GBV Risk mitigation and supporting vulnerable women and girls at risk	CARE Nepal	500,000
NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80207/R	Provide Psychosocial and Protective Support to Children Affected by the Earthquake.	SC	500,000
NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80393/R	Provision of psychosocial support for children and creating a protective environment for children ages 3 to 18 for 6 earthquake affected districts of Nepal (Sindhupalchowk, Gorkha, Sindhuli, Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur)	WVI	565,934
NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80281/R	Protecting vulnerable populations affected by the Nepal Earthquake, especially girls, boys and women, from violence and gender based violence and addressing psychosocial needs (4 districts)	Plan	699,400
NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80373/R	Creation of multipurpose safe spaces for crisis affected women to provide essential NFI items and access to life-saving and recovery services	UN Women	1,500,000
NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80350/R	Prevention and response to protect children in affected areas.	UNICEF	3,300,000
NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80374/R	Life-saving GBV response through multi-sectoral services and protection of vulnerable women and girls	UNFPA	4,729,400
Subtotal for Protection			13,714,915

Early Recovery

Contact Information: Dennis Curry (coord.ktm@earlyrecoverycluster.org)

Three key early recovery priorities have been identified by the Cluster under the leadership of the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD).

\$16 million
funding requirement

- 1) Debris Management:** An estimated of 40 million cubic metres of debris need to be managed.
- 2) Reconstruction of Community Infrastructures:** Initial assessments indicate that affected communities lost significant livelihood assets such as small irrigation structures, existing renewable energy sources, community feeder roads, seed stores, market centres and cooperative offices.
- 3) Restoration of Critical Local Services:** In 629 VDCs and 41 municipalities in the 14 most affected districts, 244 government buildings have initially been reported destroyed or severely damaged. Many households are estimated to have lost essential documentation, and without offices to replace these, their access to services and emergency relief is severely limited.

Emergency livelihood and economic recovery has been identified as a cross cutting issues to be revived, since both on- and off-farm livelihoods are disrupted and/or destroyed. The Cluster aims to target 2 million people in need.

MoFALD has dispatched additional high-level staff and social mobilizers to affected districts and to VDCs to boost coordination capacity for the response. Debris management pilots have been initiated targeting both household and critical government infrastructure, while guidance on safe demolition has been circulated with a first dissemination of 100,000 leaflets. Guidelines on cash-for-work and cash grants are being finalized.

In the remaining months of the appeal, a phased approach will be undertaken. Debris management will be linked to shelter solutions at the household level, and built upon with economic empowerment support focused on community infrastructure. To promote recovery of local governance, damaged government offices will be cleared, supported with temporary office and communications capacity, and provided with technical support to reestablish critical public services including reissuing documentation.

Priority Actions

1: Debris Removal and Management

- Emergency debris removal and management to prepare for shelter and recovery of earthquake affected communities in Nepal (11 priority districts)
- Preservation of relics and valuable items, and safe debris management of World Heritage buildings affected by the earthquake in Nepal

2: Reconstruction of Community Infrastructures

- Rehabilitation of community based infrastructure and emergency employment for immediate livelihoods support (14 priority districts)
- Early recovery of off-farm livelihoods for earthquake affected population, enabling households to cover their immediate needs and protect/restore their livelihoods options without having to employ harmful coping strategies (2 priority districts)
- Maintenance of key roads clearing access for humanitarian assistance, basic services and livelihoods (5 priority districts)

3: Restoration of Critical Local Services

- Restoring access to essential relief and recovery services at local level through 1) provision of temporary workspaces for VDCs and municipalities; and 2) provision of basic equipment, facilities and support staff to the government offices (14 priority districts); 3) the restoration and provision of damaged and lost records on identity, and issuance of new documents.

Monitoring indicators and targets

- No. of households benefitted from rubble debris removal (Target: 35,000)

NEPAL

- No. of households benefitted from the rehabilitated community infrastructure (Target: 400,000)
- No. of women and men employed on a temporary basis to support debris management (Target: 85,000)
- No. of working days (men and women) of short-term employment created through the community infrastructure rehabilitation activities' (Target: 250,000)
- No. of women and men supported with livelihood assets (Target: 20,400)
- No. of access routes opened and maintained in five districts (Target: 20)
- Percentage of cultural monuments inventoried, fenced, guarded and protected (Target: 30%)
- No. of local government offices restored and functional to deliver basic services (Target: 109)

Additional funding is critical to expand the clearance of debris, restore road networks, expand emergency employment and restore critical local services. Without this relief and recovery efforts will be slowed, leaving the most disadvantaged and weakest without any support.

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (US\$)
Early Recovery			
NPL-15/ER/80460/R	Preservation of relics and valuable items, and safe debris management of World Heritage buildings affected by the earthquake in Nepal	UNDP	50,000
NPL-15/ER/80454/R	Rehabilitation of community based infrastructure and emergency employment for immediate livelihoods support	DWR	150,000
NPL-15/ER/80420/R	"Market support to small, medium and large traders	SC	172,500
NPL-15/ER/80457/R	Safe Emergency Debris Removal and Management to prepare for shelter and recovery of earthquake affected communities in Nepal	ACT/DCA	300,000
NPL-15/ER/80457/R	Safe Emergency Debris Removal and Management to prepare for shelter and recovery of earthquake affected communities in Nepal	DWR	300,000
NPL-15/ER/80454/R	Rehabilitation of community based infrastructure and emergency employment for immediate livelihoods support	SC	300,000
NPL-15/ER/80457/R	Safe Emergency Debris Removal and Management to prepare for shelter and recovery of earthquake affected communities in Nepal	ACTED	312,500
NPL-15/ER/80457/R	Safe Emergency Debris Removal and Management to prepare for shelter and recovery of earthquake affected communities in Nepal	CW	312,500
NPL-15/ER/80457/R	Safe Emergency Debris Removal and Management to prepare for shelter and recovery of earthquake affected communities in Nepal	PIN	312,500
NPL-15/ER/80460/R	Preservation of relics and valuable items, and safe debris management of World Heritage buildings affected by the earthquake in Nepal	UNESCO	350,000

NPL-15/ER/80454/R	Rehabilitation of community based infrastructure and emergency employment for immediate livelihoods support	CARE Nepal	490,000
NPL-15/ER/80454/R	Rehabilitation of community based infrastructure and emergency employment for immediate livelihoods support	RI	490,000
NPL-15/ER/80871/R	Clearing access for humanitarian, basic services and livelihoods	UNOPS	500,000
NPL-15/ER/80450/R	Restoring Access to Key Public Services in the Affected Areas	UNCDF	558,400
NPL-15/ER/80454/R	Rehabilitation of community based infrastructure and emergency employment for immediate livelihoods support	ILO	700,000
NPL-15/ER/80454/R	Rehabilitation of community based infrastructure and emergency employment for immediate livelihoods support	UN-HABITAT	1,050,000
NPL-15/ER/80450/R	Restoring Access to Key Public Services in the Affected Areas	UNDP	1,256,400
NPL-15/ER/80457/R	Safe Emergency Debris Removal and Management to prepare for shelter and recovery of earthquake affected communities in Nepal	RI	1,360,000
NPL-15/ER/80457/R	Safe Emergency Debris Removal and Management to prepare for shelter and recovery of earthquake affected communities in Nepal	CARE Nepal	1,500,000
NPL-15/ER/80457/R	Safe Emergency Debris Removal and Management to prepare for shelter and recovery of earthquake affected communities in Nepal	IOM	1,615,000
NPL-15/ER/80454/R	Rehabilitation of community based infrastructure and emergency employment for immediate livelihoods support	UNDP	1,750,000
NPL-15/ER/80457/R	Safe Emergency Debris Removal and Management to prepare for shelter and recovery of earthquake affected communities in Nepal	UNDP	2,220,000
Subtotal for Early Recovery			16,049,800

Logistics

Contact Information: Franck Aynes (franck.aynes@wfp.org)

Since the beginning of the earthquake response, the Cluster has handled 14,400 m³ of relief items (equivalent of over 300 full C-130 aircrafts) for 94 organisations. Total common storage capacity has now reached 7,800 cubic metres, the equivalent of 30 large storage tents. Logistics hubs and truck fleet have been established at strategic locations, where the road infrastructure still allows access by trucks, and which can also support local air operations to hard-to-access areas. As of May 26, 360 road transports of relief items have taken place for over 50 different organisations. The Cluster has also facilitated

\$39.5 million
funding requirement

air transport provided by the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service and by international military forces to deliver relief supplies to hard-to-reach locations.

The current focus of the Cluster is on establishing four forward hubs for onward distribution into the most inaccessible areas and establishing a common logistics supply chain to reach remote communities through a strategic combination of helicopter deliveries, base camps and porter teams/experienced mountaineers. While congestion at the airport has largely eased, the Cluster will continue to ensure sufficient capacity at Kathmandu Airport to facilitate incoming cargo as well as providing up-to-date customs information and troubleshooting. A coordinated logistics response between UN agencies, INGOS and NGOs will ensure efficient use of available assets as well as streamlined information sharing, especially on potential bottlenecks. Meanwhile, efficient cargo tracking allows the Cluster to keep the Nepal government as well as humanitarian partners and donors informed of what has entered the country in terms of humanitarian cargo and where it has been dispatched to via the common service.

Priority Actions

- 1:** Continue providing adapted transport and storage service in order to allow an uninterrupted flow of life-saving relief commodities. This will entail establishing light forward hubs for onward distribution into the most inaccessible areas facilitating a common logistics supply chain to reach the most remote communities based above helicopter access by using experience mountaineers and porter teams.
- 2:** Continue ensuring efficient coordination and information management mechanisms to avoid bottlenecks and maximise the use of available resources.

Monitoring indicators and targets

- No. of staging areas and logistics hubs established (Target : 3)
- Percentage of service requests to handle, store and/or transport cargo fulfilled (Target : 85%)
- No. of agencies and organizations utilizing transport and storage services (Target: 30)
- No. of bulletins, maps, and other logistics information products produced and shared (Target: 40)
- Organizations receiving services from Logistics Cluster and responding to a user survey rate service satisfaction as 80 per cent or above.

The window of opportunity—just weeks before the onset of the monsoon—to deliver life-saving food, shelter and medical supplies is closing rapidly for people living high up in the mountains with no road access. Once the monsoon rains begin, access to the high-lying villages will be seriously curtailed.

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (US\$)
Logistics			
NPL-15/CSS/80335/R	Shelter and non-food item (NFI) Pipeline support to Regional Hubs in Nepal (NSRHN)	IOM	260,000

NPL-15/CSS/80421/R	Emergency Response – Secondary Logistics support provision, in coordination with the Logistics Cluster and complementary with Logistics Cluster primary logistics support provision, in response to the earthquake in Nepal.	HI	627,017
NPL-15/CSS/80409/R	Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Nepal	WFP	13,921,551
NPL-15/CSS/80314/R	Logistics Augmentation and Coordination in Response to the Earthquake in Nepal	WFP	24,700,000
Subtotal for logistics			39,508,568

Emergency Telecommunications

Contact Information: Alf Ellefsen (nepal.etc@wfp.org)

\$2 million
funding requirement

Humanitarian responders need telecommunications services to be able to communicate and coordinate their relief operations. Internet connectivity enables effective coordination, analysis and response to the urgent needs of those affected by the earthquake. Radio telecommunications allows the humanitarian community to operate safely and securely in this challenging environment.

The Cluster response addresses telecommunications gaps in identified common operating areas, ensuring provision of reliable and independent Information and Communications Technology (ICT) services - a priority for successful humanitarian response.

To date, the Cluster has provided shared internet connectivity at 12 sites across three common operating areas in Nepal. Over 1,000 users from more than 140 different response organisations have registered to use these services. Where possible, the Cluster is leveraging existing infrastructure for a more cost-effective response, allowing service provision at remote sites. The Cluster is operating in close collaboration with government authorities, commercial actors and humanitarian partners to ensure an effective response and avoid duplication of efforts. Security telecommunications networks have been expanded into two common operating areas.

The Cluster has sufficient satellite equipment in-country to ensure provision of services in three ongoing areas and three mobile sites and will continue to liaise with national providers for their services to replace ETC satellite capacity, encouraging restoration of their networks and allowing ETC satellite terminals to be moved to the next remote identified operating area.

Additional ETC capacity will be deployed to support the Nepal Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, encouraging inclusion of telecommunications in the Community Infrastructure sector.

As the emergency shifts to recovery and equipment is demobilised and replaced with local services, technical staff from the response community will be trained to build a local pool of expertise to support technologies and sustain equipment going forward. The ETC project also includes working with government authorities, building on the experiences from this operation, to strengthen their capacity to respond to future emergencies.

Priority Actions:

- 1: Provision of shared internet connectivity services to the response community in four additional sites using ETC equipment.
- 2: Establishment of security communications networks in up to four additional sites for use by the response community, including UN, NGO and other humanitarian organisations.
- 3: Continued coordination of ICT activities with partner organizations, commercial actors and government authorities.
- 4: Build capacity within the technical humanitarian community to ensure sustainability of deployed services and solutions.
- 5: Ongoing collaboration with Nepali authorities and implementation of capacity building efforts to support the current emergency and build resilience for future disasters.

Monitoring indicators and targets

- Organizations receiving services from ETC and responding to a user survey rate service satisfaction (Target: 80% or above)
- No. of common operational areas provided access to voice and data communications services (Target: 12)
- No. of common operational areas provided access to security communications services (Target: 6)
- No. of technical humanitarian staff trained to ensure sustainability of deployed ETC services and solutions (Target: 42)

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (US\$)
Emergency Telecommunications			
NPL-15/CSS/80530/R	Emergency Telecommunications services for the humanitarian community responding to the Nepal Earthquake'.	WFP	2,029,465
Subtotal for Emergency Communications			2,029,465

✘ Coordination

Contact Information: Barbara Shenstone (shenstone@un.org)

\$3.4 million
funding requirement

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs deployed a UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) within 24 hours of the disaster to provide direct support to the Office of the Resident Coordinator and the Government of Nepal to support the humanitarian response, coordination mechanisms, joint rapid needs assessments, information management and planning. Coordination mechanisms at the district level have been strengthened with the establishment of humanitarian hubs in Gorkha Bazaar (Gorkha District) and Chautara (Sindhupalchowk District). Following the 12 May earthquake, an antenna hub was also established in Charikot (Dolakha District) to support newly affected areas. To strengthen leadership, two Area Humanitarian Coordinators have been appointed to coordinate the district level response.

Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination mechanisms have facilitated dialogue between humanitarian responders and multinational and national security forces who have been present in the first month to provide logistics support. Within the first week of the response, a Cash Coordination Group was also established to provide standards and modalities for cash transfer programming. An inter-cluster gender task force has also been established to ensure gender equality issues are mainstreamed throughout the response. An assessment working group is also active.

Engagement with affected communities is essential to ensure that they can be effective actors in the response, taking life-saving actions at household level, accessing response programmes and providing feedback on challenges and gaps. A special project and working group will build on partnerships with the mobile telecommunications providers and media established prior to the earthquake. It will be organized as an inter-agency common service, together with local partners, national authorities as well as private sector, addressing communications across different language groups targeting vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly and ethnic minorities.

Priority Actions:

- 1:** Ensure a coordinated humanitarian response based on assessed needs and working in partnership with the Government of Nepal
- 2:** Provide information on the humanitarian situation to ensure common situational awareness and early warning (monsoon)
- 3:** Assist the Government of Nepal and Humanitarian Country Team with response planning, information management and monitoring
- 4:** Support the implementation of a common service for gathering and analysing community feedback across the response, together with local partners and national authorities. It will provide a single and easily accessible mechanism for community feedback to feed directly into strategic decision-making

Monitoring indicators and targets

- Percentage of partners satisfied with humanitarian coordination support services (Target : 85%)
- At least 50 agencies, organizations and clusters engaged in coordinated community engagement with a focus on common messaging and community feedback
- Percentage of partners satisfied with support provided by special working groups for cash, gender and communicating with affected people (Target: 80%)

Project code	Title	Appealing agency	Requirements (US\$)
Coordination			
NPL-15/CSS/80425/R	Inter-Agency Common Feedback Project	RCSSO	243,000
NPL-15/CSS/80528/R	Coordination response	OCHA	3,200,000
Subtotal for Coordination			3,443,000

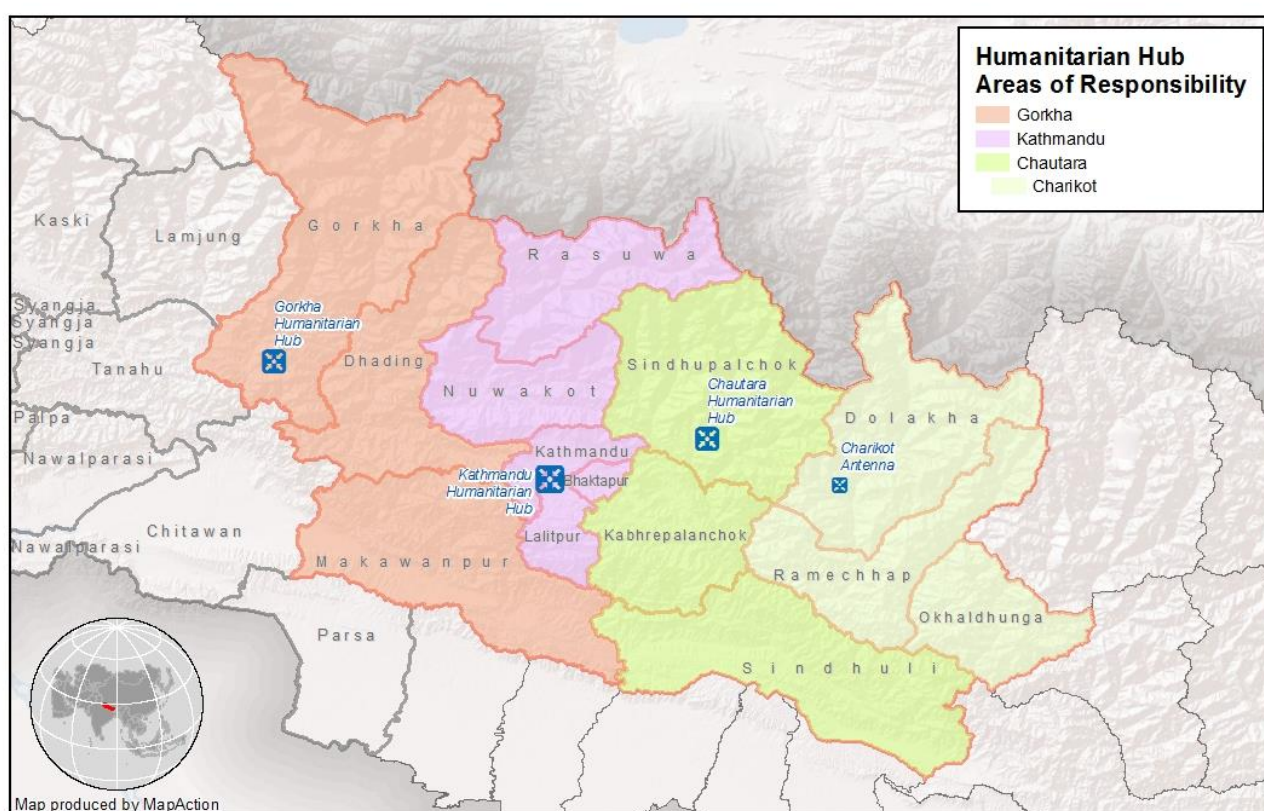
ANNEX II. COORDINATION ARCHITECTURE

The Government of Nepal is coordinating the overall response through the National Emergency Operations Center of the Department of Home Affairs. At the district level, Chief District Officers and District Disaster Relief Committees are the lead coordination entity. These existing structures have been strengthened by designated Joint Secretaries, Members of Parliament and Ministers of the Government of Nepal.

In support of the Government, the Humanitarian Country Team chaired by the Humanitarian Coordinator convenes regularly to provide strategic guidance on the international relief operations.

Humanitarian activities and coordination have been decentralized at the district level to ensure a localised and context appropriate response. Two Area Humanitarian Coordinators have been appointed overseeing the Western and Eastern affected districts. Humanitarian hubs have been established in Gorkha Bazaar (Gorkha District) and Chautara (Sindhupalchowk District) and a satellite hub in Charikot (Dolakha District). Together they cover the 14 most affected districts.

Working Groups focusing on specialized areas such as assessment, cash, information management, communicating with communities and gender operating to support the inter-cluster coordination forum. Humanitarian Civil-Military Coordination has been established within the Government's Multinational Military Coordination Centre and at the district hubs to facilitate dialogue with multinational and national security forces.



ANNEX III. PEOPLE IN NEED AND SEVERITY INDEX

People in Need

Methodology

Because of the specific nature of the impact of the earthquake, the condition of houses is considered to be the most relevant proxy indicator for people in need. Whilst it is acknowledged that using shelter as the key indicator is not completely inclusive of all possible groups in need (e.g. children not in school, people with changed access to health care) there is a strong correlation between shelter conditions and other needs including the potential loss of food or seed stocks; damage of WASH facilities, and exposure to increased protection risks.

The Government of Nepal damaged buildings dataset is used. In addition to their official status, there is also a lack of other conclusive and complete datasets. The use of a single proxy limits over-estimation by eliminating the possibility of re-counting individuals with a number of different needs. This dataset is currently only complete at the district level and therefore no disaggregation is possible between different VDCs within a district. However, the secondary datasets used to calculate subsets are already available at the VDC level, and thus a more disaggregated analysis can be conducted once suitable data on damaged buildings at VDC-level is available.

A distinction needs to be made between *people in need* and *people affected*. Specifically, people in need are considered as those who require assistance to be able to rebuild their lives. Only the 14 most affected districts as designated by the Government have been included in the people in need values.

The summation of both fully and partially damaged households is multiplied by the average household size. The Government defines a "damaged" household as one that cannot be repaired and must be demolished and reconstructed. "Partially damaged" houses are those which are repairable, though this is not a direct indication of whether the shelter is currently habitable or uninhabitable. This value for people in need is therefore indicative of the population who have incurred some losses due to the earthquake, some of which are likely to be presently resorting to temporary shelter solutions, whilst others are continuing to reside in damaged residences.

Immediate Need Subset

This subset identifies a smaller number from the previously calculated population who are in immediate need due to the impact of poverty and accessibility. It overlays the previously calculated population with the proportion of poverty within each district, and then further overlays WFP logistic cluster estimates regarding accessibility into remote VDCs. The values assume that:

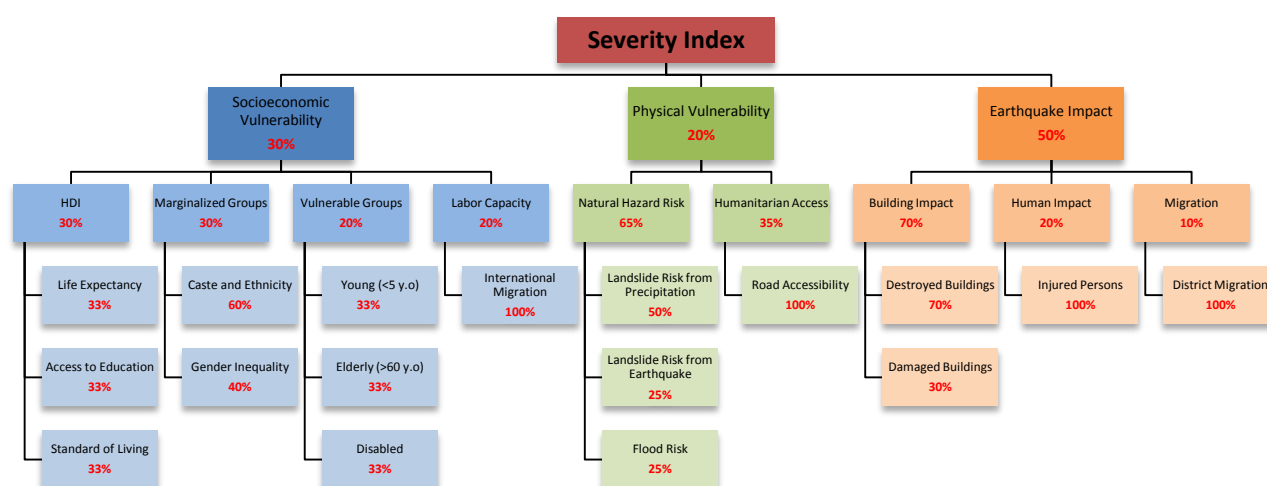
- a) For areas without road accessibility, fully and partially damaged households are all in need of urgent assistance, regardless of the poverty threshold, as they will encounter significant logistical challenges.
- b) For areas where there is road access, fully and partially damaged households are considered in urgent need if they are below the poverty line in that district. These values are representative of the population who it is considered have the most limited capacity to recover any earthquake losses due

to their pre-existing financial circumstances. It is probable that there are others that are in similar circumstances but do not meet the poverty threshold to be included in these calculations.

Severity Index

Methodology

The severity index model consists of three principal sub-indexes on socio-economic vulnerability, physical vulnerability and earthquake impact. The structure of the combined index and indicator weighting are presented below. The principal severity index is based on an absolute rather than a ranked scale, and is not adjusted for population size.



Key Indicators

- Earthquake Impact: A core severity indicator is the measurement the impact itself. However, few usable post-disaster datasets which measure impact are available, with the greatest weighting therefore being placed on the percentage of totally and partially damaged buildings (provided by the government) as the most suitable proxy of overall impact. Figures on injuries (which are not highly correlated with building damage) and temporary migration flows triggered by the disaster itself are also taken into consideration. **Sources:** Government figures on building and human impact; flowminder mobility estimates.
- Socioeconomic Vulnerability: The socioeconomic vulnerability analysis combines the Human Development Index with measures of presence of marginalized or vulnerable groups, as well as changes in labour capacity due to seasonal migration of workers (mostly south to India). **Sources:** National Human Development Report, 2011 National Census.
- Physical Vulnerability: Physical vulnerability captures the risk of natural hazards as well as accessibility challenges due to terrain and topography. Natural hazards of concern, particularly with the impending monsoon, are landslides (triggered from both precipitation and earthquakes) and floods (the latter also incorporating differences in economic impact). **Sources:** Government of Nepal Hazard Risk Assessment 2011, Logistics Cluster.

ANNEX IV. AGENCIES

CLUSTER	AGENCIES/PARTNERS
Coordination	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Office of the Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator
CCCM	International Organization for Migration, Department of Urban Development and Building Construction, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development, United Nations Office for Project Services, Salvation Army, Canadian DART, Electriciens sans Frontières, Operations Mercy
Early Recovery	ACT Alliance / DanChurchAid, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development, CARE Nepal, Concern Worldwide, Disaster Waste Recovery, International Labour Organization, International Organization for Migration, People in Need, Relief International, Save the Children , United Nations Capital Development Fund, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Human Settlements Programme, United Nations Volunteers
Education	Action Aid, Aide et Action, Educational Pages, Innovative Forum for Community Development, Lutheran World Federation, Mercy Corps, Partnership Nepal, Plan, Samunnat Nepal, Save the Children, SetoGurans, Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Education, World Vision, Voluntary Service Overseas, We World, Asia ONLUS, Rastriya Nepal Network, Centre for Development Studies, APE, National Campaign for Education, National Society for Earthquake Technology, Plan Sweden, Restless Development
Emergency Shelter	International Federation of Red Cross Red and Crescent Societies as co-lead, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Human Settlements Programme, Plan, Care, Oxfam, World Vision, Save the Children, International Organization for Migration, Caritas, Habitat for Humanity, Handicap International, MEDAIR, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Mercy Corps, Samaritan's Purse, HELVETAS, Handicap International, Habitat for Humanity International, Norwegian Church Aid, TEARFUND, Cetnre de l'Etudes et de Cooperation Internationale, Good Neighbours, Lumanti
Food	World Food Programme, Care, Save the Children, Food and Agriculture Organization, International Maize and Wheate Improvement Centre, OXFAM, Action Against Hunger, Danish Church Aid, Norwegian Church Aid,

Health	United Nations Population Fund, World Health Organisation, International Organization for Migration, United Nations Children's Fund, Care Nepal, Center for Public Health and Environmental Development, Family Planning Association of Nepal, Handicap International, OXFAM, Public Health Association, Save the Children, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Midwifery Society of Nepal, Americares, Plan International, World Vision International, Relief International, PSI, Nepal Public Health Foundation, Nepal Paediatric Society
Logistics	World Food Programme, Handicap International, International Organization for Migration
Nutrition	Government of Nepal, United Nations Children's Fund, World Food Programme, World Health Organization, SUAAHARA, Helen Keller International, Action Contre la Faim ACF-France, Save the Children, United Mission to Nepal, World Vision International, Plan International, Youth for World Nepal, Nepali Technical Assistance Group, Social Development and Promotion Centre, Tamakoshi Sewa Samiti, Nepal Public Health, Education Group, International Medical Corps
Protection	United Nations Population Fund, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Search for Common Ground, Women's Rehabilitation Centre, SAATHI, International Organization for Migration, Nepal Bar Association, Save the Children, Plan, CARE, APE, Women for Human Rights, World Vision, Action Against Hunger, TEARFUND, Women and Children Development Office, Handicap International (HI)
Emergency Telecommunications	World Food Programme, NetHope,
WASH	United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Human Settlements Programme, United Nations Volunteers, OXFAM, CW, World Vision, Danish Church Aid, Norwegian Church Aid, ACTPIN, Centre D'Etudes et de Cooperation Internationale, PIN, Action Against Hunger, Mission East, Save the Children, Samaritan's Purse, World Health Organisation, Plan, ASIA ONLUS, CARE, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, TEARFUND, WCDO, UN HABITAT, BBC Media Action, Norwegian Church Aid, STLO

Clusters are reaching out to humanitarian partners to ensure efficient coordination among all in-country and incoming workers.



Guide to Giving

to humanitarian action in line with the Nepal Flash Appeal

CONTRIBUTING TO THE NEPAL FLASH APPEAL

To donate directly to activities in the appeal and for information on participating organizations and persons to contact, view the country page on the Humanitarian Response website: www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/nepal or www.unocha.org/nepal

IN-KIND RELIEF AID

The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations, for maximum speed and flexibility, and to ensure the aid materials that are most needed are the ones delivered. If you can make only in-kind contributions in response to disasters and emergencies, please contact: logik@un.org.

DONATING THROUGH THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)

The UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has already released \$15 million to kick-start immediate life-saving relief work in Nepal. CERF receives contributions year-round so that humanitarian partners can act quickly when and where crises strike. Find out more about how you can help through CERF here: www.unocha.org/cerf/our-donors/how-donate

REGISTERING AND RECOGNIZING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS

OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions (cash, in-kind, multilateral and bilateral) to emergencies. Its aim is to give credit and visibility to donors for their generosity to show the total amount funding and resource gaps in humanitarian appeals. Please report your contributions to FTS, either by email to fts@un.org or through the on-line contribution report form at <http://fts.unocha.org>.