NEPAL

FLASH APPEAL FOR RESPONSE TO THE NEPAL EARTHQUAKE

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APRIL - JULY 2015

Credit: UNDP Nepal/Laxmi Prasad Ngakhuri
NEPAL EARTHQUAKE HUMANITARIAN SNAPSHOT

On 25 April, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal, with the epicenter in Lamjung District (north-west) of Kathmandu. Dozens of aftershocks followed, including a 6.7 magnitude earthquake on 26 April.

As of 4 May:
7,365 Dead
14,355 Injured

Estimated number of people suffering housing damage:
- < 10,000
- 10,000 - 50,000
- 50,000 - 100,000
- > 100,000

Risk assessment based on housing data and population from the 2011 Census and MFL estimates from the OSIS

NEPAL FLASH APPEAL

$423 million
required to reach over 8 million people with life-saving assistance and protection in the next three months

This document is produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in collaboration with the Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator and humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 25 April to 31 July 2015. It was first issued on 29 April 2015 and revised on 4 May.
NEPAL: AN OVERVIEW OF THE DISASTER

On 25 April, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal at 11:56 local time causing widespread destruction and loss of life. The epicenter was located 81km northwest of the Nepali capital Kathmandu in Lamjung District at a depth of 15 km. The earthquake also caused a number of landslides and avalanches.

Over 8 million people are affected in 39 of Nepal’s 75 districts, based on the latest earthquake intensity mapping. Over 2 million people live in the 11 most critically hit districts. The Central and Western Region, including the Kathmandu Valley districts, are the worst affected. The full impact of the earthquake in mountainous and hilly areas is still being determined.

The earthquake caused 7,365 deaths and injured over 14,355 people, according to government figures as of 4 May. These figures are expected to increase as more areas are reached. Already, search and rescue teams have saved at least 16 people from the rubble. Fifty three teams from 23 countries have brought people to safety and provided first aid.

Over 191,000 houses have been destroyed and 2.8 million people have been displaced. Secondary data analysis and earthquake intensity mapping indicate that as many as 600,000 houses have been damaged. The government has identified 16 open spaces in the Kathmandu Valley for the establishment of displacement camps. Afraid of returning to their homes, many people have stayed in makeshift tents along road sides or in friends and neighbours’ gardens in Kathmandu.

Key infrastructure - including schools, health facilities, bridges, access roads, temples and heritage sites and telecommunications systems - has been damaged or destroyed. Over 3,000 schools are located in the 11 most severely affected districts. Up to 90 per cent of health facilities in rural areas have been damaged and hospitals in district capitals, including Kathmandu, are overcrowded and lack medical supplies and capacity. The more modern structures have withstood the severity of the quakes.

An estimated 3.5 million people are in need of food assistance and the impact on agriculture-based livelihoods is expected to be extremely high. The next planting season starts in June, by which time farmers have to transplant rice to avoid further food insecurity. This is aggravated by the large loss of livestock. Malnutrition rates in certain areas of Nepal are among the highest in the world.

Transport of water has been interrupted, wells have been damaged, fuel is running low in many areas and power supply is limited. Fuel is urgently needed to pump ground water and to maintain services at hospitals and other critical facilities where power outages are frequent. Most houses and facilities are relying on generators. There are fears of the spread of water borne diseases.

The earthquake has intensified pre-existing vulnerabilities. Relief efforts will need to identify and respond to distinct structural and situational factors that increase vulnerabilities at both local-government and community levels, including for women, girls, minorities and people with disabilities. Many people affected by the disaster are highly vulnerable on the

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1 According to estimates relying on data from the 2011 census and other government figures, around 50 per cent of the total population of earthquake-affected districts has been affected.
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, family violence, and the segregation of women and girls during menstruation. Approximately 126,000 pregnant women are estimated to be affected by the disaster, 21,000 of whom will need obstetric care in the coming three months, and approximately 40,000 women are at immediate risk of sexual and gender-based violence. There is a risk of sexual violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, trafficking, forced prostitution and forced marriage increasing in the aftermath of the disaster.

Strong aftershocks, including a 6.7 magnitude quake on 26 April, continue to cause damage and panic, and meteorologists have forecast rain and thunderstorms for ten days following the quakes, potentially leading to more landslides. The early onset of rain ahead of the monsoon season (June to September) is expected to further weaken the resilience of affected people, and increase the risk of localised flooding and waterborne diseases, making a timely response ever more urgent.

The Government of Nepal is leading the response through the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC), and the Humanitarian Country Team has worked closely with authorities to prioritize response activities. Member states have generously provided critical personnel, logistical support, funding and in-kind relief in support of the national effort.

However, access to people in need remains a challenge and airlifts are required to deliver aid to rural areas. Efforts are underway to overcome the bottlenecks in arrival and distribution of supplies.

Building on pre-existing support programmes, cash will be used as a critical component of the response, including for food security, livelihoods and other sectors. This will help to ensure that local markets are not disrupted and that the most efficient support is provided to people in need, in a safe and dignified manner.

Humanitarian partners recognize the vital importance of engaging with, and being accountable to, people affected by the crisis, including keeping affected people informed about available services and taking into account the diversity of affected communities in the response. Without access to reliable timely, accurate information survivors are unable to make the choices necessary to develop their own survival strategies.

This Flash Appeal calls for US$423 million to respond to the most urgent life-saving and protection needs for the next three months. It covers all vulnerable groups, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), host communities, ethnic and indigenous groups and other affected people. The targets presented in this document are based on partners’ assessments and calculations as to what can be delivered. The Appeal will be revised to reflect the needs arising from detailed assessments within four to six weeks.
PEOPLE TARGETED

![People Targeted](image)

Funds Needed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Requirements (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>128,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>41,816,520</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shelter and Non-food items (NFIs)</td>
<td>77,027,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)</td>
<td>10,391,826</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</td>
<td>62,968,456</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>13,732,051</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>12,831,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>21,444,633</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Recovery</td>
<td>16,095,940</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Telecommunications</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>32,544,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>423,053,323</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by appealing organizations.
MAIN HUMANITARIAN NEEDS
Existing information and field observations suggest that the most immediate threats to life are:

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation and hygiene
Safe water, temporary latrines and bathing spaces are urgently needed for the most vulnerable displaced populations and for institutional facilities.
Promotion of hygiene in the wider affected population and limited collection of solid waste in camps for displaced populations is critical to reduce the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks, especially as cholera is endemic.

Food Security
Covering basic food and nutrition needs and stemming further deterioration of nutrition status among vulnerable people and communities.
Ensuring time-critical inputs to re-establish livelihood support for 20,000 households in the nine most food insecure districts.

Emergency shelter and essential items
Damage and destruction of homes has displaced an estimated 2.8 million people. These people and those who remain in damaged homes urgently need shelter and essential relief items.

Access to medical care
With more than 5,000 people killed and more than 10,000 injured, support for mass casualty management is urgently needed in addition to re-establishment of disrupted life-saving health services for women and children.

Protection of the most vulnerable populations
Protection systems and key inputs are needed to prevent and respond to violence and gender-based violence against children and women, particularly among displaced populations. This includes providing learning activities for children in safe spaces and providing psychosocial support.
## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The humanitarian response will be guided by the following strategic objectives and actions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Increase in mortality and morbidity and outbreaks of communicable diseases are prevented through immediate access to basic water, sanitation, hygiene, and health services.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Mass casualty management and life-saving health care, including sexual and reproductive health care and support referral mechanisms in affected districts are sustained and re-established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Vulnerable displaced populations and institutional facilities are provided with safe water, temporary latrines and limited collection of solid waste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The affected population has an understanding of essential hygiene practices which reduce the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Immediate food needs of earthquake affected populations in worst-affected districts are met and nutritional status of the most vulnerable populations is prevented from deteriorating.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Affected populations in the 15 worst affected districts receive critical food support through direct food aid, cash or voucher programmes and nutrition programmes (therapeutic, preventative and supplementary).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Children under-five and pregnant and lactating mothers among displaced populations are reached with nutrition programmes (therapeutic, preventative and supplementary).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Populations in the nine worst affected districts receive livelihood support to re-establish livestock and prepare for the June-July planting season.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Families whose homes have been destroyed or damaged, including those displaced, attain basic, protective shelter solutions.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Emergency life-saving shelter needs of the most vulnerable populations are covered through a mix of emergency supplies and cash support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Durable shelter and settlement solutions for affected populations are initiated, including support to ensure safe housing checks and increased knowledge of safe building standards among affected populations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. Strengthened protection of the most vulnerable populations, especially children and women, from violence and gender-based violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Support to protection systems and key inputs are provided to prevent and respond to violence and gender-based violence against children and women, particularly among displaced populations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Learning activities are provided for school-aged children in safe spaces.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Support to humanitarian clusters in providing equitable humanitarian relief.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. Logistics, access, telecommunications and local coordination capacity are strengthened to support effective access and response in affected areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• An inter-agency common service is established so that affected people have access to information and are able to provide feedback to ensure a more effective humanitarian response.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRIORITIZED ACTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER CLUSTER (US$ million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Financial Requirement (US$ million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Security</td>
<td>128.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter and NFI's</td>
<td>77.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>63.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>41.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>21.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Recovery</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Coordination and Camp Management</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Telecommunications</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$423.1 million total requirements

Health

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

Priority Actions

1: Support mass-casualty management in coordinating hub-hospitals in Kathmandu valley; eight highly affected districts identified by the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP), including provision of trauma kits, drugs, medical and surgical supplies and ambulance services.

2: Provide integrated primary health care (PHC) services, including mental health care.

3: Provide life-saving maternal, newborn and child health, including antenatal, delivery and postnatal care for mothers; newborn care; routine immunization to prevent outbreak of vaccine preventable diseases; screening and treatment of illnesses in children; and prevention and treatment of HIV, through health facilities, outreach and mobile services, all accompanied by social mobilization activities.

4: Medically evacuate the most critically injured who cannot receive effective trauma treatment in country.

5: Provide life-saving reproductive health care and services including Mobile RH medical camps, support to maternity wards in health facilities.

6: Provide health care to migrants and third-country nationals.

$41.8 million required to reach 4.2 million people including 1.7 million children
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Contact Information: Antti Rautavaara (amrautavaara@unicef.org)

Priority Actions

1: Provide safe water for the most vulnerable IDPs and for institutional facilities.
2: Provide temporary latrines and bathing spaces for the most vulnerable IDPs and for institutional facilities.
3: Distribute hygiene kits to families in need.
4: Implement hygiene promotion campaigns to reduce the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks.
5: Provide assistance to collection of solid waste in IDP camps and other earthquake affected areas.

Food Security

Contact Information: Marco Cavalcante (marco.cavalcante@wfp.org)

Priority Actions

1: During the first month, provide a 5-day ration of high energy biscuits for the affected population followed by a general food distribution.
2: From the second month, where appropriate provide cash transfers, primarily for displaced persons and other vulnerable people who are unable to access food.
3: Provide key inputs to livelihood support such as animal feed, veterinary medicines, and vaccines for surviving animals, and support rice planting due to start at the end of June/early July for 20,000 households in most critical districts.

Nutrition

Contact Information: Anirudra Sharma (ansharma@unicef.org)

Priority Actions

1: Ensure therapeutic nutrition is supplied in all 21 affected districts where outpatient treatment centres will be established to provide therapeutic care and counselling services to children affected by severe acute malnutrition (SAM).
2: Supply multiple micro-nutrient home fortification for children aged 6-59 months.
3: Supply vitamin A supplements to children aged 6-59 months.

$63 million required to reach more than 4.2 million people

$128 million required to reach the most vulnerable people

$12.8 million required to reach nearly 430,000 children under-five
4: Promote, protect and support breast feeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) through counselling by trained counsellors.

5: Supplement food supplies to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition in children from 6-59 months and also give them counselling services.

6: Make maternal counselling by trained counsellors available for pregnant and lactating women.

7: Set up in-country logistics support, including fuel and mobile therapeutic and supplementary nutrition services.

8: Supplement the diets of pregnant and postnatal women with iron and folic acid tablets to meet health standards.

Protection

Contact Information: Radha Gurung (rgurung@unicef.org)

Priority Actions

1: Collection of sex and age disaggregated data to identify specific needs of women, girls, men and boys as well as other relevant information such as caste, across the humanitarian clusters.

2: Reach 25 per cent of women of reproductive age with dignity kits containing essentials such as soap, underwear and clothes, flashlights and sanitary napkins.

3: Provide trauma counseling and psychosocial assistance to affected population, particularly the most vulnerable groups (including case management for GBV survivors)

4: Strengthen/establish survivor-centered multisectoral services and referral systems to respond to gender based violence.

5: Establish female-friendly spaces for vulnerable women and girls of all ages in the affected districts for integrated services, GBV prevention and response and shelter.

6: Establish women’s groups for prevention of GBV in the 14 most affected districts, including training of facilitators, safety audits and regular meetings and monitoring. Mobilize communities through GBV prevention awareness activities at village level in the remaining 18 districts.

7: Establish safe spaces for children in IDP camps and affected districts.

8: Identify, document, trace and reunite separated children with their families.

9: Mobilize communities, local government and relevant organizations to prevent separation, trafficking and exploitation of children.

10: Provide essential Human Rights surge for first three months.

$13.7 million required to reach more than 1.7 million children and 525,000 women of reproductive age
Education

Contact Information: Marian Hodgkin (mhodgkin@unicef.org)

Priority Actions

1: Provide temporary early childhood and learning spaces for the most affected children aged three to 18 years in identified districts 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.

2: Provide essential education in emergency supplies to support teaching and learning activities and recreation opportunities to help children continue their education and ensure they are provided with a sense of normalcy and recover from the stress and disruption caused by the earthquake.

3: Orient teachers and facilitators on psychosocial support and life-saving messages relating to disaster risk reduction, protection, sanitation and hygiene promotion, nutrition and health.

Shelter and Non-Food Items

Contact Information: Victoria Stodart (victoria.stodart@ifrc.org)

Priority Actions

1: Provide families whose houses have been damaged or destroyed with immediate life-saving shelter such as tarpaulins, basic tools and fixings for damaged homes, along with appropriate non-food items.

2: Provide emergency cash assistance to address urgent needs of the most vulnerable households and host families, including rental subsidies for affected people in urban or semi-urban areas.

3: Support municipalities and districts providing safe housing checks prior to population movement.

4: Provide affected populations and implementing agencies with information, education, and communication (IEC) materials on appropriate, safe, building standards.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Contact Information: Jean Philippe Antolin (jantolin@iom.int)

Priority Actions

1: Roll out the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to produce site profiles on all sites beginning with the priority sites based on IDP numbers, disaggregated by sex/age, and location. This will also identify cross sectorial needs at camp level flagging priority issues to actors in the capacity and resources to address them. DTM is being expanded to

$21.4 million
required to reach 1.5 million school-aged children

$77 million
required to reach 360,000 households

$10.4 million
required to reach 400,000 displaced
cover priority districts beyond the Kathmandu Valley. Location assessments and site profiles will be complemented by additional components such as return intention surveys to facilitate durable solutions.

2: Through site management, ensure that basic living and dignity standards are met and that gaps are identified and addressed. Sites determined as priority will have dedicated camp management structures, smaller sites will be covered through mobile site facilitators.

3: Provide urgent infrastructure and other interventions to improve living conditions at sites that are spontaneous or overcrowded. Consolidate sites to accommodate the residual case load of IDPs who do not have access to durable solutions. All sites need various degrees of preparedness works for the monsoon season coming in two to three months to prevent loss of shelter, loss of dignity, lack of basic living conditions while displaced and spread of epidemics.

4: Liaise with Village Development Committees and Chief District Officers to establish displacement focal points. Support IDPs displaced outside of camps, as well as rural communities in priority districts displaced within their own villages, to foster coping mechanisms, ensure two-way communication and community engagement. Support delivery of assistance and identification of durable solutions to prevent further displacement and the creation of camps wherever possible.

**Early Recovery**

Contact Information: Sophie Kemkhadze (sophie.kemkhadze@undp.org)

Priority Actions

1: Support debris removal to enable continued search and rescue activities and allow access to deliver humanitarian assistance. At least 50 per cent of the people employed in debris clearance and other cash for work activities should be women, on an equal pay for equal work basis.

2: Support rapid restoration of access roads and other essential services in remote areas so that relief supplies can be delivered and communities stabilized.

3: Deploy additional capacities to shore up gaps in DDRCs relief management coordination, rapid structural assessment of public buildings for safety and provision of basic equipment to facilitate their uninterrupted operation and communication (e.g. solar electricity system, communication equipment, etc.) and emergency service delivery.

**Logistics**

Contact Information: Baptiste Burgaud (baptiste.burgaud@wfp.org)

Priority Actions

1: Logistics capacity is augmented including: strategic airlifts from regional hubs, in-country cargo transportation, temporary inter-agency
storage and cargo reception facilities, a dedicated truck fleet for surface transport of humanitarian cargo within Nepal and overland from India if needed and emergency road repairs.

2: Provide safe, effective and efficient access to beneficiaries and project implementation sites for NGOs, UN agencies, donor organizations and diplomatic missions in Nepal

Emergency Telecommunications

Contact Information: Oscar Caleman (nepal.etc@wfp.org)

Priority Activities:

1: Effective coordination of emergency telecommunications services through the deployment of a dedicated ETC Coordinator responsible for (a) the overall coordination of IT activities with partner organizations and commercial actors; (b) coordination and liaison with Nepali authorities to support their collaboration with the humanitarian community on all IT related matters and (c) the provision of information management services to support the project.

2: Comprehensive ICT assessment of identified common operating areas and deployment of necessary equipment to establish services including obtaining common licenses (as required). This will also include development and implementation of Standard Operating Procedures in support of Nepali authorities for the current emergency and future disaster preparedness.

3: Standardized ICT platforms and procedures to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure deployment of cost-effective services (MOSS compliant communications).

Coordination

Contact Information: Markus Werne (werne@un.org)

Priority Actions:

Coordination

1: Ensure a coordinated humanitarian response based on assessment needs and working in partnership with the Government.

2: Provide information to raise awareness.

3: Assist the Government and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) with response planning.

4: Support the implementation of an inter-agency common service, together with local partners and national authorities, to collect feedback and provide information to affected communities. The common service will provide options in several languages and will target vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly and ethnic minorities.
Engagement with and accountability to affected populations

5: Ensure coordinated and effective communications to affected populations on critical life-saving actions that individuals, families and communities can take through the course of the response.

6: Ensure affected populations have adequate information on the nature and logistics of the response intended to support them.

7: Ensure a coordinated approach to two-way communication with affected communities.

8: Ensure systematic mechanisms to collect feedback from affected communities and using this to inform decision-making processes at the cluster, inter-cluster and humanitarian country team levels.
 ANNEX I. DETAILED CLUSTER PLANS

Health

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

Hospitals in Ramechhap, Nuwakot and Sindhupalchowk are reported to be damaged. Hospital capacity has been overwhelmed with no intensive care unit (ICU) beds available in hub hospitals. People are being treated on the roads. Managing dead bodies has been challenging and surgical facilities are overwhelmed. Many hospitals near Kathmandu have reportedly run out of medicines. In three districts emergency obstetric and neonatal care (EmONC) remains completely disrupted and C-section is available in only seven out of the 14 most affected districts. Sexual and reproductive health services remain largely disrupted; having no access to family planning including condoms is increasing the risk of unwanted pregnancies and sexually-transmitted diseases. This does not bode well for the situation in more rural areas. Post-earthquake diseases are concerning. Diarrhoea is already an issue in the Kathmandu Valley. In affected regions, women are delivering in unhygienic conditions without any skilled assistance, putting them at risk of maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality.

There is a need for medical supplies and capacity including surgeons, orthopaedics, paramedics, and logistics support. Drugs and consumables are needed immediately. Maternity units for deliveries and basic EmONC, and maternity tents and shelter for waiting cases and postpartum mothers are an urgent need in most districts.

Priority Actions

1: Support mass-casualty management in coordinating hub-hospitals in Kathmandu valley; eight highly affected districts identified by the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP), including provision of trauma kits, drugs, medical and surgical supplies and ambulance services.

2: Provide integrated primary health care (PHC) services, including mental health care.

3: Provide life-saving maternal, newborn and child health, including antenatal, delivery and postnatal care for mothers; newborn care; routine immunization to prevent outbreak of vaccine preventable diseases; screening and treatment of illnesses in children; and prevention and treatment of HIV, through health facilities, outreach and mobile services, all accompanied by social mobilization activities.

4: Medically evacuate the most critically injured who cannot receive effective trauma treatment in country.

5: Provide life-saving reproductive health care and services including Mobile RH medical camps, support to maternity wards in health facilities.

6: Provide health care to migrants and third-country nationals.

$41.8 million funding requirement
Based on initial available information, an estimated 4.2 million people are urgently in need of water, sanitation and hygiene support. The cluster seeks to cover 20 per cent of these needs with this appeal, to assist approximately 840,000 people.

Contact Information: Antti Rautavaara  (amrautavaara@unicef.org)
Government and humanitarian agencies have started water trucking, water storage and distribution for persons whose houses have been damaged or completely destroyed. The installation of temporary toilets at locations where people are gathering has also commenced. Similar support is in progress for health care centres, where thousands of people wounded in the earthquake are taking temporary shelter.

**Priority Actions**

1. Provide safe water for the most vulnerable IDPs and for institutional facilities.
2. Provide temporary latrines and bathing spaces for the most vulnerable IDPs and for institutional facilities.
3. Distribute hygiene kits to families in need.
4. Implement hygiene promotion campaigns to reduce the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks.
5. Provide assistance to collection of solid waste in IDP camps and other earthquake affected areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Appealing agency</th>
<th>Requirements (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80370/R</td>
<td>Emergency assistance to earthquake affected population of Nepal through provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion</td>
<td>ACF - France</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80325/R</td>
<td>Comprehensive WASH response in the earthquake affected community in Dhading, Gorkha, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts</td>
<td>ACT/DCA</td>
<td>478,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80325/R</td>
<td>Comprehensive WASH response in the earthquake affected community in Dhading, Gorkha, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts</td>
<td>ACT/NCA</td>
<td>3,008,013</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80483/R</td>
<td>Third party monitoring and documentation of earthquake response in Nepal with remote sensing and mobile application</td>
<td>ACT/NCA</td>
<td>550,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80341/R</td>
<td>Provision of emergency WASH relief to earthquake-affected populations in Nepal</td>
<td>ACTED</td>
<td>500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80331/R</td>
<td>Emergency WASH assistance to earthquake affected population in Nepal</td>
<td>ACTPIN</td>
<td>550,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80436/R</td>
<td>Addressing WASH Needs of 10,000 Earthquake-affected Households in Kavrepalanchok and Dhading Districts</td>
<td>ADRA</td>
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<td>NPL-15/WS/80430/R</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80453/R</td>
<td>WASH Assistance for Vulnerable Earthquake-affected Communities in Nepal</td>
<td>BBC Media Action</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80432/R</td>
<td>Emergency WASH Support for 100,000 Most Vulnerable People in Four Districts</td>
<td>CARE Nepal</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80341/R</td>
<td>Provision of emergency WASH relief to earthquake-affected populations in Nepal</td>
<td>CECI</td>
<td>250,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80256/R</td>
<td>Comprehensive emergency WASH intervention for Nepal Earthquake</td>
<td>CW</td>
<td>650,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80505/R</td>
<td>Immediate WASH response in affected districts of Nepal</td>
<td>DEPROSC-Nepal</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80371/R</td>
<td>Mission East - Emergency WASH in Sindhupalchok District, Nepal (9 VDCs)</td>
<td>ME</td>
<td>323,094</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80250/R</td>
<td>Oxfam WASH Earthquake Response</td>
<td>OXFAM GB</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80342/R</td>
<td>Emergency WASH assistance to earthquake affected population in Nepal</td>
<td>PIN</td>
<td>689,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80422/R</td>
<td>Meeting Urgent Water and Hygiene Needs among Earthquake Affected Communities in Nepal</td>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>1,010,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80453/R</td>
<td>WASH Assistance for Vulnerable Earthquake-affected Communities in Nepal</td>
<td>RI</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80405/R</td>
<td>Nepal Earthquake Rapid WASH Response</td>
<td>Samaritan's Purse</td>
<td>4,308,424</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/8037/R</td>
<td>Child-focused emergency WASH response to Nepal earthquake</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80430/R</td>
<td>Emergency WASH response for Rasuwa and Kavrepananchowk districts</td>
<td>SNV</td>
<td>2,817,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80439/R</td>
<td>Provision of emergency hygiene and sanitation support in Makwanpur</td>
<td>TEARFUND</td>
<td>870,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80448/R</td>
<td>Immediate life saving WASH support to affected population of Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk and Bhaktapur</td>
<td>UN-HABITAT</td>
<td>9,989,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80313/R</td>
<td>Coordination of WASH Cluster partners live saving activities for earthquake affected population, especially women, children and most vulnerable in Nepal</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80290/R</td>
<td>Provide live saving emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene services for earthquake affected population, especially women and children in Nepal</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>15,200,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80443/R</td>
<td>Emergency Water and Sanitation Solutions for Earthquake Affected Households</td>
<td>WCDO</td>
<td>364,533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/WS/80411/R</td>
<td>Improvement of WASH facilities in fully and partially</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on a preliminary data and assessment of damage, 6.5 million people have been affected, with 3.5 million people estimated to be in need of food assistance. Out of this, it is estimated that 1.4 million people will be in need of priority assistance.

Based on initial assessment and logistics capacity, the cluster will initially support 1.4 million people among the most vulnerable and food-insecure people affected by the earthquake in the western and central regions over an initial period of three months. During the first month, WFP will immediately provide a 5-day ration of high energy biscuits, followed by a general food distribution. From the second month, cash transfers, where appropriate, will be undertaken, targeting primarily internally displaced persons and other vulnerable people who are unable to access food.

To protect livelihoods, the cluster assessed immediate needs as veterinary medicines including vaccination for the surviving animals and animal feed within the next few weeks. The next planting season is starting soon, so transplantation of rice has to start by end of June/early July to ensure household food security for farmers. The cluster will target up to 20,000 households in the priority districts. The targeted people are the most vulnerable families dependent on rice growing and livestock rearing.

Cluster members will work in the areas of emergency food assistance and livelihoods recovery targeting the most vulnerable. Key activities will include immediate delivery of dry food items, both ready-to-eat (e.g. biscuits) and/or rations (rice, lentils, oil, salt, etc.), as well as cash activities, which include unconditional cash transfers and Cash for Work (CFW) activities that assist in recovery/rebuilding in communities, where appropriate.

**Priority Actions**

1: During the first month, provide a 5-day ration of high energy biscuits for the affected population followed by a general food distribution.
NEPAL

2: From the second month, where appropriate provide cash transfers, primarily for displaced persons and other vulnerable people who are unable to access food.

3: Provide key inputs to livelihood support such as animal feed, veterinary medicines, and vaccines for surviving animals, and support rice planting due to start at the end of June/early July for 20,000 households in most critical districts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Appealing agency</th>
<th>Requirements (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/F/80407/R</td>
<td>Food Assistance for 20,000 Most Vulnerable People Affected by the Earthquake.</td>
<td>CARE Nepal</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/F/80317/R</td>
<td>Emergency assistance to re-establish agricultural-based livelihoods of vulnerable earthquake-affected smallholder farmers in the most affected districts in Nepal</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/F/80396/R</td>
<td>Emergency food assistance provision for food insecure earthquake affected populations</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>5,161,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/F/80268/R</td>
<td>Emergency Food Assistance to Earthquake Affected Populations</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>111,838,640</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal for Food Security | 128,000,000

Nutrition

Contact Information: Anirudra Sharma (ansharma@unicef.org)

The disruptions of health services due to the earthquake combined with increased food insecurity threaten to worsen already high malnutrition rates among most vulnerable populations in affected districts with a serious impact on the nutrition status of children under-five years of age and of pregnant and lactating women. In order to address the issues of acute malnutrition and associated morbidity and mortality risks, a consolidated response approach is needed, including treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and prevention of severely affected malnutrition (SAM). It is estimated that over 430,000 children under the age of five years, including 73,000 children with MAM and 16,000 children with SAM, as well as 200,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women require nutrition supplements. Actions should be
taken by applying a community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) approach, and through promotion, protection and support for breast feeding and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF).

**Priority Actions**

1: Ensure therapeutic nutrition is supplied in all 21 affected districts where outpatient treatment centres will be established to provide therapeutic care and counselling services to children affected by severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

2: Supply multiple micro-nutrient home fortification for children aged 6-59 months.

3: Supply vitamin A supplements to children aged 6-59 months.

4: Promote, protect and support breast feeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) through counselling by trained counsellors.

5: Supplement food supplies to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition in children from 6-59 months and also give them counselling services.

6: Make maternal counselling by trained counsellors available for pregnant and lactating women.

7: Set up in-country logistics support, including fuel and mobile therapeutic and supplementary nutrition services.

8: Supplement the diets of pregnant and postnatal women with iron and folic acid tablets to meet health standards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project code</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/H/80394/R</td>
<td>Roll out of CMAM trainings and supervision in the critically earthquake affected districts in Nepal</td>
<td>ACF - France</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/H/80208/R</td>
<td>Support and Protection of Infant and Young Children Feeding in Emergencies in EQ affected populations</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/H/80326/R</td>
<td>Nutrition Cluster Coordination and Information Management</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/H/80305/R</td>
<td>Comprehensive Emergency Nutrition Response for Children and Mothers</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>6,299,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/H/80197/R</td>
<td>Prevention of acute malnutrition in children and pregnant and lactating women</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>5,032,500</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Subtotal** 12,831,500
It is estimated that 3.2 million women and children are among the population affected by protection concerns. Of these, 525,000 are women of reproductive age, of whom 4 per cent (21,500) are pregnant. 17 million are children below the age of 18. It is also estimated that 26 percent of the affected and displaced households are headed by single women, who already face high prevailing rates of sexual and gender-based violence which might escalate with the disaster. In the aftermath of the earthquake, GBV is likely to increase. Therefore, GBV is a crucial protection issue that must be prioritized as lifesaving at the onset of the response, and that has to be addressed in all aspects of the humanitarian response. Community outreach and information will be promoted in order to inform the communities of their rights and services available.

Priority Actions

1: Collection of sex and age disaggregated data to identify specific needs of women, girls, men and boys as well as other relevant information such as caste, across the humanitarian clusters.

2: Reach 25 per cent of women of reproductive age with dignity kits containing essentials such as soap, underwear and clothes, flashlights and sanitary napkins.

3: Provide trauma counseling and psychosocial assistance to affected population, particularly the most vulnerable groups (including case management for GBV survivors)

4: Strengthen/establish survivor-centered multisectoral services and referral systems to respond to gender based violence.

5: Establish female-friendly spaces for vulnerable women and girls of all ages in the affected districts for integrated services, GBV prevention and response and shelter.

6: Establish women’s groups for prevention of GBV in the 14 most affected districts, including training of facilitators, safety audits and regular meetings and monitoring. Mobilize communities through GBV prevention awareness activities at village level in the remaining 18 districts.

7: Establish safe spaces for children in IDP camps and affected districts.

8: Identify, document, trace and reunite separated children with their families.

9: Mobilize communities, local government and relevant organizations to prevent separation, trafficking and exploitation of children.

10: Provide essential Human Rights surge for first three months.

$13.7 million funding requirement
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Appealing agency</th>
<th>Requirements (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80398/R</td>
<td>Psychosocial counselling and assistance in Kathmandu Valley, Lalitpur and Nuwakot districts through mobile psychosocial support teams, in hospitals, in schools and safe spaces for mother and child</td>
<td>ACF - France</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80353/R</td>
<td>Emergency protection of children and women in 12 most affected VDC of Nuwakot and Makwanpur</td>
<td>APE</td>
<td>183,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80298/R</td>
<td>GBV Risk mitigation and supporting vulnerable women and girls at risk</td>
<td>CARE Nepal</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80467/R</td>
<td>Emergency response to earthquake most vulnerable persons in Nepal</td>
<td>HI</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80408/R</td>
<td>Emergency Protection Monitoring and Life Saving Actions to Reduce Risk of Exploitation of Vulnerable IDPs</td>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>300,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80239/R</td>
<td>OHCHR Support for the protection response to the Nepal earthquake</td>
<td>OHCHR</td>
<td>292,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80281/R</td>
<td>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)</td>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>699,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80207/R</td>
<td>Provide Psychosocial and Protective Support to Children Affected by the Earthquake.</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80444/R</td>
<td>Provision of dignity kits for affected Women in Makwanpur</td>
<td>TEARFUND</td>
<td>110,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80373/R</td>
<td>Creation of multipurpose safe spaces for crisis affected women to provide essential NFI items and access to life-saving and recovery services in 5 districts ((Kathmandu, Sindhupalchowk,Nuwakot, Kavre and Gorkha)</td>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80374/R</td>
<td>Life-saving GBV response through multi-sectoral services and protection of vulnerable women and girls</td>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>4,729,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80243/R</td>
<td>Protection monitoring and psychosocial support to persons affected by earthquake</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>235,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80350/R</td>
<td>Prevention and response to protect children in affected areas.</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>3,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/P-HR-RL/80377/R</td>
<td>Support to traumatized children in Nepal</td>
<td>WCDO</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The cluster will coordinate across sectors to provide early childhood development (ECD) and access to protective learning spaces, including psychosocial support and life-saving messages, for school-aged children (3-18 years of age) in 21 districts. Of an estimated 3.2 million school-aged children living in 21 earthquake-affected districts, the Education Cluster will target 1.5 million children in the most severely affected areas.

Learning materials, including ECD kits, ‘school in a box’ and recreation kits will be provided. Teachers will also be oriented on psychosocial support and life-saving messages. The sector will engage at the community level to ensure actors such as school management committees and village development committees are mobilized and coordinated to support the provision of education in activities.

Priority Actions

1: Provide temporary early childhood and learning spaces for the most affected children aged three to 18 years in identified districts 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.

2: Provide essential education in emergency supplies to support teaching and learning activities and recreation opportunities to help children continue their education and ensure they are provided with a sense of normalcy and recover from the stress and disruption caused by the earthquake.

3: Orient teachers and facilitators on psychosocial support and life-saving messages realtating to disaster risk reduction, protection, sanitation and hygiene promotion, nutrition and health.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Appealing agency</th>
<th>Requirements (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/E/80399/R</td>
<td>Protective emergency education of children in 12 most-affected VDC of Nuwakot and Makwanpur districts</td>
<td>APE</td>
<td>168,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/E/80367/R</td>
<td>Provision of protective emergency education for earthquake affected children in Sindhupalchok, Kavre, Kathmandu and Rasuwa Districts</td>
<td>ASIA Onlus</td>
<td>52,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/E/80381/R</td>
<td>Provide protective emergency educational opportunities for children affected by the earthquake in the district of Bhaktapur.</td>
<td>CDS</td>
<td>63,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/E/80424/R</td>
<td>Community mobilization to provide education in emergencies in 14 of the worst affected earthquake districts</td>
<td>Epages</td>
<td>29,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/E/80424/R</td>
<td>Community mobilization to provide education in emergencies in 14 of the worst affected earthquake districts</td>
<td>NCE-N</td>
<td>27,862</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPL-15/E/80446/R</td>
<td>Ensuring right to education for children in two of the most affected districts through assessment and establishing safe spaces for learning</td>
<td>NSET</td>
<td>1,255,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/E/80381/R</td>
<td>Provide protective emergency educational opportunities for children affected by the earthquake in the district of Bhaktapur.</td>
<td>Partnership Nepal</td>
<td>63,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/E/80315/R</td>
<td>Protective emergency education for children affected by the Nepal earthquake in Dolakha, Sindhuli, Sindhupalchok and Makwanpur</td>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>2,144,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/E/80380/R</td>
<td>Provision of protective emergency education for earthquake affected children in Lalitpur, Dolakha and Rasuwa</td>
<td>RDN</td>
<td>1,081,919</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPL-15/E/80329/R</td>
<td>Supporting Education in Emergencies for earthquake affected children in Nepal</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>3,275,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPL-15/E/80381/R</td>
<td>Provide protective emergency educational opportunities for children affected by the earthquake in the district of Bhaktapur.</td>
<td>SN</td>
<td>88,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/E/80385/R</td>
<td>Providing immediate psychosocial support to parents and community members through CLCs, in reestablishment of learning environment for children affected by the earthquake in Nepal</td>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>570,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/E/80418/R</td>
<td>Provision of Education in Emergencies to Earthquake-</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Preliminary government reports indicate that approximately over 190,000 houses have been destroyed and with a further 175,000 houses damaged. However, based on field observations and population densities, these figures are expected to rise. Many of the affected areas are in hard to reach rural areas where delivery of shelter materials will be difficult and costly. With the impending monsoon season and numbers displaced, speed in delivery is critical to ensure that those affected are able to return home whilst having been provided with a protective shelter intervention. Current available humanitarian non-food items and shelter stocks in country are very limited, while the need to assist IDPs staying in self-settled and formal sites is increasing. Emergency shelter assistance must be provided in a way that supports the coping mechanisms of affected families and discourage further displacement. Quality of locally available materials is also a concern and procurement time will need to be factored in.

Planned temporary settlement sites are necessary but are considered a last resort. Every effort should be made to minimise the need for resettlement to planned temporary sites that are located away from previous homes and communities. Planned settlements in a relief context are usually very expensive to maintain and service and difficult to close. In order to avoid multiple displacement, adequate site services and planning must be provided. Whilst those who remain displaced are a priority in the initial phase, reconstruction will start...
immediately for those who return quickly or whose homes were only partially damaged. Technical support must be provided to this group so as to ensure a build back safer approach.

Move from emergency shelter programming (tents tarpaulins and shelter kits) to a transitional shelter (made of more durable construction material) should happen as soon as possible and within the emergency response phase to effectively mitigate against other risks and to allow sufficient time for the Government to plan the reconstruction effort.

**Priority Actions**

1: Provide families whose houses have been damaged or destroyed with immediate life-saving shelter such as tarpaulins, basic tools and fixings for damaged homes, along with appropriate non-food items.

2: Provide emergency cash assistance to address urgent needs of the most vulnerable households and host families, including rental subsidies for affected people in urban or semi-urban areas.

3: Support municipalities and districts providing safe housing checks prior to population movement.

4: Provide affected populations and implementing agencies with information, education, and communication (IEC) materials on appropriate, safe, building standards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project code</th>
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<th>Appealing agency</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/S-NF/80151/R</td>
<td>Nepal Earthquake Emergency Shelter Project</td>
<td>WVI</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/S-NF/80390/R</td>
<td>Shelter support and assistance to fixing of the damaged houses of the displaced people.</td>
<td>ACT/NCA</td>
<td>663,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/S-NF/80419/R</td>
<td>Emergency and transitional shelter assistance to earthquake-affected populations</td>
<td>ACTED</td>
<td>5,076,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/S-NF/80257/R</td>
<td>Shelter Assistance to earthquake affected people of Sindhuplchowk and Nuwakot Districts</td>
<td>ADRA</td>
<td>1,245,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/S-NF/80442/R</td>
<td>Shelter assistance for 20,000 most vulnerable earthquake-affected families</td>
<td>CARE Nepal</td>
<td>6,080,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/S-NF/80419/R</td>
<td>Emergency and transitional shelter assistance to earthquake-affected populations</td>
<td>CECI</td>
<td>725,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/S-NF/80458/R</td>
<td>Earthquake Relief to affected populations of Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Gorkha</td>
<td>Good Neighbours Inc</td>
<td>1,183,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/S-NF/80347/R</td>
<td>Emergency Shelter/NFI assistance to earthquake affected population in Nepal</td>
<td>HELVETAS</td>
<td>203,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPL-15/S-NF/80376/R</td>
<td>Emergency shelter solutions to earthquake affected</td>
<td>HFHI</td>
<td>1,630,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**NEPAL**

families and promoting build back safer shelter and settlements practices in Nepal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Implementer</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/S-NF/80349/R</td>
<td>Emergency response to earthquake affected persons in Nepal.</td>
<td>HI</td>
<td>1,104,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/S-NF/80395/R</td>
<td>Provision of Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) and Structural Assessment Support to Earthquake Affected Population in Nepal for 25,000 Vulnerable Households and Structural Assessments for 5000 buildings</td>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>18,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/S-NF/80742/R</td>
<td>Temporary Shelter for earthquake affected families</td>
<td>Lumanti</td>
<td>900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/S-NF/80214/R</td>
<td>Emergency Shelter Assistance in Sindhupulchowk and Dhading</td>
<td>MEDAIR</td>
<td>2,405,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/S-NF/80289/R</td>
<td>Humanitarian assistance to rural households affected by the earthquake in Nepal</td>
<td>Mercy Corps</td>
<td>1,697,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/S-NF/80255/R</td>
<td>Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>OXFAM GB</td>
<td>2,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/S-NF/80347/R</td>
<td>Emergency Shelter/NFI assistance to earthquake affected population in Nepal</td>
<td>PIN</td>
<td>455,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/S-NF/80434/R</td>
<td>Providing Earthquake Displaced People with Immediate Life Saving Emergency Shelter Assistance</td>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>1,545,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/S-NF/80339/R</td>
<td>Emergency shelter and NFIs for 15,000 households in Nuwakot and Rasuwa districts</td>
<td>Samaritan’s Purse</td>
<td>5,995,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/S-NF/80319/R</td>
<td>Shelter support through NFIs and training</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>9,062,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/S-NF/80417/R</td>
<td>Provision of emergency shelter and NFIs to Dhading and Makwapur</td>
<td>TEARFUND</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/S-NF/80226/R</td>
<td>Coordinated response to live saving shelters for in-situ spontaneous settlements occupied by locally displaced most vulnerable households before monsoon</td>
<td>UN-HABITAT</td>
<td>10,075,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/S-NF/80242/R</td>
<td>Emergency shelter assistance to families affected by earthquake</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>831,818</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subtotal for Shelter and NFIs** | **77,027,709**
The earthquake and resultant widespread destruction of homes, as well as the fear of remaining inside while strong aftershocks continue to be felt, has driven high numbers from their homes and into available open spaces and safe buildings across the affected districts. The number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) is estimated to be 2.8 million, with rural areas close to the epicentre having experienced damage levels up to 90% to infrastructure. Assessments are on-going. People have gathered in sites of different sizes across the affected area (ranging from large sites of ten to fifteen thousand persons, to just a few families) with varying access to services and provisions to meet basic needs – especially shelter and WASH – and face new challenges including increased vulnerability to GBV and other criminality.

Some sites currently occupied by IDPs correspond to sites previously identified for potential use through the Open Spaces project, while most locations outside the Kathmandu valley are spontaneous and either need improvements to raise living conditions or support to identify alternative locations. The 2013 CCCM Contingency Plan indicates that these pre-identified potential sites would need improvement or would regardless only provide temporary accommodation as longer term solutions would need to be identified. With the monsoon season approaching all sites will require drainage upgrades to prevent flooding and loss of shelter infrastructure and to minimize the risk of epidemics. In rural areas the majority of IDPs are displaced outside camps.

As the situation improves, identification of durable solutions and facilitation of return for those able to do so within the 3 month timeframe must take place in order to reduce the caseload to target those with more difficult conditions requiring heavier investment. Planning for the closure of displacement sites and identification of alternative solutions is integrated into CCCM Cluster strategies from the very start of the camp life cycle. Establishment and strengthening of displacement focal points and camp managers is essential to ensure access to life saving assistance by the segments of population particularly vulnerable, such as single headed households, unaccompanied children, survivors and potential targets of GBV.

**Priority Actions**

1. Roll out the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to produce site profiles on all sites beginning with the priority sites based on IDP numbers, disaggregated by sex/age, and location. This will also identify cross sectorial needs at camp level flagging priority issues to actors in the capacity and resources to address them. DTM is being expanded to cover priority districts beyond the Kathmandu Valley. Location assessments and site profiles will be complemented by additional components such as return intention surveys to facilitate durable solutions.
2: Through site management, ensure that basic living and dignity standards are met and that gaps are identified and addressed. Sites determined as priority will have dedicated camp management structures, smaller sites will be covered through mobile site facilitators.

3: Provide urgent infrastructure and other interventions to improve living conditions at sites that are spontaneous or overcrowded. Consolidate sites to accommodate the residual case load of IDPs who do not have access to durable solutions. All sites need various degrees of preparedness works for the monsoon season coming in two to three months to prevent loss of shelter, loss of dignity, lack of basic living conditions while displaced and spread of epidemics.

4: Liaise with Village Development Committees and Chief District Officers to establish displacement focal points. Support IDPs displaced outside of camps, as well as rural communities in priority districts displaced within their own villages, to foster coping mechanisms, ensure two-way communication and community engagement. Support delivery of assistance and identification of durable solutions to prevent further displacement and the creation of camps wherever possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Appealing agency</th>
<th>Requirements (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camp Coordination and Camp Management</td>
<td>District information and site management hubs to support earthquake affected populations in Nepal</td>
<td>ACTED</td>
<td>786,856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/CSS/80388/R</td>
<td>District information and site management hubs to support earthquake affected populations in Nepal</td>
<td>CECI</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/CSS/80383/R</td>
<td>Camp Coordination and Camp Management for Earthquake-Displaced Persons in Nepal</td>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/CSS/80378/R</td>
<td>Settlement site assessments and implementation of risk mitigation measures</td>
<td>UNOPS</td>
<td>534,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal for CCCM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,391,826</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Early Recovery**

Contact Information: Sophie Kemkhadze (sophie.kemkhadze@undp.org)

The cluster needs are critical to restore essential services and facilitate continued humanitarian assistance to communities.

Building on the unique value of volunteerism and the vital role that
volunteers play in immediate response to disasters, relief and recovery efforts, medium recovery, rehabilitation, reconstruction and community resilience, volunteers will work together with cluster members and the Government to deliver on the strategic objectives of this Flash Appeal.

Activities will be implemented in close collaboration with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MOFALD) and the Ministry of Urban Development (MOUD) at the national level, as well as authorities at the local level.

Priority Actions

1: Support debris removal to enable continued search and rescue activities and allow access to deliver humanitarian assistance. At least 50 per cent of the people employed in debris clearance and other cash for work activities should be women, on an equal pay for equal work basis.

2: Support rapid restoration of access roads and other essential services in remote areas so that relief supplies can be delivered and communities stabilized.

3: Deploy additional capacities to shore up gaps in DDRCs relief management coordination, rapid structural assessment of public buildings for safety and provision of basic equipment to facilitate their uninterrupted operation and communication (e.g. solar electricity system, communication equipment, etc.) and emergency service delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Appealing agency</th>
<th>Requirements (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/ER/80457/R</td>
<td>Emergency Debris Removal and Management for clearing access to humanitarian assistance</td>
<td>ACT/DCA</td>
<td>403,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/ER/80457/R</td>
<td>Emergency Debris Removal and Management for clearing access to humanitarian assistance</td>
<td>ACTED</td>
<td>212,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/ER/80457/R</td>
<td>Emergency Debris Removal and Management for clearing access to humanitarian assistance</td>
<td>CARE Nepal</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/ER/80454/R</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of community based infrastructure and emergency employment for immediate livelihoods support</td>
<td>CARE Nepal</td>
<td>490,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/ER/80457/R</td>
<td>Emergency Debris Removal and Management for clearing access to humanitarian assistance</td>
<td>CW</td>
<td>212,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/ER/80457/R</td>
<td>Emergency Debris Removal and Management for clearing access to humanitarian assistance</td>
<td>DWR</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/ER/80454/R</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of community based infrastructure and emergency employment for immediate livelihoods</td>
<td>DWR</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project ID</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Implementing Agency</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/ER/80454/R</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of community based infrastructure and emergency employment for immediate livelihoods support</td>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/ER/80457/R</td>
<td>Emergency Debris Removal and Management for clearing access to humanitarian assistance</td>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>1,575,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/ER/80457/R</td>
<td>Emergency Debris Removal and Management for clearing access to humanitarian assistance</td>
<td>PIN</td>
<td>212,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/ER/80457/R</td>
<td>Emergency Debris Removal and Management for clearing access to humanitarian assistance</td>
<td>RI</td>
<td>1,260,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/ER/80454/R</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of community based infrastructure and emergency employment for immediate livelihoods support</td>
<td>RI</td>
<td>490,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/ER/80454/R</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of community based infrastructure and emergency employment for immediate livelihoods support</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/ER/80420/R</td>
<td>Early recovery of on-farm and off-farm livelihoods for earthquake affected population</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/ER/80450/R</td>
<td>Restoring Provision of Key Public Services in the Affected Areas to Resume Critical Services</td>
<td>UNCDF</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/ER/80450/R</td>
<td>Restoring Provision of Key Public Services in the Affected Areas to Resume Critical Services</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/ER/80457/R</td>
<td>Emergency Debris Removal and Management for clearing access to humanitarian assistance</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>2,340,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/ER/80454/R</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of community based infrastructure and emergency employment for immediate livelihoods support</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>1,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/ER/80460/R</td>
<td>Preservation of relics and valuable items, and safe debris management of World Heritage buildings affected by the earthquake in Nepal</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/ER/80460/R</td>
<td>Preservation of relics and valuable items, and safe debris management of World Heritage buildings affected by the earthquake in Nepal</td>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/ER/80454/R</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of community based infrastructure and emergency employment for immediate livelihoods support</td>
<td>UN-HABITAT</td>
<td>1,050,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subtotal for Early Recovery** | **16,095,940**
Logistics

Contact Information: Baptiste Burgaud (baptiste.burgaud@wfp.org)

The earthquake affected areas include mountainous and remote regions, increasing the potential for logistics constraints on operations. With cracked/collapsed houses and hospitals stretched to capacity, tents, medicines and medical supplies, WASH items, food and generators are among the priority needs of the affected populations.

The urgency of relief items and equipment needed at the beginning of the operation will require strategic airlifts from the UN Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) network. The expected volumes of relief items being brought into the country, in conjunction with damaged infrastructure and limited capacity, will require the setting up of staging areas and logistics hubs in and outside Nepal as well as a number of operations and logistics hubs in the affected areas. In order to maximize the use of available transport capacity in-country, a dedicated truck fleet will be leased and made available in Kathmandu for humanitarian cargo movement to affected areas.

Furthermore, access by commercial aircraft is disrupted. Against this backdrop, the urgent deployment of UNHAS is required to enable the humanitarian community to access remote disaster sites and provide humanitarian assistance. UNHAS is crucial to fill the transport gap as UN agencies and other humanitarian organizations are scaling up activities towards an effective response.

Priority Actions

1: Logistics capacity is augmented including: strategic airlifts from regional hubs, in-country cargo transportation, temporary inter-agency storage and cargo reception facilities, a dedicated truck fleet for surface transport of humanitarian cargo within Nepal and overland from India if needed and emergency road repairs.

2: Provide safe, effective and efficient access to beneficiaries and project implementation sites for NGOs, UN agencies, donor organizations and diplomatic missions in Nepal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Appealing agency</th>
<th>Requirements (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/CSS/80421/R</td>
<td>Emergency Response – Secondary Logistics support provision, in coordination with the Logistics Cluster in response to the earthquake in Nepal.</td>
<td>HI</td>
<td>834,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15-15/CSS/80335/R</td>
<td>Shelter and non-food item (NFI) Pipeline support to</td>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>260,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Since the earthquake, the number of humanitarian workers in Nepal has been rapidly increasing in line with the urgent needs of affected populations. Humanitarians need reliable communications services to be able to communicate and coordinate their relief operations. The lack of telecommunications and internet services, particularly in remote and mountainous areas, are hampering rescue and relief efforts.

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) project aims to address these communications gaps in a number of remote common operational areas and in humanitarian hubs already identified in Kathmandu (including the Humanitarian Staging Area at TIA). The availability of reliable and independent data and voice communications services is a priority for a successful humanitarian response.

The main cluster activities include:

**Priority Activities:**

1. Effective coordination of emergency telecommunications services through the deployment of a dedicated ETC Coordinator responsible for (a) the overall coordination of IT activities with partner organizations and commercial actors; (b) coordination and liaison with Nepali authorities to support their collaboration with the humanitarian community on all IT related matters and (c) the provision of information management services to support the project.

2. Comprehensive ICT assessment of identified common operating areas and deployment of necessary equipment to establish services including obtaining common licenses (as required). This will also include development and implementation of Standard Operating Procedures in support of Nepali authorities for the current emergency and future disaster preparedness.

3. Standardized ICT platforms and procedures to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure deployment of cost-effective services (MOSS compliant communications).
The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) deployed a UN Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team to provide direct support to the Office of the Resident Coordinator (RCO) and the Government to support existing humanitarian response and coordination mechanisms, joint rapid needs assessments, information management and response planning. In the coming days and weeks coordination mechanisms will need to be strengthened and coordination support scaled-up to respond to immediate humanitarian needs. For example, in close collaboration with Government and local and international partners support has been established for search and rescue coordination and will need to be pushed forward for civil-military coordination, joint response planning, assessments, relief distribution and information management to facilitate safe, secure and timely access to people in need.

In addition, 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. Similarly, given local government capacity challenges and weak accountability mechanisms locally where election have not been held since 2002 due to the post-war transition, bolstering humanitarian accountability mechanisms will be essential. This 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.

An inter-cluster gender task force has been established to ensure gender equality issues are mainstreamed throughout the response.

### Priority Actions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project code</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/CSS/80530/R</td>
<td>Telecommunications augmentation and coordination to support humanitarian operations in the areas affected by the Nepal Earthquake’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appealing agency</th>
<th>Requirements (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal for Emergency Telecommunications: $2,500,000
Cooperation with and accountability to affected populations

1: Ensure coordinated and effective communications to affected populations on critical life-saving actions that individuals, families and communities can take through the course of the response.

2: Ensure affected populations have adequate information on the nature and logistics of the response intended to support them.

3: Ensure a coordinated approach to two-way communication with affected communities.

4: Ensure systematic mechanisms to collect feedback from affected communities and using this to inform decision-making processes at the cluster, inter-cluster and humanitarian country team levels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project code</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Appealing agency</th>
<th>Requirements (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/CSS/80528/R</td>
<td>Coordination response</td>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>3,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPL-15/CSS/80425/R</td>
<td>Inter-Agency Common Feedback Project</td>
<td>RCSO</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3,700,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX II. COORDINATION ARCHITECTURE

The Emergency Relief Coordinator has designated a Humanitarian Coordinator. Daily humanitarian country team (HCT) and inter-cluster coordination (ICC) meetings are taking place. The following clusters have been activated: Food Security, Nutrition, Health, WASH, Protection, Education, Emergency Shelter and Camp Coordination and Camp Management Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications, and Early Recovery. As more information becomes available, the HCT will assess the need for setting up coordination hubs across the affected areas.

The Government response is being coordinated by the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) with additional coordination and liaison set up at the airport with the Reception and Departure Centre (RDC), with the Multinational Military Coordination Centre (MNMCC) and at the UN building in Kathmandu. Additional coordination hubs will be required as access to the worst affected areas outside the capital improves. As the situation unfolds it is expected that humanitarian partners will need to expand support to the most affected districts.
## ANNEX III. AGENCIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLUSTER</th>
<th>AGENCIES/PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordination</td>
<td>United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United Nations Office of the Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator (RCHCCH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration (IOM), United National Volunteers (UNV), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Lutheran World Relief (LWR), Handicap International (HI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>International Federation of Red Cross Red and Crescent Societies (IFRC) as co-lead, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN HABITAT), Plan, Care, Oxfam, World Vision, Save the Children, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Caritas, Habitat for Humanity, Handicap International (HI), MEDAIR, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Mercy Corps, Samaritan’s Purse, HELVETAS, Handicap International, Habitat for Humanity International (HFHI), Norwegian Church Aid, TEARFUND, Cetnre de l’Etudes et de Cooperation Internationale (CECI), Good Neighbours, Lumanti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Clusters are reaching out to humanitarian partners to ensure efficient coordination among all in-country and incoming workers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food</strong></td>
<td>World Food Programme (WFP), Care, Save the Children, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Maize and Wheate Improvement Centre (CIMMYT), OXFAM, Action Against Hunger (ACF), Danish Church Aid, Norwegian Church Aid,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Health Organisation (WHO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), CARE, Center for Public Health and Environmental Development (CEPHED), Family Planning Association of Nepal (FPAN), Handicap International (HI), Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), OXFAM, Public Health Association, Relief International (RI), Save the Children, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Midwifery Society of Nepal (MIDSON), Americas, International Medical Corps (IMC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Logistics</strong></td>
<td>World Food Programme (WFP), Handicap International, International Organization for Migration (IOM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nutrition</strong></td>
<td>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Action Against Hunger (ACF), World Food Programme (WFP), Save the Children,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emergency</strong></td>
<td>World Food Programme (WFP), NetHope,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Telecommunications</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat), United National Volunteers (UNV), OXFAM, CW, World Vision, Danish Church Aid, Norwegian Church Aid, ACTPIN, Centre D’Etudes et de Cooperation Internationale, PIN, Action Against Hunger (ACF), Mission East, Save the Children, Samaritan’s Purse, World Health Organisation (WHO), Plan, ASIA ONLUS, CARE, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, TEARFUND, WCDO, UN HABITAT, BBC Media Action, Norwegian Church Aid, STLO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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/cefr/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.