

HIGHLIGHTS

- Some 60,000 people remain in 104 displacement sites in 13 earthquake-affected districts.
- Out of 600,000 households whose homes have been destroyed, 340,000 households provided with emergency shelter assistance.
- Over 197,000 people benefit from Food Security Cluster cash transfer programmes.

FIGURES

No. of people in displacement sites	59,433
No. of displacement sites hosting 20 or more households	104
No. of houses destroyed	602,567
No. of houses damaged	284,479
No. of confirmed deaths	8,857

Source: Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (as of 21 July); National Emergency Operation Center, Nepal Ministry of Home Affairs (as of 30 July)

FUNDING

422 million
requested (US\$)

50% funded

Source: Financial Tracking Service (as of 31 July)



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Message from the Humanitarian Coordinator

Three months ago, a devastating earthquake hit Nepal. It was followed by another quake on 12 May.

The back-to-back disasters claimed lives of nearly 9,000 people and injured scores of others. More than half a million families were left homeless. Livelihoods of millions of people were affected, many of them in remote, high-altitude areas.

For the past three months, the Government and the humanitarian and international communities have been working tirelessly to provide the survivors with basic shelter, food and livelihoods support, water and sanitation, medical and psycho-social care and protection.

Ordinary citizens, volunteers, youth groups and the private sector have also been at the forefront of the relief effort from day one, showing tremendous solidarity with those affected.

Innovative aid delivery methods, including the deployment of porters and mountaineers and cash programming, put in place allow the relief to reach communities which are not accessible by car or air at the best of days.

But a lot more remains to be done. Hundreds of thousands of people are still in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. They now also face cold and damp conditions, as monsoon downpours began. Our support is crucial for their survival through the monsoon. Reconstruction efforts alone will not address their needs, not in the short run.

The humanitarian community is well positioned to provide the assistance required, but additional financial support is required for us to be able to do so.

We also need to plan ahead. We will only have a very narrow window of opportunity between the end of the monsoon and the onset of winter, to ensure the most vulnerable are assisted to survive through the harsh and cold wintery conditions.

The time and weather are not on our side, neither are some of the bureaucratic delays we are still witnessing and working to address. But with the right support we can and will deliver. I urge all governments and individuals to continue to show your solidarity with and support for the vulnerable people of Nepal.



Credit: P. Mathema. Sindhupalchowk District – The Humanitarian Coordinator for Nepal, Mr. Jamie McGoldrick (second to the right) takes stock of the damage in one of the worst-affected areas

Response and challenges in displacement sites

60,000 people remain in 104 displacement sites across 13 districts

Over 600 emergency latrines constructed to improve conditions in displacement sites

According to the Camp Coordination and Camp Management’s third round of displacement tracking, a total of 104 displacement sites hosting 20 or more households remain open in 13 districts. The remaining sites continue to host 11,147 households (59,433 people). Of the nearly 60,000 people in displacement sites, 51 per cent are female, 49 per cent are male and 14 per cent are children under age-5.

To ensure that the people still living in the sites have access to sanitation services and to prevent the spread of diseases, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster partners continue to build emergency latrines. As of 15 July, more than 600 emergency latrines have been constructed in displacement sites across 13 districts. The need to improve sanitation is critical to ensure dignified living conditions particularly with the heavy rains around. Many of the displacement sites lack drainage systems and are prone to flooding.

The construction of latrines at the household level is also essential to support the Government’s Open Defecation Free programme. The WASH Cluster estimates that more than 350,000 households require support in latrine construction or repair. Lack of available materials, skilled workers and access due to the monsoon, however, have constrained WASH partners in meeting their targets. A national strategy is currently being developed to scale up the provision of individual household latrines.



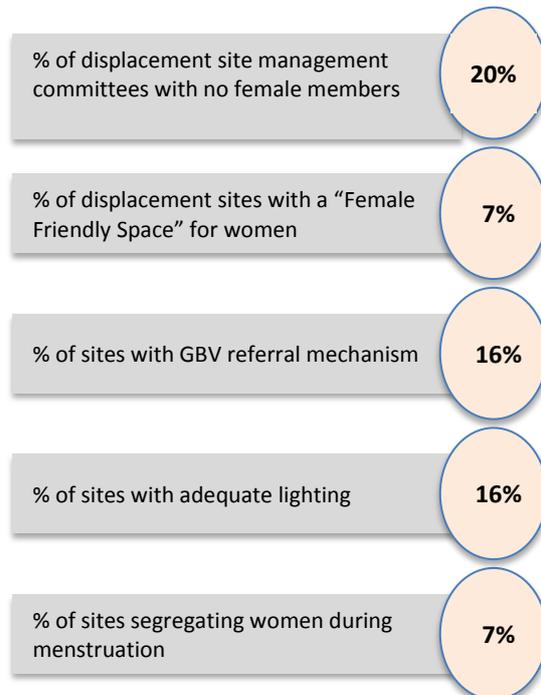
Credit: WASH Cluster. Nuwakot District – Volunteers building emergency latrines in a displacement site

Response to gender-based violence in post-earthquake Nepal

Miss L, a 17-year-old girl living in a displacement site, had to walk 20 minutes to the nearest water source. Her family’s house was destroyed by the earthquake, forcing them to move. Walking back to the site with a heavy load of washing, she accepted a lift from an unknown man who stopped and, hidden by trees, sexually abused her.

Her family was reluctant to report the assault concerned that this would bring shame on their family. It was decided that the best solution would be for Miss L to marry the man.

Miss L ran away to a safe house managed by a local NGO in a nearby town, where she received temporary accommodation, clinical, psychosocial and legal support, enabling her to meet the 35-day statute of limitations for filing rape cases in Nepal. The isolated locations of many Village Development Committees (VDCs) in Nepal and the lack of referral systems prohibit many rape survivors to meet this deadline.



8,600 women and girls live in displacement sites where water sources require over 40 minutes of walking

Pre-earthquake reports from gender-based violence (GBV) sub-cluster partners document extremely high prevalence of GBV cases, with one report claiming **80 per cent of women 'face domestic violence frequently'** – GBV rates are generally found to increase in times of crisis. During the three-month post-earthquake period, three national GBV service providers, alone, have reported 200 clients. Exacerbating the risk of GBV in displacement sites is that only 29 per cent of sites have segregated latrines, and some 8,625 women and girls live in sites where the nearest water source requires walking over 40 minutes round trip according to the latest [Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster assessment](#).

Furthermore, only 16 per cent of sites have a GBV referral mechanism, only 7 per cent of sites have a dedicated women's safe space and 56 per cent of sites have no on-site security.

GBV responders, in particular national NGOs, have scaled up prevention and response activities, including establishing women's security committees in several displacement sites. However, with GBV projects in the [Flash Appeal](#) only 5 per cent funded, significant gaps remain, including the need for protection services, awareness-raising, and personal safety training covering all displacement sites.

Women's participation in shelter reconstruction

Consultations reveal need for targeted training for women

As of 16 July, the Shelter Cluster reported that out of over 600,000 households whose homes have been destroyed or damaged, just over 50 per cent have received emergency shelter assistance (340,000 households). For many families who have started to rebuild, cluster partners have developed key messages and information materials to support communities to safely build back better.

The emigration of large numbers of men to work abroad is anticipated to have a major impact on the availability of labour for rebuilding shelter. This also adds additional burden on women with many already taking on multiple family roles. In the absence of the male head of household, women will have a critical role to play in managing and overseeing the quality of housing construction and should be supported through knowledge and skills development that is targeted to meet their needs.

In Gorkha District, the Shelter Cluster conducted community consultations with 65 to 80 women on vulnerabilities and priority issues at the village level verified this as an emerging issue. Supporting women's participation in training courses will be one way to provide support. Other activities should also include women in the design and implementation of training courses that correspond with women's capacities, as well as their roles in families and communities.

In collaboration with other clusters, the Shelter Cluster is currently developing women's training 'tip sheet'. It includes information on barriers to women's participation, as well as practical information on creating an enabling environment.



Credit: K. Walsh / Shelter Cluster. Gorkha District – Community consultations with women on shelter assistance

Cash programming supports early recovery

Over 197,000 people benefit from Food Security Cluster cash programmes

On 10 June, the Food Security Cluster completed Phase I (blanket food distribution) of its response plan. The cluster has since focused on Phase II (targeted food assistance and cash transfer programme in 12 districts) which is scheduled to be completed by the end

of July. Out of an estimated 1.4 million people who continue to require targeted food assistance, the cluster has reached 1.3 million people including all partners with projects inside and outside the Flash Appeal. A total of 241,000 livelihood kits have also been distributed to meet the needs of some 1 million people who require agri-based livelihood support.

Conditional cash transfers have been envisaged by the Food Security Cluster from the beginning of the response with the understanding that feasibility and impact of cash assistance would depend greatly on market functionality. Given the disastrous impact of the earthquake on lives, livelihoods and infrastructure, cash-for-assets initiatives emerged as one of the most important assistance modalities for the cluster.

During Phase II, over 197,000 people have received cash assistance. The cash programme has been supporting early recovery activities. In Kamalamai, Sindhuli district, through the cash-for-assets programme, participants have widened an existing foot trail to allow vehicles to pass and to facilitate market access. Other trails were at risk of being washed away by flooding due to the monsoon rains, however, trail rehabilitation done through the programme has enabled children from neighbouring districts to attend school in Sindhuli, shortening their otherwise three hour walking commute.

As part of the cash-for-assets programme of the cluster co-lead agency, participants are required to complete a total of 20 days of light work, including clearance of debris, rehabilitation of trails and citrus planting. In exchange, beneficiaries receive US\$80, which they can use to buy food at functioning markets. Not only does this mean providing participants with purchasing power, enabling them to choose food for their families, but also injecting much-needed funds into the local economy and rehabilitating critical community assets.



Credit: A. Boteju / WFP. Sindhuli District – WFP staff orients cash-for-assets programme beneficiaries

Over 197,000 people received cash assistance from the Food Security Cluster

Evacuations in Okhaldunga District

533 people relocated due to monsoon-induced landslides

According to the Nepal Earthquake Assessment Unit, when driving through Okhaldunga, the district seems relatively untouched by the earthquake. The colourful houses in the district capital are undamaged and the market is full of life. However, district government officials and relief organisations tell a different story. Remote areas in the West of the district have seen up to 80 per cent housing damaged by the 25 April and 12 May earthquakes – 29 out of the 50 VDCs were recently categorised as priorities for intervention by local authorities. Schools and health posts have been damaged and are increasingly inaccessible due to frequent landslides. In four VDCs (Bilandu, Harkapur, Prapcha and Gamnagar), the risk of landslides is so high, that the population has been requested to temporarily relocate to safer areas. Evacuation means leaving behind livestock and houses and many families are therefore reluctant to move. As of 30 July, 155 households (533 people) have been relocated. The relocation sites, however, lack sanitation, water and electricity supply.

For further information, please contact:

Rajan Gengaje, Head of Office, gengaje@un.org, Tel. (+977) 9801 244 601

Leszek Barczak, Public Information Officer, barczakl@un.org, Tel. (+977) 9851 214 309

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