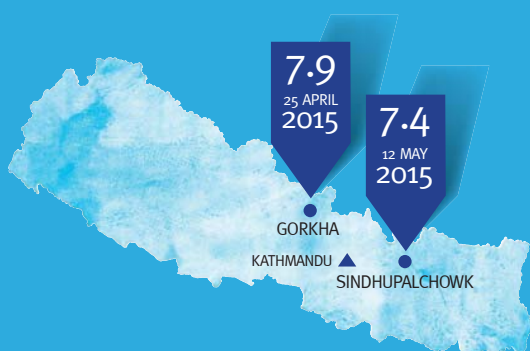




WaterAid/Ravi Mishra



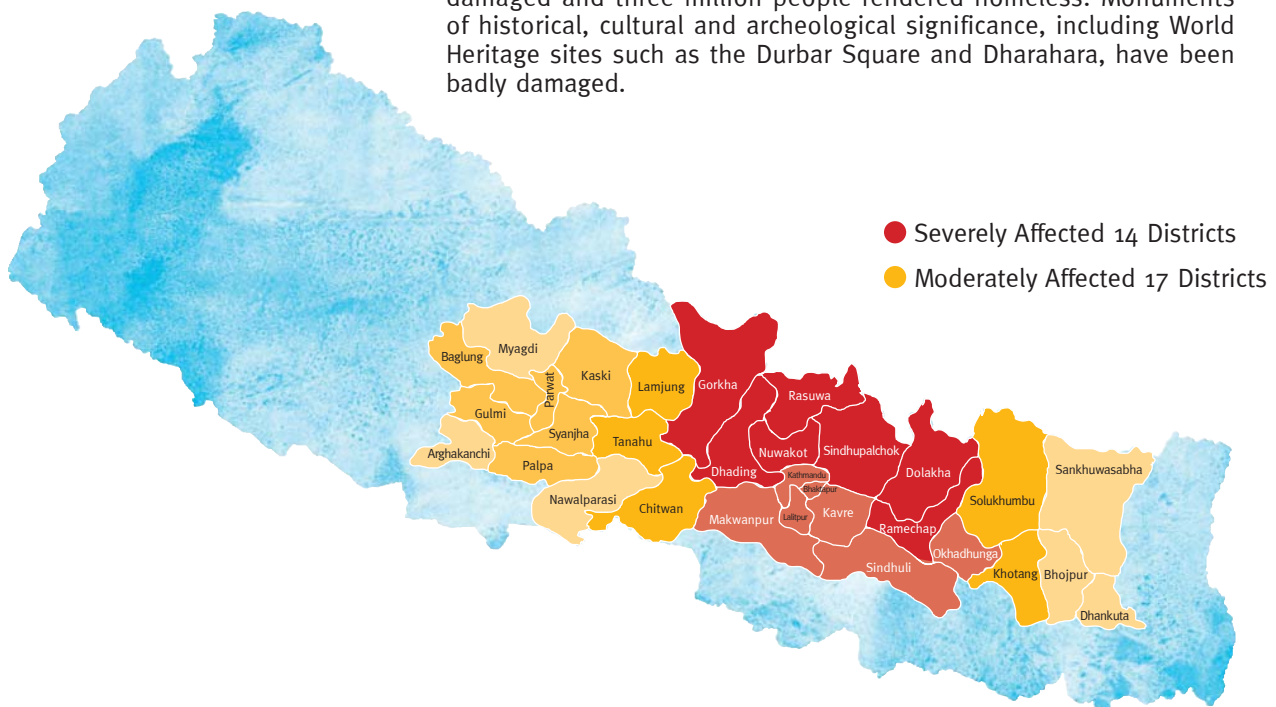
# NEPAL EARTHQUAKE 2015

**WaterAid Nepal's Response**

# An overview of Nepal situation post earthquake

On 25 April 2015 an earthquake measuring 7.9 on the Richter scale hit Nepal. This was the biggest tremor since the one (8.0 Richter scale) that occurred in 1934. Two weeks later on 12 May, a second earthquake measuring 7.4 Richter scale shook the country. The Government has declared 14 out of the 75 districts as crisis-hit and another 17 badly affected. WAN projects were in 7 of the worst hit districts and 2 partially affected districts.

The earthquakes and subsequent aftershocks<sup>1</sup> have taken a toll on life, property, infrastructure, cultural heritage and the ambient natural environment of the country. To date, nearly 9000 people have been killed, 22,000 injured, over half a million houses fully or partially damaged and three million people rendered homeless. Monuments of historical, cultural and archeological significance, including World Heritage sites such as the Durbar Square and Dharahara, have been badly damaged.



Early estimates suggest that an additional 3 percent<sup>2</sup> of the population has been pushed into poverty as a direct result of the earthquakes. With the monsoons approaching (mid-June to mid-August normally) people rendered homeless will further face severe difficulties. This entails urgent humanitarian response.

National Planning Commission leading the government has undertaken a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) for a donor conference slated on June 25. It is expected that the conference will provide respite to Nepal with sustained support to repair the economic damage and to prevent more people from falling into poverty. The PDNA estimates the damage at USD 5.15 billion, losses at USD 1.9 billion and recovery needs at USD 6.6 billion, roughly a third of the economy.

● <sup>1</sup>By 5 June Nepal had recorded over 300 earthquakes and aftershocks above magnitude 4.

● <sup>2</sup>Post Disaster Needs Assessment Report, National Planning Commission, June 2015

● The intensity of the colour shades signifies the intensity of the damage

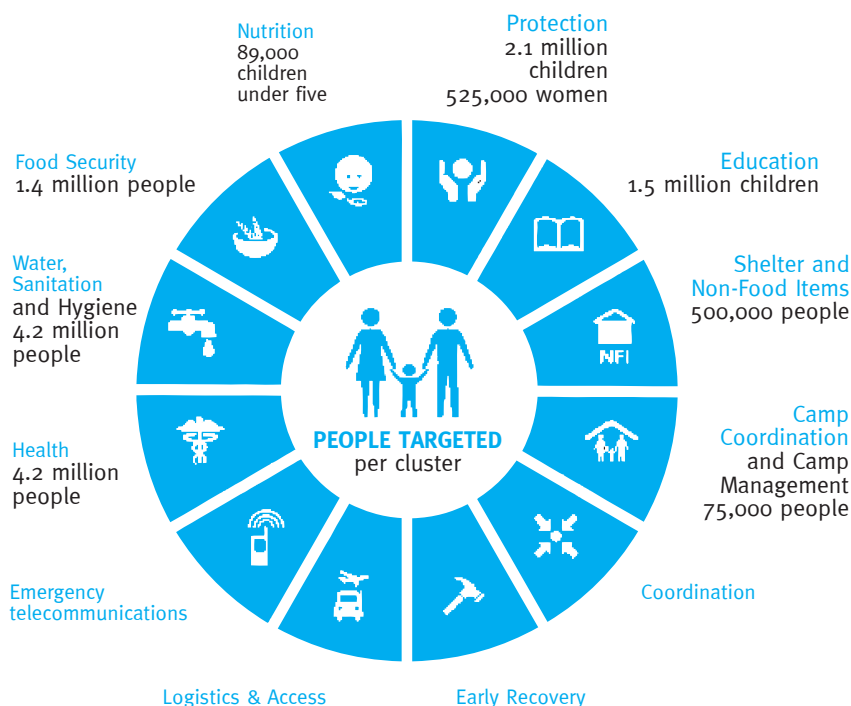
## Specific situation on WASH

From the Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA), the net total value of damages to water and sanitation sector is estimated at NPR 11.4 billion at pre-disaster prices, of which NPR 10.5 billion pertains to infrastructure and physical assets. The total needs for recovery and reconstruction using the principle of building back better is estimated at NPR 18.1 billion, of which 25% is needed for FY 2015-16, 40% for FY 2016-17 and 35% for FY 2017-18.

It is estimated that 117,000 Internally Displaced Persons living in temporary settlements are in need of emergency water supplies and sanitation. Around 1.14 million people in 14 districts are in need of water treatment products and sustained water supply. The estimated need for sustained sanitation is for 1.04 million people in 14 districts, to provide toilet access to people who lost toilets due to the earthquake. This may be achieved through both shared and individual household toilet assistance. About 3 million people are in urgent need of hygiene kits in the 14 affected districts.

According to Humanitarian Dashboard 2015, 1.3 million people have been reached with relief for WASH needs which is 26% of the total target. The combined target is 5.1 million people (1.1 million on water, 1.0 million on sanitation, 3 million on hygiene).

Of the USD 63 million pledged in the flash appeal for WASH, only US\$ 17 million has been received which is 27% of the total pledged amount. WASH ranks as a critical and urgent need<sup>3</sup>



<sup>3</sup>Nepal Flash Appeal for Response, April to July 2015, [www.unocha.org/Nepal](http://www.unocha.org/Nepal)

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### SEVERELY AFFECTED DISTRICTS



Total water supply scheme: **11,288**  
Major Damage: **1,570**  
Partial Damage: **3,663**



Toilets destroyed: **220,000**

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### MODERATELY AFFECTED DISTRICTS



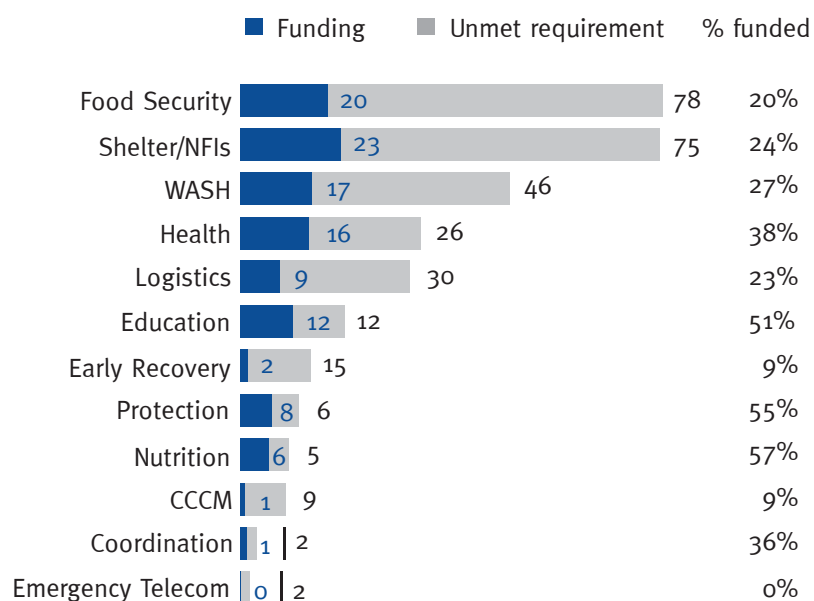
Total water supply scheme: **16,433**  
Major Damage: **747**  
Partial Damage: **1,761**



Toilets destroyed: **168,000**

Source: Post Disaster Needs Assessment, 2015

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



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

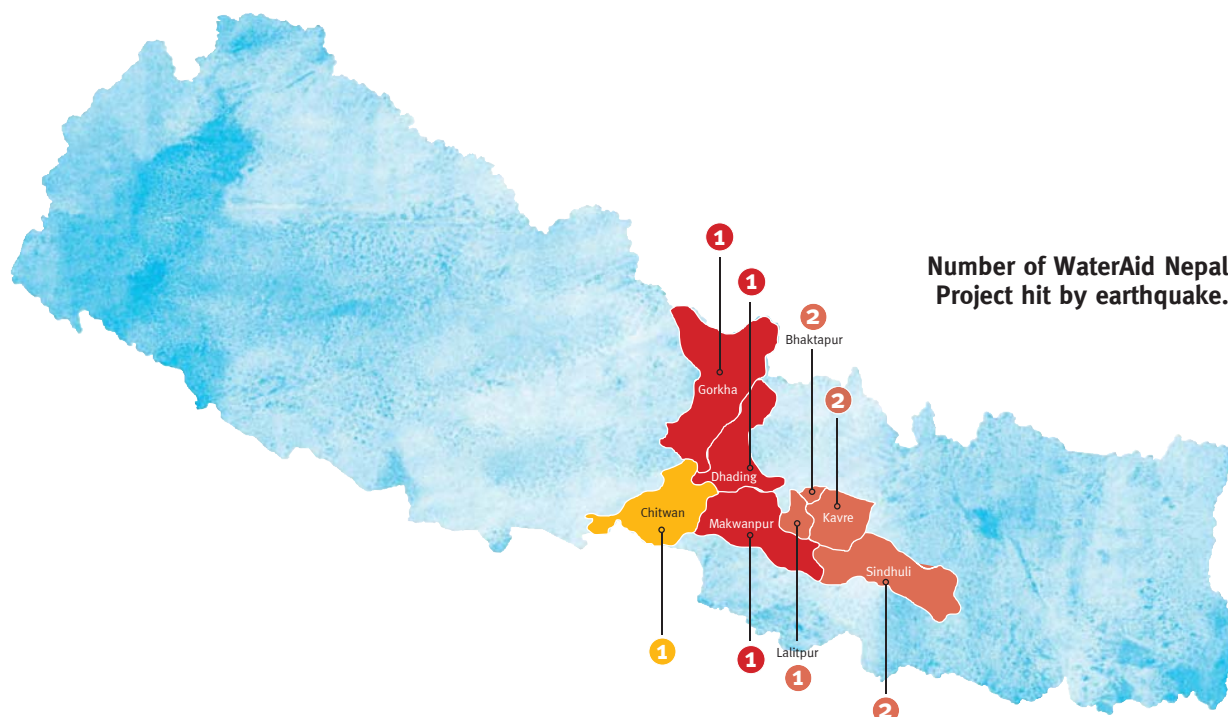


A water point damaged by the earthquake

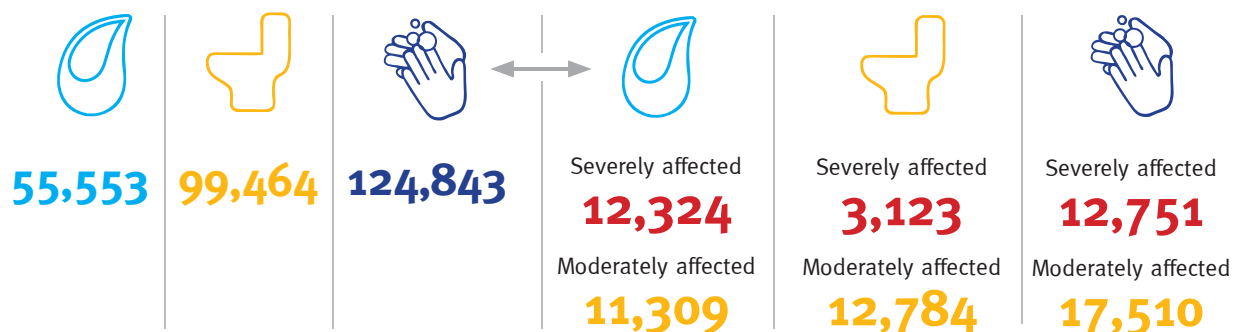
NEWAH/Namaraj Timilsina

# WAN projects overview – hit by earthquake

Seven out of 23 working districts of WaterAid Nepal were badly affected by the earthquake. There are 36 projects implemented through partners, out of which 8 projects are in severely affected districts and 2 projects are in moderately affected ones. Some projects are in multiple districts.



## Total Planned user in MPB 2015-16



Out of the total 55,553 users planned for Water; 12,324 users fall in severely affected districts and 11,309 are in moderately affected districts. Out of the total 99,464 users planned for Sanitation; 3,123 fall in severely affected districts and 12,784 fall in moderately affected districts. Out of the total 124,843 users planned for hygiene; 12,751 fall under severely affected and 17,510 fall under moderately affected

# WAN's Response to Emergency

Given the scale of the earthquake and its effect on WaterAid Nepal projects and the urgent WASH needs, WAN rolled out an emergency response in consultation with its partners. This was done with immediate leadership and support by WaterAid South Asia Regional Team, with on- ground support within 72 hours of the disaster. South Asia regional country programs along with standby surge capacity also extended technical support. The support to WaterAid Nepal from WaterAid globally was immensely encouraging and commendable.

Up to mid June 2015, WAN with partners has reached 128,676 people through WASH emergency support. It is currently responding in 74 VDCs/municipalities of 11 districts through 15 partners. The key areas of response included improvement of water quality through purification tablets and community filters, rehabilitating water supply systems, temporary community and institutional (schools and health facilities) and household toilets, distribution of hygiene kits with awareness raising activities including on menstrual hygiene management. The box on the left shows number of people reached through each response. One person could receive more than one response.

In project sites, WAN is working with its 7 existing implementing partners and some national level organisations having specific capacities on Menstrual Hygiene Management such as National Fertility Care Centre (NFCC) WAN with National Federation of Disabled Nepal the national federation of persons with disabilities was able to demonstrate an inclusive institutional toilet at an orthopedic hospital in Kathmandu.

At the national level, WaterAid has been proactively engaging in the national WASH cluster and is co-leading the Health and Hygiene Technical Working Group. A prototype for hygiene promotion messages for emergencies was drafted by WAN to support the HHTWG. The National Task Force on Sanitation has now reviewed this material for adaptation in emergencies. Menstrual Hygiene Management during emergencies is a key area addressed.

To engage proactively with the Health cluster, WaterAid supported the Child Health Division and Epidemiology and Disease Control Division (EDCD) of Ministry of Health (MoH) for an early response in various districts by providing water purification tablets for immunization camps organized by the CHD and for management of outbreaks of diarrhoea being initiated by EDCD. WAN is part of the Association of International NGOs, contributing to discussions around working together with peers to meaningfully influence the government strategy to enable the role of INGOs in the reconstruction of Nepal.

## As of June 26, 2015





Inclusive Toilet in use

WaterAid/Pragya Lamsal

## Breaking Barriers: Inclusive Toilets

National Federation of the Disabled Nepal (NFDN) as a longstanding supporter of WaterAid Nepal submitted a request to build inclusive toilets at Khagendra Nawajiwani Nepal Orthopedic Hospital in Jorpati, Kathmandu. When the request was received, a total of 1100 people, out of which 500, patients with disabilities were residing at the hospital premises due to the earthquake. As most of the hospital buildings were damaged, it was not possible for the patients, especially with disabilities, to use the WASH facilities in the hospital. Thus, people had little option but to urinate and defecate in the hospital compound, which made the environment very dirty and posed risks of communicable diseases.

Responding to the urgent need of the request, WaterAid Nepal in coordination with NFDN, constructed four units of inclusive toilets and two units of shower rooms; two each for men and



women. These facilities have been equipped with bamboo handrails, brick ramps, running water, dustbins with lid and hand washing facilities. Local materials such as iron sheets, bricks and bamboo, fiber-plastic have been used to build the facilities, which make the interventions very cost effective and efficient. These WASH facilities were constructed within 2 days. An accessibility audit was conducted to ensure the facilities were user friendly. WaterAid's beneficiaries are satisfied with the services, evident from the following quotes. WAN continues to provide follow up and technical support to NFDN to ensure the functionality of the facility.

"Amit Tamang, 16 years was overjoyed to be able to take shower after three weeks"

Volunteer of Medicin sans frontiers Alex said, "It was like magic that WaterAid built toilets and shower room so fast, this is good you are doing great!"



Women receiving MHM kits

GUTHI

## Menstrual Hygiene Management in Emergency

The challenge of maintaining menstrual hygiene management in post-disaster settings is often overlooked. Failing to address MHM issues may pose serious risks to the dignity and health of women.

Keeping in mind the importance of Menstrual Hygiene Management and respecting the special needs of women and girls during emergencies, WaterAid Nepal has handed out menstrual kits to more than 25,595 women and girls in badly affected regions, which contain, among other things, disposable sanitary towels. Awareness raising to educate about use of the kit, disposal and menstrual hygiene management have also been conducted in several VDCs of 5 districts namely, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur and Kavrepalanchowk.

This year, WaterAid commemorated the Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) day on 28 May 2015, by organizing a program at an IDP camp in Chuchepati, Kathmandu where more than 500 internally displaced people are

taking shelter. This event oriented 180 girls aged 13-17 on menstrual hygiene and sanitation. These girls also received hygiene kits that consisted of essential personal hygiene and MHM items (soap, sanitary pad, toothpaste, toothbrush, under pants inner wear, etc)

Saya Nagarkoti, a 20-year-old earthquake survivor from Lele says, “Because of the damage to both my house, and the water supplies in my village, I am now staying in one room with my whole family. The toilet we have is very small and lies far away from my house and it’s very dark during the night-time. I had to ask my dad and brother, to leave the house for some time, to change my sanitary towel. I am reluctant to tell them I am having my period and it’s very difficult to wash the towels to reuse due to lack of water. Most women here use cloths for a day or two and they are not able to change and wash them, due to lack of toilets and water services. This has made it even harder to manage their period, while rebuilding their lives after the earthquake.”



WaterAid/Sushrina Manandhar

## Affordable Sanitation for Relief and Recovery

WaterAid Nepal introduced the SaTo pan (“Safe Toilet”) an inexpensive, easy to use sanitation technology designed for poor households. It uses a simple trap door design that forms a water seal at the bottom of a pan set into a cement slab over the pit. It closes off pit latrines from the open air, reducing the transmission of disease via air-borne insects. Unlike typical latrine components, which are made of concrete or ceramic, the SaTo pan uses plastic, which makes it inexpensive, manufacturing can be sourced locally and it is easy for mass production.

On June 11, WaterAid carried out a demonstration of the SaTo Pan at Sallaghari, Bhaktapur on the installation and maintenance of the latrine. The technology was very well received by WaterAid Nepal’s partners.

“The technology being simple and of very low cost will be well accepted by the community people says Mr. Man Bahadur Sirpali from FEDO”.

Ms. Guheshwari Tuladhar from UEMS says that , “ The SaTo pan is very hygienic and

an appropriate technology for Nepal where availability of adequate water is a problem”.

A total of 10,008 SaTo Pans were received from Bangladesh to support earthquake survivors. WaterAid is working with the government and other agencies working on WASH to put together a plan for capacity building and technology dissemination.

WaterAid Nepal also demonstrated the key features of the SaTo pan to the Ministry of Urban Development and Department of Water Supply and Sanitation, and will be working in collaboration with the MoUD to promote this technology to contribute to the total sanitation programmes. The WAN team also conducted a brief orientation session for the District WASH Coordination Committee (DWASHCC) members at a training organized by DWSS at National water Supply and Sanitation Training Center (NWSSTC) on 22nd June, Monday. WAN plans to construct a demo latrine with SaTo Pan for WASH museum located in NWSSTC and another temporary demo latrine at DWSS office premises that will be displayed for demonstration.



Woman walks through broken houses in the village of Lamatole, Nagarkot, Bhaktapur district

WaterAid/Ravi Mishra

## Way forward

WAN is winding up the relief phase by the end of June and moving to early recovery with a long-term vision of helping build resilient communities and WASH services. WaterAid is now in consultations with partners' to develop adequate plans for recovery. However these are very initial conversations and much will be guided by the country context, needs assessment, local and national priorities. Following the national level assessments conducted by the National Planning Commission, WAN is carrying out assessments in selected areas to inform our planning.

Collaboration with different sector actors is pursued to ensure an integrated approach. Along with the challenges, WAN has also sought opportunities to work with the Government and other stakeholders

to Build Back Better. This is also a time when we are seeking new partners, also at local levels, ways of consolidating as well as configuring our programmes. Emerging areas of work, such as an opportunity to lead on Hygiene in the WASH cluster also present ways to contribute to a new focus of the WA Global Strategy.

The experience WAN has had during this emergency has further deepened our realization of integrating a DRR perspective into our WASH programmes. It is important to look at designing Sustainable WASH services that could be a comprehensive model – building resilient communities, building resilient WASH infrastructure, enhancing sector capacity and accountability for gender responsive public services.

# Nepal earthquake emergency response (Up to 26 June 2015)



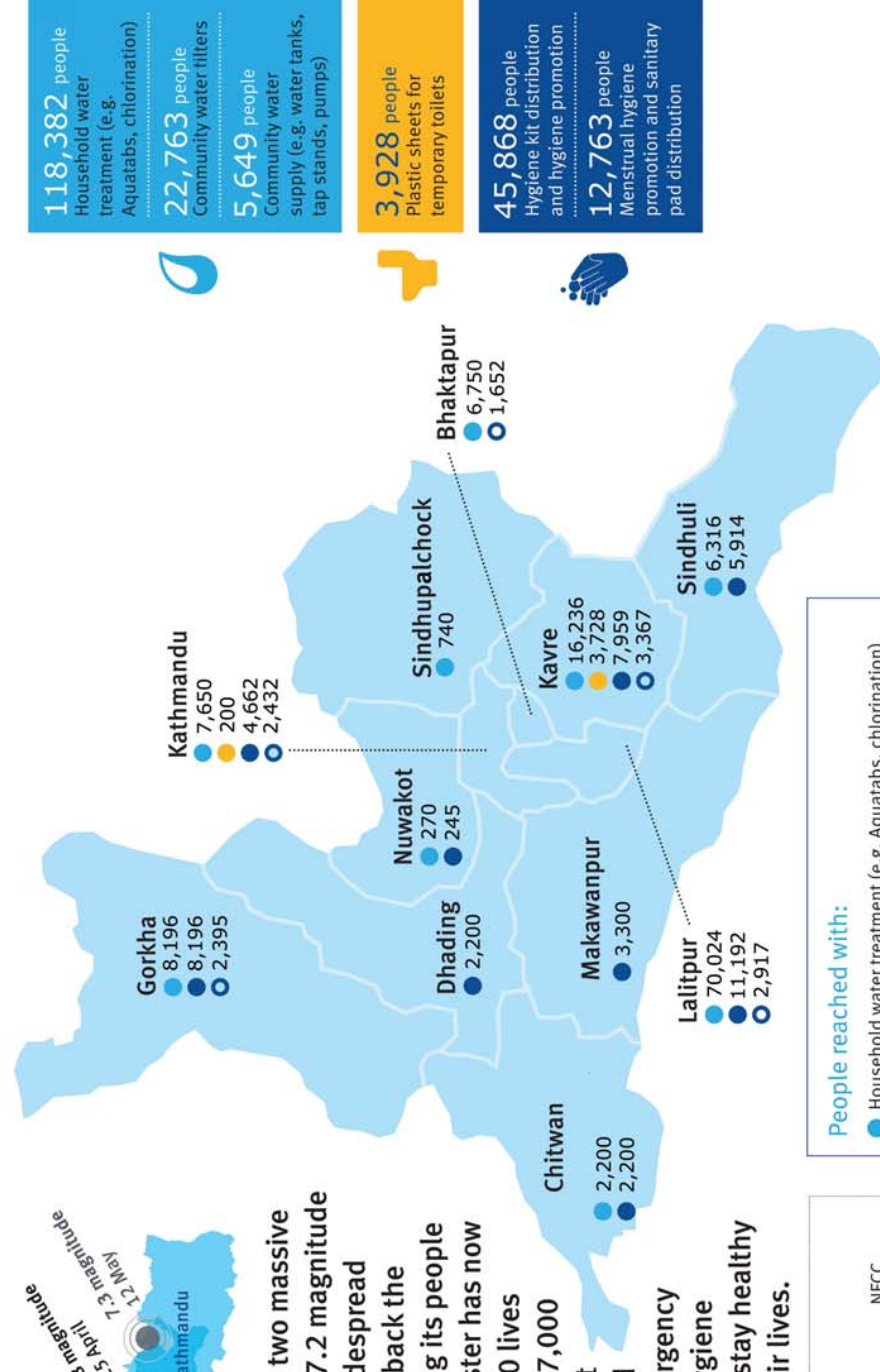
On 25 April and 12 May, two massive earthquakes of 7.8 and 7.2 magnitude shook Nepal causing widespread destruction and setting back the country's efforts at lifting its people out of poverty. The disaster has now claimed more than 8,000 lives and injured more than 17,000 others. With the support of our partners WaterAid has been providing emergency water, sanitation and hygiene services to help people stay healthy and begin to rebuild their lives.

## Our partners

CIUD	KIRDARC	NFCC
ENPHO	Lumanti	NFDN
FEDO	Child Health Division	UEMS
FEDWASUN	NEWAH	

## People reached with:

●	Household water treatment (e.g. Aquatabs, chlorination)
●	Plastic sheets for temporary toilets
●	Hygiene kit distribution and hygiene promotion
●	Menstrual hygiene promotion and sanitary pad distribution



118,382 people  
Household water treatment (e.g. Aquatabs, chlorination)

22,763 people  
Community water filters

5,649 people  
Community water supply (e.g. water tanks, tap stands, pumps)

3,928 people  
Plastic sheets for temporary toilets

45,868 people  
Hygiene kit distribution and hygiene promotion

12,763 people  
Menstrual hygiene promotion and sanitary pad distribution


Number of District: 11

Number of VDCs: 74

Number of Target Population: 151,595

Number of Reached Population: 144,843

**WaterAid**



A child uses a bucket water filter handed out by the local hospital after the earthquake.

WaterAid/Ravi Mishra



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