



2017  
Update

# Nepal Earthquake Response Report

Two Years and Beyond



# Introduction

On 25 April, Nepal's deadliest disaster, a 7.8-magnitude earthquake, hit. Just 17 days later, a second earthquake, 6.3 in magnitude, struck.

**Over 8 million people<sup>1</sup> were affected and more than 8,000 people died.** 22,309 people were injured, 602,257 houses were fully destroyed and at least 950,000 children were in urgent need of humanitarian assistance.

The damage to residential properties particularly had an impact on the poor, pushing more households below the poverty line.

World Vision declared a Category III Global Response on 26 April 2015, and mobilised global surge capacity to support the response efforts. Two years after the devastating earthquakes, World Vision has reached **more than 526,873**

**affected people** across **10 of the hardest hit districts** in the relief and recovery phases.

We are now in the rehabilitation phase (Jan 2017 - Apr 2018) and **plan to reach 27,250 additional people** with interventions in livelihood, water, health and more.



Nepal Earthquake  
Two Years On in Video

# TWO YEARS ON HIGHLIGHTS: NEPAL EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE

WorldVision continues to reach out to those who are most in need, providing critical humanitarian support, and helping Nepal build back better.



**526,873**

people reached with emergency response including



**231,431**

children



## LIVELIHOODS

- 55 Irrigation systems rehabilitated
- 65 Roads rehabilitated
- 7,840 Households received agriculture inputs
- 363 Saving groups established and strengthened



## HEALTH

- 12 Health posts constructed /repaired
- 31 Women, Adolescent, Youth and Child Spaces constructed
- 3,623 Baby hygiene kits
- 376 Health workers trained



## SHELTER AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- 21,400 Households supported to build semi-permanent make-shift shelter
- 9,780 People oriented on Build Back Better
- 99 Masons trained



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- 153 Water systems
- 11,448 Toilets
- 22,492 Clean water kits
- 14,442 Hygiene kits
- 123,377 People reached through hygiene promotion trainings



## EDUCATION

- 14 Schools repaired/rehabilitated
- 62 Temporary Learning Centres with sanitation facilities
- 1,002 Children re-enrolled in educational institutions
- 9,264 Student kits
- 329 Teachers trained



## CHILD PROTECTION

- 35 Child friendly spaces
- 2,210 Children trained on child protection
- 5,158 Children provided with psychosocial support



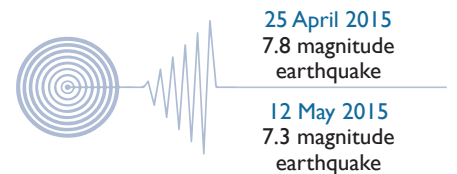
## CASH

- 182,690 People received cash support



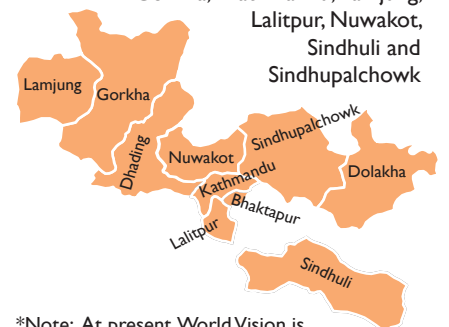
## Disaster Risk Reduction

- 2,975 Households trained on Disaster Risk Management

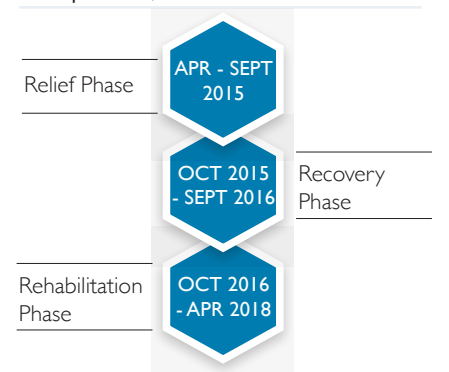


## 10 RESPONSE DISTRICTS\*

Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Lamjung, Lalitpur, Nuwakot, Sindhuli and Sindhupalchowk



\*Note: At present, World Vision is helping affected people rebuild their lives, focusing on expanded and improved livelihoods, water and sanitation, and shelter in Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot and Gorkha districts.



# Education

Educational services were severely disrupted by the earthquake, with an estimated 1.5 million children directly affected<sup>2</sup>. Damaged schools had an impact on enrolment, efficiency and attendance, leading to an increase in the number of out-of-school children.

In the early days after the earthquake, World Vision established Temporary Learning Centres (TLCs) with sanitation facilities to provide children and teachers with a safe learning and teaching environment.

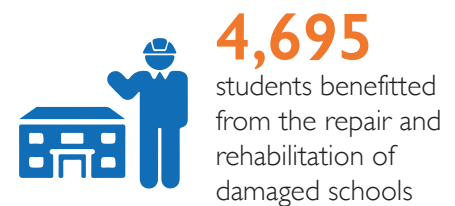
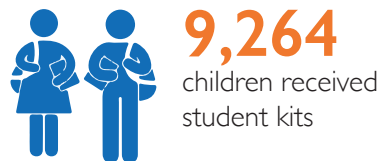
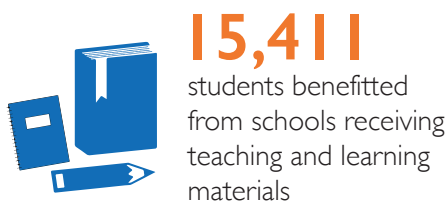
World Vision also reconstructed school buildings to meet safety standards and equipped schools with teaching and learning materials.

In addition, World Vision supported out-of-school children by providing school supplies and cash for their continued learning in the formal education system. Extracurricular activities that focused on disaster risk reduction and life skills were conducted for children to build their confidence and skills to prepare for future disasters.



“Our earlier school building was feeble and its roof was made of iron sheets. Now, I feel pleased to study in the new building which is much more earthquake-resistant and it has a concrete roof. Students can study best in the absence of fear.”

- Kanchan, 10<sup>th</sup> grade, Dhading



“I received 3 goats from World Vision around 7 months ago and now they have multiplied to 7. I intend to save some money from commercial livestock farming and build a new house so that my grandchildren will have a proper roof over their heads.”

- Rita, 40, from Nuwakot



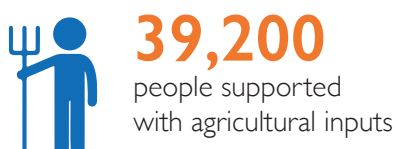
The earthquake destroyed productive assets, infrastructure, and agricultural tools and affected people's daily livelihoods. Food security deteriorated in all affected areas.

World Vision provided food kits and distributed cash to vulnerable families through a cash-for-work initiative, enabling them to purchase food and other essential items. Families received agriculture inputs and tools, livestock and structurally safe shelters, as well as post-harvest crop processing and vocational training to

increase families' access to money. Savings groups were established to ensure that the increased income was saved and families' economic resilience increased.

World Vision will continue working with vulnerable families to increase their livelihood opportunities. A comprehensive approach will be implemented to reduce the vulnerability of households to other frequent hazards, such as landslides, floods and droughts.

# Livelihoods



# Health

More than 1,200 health facilities were damaged which affected the ability of health workers to respond to healthcare needs in the affected areas<sup>3</sup>.

To assist the resumption of health services after the earthquake, World Vision distributed tents and medical supplies to health institutions. Training was provided to improve the health services offered.

World Vision reached more than 127,549 people through health

activities. Health posts were repaired and renovated in line with safety standards and equipped with medical equipment to ensure that the facilities can provide adequate care and services.

In partnership with the Nepal Innovation Lab and Field Ready, World Vision trialed the production of basic medical equipment using 3D-printed designs, including items such as stethoscopes, umbilical cord clips, tweezers, and wrist braces.



“One of the items given in the relief kit is a mosquito net, which is very precious as it provides the much needed protection for my children against disease-spreading insects.”

- Bishnu, who received relief materials from World Vision



**102,336**  
people benefitted from health posts receiving medical supplies



**48,125**  
people benefitted from counselling sessions conducted for pregnant women



**41,776**  
people benefitted from the repaired health facilities

“I come here to collect water for my family and take a bath. It is nearby my house. Before the tap was built, I had to walk for more than an hour to collect water from village springs.”

- Tinkle, 10, who fills her pitcher from the community water tap built by World Vision



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In the aftermath of the two earthquakes, much damage was done to WASH facilities and water sources across the affected areas. The lack of clean water combined with poor living conditions and hygiene practices had a negative impact on the well-being of the communities.

WASH kits were distributed and hygiene messaging was provided by

WASH ambassadors and local committees. World Vision also installed household toilets for vulnerable families.

World Vision will continue to rehabilitate water systems, promote alternative water sources, and mobilise WASH ambassadors, training them on health practices to teach beneficiaries.



**123,377**  
people benefitted from hygiene promotion activities



**72,215**  
people benefitted from distribution of hygiene kits



**11,448**  
people benefitted from the repaired/constructed toilets

# Child Protection

After the earthquakes, children faced increased stress, fear and anxiety with disrupted routines and suspended schools.

In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, during the relief phase, World Vision established Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) for children to play, learn and be cared for. The nurturing environments at CFS helped children to strengthen their resilience to deal with the risks they faced and the distress they experienced.

In the rehabilitation phase, World Vision will continue to carry out community journalism in response districts to increase awareness around child protection issues and empower children at the community level.

There will also be continued collaboration with other agencies to jointly advocate child protection issues and conduct related research that can influence policies and inform humanitarian interventions.



“Our club succeeded in sending a child back to school who was sent for labour work in Kathmandu. We have been actively advocating to stop the instances of child marriages and are determined to reduce such malpractices in our society.”

- Ganga, 15, a child club member from Sindhupalchowk



**88,631** people benefitted from awareness raising events on child protection



**5,158** children received psychosocial support



**4,702** people trained and joined child protection committees

## Disaster Risk Reduction, Gender Equity and Social Inclusion



**2,975** households trained on Disaster Risk Management

The goal of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is to reduce existing disaster risks through activities which reduce vulnerabilities and increase response and recovery preparedness, in order to strengthen resilience. World Vision prioritised the most vulnerable, fostering gender equity and social inclusion for long-term change.

World Vision worked with communities and local governments to ensure 28 local disaster risk management plans were developed. This strengthened communities'

procedures on disaster risk management so as to be able to take action.

In the rehabilitation phase, World Vision's DRR specialist will provide better technical oversight of DRR activities. This will include training community members on multi-hazard prevention, supporting and joint monitoring government development, implementation of community disaster management plans and establishing community teams as early responders.



Bijju and Kavin, 9<sup>th</sup> graders, are passionate about helping their friends understand risks of disasters in their neighbourhood. This was after they attended training in first aid and search and rescue.



# Will I be buried with my baby?



As fingers gently run through her hair, 4-month-old Suhana sleeps quietly in her mother, Santa's, lap. It's been a long time since life has been peaceful for her family since the brutal earthquake that struck Nepal on 25 April reduced her home to rubble. All she remembers is clutching her daughter while climbing down the steps from the second floor; her elbows painfully slamming into the walls as the huge tremor flung her from side to side.

Santa's poor health made it worse. "I often felt dizzy because I was still weak after the birth [of Suhana]," she says. "I'd only had her 22 days before, so I wasn't feeling well."

The first few days after the disaster were tough. The recovering mother could think of nothing but the sound of houses collapsing as if they had been bombed and seeing people fall. When the aftershocks came, she worried she would be buried alongside her baby.

"My daughter was cold and fell sick. She developed a chest infection and there was no doctor or medicine available for days. I made some clothes for her with the materials I got from World Vision. At least she had a change of clothes to keep her warmer," says Santa. Although it has been very difficult for Santa as a mother with a newborn and she has had to cope with two young children in the aftermath of the disaster, she says World Vision items have really helped her.

Washing her hands after playing with her friends, Sunima, Santa's other daughter says, "I love the soap we got because it helps me clean my hands and face and when having a bath."

