

NEPAL EARTHQUAKE 2015



REVIVING SANITATION CAMPAIGN

GLOBAL SANITATION FUND LESSONS



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



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Reviving Sanitation Campaign after 25th April 2015 Earthquake: Global Sanitation Fund Lessons

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United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
Jhamshikel, Lalitpur
P.O Box 107, Kathmandu, NEPAL
Tel: +977-1-5551091
www.unhabitat.org.np

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Anuj Dhoj Adhikary

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Foreword

Over a year has passed since the devastating April 2015 earthquake but thousands of people are still struggling to resettle in terms of fear, trauma, water and sanitation, shelter, livelihood and dreaming towards normal life. The year 2015 has been very difficult for Nepal coping with destructions of earthquake and making efforts for reaching the affected and planning for reconstruction and recovery. The damage recorded in the WASH sector due to the earthquake is alarming. Out of a total 11,288 water supply systems in the 14 most affected districts 1,570 sustained major damages, 3,663 were partially damaged and approximately 220,000 toilets were partially or totally destroyed.

The Global Sanitation Fund (GSF) Programme is also not spared by this devastating earthquake. Out of 17 GSF working districts, 5 districts were severely hit by the shake. The setback of the progress claimed by the programme is alarming. Two GSF working districts, Dolakha and Sindhupalchowk reaching 99% and 98% sanitation coverage respectively before the earthquake, encountered a steep downfall of sanitation coverage within few seconds of shake into 20% and 5% coverage respectively. Fortunately, the toilets built in minds of people were still intact though the physical toilets in the ground were damaged. Thus, due to this gained awareness level and improved behavior change no open faeces were detected and no significant diarrheal outbreaks encountered after this disaster which is normally anticipated.

GSF programme's sole effort after the earthquake focused on revival of the sanitation campaign in these districts. This documents tries to capture the lessons that GSF programme went through in last 12 months after the disaster in this revival effort. We are looking forward for accelerated transformation in the revival of the campaign so that the national sanitation target is not shaken by the residues of this disaster in the sector.

Sudha Shrestha
Act Chief Technical Advisor/ GSF Programme Manager
UN-Habitat



**A 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal on
25 April 2015 with more than 8,000 human casualties**



CONTEXT

A 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal on 25 April at 11:56 am local time creating large scale damage and many casualties. The epicenter was located 81 km northwest of the Nepali capital Kathmandu in Gorkha District at a depth of 15 km. The earthquake also caused a number of landslides and avalanches. Strong aftershocks, including a 6.7 magnitude quake on 26 April and 7.3 magnitude on 12th May 2015, continue to threaten the lives of thousands of people and to further damage of buildings and infrastructure. Many people are afraid and slept outside for several

consecutive nights, in spite of the falling rain. According to initial estimations and based on the latest earthquake intensity mapping, over 8 million people are affected in 39 of Nepal's 75 districts. Over 2 million people live in the 14 most critically hit districts. According to the government the earthquake caused more than 8,000 deaths. The Central and Western Region, including the Kathmandu Valley districts, are the worst affected with the full impact of the earthquake in mountainous and hilly districts (in bold GSF supported districts): Dhading,

Gorkha, **Rasuwa**, **Sindhupalchowk**, Kavre, **Nuwakot**, **Dolakha**, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, **Bhaktapur** and Ramechhap. Secondary data analysis and earthquake intensity mapping suggest that over 600,000 houses have been damaged and that 2.8 million people have been displaced.

Among the 17 GSF supported districts, 5 are significantly affected: Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha and Bhaktapur as well as Rasuwa and Nuwakot. The tables in following pages (10, 24 & 25) present some preliminary information based on rapid assessments of the 3 most heavily affected districts supported by GSF with pre- and post-earthquake coverage information.



GSF RESPONSE IN DISASTER



The key support committed from GSF is the allocation of USD 1 Million within 48 hours of the disaster to restore the sanitation status of 3 affected GSF districts (Bhaktapur, Dolakha and Sindhupalchowk). This is solely planned not for WASH humanitarian support but to capacitate and backstop WASH Clusters at the district level and for long term revival plans. Besides, UN-Habitat also secured USD 300,000 plus from Central Emergency Relief Fund (CEFR) through UNICEF for immediate WASH relief support to these most affected three districts and Kathmandu Valley. Though, GSF programme was prepared for such devastating disaster of the nation, the programme responded quite well during this mega crisis. The major strength demonstrated by GSF programme is the national and district level coordination and backstopping. Some of the key coordination actions are:

- Strong Coordination at WASH clusters (National and Districts)
 - Focal coordinating agency for Bhaktapur, Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha and Nuwakot
 - WASH cluster Co-lead in district WASH Clusters

This is basically the technical backstopping at national and district level WASH Clusters for Information management, coordination for WASH humanitarian support in all VDCs of the districts for reaching the unreached, and secretariat role for WASH Cluster operations, mapping the support agencies in the districts and informing the new agencies interested to fill the gaps in district level.

- Initial assessment immediately after the disaster
- Mobilization of volunteers for detailed assessment of WASH as per checklist provided by WASH Cluster
- District level phase wise District WASH plan (Short term and long term)
- Strengthening district WASH relief and response through WASH technical backstopping and coordination
- Intervention ongoing with D-WASH-CCs and partners on planning for long term restoring sanitation status and strategic transition of WASH Cluster into D-WASH-CCs' regular WASH development activities



QUICK INITIAL ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

Immediately after the mega earthquake the assessment of the sanitation coverage was made on the basis of damage reported by respective Districts' District Disaster Response Committee (DDRC). The estimated sanitation coverage as per damage reported by district (First week after EQ): GSF working Districts



First week

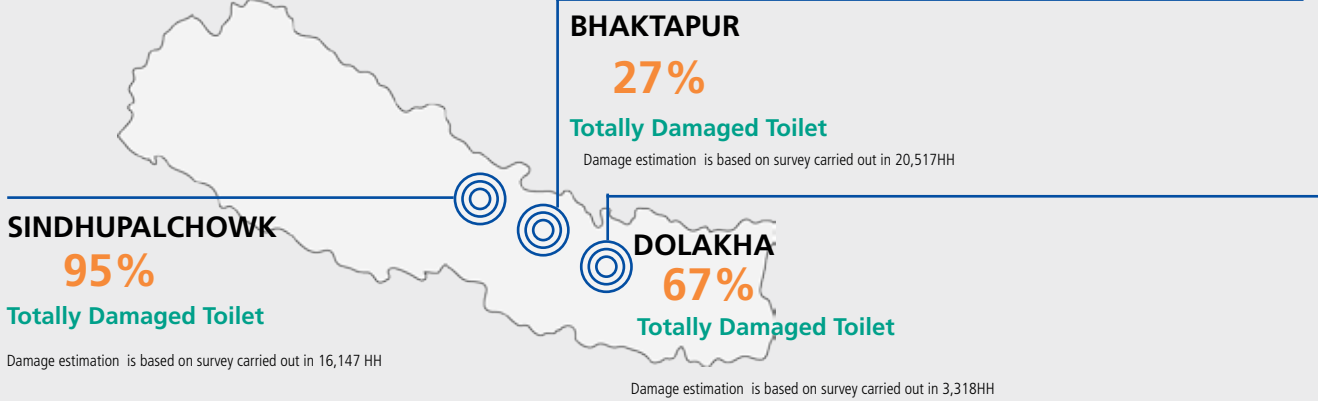
Districts	% Sanitation Coverage before earthquake	% of Damage reported	Sanitation Coverage after earthquake
Sindhupalchowk	98%	99%	15%
Dolakha	99%	100%	20%
Bhaktapur	100%	75%	50%
Nuwakot	59%	80%	20%
Rasuwa	56%	90%	15%

After the first week of earthquake, the initial VDC wise assessment was made through mobilizing GSF mobilizers based on the government WASH checklist with some additions to it to incorporate the status of toilets. The finding of this assessment as of third week after the earthquake is:

Fourth Week

Districts	Assessment coverage	Totally Damaged toilets	Partially damaged Toilets	Not Damaged
Bhaktapur	58,711 HHs	18,456 (31%)	11,155 (19%)	29,355 (50%)
Sindhupalchowk	34,468 HHs	24,894 (72%)	6,200 (18%)	3,374 (10%)
Dolakha	34,064 HHs	15,328 (45%)	12,944 (38%)	5,790 (17%)

After October 2015

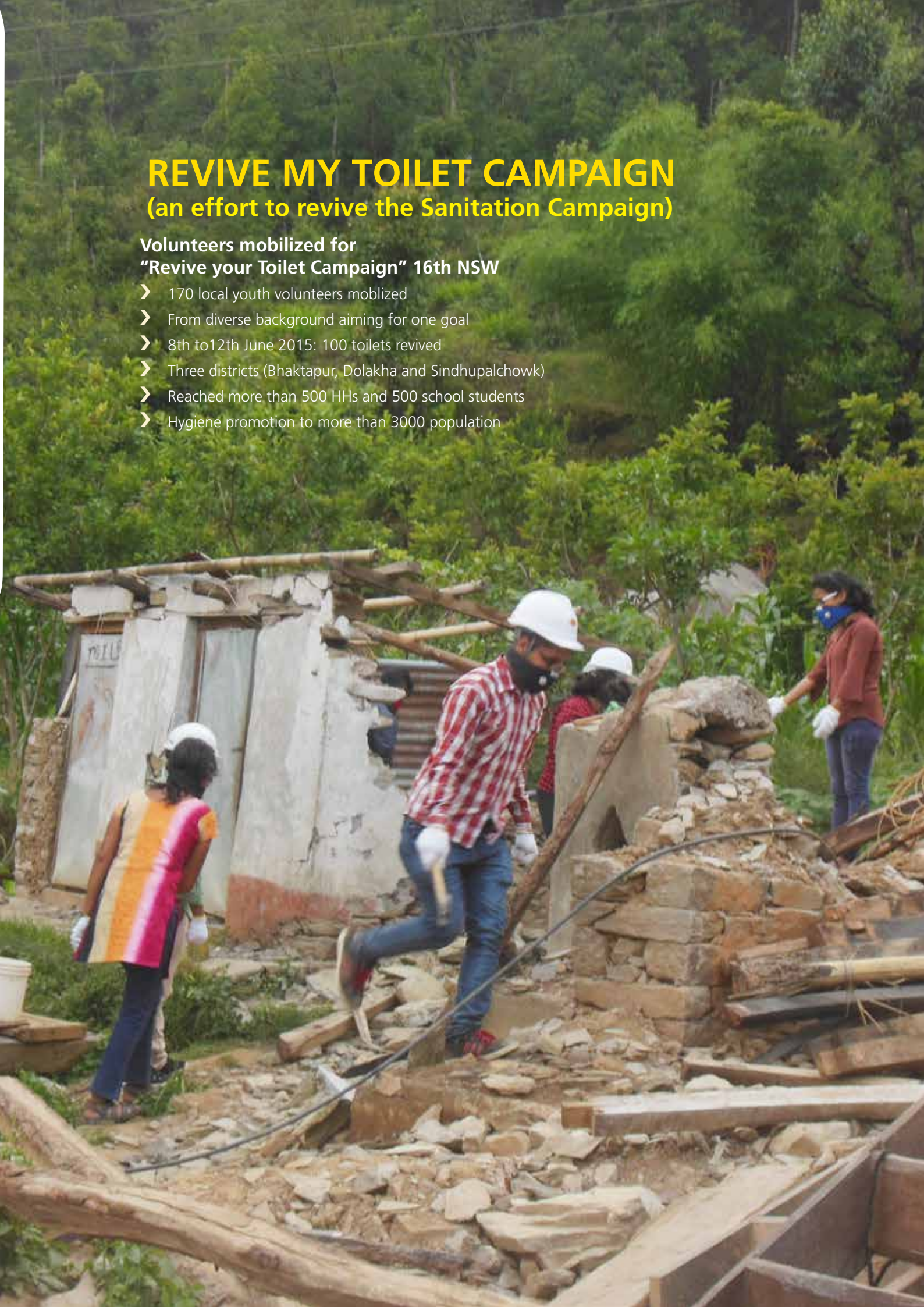


However, these figures fluctuated significantly due to difficulties in accessing many areas uncertainties while aftershocks continued to hit the affected areas.. GSF planned and facilitated the district WASH clusters, Water supply and Sanitation District Office (WSSDO) and D-WASH-CCs for the detailed assessment.

REVIVE MY TOILET CAMPAIGN (an effort to revive the Sanitation Campaign)

Volunteers mobilized for "Revive your Toilet Campaign" 16th NSW

- 170 local youth volunteers mobilized
- From diverse background aiming for one goal
- 8th to12th June 2015: 100 toilets revived
- Three districts (Bhaktapur, Dolakha and Sindhupalchowk)
- Reached more than 500 HHs and 500 school students
- Hygiene promotion to more than 3000 population



GSF INITIAL STRATEGIES IMMEDIATELY AFTER EARTHQUAKE TO RESTORE THE SANITATION STATUS



During this disaster relief response period the regular development perspective is diluted within the priority of life saving effort from numerous humanitarian agencies. Thus, GSF concept for long term support in affected districts where programme is present and planning to

➤ As for the approach in this given context, the first priority is to extend partnership with existing partner but as they are stretched with this disaster opportunities, the programme is



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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_18449

