

A photograph of four children sitting on a patterned mat on the floor, looking at a colorful map or drawing. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent red filter. The children are of various ethnicities and are dressed in casual clothing. The background shows a simple, possibly tent-like structure with white fabric walls.

NEPAL DOUBLE EARTHQUAKE 2015

SIX MONTHS ON



Save the Children

A FOREWORD TO ALL DONORS

Earlier this year, the earthquake in Nepal turned our worst nightmares into a reality. The tragic event changed the way people viewed their own safety. It also made us all painfully aware of just how vulnerable we are, particularly in the face of natural disasters.

However, even in the scenario that enveloped the country, Save the Children got into action as soon as possible. Within 24 hours, even in the midst of continuous aftershocks, we were there distributing relief and lifesaving supplies. Most national staff was on their feet reaching out in Gorkha district, the epicenter of the 7.8 quake. We also delivered essential supplies to 10 other most affected districts, thanks to our prepositioned supplies from our warehouses across the country. It also helped that we had made plans beforehand for an emergency situation.

We are slowly coming to terms with the trail of devastation that the shocks left behind. But it is a difficult journey ahead, with close to 9,000 dead, over 600,000 homes brought down to the ground, 1 million children without classrooms and 90 percent health facilities in the affected areas critically compromised. With urgent needs taken care of, Save the Children will be working in close coordination with the government to ensure that children and their families receive the best in terms of health, education and protection.

Our relief work is soon coming to an end against the backdrop of the coming winter in this Himalayan country. What actually took seconds to destroy is going to take years and years to rebuild. As Nepal gears for the recovery and rebuilding phase, Save the Children has set targets to help 600,000 people including 300,000 children in the recovery process in the next three years. With support from Save the Children members and their ardent and new supporters, Nepal's earthquake affected communities will be building back better, and we will be there helping.

Six months since it all started, the staff in Nepal and I cannot express in words our appreciation for all those who have helped us in this crisis. We are thankful towards the visitors who made it a point to visit Nepal and see our work. You heard from the children and their communities about how grateful they were. These changes Save the Children and its partners have brought about inspire us to work even harder and better in the coming years.



DELAILAH BORJA

COUNTRY DIRECTOR
SAVE THE CHILDREN

SIX MONTHS AFTER THE NEPAL EARTHQUAKE

An earthquake of magnitude 7.8M struck Nepal on 25 April 2015, with a depth of 15km. A second earthquake devastated the nation measuring at 7.3M 17 days later causing further damage and affecting even more families causing greater fear of moving back into their homes. **It was the worst natural disaster to strike Nepal since the 1934 Nepal-Bihar Earthquake.**

More than **9,000 people were killed and more than 17,000 injured including children**. The earthquakes impacted most severely on the poor, rural, mid-hill areas to the north of Kathmandu which, less visible and accessible, were neglected due to geographical and coordination challenges. An estimated **3.2 million children** were also displaced and directly affected both physically and mentally.

Six months after the double earthquake, despite the incredible community resilience and the progress being made, the needs remain enormous and a long road to recovery lies ahead. **An estimated 2.8 million people are still in need of humanitarian assistance.** It is our priority to reach some 864,000 people in areas that are hard to access with majority of them living below the poverty line.

Save the Children response is aimed to benefit 600,000 (21% of the affected population, 27% of affected children) with a budget of USD 80 million. To date the response budget is of USD 30 million reaching 181,924 adults and 275,911 children (as of 1st September 2015).

The main goal of the response is to support self-recovery of the population severely affected by the earthquake (particularly children) and build child-centred community resilience to future disasters. The response is working in all SC seven sectors: Health & Nutrition, Child Protection, Education, WASH, Food Security & Livelihoods, and Shelter/NFI with Disaster Risk Reduction cutting across all sectors.

Save the Children is implementing a three-phased response providing impartial humanitarian aid and, at the same time, turning the attention to a recovery and rehabilitation phase for the next 3 years.



Photo: Inge Lie/Save the Children

A semi-permanent school constructed in Sindhupalchowk.

SUCCESSSES AND CHALLENGES

The response to the Nepal Earthquake demonstrated some excellent practice that the wider organisation would benefit from. The leadership at country and regional level ensured a rapid deployment of highly proficient and contextually experienced staff. This, combined with the efforts of the national team and partners saw Save the Children rapidly distributing limited existing stocks and leveraging the broad coverage of the existing development programmes to scale up to an impressive level. The role and close relationship of country and regional offices, as well as with Save the Children in neighbouring countries in this response stand as an example of good practice for the future.

We examined the initial phase of the response and its findings and recommendations enabling Save the Children to make immediate necessary adjustments to both programming and operations as the response evolves in order to better meet the needs of earthquake affected people.

Here are some key findings of the response progress:

- Save the Children categorisation and decisions regarding response team leadership happened in a timely manner.
- Despite being personally affected by the situation, our staff in Nepal were ready to deploy rapidly in affected areas on the day after the earthquake. Teams assigned staff who would be deployed on an initial two week rotation and provided a significant amount of urgently needed materials to set up a rapid response to people in dire need of shelter and basic necessities.
- Though there were issues in obtaining timely customs clearance for internationally procured goods, this is something that could not be completely controlled. To mitigate these challenges, it would be advantageous for us to clearly develop and identify funding for an initial set of prepositioned materials that can then be cycle-stocked and repurchased based on funding from the response they are allocated to.



*Photo: Egan Hwan/Save the Children
Unloading of relief items during the first 10 days of the response.*

ADVOCATING CHILD RIGHTS

Given the scale of devastation, there will be a 'transition' phase in the rebuilding of homes, schools and health facilities. Full and safe reconstruction is likely to take 2-5 years. However, the National Authority for Reconstruction, which will oversee construction efforts estimated to cost around US\$6.5bn, is yet to be officially established. This is delaying recovery and reconstruction efforts and preventing donor funding, pledged in June, to be released. Save the Children will continue its advocacy to ensure that recovery and reconstruction is timely, effective, equitable, safe, resilient and adequately resourced, ensuring that the specific needs of children and their families are met in line with humanitarian principles.

During the first phases of the response, traditionally marginalised groups have found it difficult to access humanitarian aid. Testimony from children, verified through other assessments, suggest that access to services, programmes and information has varied between different population groups including along lines of gender, ethnicity, physical ability, age and sexual orientation. Save the Children will be conducting research in the coming months to assess the effectiveness of the measures taken to reach excluded/marginalised people and communities and make recommendations to strengthen the inclusiveness of the response and to ensure that recovery and reconstruction. We will also increase our advocacy efforts to ensure that Strengthened participation of marginalised groups, including women, caste/ethnic groups and people with disabilities, in all emergency response decision making and consultation structures.



*Photo: Inge Lie/Save the Children
Ongoing reconstruction of Nepal.*

Save the Children will continue to advocate for the specific rights and needs of children, with a focus on the most marginalised, across our thematic areas, with a focus on education, child protection, and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Our objectives are to ensure that:

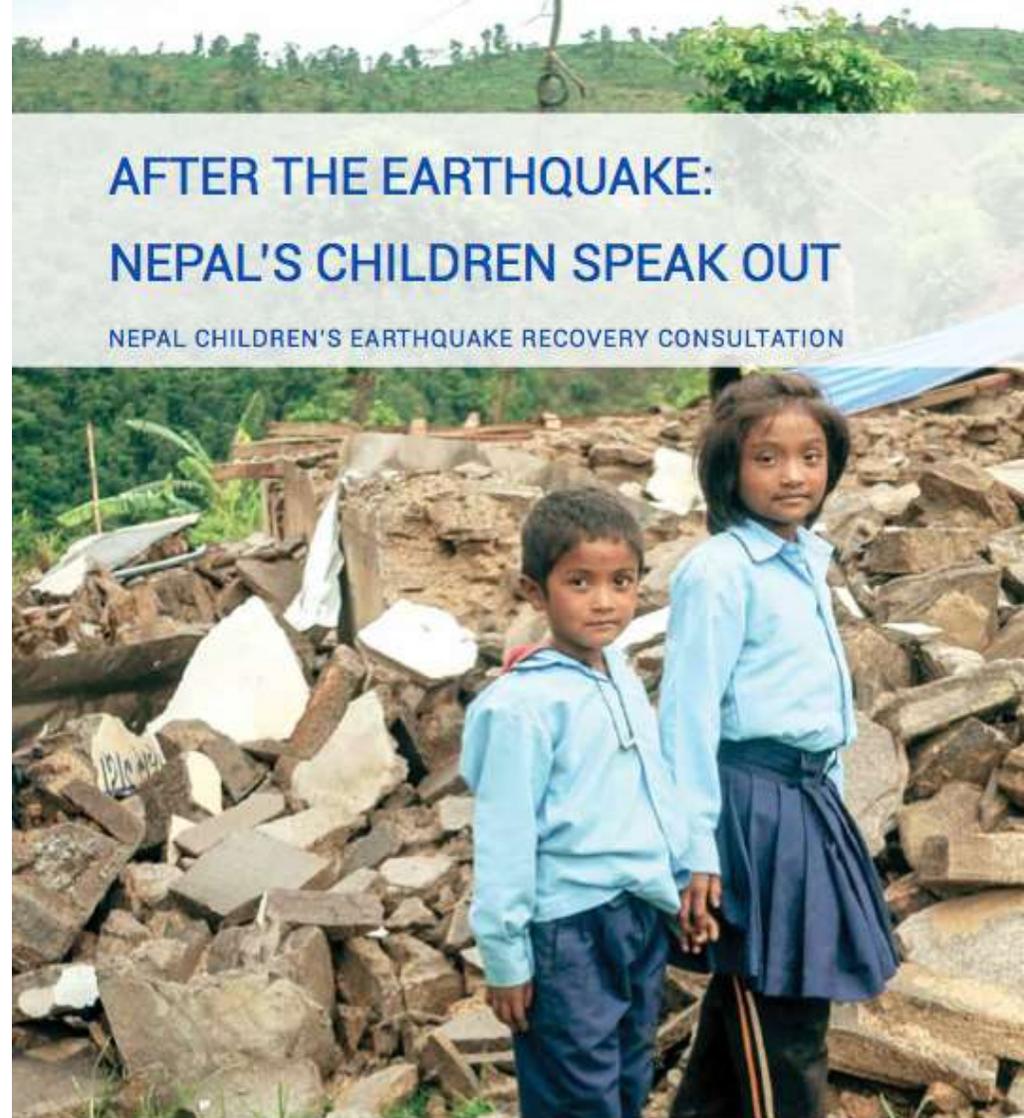
- All children learn in safe, quality, learning environments, and recovery and reconstruction efforts strengthen the resilience of the education system.
- National and local child protection structures have increased resources and capacity to detect, prevent and respond to child protection issues, including trafficking and child labour, during the current and future emergencies.
- A robust legal framework, guidelines and national and district policy on DRR is enacted by the Government of Nepal to plan for and mitigate the impact of future disasters.

CHILD CONSULTATION

To better understand the consequences for children, Save the Children, along with Plan International, World Vision International and UNICEF, in coordination with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and the Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB), conducted a Children's Earthquake Recovery Consultation using Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with more than 1,800 girls and boys from the 14 most severely-affected districts. The objectives of the consultation were to hear directly from children the challenges they are facing in the aftermath of the earthquakes; to assess the impact of the crisis on their roles, responsibilities and future opportunities; and to seek their views on and recommendations for recovery.

The findings powerfully demonstrate the severe impact of the earthquakes on children. Many of their immediate concerns relate to their current living conditions. The three priority issues of concern identified by children were:

- the inadequacy and insecurity of tents and other temporary shelters in which many are living as a result of destruction or damage to their homes
- the impact of school closures on their learning and social interaction and a desire by many to return to education
- the lack of access to safe water supplies, sanitation and medical care and the resulting fears for their health and that of family and community members.



Save the Children



In collaboration with:



Government of Nepal
Central Child Welfare Board



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

HOUSING NEEDS ARE STILL AN URGENT PRIORITY TO BE MET

The scale of destruction was so vast that, six months on, many families are still living in temporary shelters (tarpaulins and makeshift tents), or are living in their damaged homes. These temporary solutions were not sufficient for the severe weather that monsoon months brought, nor do they provide adequate protection **for the imminent winter months ahead.**

As part of the immediate shelter relief, more than 35,000,000 Non-food items (NFIs) consisting of Household support items (kitchen utensils, blankets, mats, solar lamps, etc.), Shelter Construction support items (Tarpaulins, plastic sheeting, ropes, etc.) and Hygiene Kits (buckets, jerry cans, mosquito nets, water treatment, soap, etc.) were distributed to more than 172,200 families within twelve districts.

Likewise, 2,263 families have received unconditional cash grant support worth a total of 339,450 USD, to provide essential life-saving assistance in monsoon season, mostly used to purchase construction materials for shelter protection.



Photo: Inge Lie/Save the Children

Sheets of corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) are widely used in Nepal to cover roofs and walls in order to build semi-permanent shelters ahead of the winter.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE:

- Distributed more than **35,000,000** non-food items consisting of household, construction and hygiene materials.
- Items were distributed to more than **172,200** families in **12** earthquake-affected districts.
- **2,263** families have received unconditional cash grant support to provide essential life-saving assistance during the monsoon season. Mostly used to purchase construction materials for shelter protection.

MOVING FORWARD:

- **8,000** families in hard to reach areas are benefitting from ongoing distribution of shelter construction support items.
- Support more than **10,000** families in three districts to have more access to personal insulation items and shelter enhancement materials to protect against harsh weather conditions.
- Conduct training and provide tools to more than **1,000** workers.

HOUSING NEEDS ARE STILL AN URGENT PRIORITY TO BE MET

Along with the destruction that followed the double earthquakes in Nepal, **Laxmi** was amongst the hundreds of thousands who watched their homes collapse in front of them. Currently, Laxmi with her family are living in a makeshift home made out of materials provided by Save the Children. She also received training on building back better with the metal sheets distributed. During heavy rainfall, the metal sheets are more resistant to water and wind. This was a lot better than the previous temporary shelter made out of plastic tarpaulins. Her children now have a proper place to live and study.



“We live on the laps of Himalayas and during winter, it gets extremely cold. There's dew and fog everywhere. There are a lot of needs. In order to keep ourselves warm during winter, we need blankets, jackets and sweaters.”

- Laxmi, 26 Years Old

Photo: Inge Lie/Save the Children

Laxmi and many others are concerned about the winter. Before the earthquake, houses were built with stone and provided much insulation. With CGI walls, winterization is now the top priority need to be met to ensure the earthquake communities are kept warm and be able to survive the cold weather.

HELPING MORE CHILDREN RETURN TO SCHOOL

Education infrastructure was severely damaged by the earthquakes with the Government of Nepal reporting 30,754 classrooms destroyed or damaged beyond use, impacting over one million children. The Department of Education recently led a structural assessment of schools in the 14 worst affected districts and classified over 60% of classrooms as unsafe, with over 20,000 classrooms requiring demolition and reconstruction. The access to WASH facilities in school has also been affected, with at least 1,600 of the schools assessed without functional latrines and 43% lacking drinking water.

Children and teachers were concerned about going back to schools that may be unsafe, there were also other issues arising: psychological distress and elevated risks for children being separated from their families. **Children needed to go back to the routine of school as fast as possible and be provided with support from teachers who had been trained in psychosocial support.** So a priority for our team was to mitigate these risks and build capacity in the community to help them cope and rebuild.



Photo: Inge Lie/Save the Children

A collapsed Shree Shiva Jyoti Primary School in Gorkha district.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE:

- Supporting in the coordination and strategic direction of the national Education Cluster.
- Established 586 Temporary Learning Centres in 9 districts.
- Supporting 67,620 children to be able to go back to safe schools with quality education.
- Supporting and training 3,434 teachers on psychosocial support, quality education and disaster risk reduction.

MOVING FORWARD:

- Strengthen the capacity of education authorities at the district level.
- Re-construct about 50 schools while ensuring the Comprehensive Schools Safety Framework is implemented.
- Build capacity of teachers in newly constructed schools on quality education.
- Implement Quality Learn Environment (QLE) in all schools to be reconstructed.

HELPING MORE CHILDREN RETURN TO SCHOOL

At the epicenter of the earthquake, headmaster **Ram Kumar Shrestha** was in tears when the school he has worked at for 26 years, collapsed. The first vehicle he stopped for help turned out to be from Save the Children. He has never taught anywhere else and has a deep affection for Shree Shiva Jyoti Primary School. Ram Kumar, who was to retire this year, decided that he will only leave after reconstructing the school and making sure that the children have a safe place to learn and play again.



“I saw that the office building had completely collapsed. I went towards the back of the building. Everything was surrounded in dust and people were screaming on the other side of the hill. That’s when the second aftershock hit. And with the second aftershock, this building also collapsed. Tears fell from my eyes.”

- Ram Kumar Shrestha

Photo: Inge Lie/Save the Children

Save the Children constructed a temporary learning centre for Ram Kumar and the children of his primary school. They now have a four-room centre where the school is running.

REGAINING ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

Health care is crucial because the quake has affected about 126,000 pregnant women and 1.7 million children who are in urgent need of support. Children and pregnant women were the most vulnerable immediately after earthquake as there was no functional health facility to give the immediate attention.

Communities at large were in need of the mental health support due to fear. The risk of spreading infectious disease including the water borne diseases became high as large number of children and communities take shelter in make-shift shades with no proper toilet facilities. It was evident that the sheer scale of work to be done after earthquake was beyond the capacity of the local health authority. However, there was an urgent need to reach the most remote population areas which do not have a proper road access and resumption of essential health care services including antenatal care services, delivery services and immunization services was the key priority.



Photo: Inge Liel/Save the Children

A temporary medical tent was constructed following the destruction of a health post in Gorkha District. Health services are essential for newborns and their mothers and proper healthcare are always a priority.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE:

- **The Emergency Health Unit covered 24 Village Development Committees and reached 2,066 patients in the first 4 weeks.**
- **Provided multipurpose tents for health facilities to 21 VDCs.**
- **Conducted two mobile health camps and reached about 1,700 households.**
- **Donated various medical and surgical supplies to hospitals and provided technical, logistic and human resource support in terms of medicines and medical personnel.**

MOVING FORWARD:

- **22 semi-permanent health facilities with proper waste management pits.**
- **Construct 10 primary Health Care Outreach Clinics in Gorkha (depending on land availability)**
- **More training to district counterparts and health workers.**
- **Continue Mental Health and Psychosocial-support activities in the communities.**
- **Research on Post-Abortion Care to generate evidence for future interventions**

REGAINING ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

We met **Bimala** while she was having a checkup of her newborn son in the temporary medical tent provided by Save the Children after the earthquakes. In this tent, the 26-year-old recently gave birth to her fourth child, after bringing three previous children to the world in the permanent health centre originally built by Save the Children in 1988. This stone building however suffered severe damage and currently allows only for restrictive use as storage.



“The facilities we get here are accessible. Whenever we fall ill, we come here. We take advice from the female health workers. Since they are professionals, they advise us on how to take care during illness. We get medicines as well.”

- Bimala, 26 years old

Photo: Inge Lie/Save the Children

“The health post was damaged by the earthquake. This is the effect of earthquakes where one had to get out of the house while eating with unfinished food in one’s hands. So, my baby was born in the tent. I am here because my baby looked yellowish – this was the case with my previous three children too.”

TREATING AND PREVENTING CHILD MALNUTRITION

In Nepal, high rates of malnutrition among children, pregnant and lactating women were major concerns even before the recent earthquake. Four out of 10 children in the country were reported to be suffering from chronic malnutrition and one out of 10 was reported to be suffering from acute malnutrition. Massive damaged of livelihood, infrastructure and also emotional stress caused by the earthquake is expected to threaten nutritional vulnerability of young children, pregnant and lactating women.

In coordination with more than 25 nutrition cluster members, planning and implementation process was initiated in all 14 districts. Nutrition cluster aims to reach 323,200 children un-der age 5. Of particular concern is the prevalence of the increased distribution and use of breast milk substitutes following the emergency, rather than continued promotion of exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months.



Photo: Bijay Gajmer/Save the Children

In Melamchi district, around 30 mothers visit our mother-baby areas (MBA) that operate twice a month for screening.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE:

- 30 out-patient therapeutic programs have been set up in three districts.
- 18 mother-baby areas have been set up in three districts.
- 95,841 children have been screened for malnutrition. From that, 2,835 were found with malnutrition, severe and moderate.
- Vitamin A distributed to 2,360 lactating women and 83,770 children. Iron tablets were also distributed to 10,295 pregnant, lactating women.

MOVING FORWARD:

- Expand treatment for severely malnourished children through the establishment of additional outpatient therapeutic program sites.
- Strengthen existing health systems and continue to provide comprehensive nutrition services for children together with pregnant and lactating women.

TREATING AND PREVENTING CHILD MALNUTRITION

Eighteen month old, **Sushila**, was reborn again. That is how her mother Sumitra Danuwar aged 22 years old put it. Sumitra who is married a 29 year old man, Prem Danuwar, two years ago, was in a field collecting manure when the April 25th earthquake occurred. By the time she reached home, it had collapsed while her daughter Sushila was trapped under the debris. Sumitra, who was then pregnant, was traumatized at the sight. She did not think that her daughter Sushila would survive. Baby Sushila was pulled from the rubble in almost an hour by her uncle and neighbours and taken to Save the Children Mother Baby Area (MBA) at the Primary Health Care Center (PHCC) in Melamchi village in central Nepal.



“MBA has become a sharing ground for us, since it has helped us connect with each other’s as mothers and share our personal experiences. Apart from learning lessons, Mother-Baby Area helps us to get together and spend good times ”

- Sumitra, 22 years old

Photo: Bijay Gajmer/Save the Children

Upon identification of malnutrition, Sushila was referred to Save the Children Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP) at the Primary Health Care Center for further treatment. At the OTP, Sushila was provided with Ready to Use Therapeutic Food for 15 days.

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN NEPAL

After the earthquake, food insecurity, loss of livelihood and the disruption of what was already a weak protective environment around children had increased the level of risks for children.

Cases of trafficking, sexual and gender-based violence and family separation alongside the development of negative coping mechanism are universal trends that increase in emergencies, when the traditional safety and protection network is fractured, and the ability of the family and community to protect their children diminishes. It was no exception for Nepal in the immediate earthquake aftermath and it is still on going in many affected areas despite 6 months have passed. Many families have not been able to return to their homes and to access a permanent safe shelter, as a consequences many children, in remote rural areas, will be further exposed to a cold winter with limited access to basic including protective and educational services.



Photo: Santosh Tamang/Save the Children

An operational child-friendly space in Nuwakot that allows children of all ages a safe and clean environment to learn and play.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE:

- Established 61 child-friendly spaces in 11 districts benefitting 6,435 children.
- 22 listening posts were set up to share information and link children and their families to support services.
- 52 military and police officers from 7 countries were given training on Child Protection in Emergencies.
- We raised the awareness of child protection concerns, prevention and response mechanisms.

MOVING FORWARD:

- Train partners and plan strategically with them.
- Ensure a smooth transition from emergency to recovery phase with a focus on community-based child protection mechanisms.
- Raise awareness around road safety and landslide issues as an emerging concern and reinforce a protective mode by engaging more locals from the marginalised community.

PROTECTING CHILDREN IN NEPAL

Two and a half years old **Bikalpa** from Nuwakot was inside his house taking an afternoon nap when the earthquake struck. His grandmother, mother and uncle were watching TV while his father was out for work. After the house started shaking, his grandmother took him in her arms and kept him safe. But they could not run out of the house for their roof started falling and the house was shaking vigorously. Bikalpa was trapped with his family under the rubble of their home. With aftershocks, thundershowers and rain, Bikalpa seem to be struggling to be the same child he was before the quake. Most of the time, he would stare at their demolished house and would say that the ground was shaking. He never left his mother's side and held on to her wherever she went.



“When the child-friendly space started, we took him there every day. His mother is now able to go back to work as he spends time at the centre. I come in to check on him sometimes but the facilitators take good care of him.”

- Bikalpa's Grandmother

Photo: Rupa Gautam/Save the Children
Bikalpa was known to be a quiet one in the beginning but other children quickly took to him and made him feel welcomed. He made many friends at the space which aided his psychosocial recovery from the devastating experience.

PROVIDING WATER AND SANITATION

Up to 2 million people are in urgent need of water, sanitation and hygiene support with significant damage and destruction of Nepali's water supply system and sanitation system.

Assessments undertaken by Save the Children indicate that in some villages as much as 50% of latrines have been damaged, while in more remote areas an open defecation rate of almost 100% was apparent. Moreover, seasonal watery diarrhoeas and diseases are emerging during the current monsoon season in Nepal.

The hard living conditions of internally displaced earthquake affected communities are exacerbating the situation and increasing the spread of these diseases.



Photo: Sandy Maroun/Save the Children

Helicopter lands with hygiene kits and WASH materials to remote locations.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE:

- Distributed 28,878 hygiene kits along with water purification drops benefitting 144,390 people.
- Constructed and rehabilitated 1,889 latrines.
- Raising awareness and promotion of good hygiene practices through female community health volunteers.
- Temporary learning centres established are being equipped with emergency latrines and water facilities.

MOVING FORWARD:

- Aim to set up over 2,000 emergency latrines.
- Repair 50 water supply systems.
- Train 50 water management committees
- Provide sanitation facilities in 400 temporary learning centres and 35 child-friendly spaces.
- Further promote proper hygiene practices and materials to raise overall awareness on hygiene.

PROVIDING WATER AND SANITATION

Upon meeting **Samcheiki** and her husband, one cannot help but noticing how caring and attentive the couple is to their grandchild Nishal. The boy is 18 months old, and has been raised by his grandparents since his parents – Samcheiki’s son and his wife – separated sometime after he was born. When April 25th earthquake struck, the family’s house collapsed. In response, they built a temporary shelter in other inhabitants’ land; however, this shelter fell with the May 12th earthquake, leaving the family – and especially Nishal – without proper protection. Marbu VDC, where the family lives, suffered from severe water scarcity following the devastation and was in dire need for water and hygiene solutions.



“We are definitely going to use the material distributed by Save the Children. The hygiene kits will be useful for our hygiene and the tarpaulins would help us to cover the roof of the shelter. As for the water assistance, it is crucial because we are suffering from water scarcity. It is great that we can now install pipes to allow water to consistently reach our house .”

- Samcheiki, 40 years old

Photo: Sandy Maroun/Save the Children

The hygiene kits that were distributed contains materials like soaps, toothpaste, toothbrush, jerry can, bucket, water jug, nail clipper, sanitary pads and undergarments for women and girls of menstruating age.

FEEDING FAMILIES AND RESTORING INCOME

After the earthquake, over 3.5 million people have been estimated to be in need of food assistance. Of them, an estimated 1.4 million most affected people have been prioritized for immediate food assistance. At least 70% of households indicated a partial or total loss of their food stock space. 240,000 people have been in severely food insecure situation and 1.1 millions in highly food insecure situation.

Agricultural production infrastructures, particularly irrigation systems were severely affected by the earthquake. Many irrigation systems and fields crop have become unusable and must be rehabilitated. The beginning of the field crops work in June with the monsoon season increase the fear of degradation of food security in the coming months. In order to help households and communities to face to their immediate food and non-food, recovery from a shock, Save the Children implemented several initiatives.



Photo: Sumina Subba/Save the Children
People of Masel VDC arriving at the cash distribution point.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE:

- In August, 10,339 households have been supported by receiving \$75 per households for one month.
- In September, 6,439 households received monthly support of \$75/month for their immediate needs.
- A Food Security and Livelihoods Recovery Assessment was launched in July 2015.
- Ongoing design for market recovery plan.

OUR PLANS:

- Support 324 traders in the most affected areas.
- Support poor households in their immediate food and non-food needs.
- Support market recovery.
- Improve access to financial and business support services helping vulnerable households.
- Support to establish Village Savings and credit groups.

FEEDING FAMILIES AND RESTORING INCOME

Sabitri and her family live in the high green hills of Sindhupalchowk, in a small farming village similar to hundreds of others. In preparation for school on Sunday, she was about to finish laundry for her children's uniforms when the earth started shaking vigorously. The following days were the most difficult as she feared for the lives of her three children and refused to allow them to part from her. One of her biggest fears is the insufficiency of funds and inability to pay for her children's education. The home that collapsed was newly built and still on an existing loan.



“When I keep thinking how we could build another home, I start to cry. Then my eldest son comes and says that he would study in the temporary home and later on build a new one. As I worry too much, hearing him say that consoles me.”

- Sabitri, 27 years old

Photo: Inge Lie/Save the Children

In the initial response, Sabitri and her family received basic shelter materials. In August, she started receiving 7,500 Nepali Rupees and the same amount again at a later stage. With the money, she bought CGI sheets for her house and clothes for her children.

EXPENDITURE

\$628,788

CHILD PROTECTION

\$1,076,569

HEALTH

\$1,051,788

**WATER AND
SANITATION**

\$775,489

EDUCATION

\$3,864,386

SHELTER

\$641,212

LIVELIHOODS

\$344,343

NUTRITION

TOTAL RAISED

\$41,336,297

TARGET FOR 3-YEAR RESPONSE

\$80,000,000