



IN NUMBERS



8 million people

affected (30 percent of the population)



USD 28.6 million

in losses to the agriculture sector



USD 10.1 million

in losses to livestock



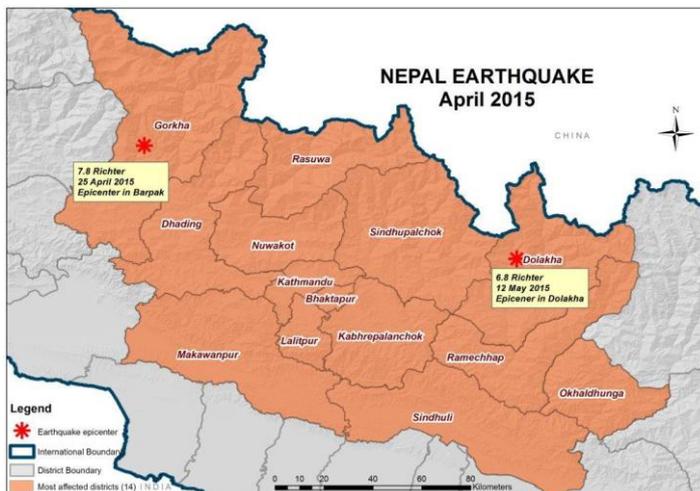
USD 17.8 million

still needed for FAO-led long-term recovery activities

KEY MESSAGES

- **Damage to livestock due to the earthquakes is estimated at USD 10.1 million, while damage to agriculture is USD 28.6 million.** With much of the country relying on subsistence production to meet their food needs, restoring agriculture and livestock-based livelihoods is essential to revive these sectors.
- **Since April 2015, FAO has reached close to 1.5 million people** with agricultural inputs. In addition, FAO continues to support the Food Security Cluster as its co-lead. In the aftermath of the earthquakes FAO supported two assessments in agriculture, food security and livelihoods in the affected areas that provided valuable information to the development partners.
- **FAO is continuing its longer-term recovery and resilience work**, which is critical to help vulnerable farmers rebuild their livelihoods, by investing in: (i) prevention of post-harvest losses; (ii) planting of spring vegetable and maize crops; (iii) livestock support; (iv) improving nutrition and income generation; (v) safeguarding livestock health and productivity; and (vi) rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation schemes.
- **FAO's emergency response programme will be handed over** to the local government by June 2016, while support from FAO will continue as needed.

MAP



Government priority districts for emergency response are shown on the map in red.

1. Dolakha
2. Dhading
3. Gorkha
4. Kavrepalanchowk
5. Makwanpur
6. Nuwakot
7. Okhaldhunga
8. Ramechhap
9. Rasuwa
10. Sindhupalchowk

BACKGROUND

Two major earthquakes struck the Western and Central Regions of Nepal on 25 April and 12 May 2015. Millions of people were affected throughout the country – four out of five people in the worst-affected districts depend on agriculture and livestock for their livelihood. FAO continues to work in close collaboration with the Government of Nepal and Food Security Cluster partners to assist the vulnerable population, including support for early recovery activities.

CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

- ❖ **High impact on food security and agricultural livelihoods.** Two-thirds of Nepal's population depends on agriculture for their livelihoods. The earthquake affected houses, livestock, food and seed stocks and standing crops. Similarly, damage to infrastructure including markets, roads, terraces and irrigation systems further exacerbated the problems faced by agriculture-dependent communities, leaving poor families even more vulnerable.
- ❖ **Farmers need support for planting and harvest.** Farmers need grain storage capacity to avoid post-harvest losses of their rice and maize crops. The provision of durable storage facility is critical for them to safely store their harvests.
- ❖ **Critical need to protect livestock.** Livestock are a reliable source of food, income and draught power for rural families and are costly to replace. Livestock losses can be prevented with timely veterinary services, improved feed and rehabilitated shelter. Farmers and Government partners are receiving technical support to reconstruct the destroyed animal shelters, ensuring livestock safety.
- ❖ **Rehabilitation of community-managed small-scale irrigation schemes.** Irrigation is vital for Nepal's agriculture sector. The earthquakes damaged close to USD 4.3 million worth of irrigation infrastructure, compromising the income, food security and nutrition of the 80 percent of families living in the affected areas. Farmers – particularly those in high hills and remote areas – continue to depend on unpredictable monsoon rains. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of irrigation schemes would allow the cultivation of multi-cycle crops.

FAO RESPONSE

ACTIVITIES COMPLETED THROUGH JUNE 2016

CROPS

- **Rice seeds** (5 kg bags) to 42 000 households
- **Wheat seeds** (10 kg bags) to 25 000 households
- **Maize seeds** (3 kg bags) to 60 000 households
- **Cowpea and bean seeds** to 60 000 households
- **Vegetable seeds** to 154 000 households
- **Drip irrigation sets** (555) to some plastic tunnel beneficiaries
- **Mini-tillers** (127 total) to assist with planting and harvest
- **Grain and seed storage bags** to 40 000 households
- **Repair of community storage centres** (five total)
- **Training** on plastic tunnel construction to 1 200 women

LIVESTOCK

- **Animal feed supplements** (25 kg bags) to 20 000 households
- **Animal mineral mixture** (2 kg bags) to 105 000 households
- **Animal shelter** (corrugated galvanized iron sheets) for 5 500 households
- **Training** on multi-nutrient animal feed block production to 2 000 farmers

ONGOING ACTIVITIES



Water for agriculture

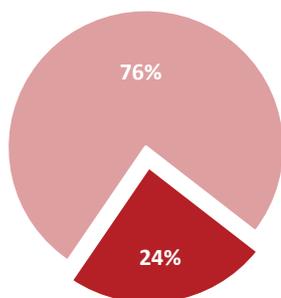
Irrigation scheme repair (32) and drip irrigation sets (450)



Grain/seed storage metal bins

Durable metal bins for 15 000 households

FUNDING



■ Funding to date:
USD 5.6 million

■ Funding gap:
USD 17.8 million

Donors: Belgium, Canada, Italy and Norway.

FAO has appealed for
USD 23.4 million

To assist
350 000 people

ASSESSMENTS

An FAO-supported **Joint Assessment on Food Security, Livelihoods and Early Recovery** – for which the results were released in November 2015 – highlighted that in the past nine months, significant progress has been made in reviving the agriculture sector in the aftermath of the earthquakes. Nevertheless, the assessment identified a critical need for long-term recovery and rehabilitation work.

CONTACT

Somsak Pipoppinyo | FAO Representative in Nepal | Kathmandu, Nepal | Somsak.Pipoppinyo@fao.org

Dominique Burgeon | Director, Emergency and Rehabilitation Division and Strategic Programme Leader, Resilience | Rome, Italy | Dominique.Burgeon@fao.org