



**BHERI MUNICIPALITY'S REPORT ON POST-2023 JAJARKOT  
EARTHQUAKE DEVELOPMENTS – ASSESSING DAMAGES, RELIEF  
EFFORTS, RECOVERY PROGRESS, ONGOING NEEDS, AND  
EMERGING CHALLENGES**

**(November 3, 2023 – February 6, 2024)**

**IT DEPARTMENT**

**BHERI MUNICIPALITY  
OFFICE OF MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE  
KHALANGA, JAJARKOT  
KARNALI PROVINCE, NEPAL**

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## FOREWORD FROM THE MAYOR

Dear Readers,

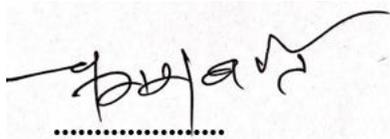
It is with great pleasure and a sense of responsibility that I introduce this insightful publication, which delves into the challenges and opportunities faced by our community in the aftermath of a profound earthquake. This document serves not only as a reflection of our collective resilience but also as a guide for the path ahead.

In times of adversity, communities must unite and explore innovative solutions for recovery and growth. This publication is a testament to the spirit of collaboration and determination that defines our municipality. It encapsulates experiences, the unwavering spirit, and the strategic proposals for a brighter future.

As we peruse the pages herein, let us be inspired by the depth of our community's commitment, the identification of challenges, and the strategic proposals for a brighter future. Our journey toward recovery is a shared one, and it is my hope that this publication sparks meaningful conversations, fosters partnerships, and mobilizes resources to propel our community towards sustained prosperity.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to all contributors, and individuals who have dedicated their time and expertise to compile this valuable resource. Special thanks to Er. Surya Prasad Lamsal, IT Officer, Municipality, and Anushka Nepal, Information Management Associate from UNDP - Nepal stationed at Bheri Municipality, for their invaluable support in preparing this report. Their dedication has been instrumental in bringing this document to fruition.

Sincerely,



.....  
[Chandra Prakash Gharti]  
Mayor  
Bheri Municipality Mayor

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We extend our deepest appreciation to the individuals who have diligently worked on compiling this report, meticulously gathering and analyzing data to provide a comprehensive understanding of the events and challenges that unfolded after the earthquake. Your commitment to capturing the intricacies of our post-disaster landscape is evident in the invaluable insights presented in this document.

Our gratitude also goes to the various contributors whose expertise has enriched the content of this report. Your dedication to unraveling the complexities of our community's journey in the aftermath of the earthquake has been crucial in shaping the narratives presented herein.

Furthermore, we want to express our heartfelt thanks to the numerous individuals and development partners whose collective efforts have been pivotal in the relief and recovery initiatives. Your selflessness, resilience, and collaborative spirit have laid the groundwork for rebuilding and revitalizing our municipality.

## **ACRONYMS**

ICT: Information and Communication Technology

PFA: Psychiatric First Aid

PTSD: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

TLC: Temporary Learning Center

WASH: Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The earthquake on November 3, 2023, with epicenter located in Ramidanda, Berekot Municipality, Jajarkot, has left an indelible mark on the western regions of Nepal, mostly in Jajarkot and Rukum-West. This comprehensive report delves into the extensive loss and damage incurred, focusing predominantly on Bheri Municipality, Jajarkot.

Jajarkot district witnessed a tragic toll, with 101 lives lost and widespread devastation to infrastructures and households. Bheri Municipality lost 45 individuals on the fateful night of the earthquake, with one more succumbing during treatment. Notably, 36 of the deceased were permanent residents of Bheri Municipality.

The impact transcends human casualties, encompassing extensive damage to crucial infrastructure, government offices, and private residences. A staggering 3,278 households faced complete destruction, while 5,073 suffered partial damage. Essential public facilities, including schools, health centers, police offices, and the District Administrative Office, were rendered uninhabitable.

Furthermore, the aftermath has manifested in the compromised state of vital community infrastructures such as water schemes, drinking water outlets, and toilets. This has created formidable challenges for the affected community in maintaining adequate sanitation and hygiene standards. While the humanitarian support from governmental agencies and NGOs/INGOs, as well as construction of temporary shelters and TLCs has offered some relief from the cold, it remains imperative to recognize that these structures, though superior to tents, do not fully address the pressing issues of sanitation and hygiene.

The dire circumstances highlighted in this report underscore the urgent need for comprehensive recovery and reconstruction initiatives. The challenges faced by the communities in Bheri Municipality and adjacent areas demand a coordinated and strategic approach to reconstruction. As we confront this adversity, there is a pressing call for concerted efforts to rebuild lives and communities impacted by this natural disaster.

## 2. BACKGROUND

The seismic event in Jajarkot has left a severe impact on Bheri Municipality, resulting in a wide range of damages encompassing both human casualties and the destruction of public and private properties. The impact spans personal residences, government offices, roads, water schemes, livestock, and agricultural fields. Tragically, on the night of the earthquake, 46 individuals lost their lives (one died during treatment), among which 36 were the permanent residents of Bheri Municipality. Additionally, 108 individuals suffered severe injuries, needing urgent medical attention, with 40 of them referred to hospitals in Surkhet and Nepalgunj for further treatment.

The repercussions of the earthquake reverberated through essential sectors such as health and education, with infrastructure damages, both complete and partial, worsening the challenges faced by the community. The tables provided below offer detailed insights into the extent of damages suffered in various areas, providing a comprehensive overview of the post-earthquake scenario.

## 2.1. Endured damages

The aftermath of the earthquake left a devastating impact on Bheri Municipality, claiming the lives of 45 individuals, a majority of whom were women, children, and senior citizens. Additionally, over 300 people suffered severe and partial injuries. The disaster also resulted in numerous individuals losing their homes, especially those residing in traditionally built houses constructed with mud, brick, or wood. The destruction has not only left families without shelter but has also triggered a financial crisis, affecting both personal and agricultural assets.

The repercussions extend beyond residential areas to public service facilities, including health facilities, schools, police stations, and government offices. These structures now face an imminent risk of collapse in the event of another earthquake, posing a significant threat to the community's essential services. The overall situation underscores the urgent need for comprehensive relief efforts to address both the immediate human impact and the long-term consequences on infrastructure and livelihoods.

### 2.1.1. Affected lives and livelihood

The earthquake's toll on human lives amounted to a total of 45 fatalities, revealing a notable gender disparity among the victims. Out of the 45 individuals, 30 were female, and 15 were male, highlighting distinct vulnerabilities within the affected population. This tragic loss emphasizes the need for gender-sensitive responses in post-disaster efforts.

The impact of the earthquake was particularly severe for the residents of Bheri Municipality, where 36 individuals, all permanent residents, succumbed to the disaster. While specific age details for the deceased remain undisclosed, an analysis of available data indicates varying impacts across age groups. Children under 18 bore a disproportionate tragedy, followed closely by senior citizens. This suggests that the seismic event had a profound effect on the most vulnerable age brackets within the community, emphasizing the urgency of tailored interventions to address the unique needs of different demographics in the aftermath of the disaster.

Individuals who lost their lives during the earthquake					
S.N.	Name of the deceased	Ward no.	Age	Gender	Permanent Residence
1	Anjali BK	1	9	Female	Bheri Municipality
2	Ujjwal BK	1	4	Male	Bheri Municipality
3	Kamal Rana	1	-	Male	Bheri Municipality
4	Kali Bahadur Rawat	1	-	Male	Bheri Municipality
5	Krishna Pun	1	-	Female	Bheri Municipality
6	Khiuri Rawat	1	70	Female	Bheri Municipality
7	Januka Sunar	1	70	Female	Bheri Municipality
8	Ranjita BK	1	-	Female	Bheri Municipality
9	Tulki Rana	1	47	Female	Bheri Municipality
10	Dholi Rana	1	-	Female	Bheri Municipality
11	Tasbiri Rana	1	-	Female	Bheri Municipality
12	Tulsi Sunar	1	-	Female	Bheri Municipality

13	Niruta BK	1	11	Female	Bheri Municipality
14	Netra Rasaili	1	-	Male	Bheri Municipality
15	Padami Malla	1	26	Female	Aathbiskot Rural Municipality
16	Purna Samip Oli	1	27	Male	Bheri Municipality
17	Prabesh Oli	1	4	Male	Bheri Municipality
18	Mohan Pariyar	1	-	Male	Bheri Municipality
19	Sharmila's Son (no name)	1	-	Male	Bheri Municipality
20	Roshani BK	1	12	Female	Bheri Municipality
21	Binayak Pariyar	1	6	Male	Bheri Municipality
22	Bipana BK	1	9	Female	Bheri Municipality
23	Bishnu Tiruwa	1	8	Female	Bheri Municipality
24	Shankar Malla	1	60	Male	Aathbiskot Rural Municipality
25	Samjhana Pariyar	1	5	Female	Bheri Municipality
26	Sharmila BK	1	13	Female	Bheri Municipality
27	Sitala Devi Pun	1	-	Female	Bheri Municipality
28	Sujan Rawat	1	8	Male	Bheri Municipality
29	Sudam Rawat	1	2	Male	Bheri Municipality
30	Suntali Kami	1	70	Female	Bheri Municipality
31	Setu Rana	1	62	Female	Bheri Municipality
32	Indira Shah	3	65	Female	Bheri Municipality
33	Jaya Kumari Shah	3	64	Female	Bheri Municipality
34	Shova Shah	3	32	Female	Bheri Municipality
35	Melina RC	3	22	Female	Barekot Rural Municipality
36	Usha Singh	3	18	Female	Barekot Rural Municipality
37	Upasana Singh	3	21	Female	Barekot Rural Municipality
38	Sarita Singh	3	38	Female	Nalgad Rural Municipality
39	Elina Bhandari	3	-	Female	Dallu Municipality, Dailekh
40	Prajwal Shahi	3	-	Male	Bheri Municipality
41	Mina Bista	3	-	Female	Bheri Municipality
42	Shiva Shah	3	-	Male	Bheri Municipality
43	Ekta Khadka	3	17	Female	Bheri Municipality
44	Sushma Karki	2	17	Female	Bheri Municipality
45	Regna Singh	3	-	Male	Nalgad Rural Municipality
46	Name unknown (died during treatment)	-	-	Male	Bheri Municipality

Beyond the tragic loss of 46 lives, numerous individuals throughout all 13 wards find themselves in dire circumstances. Many have had households destroyed, leaving them without shelter. Despite commendable efforts by the government and development partners to provide temporary housing, a comprehensive rehabilitation plan remains essential for these affected individuals.

Notably, certain vulnerable groups have borne a disproportionate burden of the impact. The ensuing table offers a detailed breakdown of the affected population, emphasizing the pressing need for targeted assistance and rehabilitation efforts.

Segregated data on individuals affected by the earthquake														
Description	Ward no.													Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Women	2448	-	1838	67	1325	318	2528	1445	1275	1287	-	1730	1058	<b>15319</b>

Affected individuals	Men	2159	-	1849	1881	1175	601	2747	1422	1306	1351	-	1650	1229	<b>17370</b>
	Girls (age below 5)	305	451	191	1779	189	292	436	171	166	156	146	129	96	<b>4507</b>
	Girls (age below 5)	418	571	243	148	85	403	507	340	253	159	408	-	141	<b>3676</b>
	Boys (age 6-14)	265	385	201	235	120	462	410	131	166	146	258	158	113	<b>3050</b>
	Boys (age 6-14)	415	5	328	132	135	322	496	362	253	159	408	-	141	<b>3156</b>
	Women with disabilities	45	52	25	254	13	36	68	24	9	15	14	10	8	<b>573</b>
	Men with disabilities	61	74	35	19	10	56	26	21	3	16	18	15	10	<b>364</b>
	Single women	120	121	99	100	62	58	49	59	54	23	-	60	25	<b>830</b>
	Pregnant women	47	64	21	29	13	28	8	20	27	12	10	30	8	<b>317</b>
	Lactating women	106	107	33	27	56	40	26	38	62	10	26	50	7	<b>588</b>
	Senior citizen	131	249	195	125	105	101	-	106	151	43	-	145	113	<b>1464</b>

Furthermore, insights gleaned from medical records obtained from Bheri Municipality's health department shed light on the health implications faced by the earthquake-affected population. The records reveal a spectrum of medical effects, underscoring the urgency of addressing not only the immediate injuries but also the potential long-term health challenges arising from the earthquake. The data serves as a critical foundation for formulating comprehensive health interventions and underscores the importance of prioritizing healthcare in the broader recovery efforts for Bheri Municipality.

Record from Health Department at Bheri Municipality		
S.N.	Status	Number of individuals
1	Deceased	45
2	Severely injured	108
3	Partially injured	350
4	Mentally stressed	11000
5	Directly affected children (identified through nutritional assessment)	22000
6	Children suffering from severe acute malnutrition	5
7	Children suffering from moderate malnutrition	62
<b>Total</b>		<b>33570</b>

The earthquake has left a trail of devastation, adversely impacting the livelihoods of numerous individuals. The consequential loss of property, agricultural farms, and livestock has plunged many into financial crises, with daily survival becoming an arduous challenge. Although some relief efforts, such as 'Cash for Work' programs and multipurpose cash distributions, have provided immediate assistance, they fall short of addressing the long-term economic rehabilitation needed by the affected communities.

The gravity of the situation is underscored by the statistics revealing the extent of the agricultural and livestock losses: 795 deceased livestock, 28,121 kgs of destroyed crops, and 332 destroyed beehives.

Additionally, the tables depict the distressing number of damaged households, emphasizing the widespread impact of the earthquake. To pave the way for sustained recovery, there is an imperative need for initiatives that focus on creating employment opportunities. This involves not only immediate relief efforts but also investments in skill development programs to empower individuals to rebuild their lives and contribute to the overall resilience of the affected areas. A concerted, collaborative effort from governmental bodies, non-governmental organizations, and local communities is essential to chart a path towards recovery and sustainable development in the aftermath of this disaster.

Household damages in earthquake affected areas															
Description		Ward no.													Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Affected household's description	Totally damaged	995	1503	640	477	3	0	4	136	2	5	3	22	2	<b>3792</b>
	Partially damaged	53	5	76	362	353	340	760	404	513	563	420	368	255	<b>4472</b>
	Totally and partially damaged	1049	1510	719	843	361	346	771	548	524	578	434	402	270	<b>8355</b>
	Minor damages	15	-	73	46	143	468	194	50	2	-	370	286	228	<b>1875</b>
	Total households	1064	-	792	889	504	814	965	598	526	578	804	688	498	<b>8720</b>
	Crude houses	399	1503	633	779	480	145	958	590	515	563	768	-	426	<b>7759</b>
	RCC houses	47	5	127	67	19	-	-	-	2	5	25	-	59	<b>356</b>

Damaged sheds and loss of livestock								
Ward no.	Sheep/Goat	Cow/Buffalo	Local Chicken	Duck	Turkey	Giriraj Chicken	Animals that died during treatment	Damaged sheds
1	94	4	364	35	0	92	4	0
2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
3	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
4	13	0	130	15	5	30	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

Agricultural loss and damage										
Ward no.	Crops (in kg)							Beehives		Other items
	Paddy/Rice	Wheat	Maize	Millet	Buckwheat	Pulses	Vegetables	Modern	Traditional	
1	2210	4012	12260	931	0	339	0	110	188	0
3	4260	1980	843	80	32	706	468	18	16	484 packets of salt/551 bags of oil
<b>Total</b>	<b>6470</b>	<b>5992</b>	<b>13103</b>	<b>1011</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1045</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>204</b>	

## 2.1.2. Infrastructural loss and damage

Bheri Municipality has faced significant infrastructural damage across various sectors, including schools, health facilities, and government offices. Particularly vulnerable were structures traditionally built with mud, brick, or wood, with the majority rendered inhabitable and some experiencing complete destruction. The aftermath of the earthquake has highlighted the urgent need for comprehensive recovery efforts, especially in rebuilding key facilities vital for community well-being.

Essential services such as drinking water schemes and road facilities have also suffered, with landslides exacerbating road damage and drinking water schemes being compromised, leading to a scarcity of clean water. While development agencies have contributed by distributing water purifiers and sanitary products, the immediate focus must shift towards robust recovery initiatives. A coordinated effort is imperative to restore and reconstruct the affected infrastructure, ensuring the resilience and sustainable development of Bheri Municipality.

### 2.1.2.1. Damaged schools

The educational landscape in the aftermath of the earthquake reflects a significant challenge, with 114 school buildings sustaining damage. Consequently, students are compelled to pursue their studies in TLCs and makeshift tents. This disruption extends beyond classrooms, affecting essential facilities such as toilets, labs, libraries, and electrical/solar infrastructure. Although the construction of TLCs has ameliorated the situation, allowing schools to resume their operations, there remains a pressing need for the municipality to strategize the reconstruction of permanent educational infrastructure, notwithstanding the formidable challenges ahead.

In the wake of this seismic event, human casualties have added another layer of concern, with 309 individuals suffering injuries and 18 lives tragically lost. The toll on human lives underscores the gravity of the situation, necessitating not only immediate relief efforts but also a comprehensive approach to address long-term challenges. As the community endeavors to rebuild and recover, the focus should extend beyond immediate needs, encompassing thoughtful planning and reconstruction efforts that prioritize the resilience of educational institutions and the overall well-being of the affected population.

Damages within school premises				
S.N.		Completely damaged	Partially damaged	Total
1	Building	31	83	<b>114</b>
2	Classroom	102	220	<b>322</b>
3	Toilet	10	41	<b>51</b>
4	Wall	3	10	<b>13</b>
5	Science Lab	0	3	<b>3</b>
6	Library	0	0	<b>0</b>
7	ICT Lab	0	10	<b>10</b>
8	Solar System	0	2	<b>2</b>
Human casualties				
S.N.		Teachers	Employees	Students

1	Deceased	1	0	17
2	Injured	3	0	306

### 2.1.2.2. Damaged health facilities

Despite the relatively minimal infrastructural damage, only five health facilities were affected by the earthquake. However, the aftermath has revealed a critical need for comprehensive support within these establishments, encompassing both medical and psychosocial assistance. Numerous individuals continue to grapple with injuries sustained during the earthquake, underscoring the urgency of addressing their physical and mental well-being.

Infrastructural damage inflicted in health facilities post-earthquake		
Completely damaged	Partially damaged	Total
4	1	5

### 2.1.2.3. Damaged drinking water schemes and toilet facilities

The impact of the earthquake extends beyond structural damage, notably affecting essential services like drinking water and sanitation facilities. Both community and institutional structures, including schools and health facilities, have been severely compromised in terms of sanitation facilities, posing significant challenges for the affected population. The scarcity of clean water sources due to damaged drinking water schemes has put the health of many residents at risk. A total of 91 drinking water schemes have suffered damages, exacerbating the already precarious situation.

Similarly, toilet facilities have faced substantial impairment, with 5,907 damaged toilets in the community, 45 in schools, and 4 in health facilities. This widespread damage not only hampers day-to-day living but also exposes a substantial population to heightened health risks, emphasizing the urgent need for comprehensive recovery efforts that prioritize the restoration of essential infrastructure for sanitation and hygiene within the municipality.

Damaged drinking water schemes and toilet facilities						
Ward no.	In community		In schools		In health facilities	
	Affected drinking water schemes	Affected toilet facilities	Affected drinking water schemes	Affected toilet facilities	Affected drinking water schemes	Affected toilet facilities
1	12	1144	3	6	1	1
2	1	1462	4	5	1	0
3	1	286	4	2	0	0
4	10	846	2	2	1	1
5	1	20	3	3	0	0
6	-	-	-	3	-	-
7	0	759	6	7	0	0
8	7	170	3	3	0	0
9	5	-	0	3	1	1
10	6	560	5	4	1	0

11	5	620	4	3	0	0
12	-	-	-	2	-	-
13	1	40	2	2	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>5907</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>

#### 2.1.2.4. Damaged government buildings/office

The seismic impact on government offices has been particularly severe, with many housed in traditionally constructed structures experiencing both complete and partial damage.

Notably, the District Administrative Office (DAO), situated in an old Durbar built from mud and stone, has suffered extensive damage, rendering it uninhabitable and posing a heightened risk of collapse in the event of another earthquake. The precarious condition of this central administrative hub not only jeopardizes the safety of those within the building but also poses a potential threat to a considerable surrounding area. Urgent intervention is imperative to either manage the risk or initiate renovations, as even a minor seismic event could lead to the collapse of the building, underscoring the critical need for immediate precautions and structural improvements.

Damaged government buildings/offices	
S.N.	Government office
1	District Administrative Office
2	District Health Office
3	District Red Cross
4	District Livestock Services Office
5	District Post Office
6	District Jail
7	District Court
8	District Water, Irrigation and Energy Development Office
9	District Public Prosecutor's Office
10	District Survey Office
11	District Land Revenue Office
12	District Food Corporation
13	District Forest Office
14	District Agricultural Development Office
15	District Coordination Committee Office

#### 2.1.2.5. Damaged roads

In comparison to other municipalities within Jajarkot, Bheri Municipality has experienced relatively moderate road damage, with only one road being affected. The primary cause of this road damage was attributed to landslides triggered by the earthquake.

Damaged roads post-earthquake		
S.N.	Road	Damage endured
1	From Manjit Rokaya's house to Iwarpool	Landslide

### 3. RELIEF AND RECOVERY

Following the earthquake, swift and coordinated efforts were initiated by municipal officials, Nepal Police, and authorized security personnel to respond to the crisis. Immediate rescue operations were carried out, with a focus on aiding the affected individuals. The aftermath of the earthquake resulted in numerous severe injuries, necessitating urgent medical attention. While initial treatments were administered within the municipality, approximately 40 individuals with critical injuries were referred to hospitals in Surkhet and Nepalgunj.

In response to the urgent need for transportation, all available governmental vehicles, including ambulances and hearse vans, as well as private vehicles and around 15 public vehicles, were utilized to transfer the injured to Surkhet and Nepalgunj. Furthermore, financial aid of NRs 20,000 was disbursed to the families of the 46 deceased individuals (including one who passed away during treatment) to cover funeral expenditures. External assistance in the form of relief materials began arriving the day after the earthquake, including donations to the Local Level Disaster Management Fund, contributing to the ongoing relief efforts.

#### 3.1. Individuals/development partners in relief and recovery

To date, a commendable collaborative effort has been witnessed in the relief and recovery operations within Bheri Municipality, with the involvement of 80 organizations. The following table delineates the list of individuals and development partners who have played a pivotal role in extending their support, each contributing to specific areas of assistance.

Support received by Bheri Municipality post-earthquake		
S.N.	Organization's/Individual's name	Support provided
1	Non-Resident Nepali Association	Relief
2	KIRDARC/Mission East	Non-food items
3	Surkhet Falful Tatha Tarkari Byawasayi Sangh/Agricultural Management Committee	Food items
4	Human Development and Community Service	Relief
5	WVIN/ Panchtara Yuwa Samrakshak Manch (PTYSM)	Relief
6	All Nepal National Independent Students Union (ANNISU)	Medicine
7	Volunteer Corps Nepal	Non-food items
8	WASH Nepal/ Bageswari Asal Shasan Club (BAS)	Non-food items
9	RRN	Non-food items
10	District Coordination Committee Office	Non-food items
11	Chay Ya Nepal	Relief
12	Chandra Surya Kapada Pasal	Non-food items
13	Bhatbhateni Supermarket	Food items
14	J.S. Fashion Pvt. Ltd.	Non-food items
15	Nepal Life Insurance	Non-food items
16	Ruru Kshetra Rural Municipality, Gulmi	Relief
17	Er. Padam Bahadur Thapa	Non-food items
18	Nepal Malta Community	Food items

19	Embassy of Switzerland	Relief
20	Mao Foundation	Non-food items
21	Teachers and students	Non-food items
22	Kanchhi Maya Tamang Foundation	Non-food items
23	Dhorpatan Udhyog Banijya Sangh	Relief
24	Nepal Agricultural Machinery Business Association	Food items
25	Green Foundation Nepal	Non-food items
26	Paras Bam (Cool Boy)	Relief
27	Nepal-US Alumni Network (NUSAN)	Non-food items
28	SOSEC Nepal	Non-food items
29	UNICEF Nepal	Non-food items/TLC construction/WASH and educational support
30	Swasthya Sewa Tatha Udar Sangh Nepal	Non-food item
31	HEADS Nepal	Non-food item
32	Nagarik Swabhalamban Bikash Nepal	Non-food item
33	Youth Awareness Raising Center (YARCN)	Food items
34	Hilly Region Development Campaign (HRDC)	Relief support/Debris management through cash for work
35	Sahakarmi Samaj	Non-food item
36	Bheri Samudayik Bikash Manch	Non-food item
37	Bahu Aayamik Bikash Tatha Adhyayan Manch	Awareness and counselling
38	SOSEC Dailekh	Relief
39	Khalanga Sana Kisan Krishi Sahakari Sanstha Ltd.	Relief
40	Relief Nepal	Temporary Shelter Construction
41	TPO Nepal	Psychosocial Counselling
42	Caritas Nepal	Food items
43	Helvetas Nepal	WASH support
44	CMC – Nepal	Psychosocial Counselling
45	Nepal red Cross Society	Relief support/Temporary shelter construction
46	SAPPROS Nepal	Relief support/WASH support/Debris Management
47	World Vision Nepal	TLC construction
48	NEEDS Nepal	Temporary Shelter Construction/Psychosocial Counselling
49	UNDP Nepal	Non-food items/Debris Management
50	Save the Children	TLC construction
51	Shikharapur Samudayik Sanstha	TLC construction
52	Patanjali Sewa Samiti	Support in relief, rescue, and recovery
53	Samajik Bikash Mantralaya	Support in relief, rescue, and recovery
54	Swasthya Sewa Nirdeshanalaya	Support in relief, rescue, and recovery
55	Family Planning Association of Nepal (FPAN)	Support in relief, rescue, and recovery
56	Buddhist Foundation	Support in relief, rescue, and recovery
57	Swasthya Sewa Karyalaya	Support in relief, rescue, and recovery
58	Lions International Club	Support in relief, rescue, and recovery
59	Asha Nepal	Support in relief, rescue, and recovery
60	SAC Nepal	Support in relief, rescue, and recovery
61	Radio Paaila FM	Information and Communication

62	Radio Jajarkot FM	Information and Communication
63	Radio Khalanga	Information and Communication
64	Nepal Police	Security, rescue, and relief support
65	Nepal Army	Security, rescue, and relief support
66	National Investigation Department	Security, rescue, and relief support
67	Nepali Congress Party Office	Relief
68	CPN-UML	Relief
69	CPN (Maoist Center)	Relief
70	Rashtriya Swatantra Party (RSP)	Relief
71	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party (RPP)	Relief
72	Kathmandu Metropolitan City Office (KMC)	Relief
73	Yogesh Shrestha (Tikhe Bairagi)	Relief
74	District Administration Office (DAO)	Support in relief, rescue, and recovery
75	Strengthening Systems for Better Health (SSBH)	Support in health sector
76	Nepal Manab Dharma Sewa Samiti	Relief
77	Aawaaj	Support in relief, rescue, and recovery
78	Entake Nepal	Support in health sector
79	CBM - Nepal	Support in health sector
80	Rara Manabiya Tatha Batabaraniya Shrot Bikash Prayash	Support in relief, rescue, and recovery

Similarly, the Local Level Disaster Management Fund received a total of NRs. 4,198,445.9 in donations from individuals and organizations eager to provide assistance.

Financial support received by Local Level Disaster Management Fund			
S.N.	Donor	Date of receipt	Amount
1	Shridhar KC	2080.07.20	20030
2	Subhash Shrestha	2080.07.20	3111
3	151843191/6570 09E9ZLQ0N-1 09E9ZLQ0N-CIPS	2080.07.21	50001
4	Hemanta Gautam	2080.07.21	5000
5	Nawaraj Shrestha	2080.07.22	50000
6	Tai family	2080.07.22	142400
7	Bardibas Nagarpalika	2080.07.23	300000
8	GEMEREMIT#GME-809192 277884/GLBBNPKA NPS-IF-3766243/GLBBNPKA	2080.07.26	157000
9	NEBLNPKA FPAY:IBFT:278730237:2738:NEBLNPKA:LXBLNP LAXSUN-XP-13598480	2080.07.27	55555
10	NEBLNPKA FPAY:IBFT:278973273:2740:NEBLNPKA:ADBLNP ADBL5-XP-1748488	2080.07.27	1000
11	Uttam Kumar KC	2080.08.04	15185
12	YouMe Nepal	2080.08.05	300000
13	Rayamajhi Kuldev	2080.08.07	11111
14	NEBLNPKA FPAY:IBFT:284997192:2774:NEBLNPKA:EVBLNP EVBLNPKAXP-25037318	2080.08.09	52205
15	Yuvraj Adhikari	2080.08.14	380000
16	Melamchi Nagarpalika, Sindhuli	2080.08.17	700000

17	Narendra Dhakal	2080.08.18	225401
18	Su.Pra.Pa Nepal Magar Sangh	2080.08.19	10610
19	Nepal Nijamati Karmachari Sangathan	2080.09.12	30000
20	Ghorahi Sub-metropolitan Sangh	2080.09.26	1658836.9
21	Palpa Sunchaadi Byawasayi Mahasangh	2080.10.05	20000
22	Roshan Agrawal	2080.10.05	11000
<b>Total</b>			<b>4198445.9</b>

### 3.2. Medical Response

In the aftermath of the earthquake, the municipality experienced a surge in support in the form of relief materials aimed at addressing the health and hygiene needs of the affected individuals. The predominant contributions included hygiene kits, nutritional provisions tailored for children, and pregnant and lactating women, medicines, and WASH support. Moreover, recognizing the urgency of the situation, the Central Government deployed a team comprising 22 doctors, while the Provincial Government contributed a dedicated group of health officials and medicines.

Medical response provided in Bheri Municipality post-earthquake		
S.N.	Organization/Agency	Support
1	Central Government	22 doctors
2	Provincial Government	Health officials and medicine
3	Buddha Bihar	Medicine worth around 30 lakhs
4	Kanchi Maya Tamang Foundation, Kavre	Medicine and warm clothes
5	UNICEF	Hygiene Kit
6	CMC - Nepal	Hygiene Kit/Nutritional package for lactating and pregnant women
7	NTAG	Nutritional food for children
8	World Food Programme (WFP)	Nutritional supplementary package
9	Gurbakot Municipality	Medicine
10	Simta Rural Municipality	Medicine
11	Udayapur Municipality, Mahottari	Medicine
12	Kathmandu Metropolitan City	Emergency Health Care Package
13	Armed Police Force (APF)	Hygiene Kit
14	All Nepal National Independent Students Union (ANNISU)	Medicine
15	Helvetas Nepal	WASH support
16	Strengthening System for Better Health (SSBH)	Support in health sector
17	CBM - Nepal	Support in health sector

#### 3.2.1. Psychosocial support

Recognizing the profound impact of the earthquake on the mental well-being of affected individuals, several organizations collaborated to assist the municipality in delivering crucial psychological aid to those in need. A total of 2,288 individuals received PFA, emphasizing the immediate intervention for emotional well-being. Additionally, 204 individuals benefited from ongoing psychosocial support, while 156 individuals are slated to receive this assistance for the second time.

Number of people who received psychosocial support in Bheri Municipality							
S.N.		Number of individuals who received PFA		Number of individuals who received psychosocial support		Number of individuals to receive psychosocial support for the second time	
1	Persons without disability	Male	206	Male	58	Male	47
2		Female	604	Female	130	Female	109
3		Boys	604	Boys	4	Boys	0
4		Girls	858	Girls	10	Girls	0
5		Others	0	Others	0	Others	0
6	Persons with disability	Male	8	Male	1	Male	0
7		Female	3	Female	0	Female	0
8		Boys	1	Boys	1	Boys	0
9		Girls	3	Girls	0	Girls	0
10		Others	1	Others	0	Others	0
<b>Total</b>			<b>2288</b>		<b>204</b>		<b>156</b>

### 3.3. Temporary Shelter Construction

In response to the widespread destruction of households caused by the earthquake, a pressing need for temporary shelters arose, as many families find themselves without adequate living spaces. To address this urgent requirement, the municipality has undertaken a targeted approach by identifying beneficiaries genuinely in need of temporary housing. A financial support system has been devised, wherein each identified beneficiary is allocated NRs. 50,000 for the construction of a temporary shelter. The disbursement of funds is structured in two installments, with an initial release of NRs. 25,000 and the remaining amount granted upon the completion of the temporary shelter, subject to adherence to the municipality's predefined criteria.

While a total of 6,631 beneficiaries were deemed eligible for the construction of temporary shelters, development partners engaged in this initiative are actively working on constructing shelters for 1,157 beneficiaries. The remaining recipients have received the first tranche of the allocated funds from the municipality, emphasizing a phased approach to ensure timely financial assistance for the construction of essential temporary housing.

Finalized number of beneficiaries to receive the amount for temporary shelter construction					
Ward number	Finalized beneficiaries	Beneficiaries to receive the amount for temporary shelter construction			Total tranche released by the municipality
		Beneficiaries who received the first tranche released	Temporary shelters constructed by organizations	Total	
1	942	0	1008	1008	0
2	1086	1019	-	1019	25475000
3	520	218	215	433	5450000
4	569	456	-	456	11400000
5	298	230	-	230	5750000
6	229	231	-	231	5775000
7	664	599	-	599	14975000
8	225	170	-	170	4250000
9	334	200	-	200	5000000

10	488	346	-	346	8650000
11	577	564	-	564	14100000
12	470	420	-	420	10500000
13	229	199	-	199	4975000
<b>Total</b>	<b>6631</b>	<b>4652</b>	<b>1223</b>	<b>5875</b>	<b>116300000</b>

Organizations working on temporary shelter construction within the municipality				
S.N.	Organizations' name	Temporary shelter constructed		Remarks
		Ward no. 1	Ward no. 3	
1	Nepal Red Cross Society	250	100	Construction completed
2	YARCN	350	50	Agreement pending
3	LWR	118	-	Agreement finalized
4	Habitat for Humanity	63	65	First tranche released
5	SOSEC Nepal	100	-	Construction ongoing
6	We Ignite Nation	22	-	Construction completed
7	All Angels Nepal	30	-	Construction completed
8	SAC Nepal	75	-	Construction ongoing
<b>Total</b>		<b>1008</b>	<b>215</b>	

### 3.4. TLC Construction

The earthquake rendered 55 schools (114 buildings) uninhabitable, posing a significant challenge to the education sector. In response to this crisis, both development partners and certain political parties have initiated the construction of TLCs within the affected schools. 15 schools across Ward no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 13 have received a total of 45 TLCs. Currently, the construction efforts have resulted in the completion of 20 TLCs, comprising 41 classrooms, while the construction of the remaining TLCs is still underway.

Organizations working on Temporary Learning Center (TLC) construction within the municipality						
S.N.	School's name	Organizations at work	Ward no.	Total TLCs	Total classrooms	Remarks
1	Bheri Triveni Secondary School, Rimna	Buddhist Foundation	1	7	13	Ongoing
2	Dipendra Primary School, Rawatgaun	Buddhist Foundation	2	3	6	Ongoing
3	Suryodaya Primary School, Dhuyalneta	SAC Nepal	1	1	2	Ongoing
4	Hari Shiva Primary School, Daurikada	SAC Nepal	1	1	2	Ongoing
5	Brahmapakha Primary School, Maide	Save the Children	1	2	4	Completed
6	Hanuman Primary School, Thaple	Save the Children	3	2	4	Completed
7	Shiva Primary School, Kalegaun	Shikharapur Samudayik Sanstha	1	5	11	Completed
8	Bageshwori Basic School, Peepe	YARCN	1	1	2	Ongoing
9	narjyoti Primary School, Kalyanpur	Samajik Bikash Karyalaya, Jajarkot	3	1	2	Completed

10	Bijaya Primary School, Syala	Samajik Bikash Karyalaya, Jajarkot	3	1	2	Completed
11	Janata Primary School, Pokhara	World Vision Nepal/PTYSM	2	1	2	Completed
12	Nera Primary School, Timile	World Vision Nepal/PTYSM	2	2	4	Completed
13	Suya Jyoti Basic School, Midhyagra	World Vision Nepal/PTYSM	7	2	4	Completed
14	Bheri Primary School, Gairikhali	Relief Nepal	4	2	4	Completed
15	Bhagwati Higher Secondary School, Kudu	Relief Nepal	13	2	4	Completed
<b>Total</b>			<b>45</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>66</b>	

#### 4. NEEDS AND CHALLENGES

The municipality is progressing towards recovery from the recent disaster yet faces significant challenges in transitioning to the reconstruction phase due to insufficient capacity and financial constraints. A primary concern is the urgent need to reestablish affected families, commencing with the reconstruction of permanent housing. Given the limited financial means of most affected families, there is a need to provide either full or partial financial assistance to facilitate the rebuilding process.

In addition to housing, we must address the imperative of creating employment opportunities to restore stable incomes within each family. This step is crucial for long-term recovery and community resilience. Furthermore, essential infrastructure such as schools and health facilities require reconstruction with a focus on earthquake resilience. However, the municipality is hindered by a lack of funding to proceed with these critical construction initiatives.

Moreover, the region is susceptible to natural hazards, including landslides and floods during the monsoon season. Adequate preparedness and mitigation measures are necessary to safeguard vulnerable areas. Unfortunately, the municipality's financial limitations hinder the implementation of such projects. A collaborative and multi-stakeholder approach, involving government agencies, non-profit organizations, and private sector entities, is essential to overcome these challenges and propel the municipality into the reconstruction phase effectively. Prioritizing funding acquisition, community engagement, and strategic resource allocation are key components of a successful recovery strategy.

##### 4.1. Needs and challenges in reconstruction

###### Needs

A total of 6,631 households, currently eligible for temporary shelter construction, will require long-term solutions in the form of permanent housing. Most of these families lack a strong economic background, presenting a formidable barrier to independently financing the construction of permanent shelters. Recognizing this financial vulnerability, urgent measures are imperative to provide substantial financial assistance to enable the affected families to rebuild their lives and establish secure, permanent residences.

Addressing the housing needs of these vulnerable households is paramount for the sustained recovery and resilience of the community.

Furthermore, certain areas within the municipality have been identified as high-risk zones for landslides, particularly in the event of another seismic event or during the monsoon season. Immediate intervention is crucial to mitigate the risks posed by these vulnerable areas and prevent further damage. The urgency lies in securing these locations through comprehensive measures that may include engineering solutions, early warning systems, and community education. By proactively addressing the landslide vulnerability, the municipality can significantly reduce the potential for harm and lay the foundation for a safer and more resilient environment for its residents.

## **Challenges**

The municipality is currently facing a critical hurdle in initiating the reconstruction process as it awaits budget allocation from the Federal Government. Insufficient funding at the local level impedes the timely commencement of reconstruction efforts. This delay not only prolongs the recovery phase but also hinders the municipality's ability to address the urgent needs of affected communities, particularly those requiring permanent housing solutions. The municipality's dependence on Federal Government allocations underscores the importance for expedited financial disbursements to catalyze effective reconstruction and fortify the region against future vulnerabilities.

An additional challenge lies in the potential inadequacy of the reconstruction budget allocated by the Federal Government, particularly concerning areas vulnerable to landslides and unforeseen disasters. The allocated funds may not fully cover the comprehensive reconstruction measures required to mitigate risks in these high-hazard zones. This underscores the necessity for the municipality to proactively engage in strategic advocacy, seeking additional resources and collaboration with other stakeholders to ensure that vulnerable areas are adequately addressed. Recognizing and addressing this funding gap is pivotal for implementing holistic reconstruction efforts that account for the diverse challenges posed by natural disasters in specific geographic locations within the municipality.

## **4.2. Needs and challenges in health**

### **Needs**

The municipality is confronted with a pressing need for intervention in its health sector, with one health facility completely damaged and four others partially damaged during the recent earthquake. Immediate attention is imperative to ensure the construction of earthquake-resilient infrastructure for these facilities, safeguarding the well-being of both healthcare providers and the community they serve.

Furthermore, the vulnerability of the remaining seven basic health centers, although not significantly damaged, underscores the necessity for urgent measures to retrofit these traditionally built structures, mitigating risks for employees and patients in the event of another seismic event. Prioritizing the establishment of earthquake-resilient health infrastructures is paramount for the municipality's preparedness and response capabilities in the face of potential unforeseen disasters.

Beyond physical infrastructure needs, the aftermath of the earthquake has revealed a critical need for psychological support within the community. A considerable number of affected individuals are exhibiting signs of PTSD and other psychological issues. Addressing the mental health challenges of the population has emerged as a top priority. Establishing a dedicated psychological center is imperative to provide specialized care, counseling, and support to those grappling with the emotional toll of the disaster.

## **Challenges**

The municipality faces many challenges in advancing its healthcare initiatives post the recent disaster. Firstly, the insufficiency of funding poses a significant obstacle, hindering the initiation of crucial infrastructural construction projects in the 12 health facilities. The lack of financial resources impedes the timely enhancement of these facilities to meet earthquake-resilient standards, compromising the overall preparedness of the municipality. Secondly, the shortage of psychological experts within the municipality makes the situation worse, as there is an absence of professionals capable of providing essential psychosocial care for individuals grappling with the aftermath of the disaster. This dual challenge, stemming from financial constraints and a shortage of expertise, underscores the urgent need for external support and collaborative efforts to fortify the municipality's capacity to address both physical and mental health needs effectively.

### **4.3. Needs and challenges in education**

#### **Needs**

The educational landscape of the municipality bears the burden of the recent disaster, with 55 schools (comprising 114 school buildings) left completely and partially damaged, rendering them uninhabitable. While 15 schools have been provided with TLCs, a significant number of schools still conducts classes in makeshift spaces, often open fields, due to the lack of suitable classrooms. The urgency for additional TLCs in the remaining 40 schools worsens the strain on the education system, requiring urgent attention to provide a conducive learning environment for students.

Despite the provision of tents and the construction of TLCs, the educational challenges persist. Notably, the temporary solutions do not address the extensive damage to ICT and science labs, crucial for a comprehensive curriculum. Additionally, the inadequacy of toilet facilities further hampers the overall learning experience. As the region will soon have to face monsoon season, the vulnerabilities of makeshift structures become even more pronounced, highlighting the critical need to shift focus towards the construction of permanent and earthquake-resilient infrastructures in all 55 schools. The urgency lies in ensuring a sustained and secure educational environment for the affected students.

#### **Challenges**

A significant impediment to the reconstruction efforts in the municipality is the acute shortage of funding required for rebuilding the 55 damaged school buildings. The municipality finds itself in a challenging position, lacking the financial resources essential for the comprehensive reconstruction necessary to restore educational facilities to their pre-disaster state. The absence of adequate funding not only delays

the restoration of the educational infrastructure but also poses a long-term risk to the academic development of the community's students. Urgent and substantial financial support is necessary to overcome this hurdle and facilitate the reconstruction of school buildings, ensuring a conducive and resilient environment for learning. Collaborative efforts and external assistance become crucial in bridging this financial gap and expediting the recovery of the education sector in the municipality.

#### **4.4. Needs and challenges in agriculture**

##### **Needs**

In the aftermath of the earthquake, the municipality identifies a promising avenue for economic revitalization through beekeeping and honey production. This presents a substantial opportunity to empower families grappling with financial challenges. There is a critical need for the establishment of easily accessible collection centers across all wards. These centers will not only streamline the honey production process but also provide a centralized platform for local beekeepers to bring their products to the market. This strategic initiative not only promotes economic sustainability but also contributes to the overall growth of the beekeeping industry within the municipality.

Recognizing the significance of sustained financial stability, the establishment of agricultural service centers in all 13 wards emerges as a crucial initiative. These centers serve as pivotal hubs for agricultural activities, providing a platform for locals to effectively sell their produce. By fostering an efficient market infrastructure, these service centers contribute to the growth of the agricultural sector, creating opportunities for farmers to maximize the value of their products.

Despite the vast potential in agriculture, there is a notable lack of awareness among locals regarding the opportunities it offers. To address this gap, comprehensive educational programs aimed at training residents on leveraging agriculture as their primary source of income is important. These programs should encompass modern farming techniques, sustainable practices, and market-oriented strategies.

##### **Challenges**

Despite the promising potential for agricultural development as a catalyst for economic recovery post-earthquake, the municipality faces a notable gap in organizational focus on this crucial sector. Regrettably, few organizations have directed their efforts towards supporting the agricultural community, leaving a significant void in initiatives aimed at revitalizing this essential component of the local economy. And the municipality lacks the necessary funding to address the needs of agricultural development. The limited financial resources constrain the implementation of much-needed programs and interventions, hindering the community's ability to harness the full economic potential of its agricultural activities.

the municipality to seek external support and collaboration from governmental, non-profit, and private entities. Engaging with organizations specializing in agricultural support and rural development can bring expertise, funding, and sustainable strategies that will not only aid in the recovery phase but also lay the foundation for long-term economic stability.



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