



This report is produced by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Office of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 4 to 6 May 2015. The next report will be issued on or around 8 May.

## Highlights

- The Government and humanitarian partners have now reached all affected districts and are refining information on needs of affected people, particularly in remote and hard-to-reach areas.
- New Government figures show that the number of houses destroyed in the earthquake-affected districts is at least twice as high as previously reported.
- The Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) mobilized 274 national medical teams (NMT).
- The Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee (CNDRC) released 1.79 billion Nepalese Rupees (equivalent to approximately US\$ 17.3 million) to support relief activities at the district level.

2,800

children attend Child Friendly Spaces

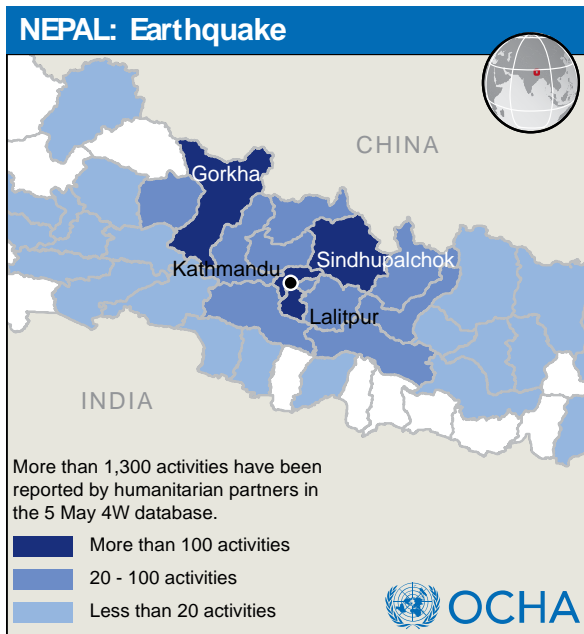
284,455

houses destroyed

234,102

houses damaged

Source: Education and Protection Clusters, Government of Nepal – NDRR Portal.



Map Sources: UNCS, Nepal Survey Department, HCT agencies  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on 6 May, 2015

## Situation Overview

New Government figures as of 6 May (20:00, UTC +5:45) show that the number of houses destroyed in the earthquake-affected districts is at least twice as high as previously reported; 284,455 houses have now been confirmed destroyed and another 234,102 damaged. The numbers of reported casualties also increased to 7,675 deaths and 16,392 injured.

According to OCHA assessment cell's initial estimates, based on Government data, the highest rates of destruction and damage to housing are reported in Sindhupalchowk, Gorkha, Nuwakot, Ramechhap and Dhading. Estimates may increase as more areas are being reached. In Sindhupalchowk, the level of damage is said to significantly increase with altitude. Almost all houses made of stone and mud plaster, typical at higher altitudes, were destroyed and many families are still living outside their homes in makeshift shelters.

In Kathmandu Valley, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster assessed 103 sites, of which 58 open air sites remain and host some 37,500 internally displaced persons (IDPs). Provision of services in the sites is said to be uneven and primarily community-led.

The Government and humanitarian partners have by now reached all the affected districts and are refining information on needs of affected people, particularly in remote and hard-to-reach areas.

The Government continues to coordinate relief support from over 16 countries. Over 10,600 metric tons (MT) of rice, sugar, salt, beans and lentils were distributed to support communities in the affected districts. Another 7,500 MTs of food were distributed through local government bodies.

The Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) mobilized 274 national medical teams (NMT). In addition, rapid response teams for the prevention and response of potential disease outbreaks were also deployed to all affected districts. The Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee (CNDRC) released 1.79 billion Nepalese Rupees (equivalent to approximately US\$ 17.3 million) to support relief activities at the district level.

Local partners report allegations of misuse and inappropriate distribution of relief materials. In addition, social norms may make it challenging for female-headed households to access relief items. This is of concern, particularly

+ For more information, see "background on the crisis" at the end of the report

in some of the Village Development Committees (VDCs) where the majority of economically active men are migrant workers. UN Women estimates that there are approximately 318,000 female-headed households in the affected districts.

Many people have lost their homes and livelihoods and will require time and support to access relief ahead of the monsoon season. People might have also lost their documentation which can make it difficult to settle land issues, if they arise. In addition, in some areas, recently harvested wheat and barley crops have been lost together with seeds required for the upcoming rice planting season. Ensuring that adequate support reaches those in need before the monsoon season begins is a top priority, thus, securing the pipelines and prepositioning of goods is critical.

## Funding

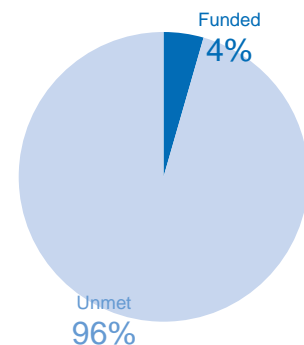
As of 6 May (20:00, UTC+5:45), the [Financial Tracking Service](#) reports that US\$ 18.5 million have been received against the Flash Appeal. Additional \$396.5 million is urgently required to ensure that the ongoing relief efforts can be maintained and scaled up.

To date, some \$93 million was provided in support of the ongoing response, this includes bilateral support and funding received against the Flash Appeal as well as the UN Central Emergency Response Fund. Another \$240 million has been pledged.

The Flash Appeal is currently ongoing revision to include projects in the Online Project System. The total revised requirement is being finalized. All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org)

### Nepal Earthquake 2015 Flash Appeal

**US\$415 million** requested



### Engagement with and accountability to affected people

Engagement with and accountability to affected people is critical. People affected by disasters are in desperate need of life-saving information, including the availability of humanitarian services and aid. Without consistent information-sharing mechanisms, security issues and misinformation may persist, impeding relief and recovery.

A working group has been established to develop and update shared life-saving messages in English and Nepali to support the Government to address information needs of affected communities. At the local level, the group is also coordinating with radio networks to assess the status of radio infrastructure and develop humanitarian programming.

To support two-way communication, a 'common service' system is now operational to support the Humanitarian Country Team to gather and analyse feedback from communities and facilitate quick response back to the affected people.

For more information on the common feedback platform, radio services and coordination of communicating with communities, please visit : <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nepal/cwc-working-group>

## Humanitarian Response



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

#### Needs:

- Changes in the topography caused by the earthquake, the fast-approaching monsoon season, and the greater availability of services and relief goods trigger movements of some of the affected people in surrounding areas towards the Gorkha Village Development Committee Headquarters (VDC HQ). As a result, camp sites in VDC HQs are expanding.
- The Cluster has recommended a geological survey to identify new sites for the relocation of these new arrivals and to evaluate the areas of settlements that are at risk of landslides and further loss of life.
- In Baguwa VDC in Gorkha District, a new site accommodates 834 individuals that arrived from the surrounding areas. One transit site with about 1000 people is a pick up point for aid meant for villages further uphill.

**1000**  
people in a single  
transit site

- In areas south of Baguwa VDC, Government has mobilized the police to conduct assessments of houses of those who continue sleeping outside.

#### Response:

- CCCM Coordination started in Gorkha and Chauthara (Sindhupalchok).
- In the Baguwa site field clinics were set up with an inflatable hospital.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- In Gorkha, priorities include improving 3W information and joint delivery of assistance.



## Early Recovery

#### Needs:

- 72 Village Development Community (VDC) offices are destroyed, 97 VDC offices are partially damaged. Immediate support is required to the non-functional VDC offices to enable implementation of early recovery activities.
- Supplies need to be air-dropped to seven of the most remote VDCs in Gorkha District (Bihi, Chekampar, Chumphuk, Lho, Prok, Sanagaon, Sirdibas).

#### Response:

- 592 government social mobilizers were deployed to support the relief and recovery operation.
- 3 joint secretaries and 10 additional Government staff have been mobilized to coordinate relief and recovery activities.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Additional staff capacity is required, as some of the personnel is injured.
- 11 remote VDCs in Gorkha have been reached with relief items but is still insufficient.



## Education

#### Needs:

- The Department of Education has reported that 14,541 classrooms were destroyed and 9,182 were damaged.
- With full reports not yet available for all the districts, provisional estimates indicate that some 948,900 children will not have access to education, unless the government and partners are able to provide alternative learning spaces.

2,800

children benefit from child friendly spaces

#### Response:

- The Education and Protection clusters have established 28 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) for displaced communities in the Kathmandu Valley, serving over 2,800 earthquake affected children. Art activities, games, sports, and psychosocial support and key life-saving messages relating to WASH, Nutrition, Health, and Child Protection are being provided through these CFSs.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Overall coordination on structural assessment is a major challenge. And gaps in reporting also needs to be addressed by government and partners.



## Emergency Telecommunications

#### Response:

- Shared internet connectivity has been installed in the logistics hub in Deurali (Gorkha District) and at the humanitarian hub in Chautara (Sindhupalchok District).
- More than 150 humanitarians from 47 different humanitarian organizations are now using internet services provided by the Cluster in five locations (Kathmandu HSA, UN Airport Reception Centre, UN House/ OSOCC, Deurali HSA and Chautara sub-OSOCC).
- Five satellite terminals and three kits for distribution and management of internet connectivity arrived in Kathmandu.

150+

humanitarian personnel benefit from internet services to support operations

**Constraints:**

- Movement of equipment into the country and to field locations remains a challenge.


**Food Security**
**Needs:**

- More than 3.5 million people are 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.

**Response:**

- 2,693 MT of food has been dispatched and is currently being distributed in 15 districts.
- 34 MT of high energy biscuits were distributed across the affected districts.
- Food assistance activities using cash are being planned in Makawanpur based on the market functionality assessment.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Rice seed needs to be procured and distributed to farmers within the next three weeks.
- Additional airlift capacity is needed for food distribution.

**34**  
metric tons of high energy biscuits were distributed


**Health**
**Needs:**

- Orthopedic equipment and supplies are urgently needed in the Kathmandu Valley.
- There is a need to support assisted discharge for earthquake injured patients who need post-operation follow-up and rehabilitation.

**Response:**

- The Health Emergency Operation Center established a hospital-based, post-earthquake surveillance system in public and private hospitals in 14 districts. This surveillance system currently covers 67 hospitals.
- A total of 249 surgeries have been performed to date in 51 hospitals in 5 districts (Bhaktapur, Dolakha, Kathmandu Lalitpur, Makawanpur).
- 2,428 children (six months to 5 years) were vaccinated from measles and rubella in the Kathmandu Valley camps.
- Reproductive kits were distributed in Gorkha, Rasuwa, Sindhupalchowk, Kavre and Kathmandu Valley.
- The Cluster distributed tents, medicines and surgical equipment in six districts (Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Nuwakot, Ramechhap and Sindhupalchowk).

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- There is an ongoing need for hospital and maternity tents in all affected districts.
- Transportation of medical supplies to remote areas that are not accessible by road remains a key challenge, as the airlift capacity remains insufficient.

**2,400+**  
children vaccinated from measles and rubella


**Logistics**
**Response:**

- Five logistics hubs were established, in addition to the already existing logistics hub in Kathmandu. An engineering team is currently assessing additional two potential sites.
- The Cluster loaned three Mobile Storage Units to responders.
- So far, the Cluster has handled over 3,900m<sup>3</sup> of humanitarian cargo for some 30 organizations at the Humanitarian Staging Area.
- Between 3 April and 5 May, the Logistics Cluster has facilitated the road transport of 30 truckloads of relief items on behalf of 10 organizations.
- A pallet of tarpaulins was airlifted to Charikot (Dolakha District).

**3,000m<sup>3</sup>+**  
of humanitarian cargo processed in the Humanitarian Staging Area

- A dedicated cluster civil-military coordinator is stationed in the Kathmandu Airport to facilitate cargo and provide logistics support.
- Foreign Military Air assets, including 4 Ospreys and 1 Huey, are in country to support the humanitarian response.
- Updated logistics information and roads maps are available at: <http://logcluster.org/ops/nepal>

#### Constraints:

- Airlift capacity, necessary to access remote areas, is still limited.
- Additional air military assets (one C-130 and two Chinook helicopters) are awaiting clearance in India.
- There is still no standard rate for transport agreed with the local transport association.



## Nutrition

#### Needs:

- An estimated 15,000 children (6 to 59 months old) with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) require therapeutic feeding and 70,000 children (6 to 59 months) with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) need supplementary food.
- Blanket supplementary feeding is needed for some 200,000 children and pregnant and lactating women.
- Vitamin A, micronutrient supplements and deworming pills are needed for some 362,000 children (6 to 59 months) and 185,000 pregnant and breastfeeding mothers.
- Some 126,000 children (0 to 23 months) need nutritious food to avoid malnourishment.

**126,000+**

estimated number of children need nutritious food

#### Response:

- Anthropometric material (72 height boards, 144 salter scales, and 16,600 Measuring Mid-Upper Arm Circumference tapes) were dispatched to the districts.
- Over 450,000 boxes (30 sachets each) of multiple micronutrient powders for affected children (6 to 23 months) mobilized for distribution in 12 severely affected districts.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- There is insufficient therapeutic food for an estimated 10,000 children with SAM and supplementary food for 70,000 children with MAM.



## Protection

#### Needs:

- Information on gender-based violence (GBV) is not disseminated widely. Survivors are still reporting within communities rather than seeking professional services.
- Local partners report allegations of misuse and inappropriate distribution of relief materials.

**7**

women friendly spaces established in five districts

#### Response:

- On 5 May, an incident of sexual violence was reported in Kavre District. The GBV sub-cluster facilitated the filing of a police report and referral to appropriate services.
- 22 children were rescued from a damaged children's home in Khokana (Lalitpur District), by the Central Child Welfare Board.
- Women's groups and GBV watch groups were mobilized to monitor and respond to GBV cases in 12 districts.
- Key messages on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, Unaccompanied and Separated Children and trafficking are being broadcasted through Radio Nepal.
- Seven women friendly spaces have been established in Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Nuwakot, Kavre and Dhading districts.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- There are limited available services for GBV survivors.
- Needs of people with disabilities and senior citizens have not been addressed systematically.
- Fast-tracking the issuance of new and replacements of lost civil documents is critical. Civil society organizations report that in some distribution points, aid is only being provided when citizenship cards are shown. The government also requires the citizenship cards be shown to access the cash payments that have been authorized.



## Shelter

### Needs:

- According to the Government, the earthquake destroyed 284,455 houses and damaged 234,102 (as of 6 May, 20:00, UTC+5:45). Most of the damage is recorded outside Kathmandu.

**280,400+**  
houses destroyed

### Response:

- To date, 62,533 tarpaulins have been distributed (including 41 per cent in Gorkha; 10 per cent in Kathmandu; 7.5 per cent in Bakhtapur; 7 per cent in Sindhuli; and 6 per cent in Lalitpur). The rate of distribution is increasing as congestion at the airport is being alleviated and road access improves.
- With self-recovery becoming more and more prominent, the provision of a robust communication campaign on technical assistance is being developed.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- As more isolated communities are being reached, the massive level of damage and needs becomes clearer, distribution of the 260,000 tarpaulins in the pipeline is critical.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Needs:

- The Cluster plans to provide assistance to an estimated 4.2 million people who are in urgent need of WASH services. Out of them, 51 per cent are female, 49 per cent male (40 per cent are children).
- There is a need of hygiene kits and sanitation services, particularly in remote areas

**340,500**  
people provided with  
water supply

### Response:

- The Cluster provided water to 340,513 people and sanitation services to another 27,984. A total of 33 cluster partners operate in 16 districts (Bhaktapur, Chitawan, Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kavrepalanchowk, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Lamjung, Makawanpur, Nuwakot, Ramechhap, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Sindhupalchowk and Tanahu).
- WASH guidelines for district level coordination were formulated.
- The Department of Water Supply and Sewage is mobilizing to conduct water quality testing of underground water sources in the Kathmandu Valley.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Possible water contamination due to lack of sanitation, particularly in remote districts, is a concern.
- Sanitation response seems very weak across the affected areas.

## General Coordination

On 4 May, the Government reported that a joint team including representatives from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Immigration Office and the Nepal Army have been assigned to the Kathmandu Airport to streamline clearance procedures of incoming relief items and personnel. International humanitarian partners are requested to ensure that all responders have proper immigration documents.

Additional international Military and Civil Defence Assets (MCDAs) continued to arrive in the country, allowing the relief operation to be further scaled up. As of 5 May, 14 foreign militaries are in Nepal supporting the response. For more information, visit the [UN Civil-Military Coordination website](#).

On 5 May, the [Gender Task Force](#) developed key messages to be disseminated to women affected by the earthquake. Gender focal points have also been assigned to each cluster to ensure gender mainstreaming across the emergency response. A [Nepal Gender Profile](#) has been developed to provide baseline information for responders.

As of 6 May, relief agencies proceeding to Gorkha District Headquarters are requested to check in at the logistics hub established by the Logistics Cluster in Deurali, located 1 km outside of Abu Khairani. A humanitarian hub is also established in Gorkha to support coordination of the local response.

The [Cash Coordination Group](#) (CCG) has developed and agreed on the use of a common market assessment tool to inform planning of cash transfer programmes. The group is also finalizing a minimum expenditure basket which

helps to anticipate cash needs of households in the affected areas. Guidelines on cash-for-work are also being developed in consultation with the clusters and national authorities.

The Nepal private sector has mobilized to support the ongoing relief efforts. Activities are being consolidated and reported through the Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI) at <http://operationreliefnepal.com>

For operational information on the Nepal earthquake response, including the [calendar of events](#), please visit: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nepal>.

As of 6 May, nearly 600 responders representing over 150 organizations were checked in to Humanitarian.ID. To find contacts and be included in the contact lists, register at <http://humanitarian.id/>.

#### **Background on the crisis**

On 25 April (11:56, UTC+5:45), a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal with the epicenter located 81 km northwest of the capital city of Kathmandu. The earthquake severely impacted 13 out of the 75 districts in the country, left over 7,000 people dead and destroyed nearly 191,000 houses. Hundreds of aftershocks have been reported including a 6.7 magnitude earthquake. With the severe devastation of the disaster, the Government of Nepal requested for international humanitarian support to the UN Resident Coordinator on 26 April. UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination teams were immediately deployed to support the Government and the Office of the Resident Coordinator. On 29 April, the Humanitarian Country Team launched a Flash Appeal seeking \$415 million to provide life-saving assistance and protection for millions of people affected by the earthquake. To enable humanitarian partners to scale up the response, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) approved a \$15 million grant from the Central Emergency Response Fund. The Resident Coordinator was also designated as the Humanitarian Coordinator for Nepal.

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