



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 30 April to 1 May 2015. The next report will be issued on or around 2 May.

Highlights

- A scale-up of operations is required to ensure immediate and principled assistance reaches people in desperate need within the next six weeks, in advance of the monsoon season. Shelter remains the most critical need in the affected areas.
- A humanitarian hub was established in Gorkha to support response at the district level.
- According to the Government, the death toll from the earthquake increased to 6,250 people with 14,357 injured people. 15 lives have been saved, including three in the past 24 hours.
- As of 1 May, 160,786 houses have been destroyed and 143,673 houses have been damaged.
- A total of US\$61 million of humanitarian pledges, commitments and contributions have been provided for the Nepal earthquake response. This includes \$6.1 million to support activities under the Flash Appeal launched by the Humanitarian Country Team on 29 April.

\$415 million

need for vital humanitarian relief

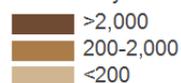
160,786
destroyed houses

143,673
damaged houses

Source: Nepal Flash Appeal;

NEPAL: Earthquake

People Injured as of 1 May



EQ over magnitude six

UNDAC Assessment in Dhading 1 May
UNDAC Assessment planned in Sindhupalchok on 2 May



Map Sources: UNCS Nepal Survey Department, USGS
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 1 May, 2015

Situation Overview

Six days into the response, the ongoing relief efforts continue to focus on reaching a greater number of areas, in particular the remote and hard-to-reach areas where many of the poorest and most affected remain.

It is becoming evident that a scale-up of operations is required to ensure immediate and principled assistance reaches people in desperate need within the next six weeks, in advance of the monsoon season. After the field visits and meetings with Government authorities and partners, the Emergency Relief Coordinator Valerie Amos emphasized the urgent need to provide emergency shelter and basic goods and services to people affected, as the weather conditions continue to deteriorate.

Following initial assessments, the Government has extended the most affected area to include Makawanpur and Sindhuli districts, in addition to Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Lamjung, Rasuwa, Ramechhap, Nuwakot, and Sindhupalchowk.

The United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) teams have traveled to Dhading and Gorkha, where the team has set-up a humanitarian hub for the area. On 2 May, another team is scheduled to arrive in Sindhupalchowk District.

In Gorkha, the UNDAC team has found that there is a dire need for shelter, particularly tents and blankets. Access to some remote villages remains a key challenge as many landing zones are unsafe due to debris, altitude and current weather conditions. Road access is limited. Some remote villages can only be accessed by helicopters.

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

Many people continue to sleep in the open due to fear of aftershock and many more have lost their homes in the earthquake, particularly in Gorkha and Nuwakot. The local weather bureau has forecasted unusually heavy rain for the coming days. This will place additional strain on the people who have already lost family members and friends, as well as much of their belongings.

The Kathmandu Airport remains open for 24 hours. However, limited landing slots and the prioritization of movements of in-country air assets continue to delay the arrival of relief goods from abroad. Furthermore, humanitarian partners have reported that taxes are increasing and competition for transport of relief goods is expanding.

In some of the most affected areas, there have been unconfirmed reports of looting of relief goods. In addition, mentions regarding distributions of relief goods not reaching all members of the affected community in an equitable manner began to circulate in social and mainstream media. Vulnerable and marginalized groups risk further exclusion by not having access to critical life-saving assistance.

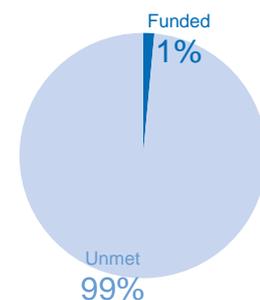
On 1 May, the National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) confirmed that 6,250 people have died and 14,357 people have been injured by the impact of the earthquake, which hit Nepal on 25 April. A total of 138,182 houses have been destroyed and 122,694 houses have been damaged. In Nuwakot district alone, similar in size to Hong Kong, over 30,000 houses have been damaged.

Funding

As of 1 May (18:00, UTC+5:45) the [Financial Tracking Service \(FTS\)](#) has reported a total of US\$61 million of humanitarian pledges, commitments and contributions have been provided for the Nepal earthquake response.

This includes \$6.1 million to support activities of the Food Security, Shelter and NFIs, Early Recovery and Health clusters requested in the \$415 [Flash Appeal](#) launched by the Humanitarian country Team (HCT) on 29 April.

Nepal Earthquake 2015 Flash Appeal
US\$415 million requested



For the most recent funding figures, visit the Nepal page on [FTS](#).

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

Humanitarian Response



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- Assessments in Shankarpur municipality in Sankhu revealed a high level of destruction with internally displaced people (IDPs) scattered around the town and sharing communal tents with up to 100 people per tent.
- In Bhaktapur, there are 10,700 IDPs with the largest camp hosting 2,500 IDPs. The camps urgently need food, emergency shelter and regular water supply.

10,700
IDPs in Bhaktapur

Response:

- Daily camp management and mapping of IDP needs in camps and spontaneous settlements are ongoing in the Kathmandu Valley. Results of IDP profiling have been shared with clusters to support response.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Analysis of internal migration trends which will enable planning of assistance for urban IDPs moving to rural villages is still lacking.



Early Recovery

Needs:

- Debris management is required to enable continued search and rescue and humanitarian relief operations.
- Restoring community infrastructure to deliver public services is essential.
- Cash-for-work activities in support of emergency livelihoods would be of benefit to the recovery of affected communities.

Response:

- To coordinate and support early recovery activities, the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development assigned focal points in each district to assist the local development officers to implement funds released for relief and recovery assistance.
- Volunteers have been mobilized to support government engineers to assess structural integrity of houses and public buildings in order to facilitate the return of the displaced and resumption of basic social services.
- The Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development has appointed a joint secretary to each electoral constituency and each district.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Many of the local government personnel, who have been affected by the earthquake, have still not reported to duty which causes delays to delivery of basic social services.
- Monitoring and accountability mechanisms of district, village and municipal monitoring supervision committees need to be strengthened.



Education

Needs:

- The Cluster is working with the Department of Education to further assess damage to educational infrastructure in 13 of the worst affected districts.

Response:

- The Education and Protection clusters have now established 10 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in camp sites in Kathmandu, Kokhana, and Bhaktapur serving over 1,000 earthquake affected children. Art activities, games, sports, and psychosocial support and key lifesaving messages (on WASH, Nutrition, Health, and Child Protection) were provided.
- Additional supplies to establish additional CFS outside the Kathmandu Valley are now in transit.

1,000
children provided with
child friendly space
services

Gaps & Constraints:

- Access to districts beyond the Kathmandu Valley continues to be a major challenge.
- Advocacy is required to ensure that displaced children, whose families are relocating outside of the Kathmandu Valley, are accepted and integrated into host community schools.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- As a common service for responders, the Cluster has established internet connectivity in the Reception and Departure Centre and the Humanitarian Staging Area at the Kathmandu Airport.
- The Cluster is supporting emergency responders with radio programming to ensure communication lines are established for relief distributions.

Constraints:

- Due to delays and re-routing of commercial and charter flights, carrying responders and telecommunication equipment, stabilizing communication services still cannot be established.



Food Security

Needs:

- Over 3 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.

835

metric tons of food delivered in 11 districts

Response:

- 835 metric tons of food was delivered to 11 districts: Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dolakha, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Gorkha Lamjung, Rasuwa, Ramechhap, Nuwakot, Sindupalchowk.
- The Cluster has agreed to standardize the food packets distributed by all partners which will include: 400g of rice, 60g of lentils, 25g of oil and 7.5g of salt per person per day.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Access to Rasuwa and Gorkha districts continues to be a challenge. Airlifts are needed to deliver food; however, the number of available helicopters remains limited.
- Identification of vulnerable groups to enable needs-based assistance is a challenge.



Health

Needs:

- The Government has prioritized two new districts (Makawanpur and Sindhuli) for urgent health assistance, given the sudden increase in the numbers of injured.
- Four district hospitals in Ramechhap, Trisuli, Chautara and Rasuwa are not functional, due to destroyed infrastructure and limited Out Patient Department (OPD) capacity. Health supplies, including body bags, tents for temporary hospitals and mattresses, remain limited.

4

field hospitals are being established in Rasuwa, Sindhupalchowk and Nuwakot districts

Response:

- Field hospitals are being established in Dhunche (in Rasuwa District), Chautara (Sindhupalchowk) and Bidur (Nuwakot District).
- The Cluster has provided support to establish a surveillance system for epidemics.
- The Government is investigating reports of a diarrhoeal outbreak in an IDP camp on the southern outskirts of the Kathmandu Valley. Samples have been collected and sent for laboratory testing.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Treatment of the injured in the remote areas remains a challenge due to access issues and medical airlifts are constrained by weather disturbance.
- Specialized health care services for groups with special needs including pregnant women and lactating mothers and neonates is limited.



Logistics

Needs:

- Set up in-country logistics support, including facilitation of air and road transportation, fuel and storage.

6

MSUs are operational at the Humanitarian Staging Area

Response:

- The Logistics Cluster has been facilitating shunting services from the airport to the Humanitarian Staging Area (HSA).

- A fleet of 25 contracted trucks (10 to 15 MT capacity) will be used to move cargo out of HSA to various locations in Nepal.
- Procedures and booking requests for passenger transport have been made available. Information is shared through the Logistics Cluster webpage.
- An UNHAS MI8 helicopter with 2-2.5MT cargo capacity started operations on 29 April.
- An AS 350 UNHAS helicopter was made available for assessment missions (max 4 passengers).
- Six MSUs are operational at the Humanitarian Staging Area (HAS). The facilities are available for temporary storage only.

Constraints:

- Organizations should ensure more visibility of their distribution and movement to support the Logistics Cluster to better plan transport and storage capacity.
- Air assets will be deployed only to reach remote locations which are currently not viable by road. This means that alternative transportation arrangements are required for any other movement.
- The limited aircraft slot into Kathmandu Airport continues to remain a constraint.



Nutrition

Needs:

- There is a need to provide therapeutic feeding to 15,000 children (6 to 59 months) old with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and supplementary food to 70,000 children (6 to 59 months) with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).
- Blanket supplementary feeding is needed for 200,000 children and pregnant and lactating women.
- Lactating mothers require support to be able to breastfeed 168,000 children (0 to 23 months). Families need nutritious food to feed 126,000 young children (6 to 23 months).

450,000

boxes of micronutrients mobilized for distribution in 12 districts

Response:

- Over 450,000 boxes of multiple micronutrient powders, 5,000 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic food, 260 MT of plumpy doz, and 18 MT of high energy biscuits have been mobilized for distribution in 12 districts.
- Two million doses of deworming medication have been mobilized and deworming scheduled to be completed in 21 districts by the end of May.

Gaps & Constraints:

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



Protection

Needs:

- Reports of unequal distribution of assistance have been received by humanitarian partners.
- Sexual and gender-based violence cases in the Kathmandu camps have been received by the Central Child Welfare Board.
- Cluster assessment indicate the need for dedicated spaces for women in camps to provide protection and special services including psychosocial support.

100

blankets distributed in Kirtipur Panga area

Response:

- Psychosocial first aid was provided to 27 children and five women in Tudkhel camp (Kopila).
- 300 tarpaulins and 100 blankets were distributed in Kirtipur Panga area (Itagul, Lachi, and Guth) and 240 sanitary pads were distributed in Kavre.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is a need to ensure that humanitarian assistance is provided solely based on need irrespective of political, social, cultural and economic background.
- There is a lack of sanitary pads and clothing for women across the affected districts.



Shelter

Needs:

- The current government figures stand as 160,786 destroyed houses. It is estimated that the number of destroyed houses could be as high as 500,000.

30,000
tarps and other NFIs
distributed

Response:

- Shelter agencies have distributed approximately 30,000 tarps and other non-food items, including blankets, household kits and solar lamps.
- Approximately 450 shelter repair kits have also been distributed in partnership with local governments.
- There are approximately 80,000 tarps in the pipeline.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Access to many remote areas remain difficult. Shelter assistance is needed to support people who are already starting to rebuild their homes.



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 the total population to be served, 51 per cent are female, 49 per cent male and 40 per cent children.

200+
water storage tanks
provided in 14
Kathmandu Valley
camps

Response:

- The Cluster reached more than 100,000 people with water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene.
- 77,160 people in 7 severely affected districts (Gorkha, Dhading, Dolakha, Sindhupalchok, Kabhrepalanchok, Lalitpur and Kathmandu) have also been reached with hygiene education and information materials.
- More than 200 water storage tanks have been provided in 14 camps in Kathmandu Valley.
- Water treatment materials to support chlorination of 300 water sources for about 73,000 people were provided for Lalitpur District.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Currently, the water supply is being provided by private volunteers. There is an issue of sustainable water and sanitation assistance for wards 2 and 6 in the Bhaktapur District, including an urgent need for temporary toilets, hygiene kits and water purification tablets.

General Coordination

Upon the request of the Government, the Search and Rescue (SAR) Coordination Cell (UCC) advised the SAR teams, who are not adequately equipped to perform body recovery, to plan and report their demobilization and departure.

All SAR and Foreign Medical Teams (FMT) who are not in Nepal are advised to deactivate while remaining teams have been deployed to assist in the recovery of dead bodies.

On 1 May, the Ministry of Home Affairs' Under-Secretary has attended the Inter-Cluster Coordination Meeting and announced that the Ministry would call for a joint meeting of cluster co-leads and line ministers.

As of 1 May, the UNDAC team has established a humanitarian hub in Gorkha District to support relief efforts in 16 affected villages. The team recommended that a liaison officer be placed in Pokhara to coordinate with the Nepalese Army.

The UNDAC Civil-Military Coordination Cell reported that as of 30 April, the Nepalese Army and its partners distributed tents, food and other relief items to communities in Sindupalchowk, Gorkha, Dhading, Dolakha, and Solukhumbu/Aokhaldunga districts.

Community and international volunteers have mobilized early on to support relief efforts in Nepal. Many Nepalese volunteers are connected through the [Nepal Earthquake Relief Volunteers](#) platform. Social media users have raised \$10 million to help recovery efforts. In Kathmandu alone, thousands of youth have volunteered to support activities such as cleaning up debris, collecting and distributing medical supplies and food.

On 30 April, the first meeting of the Cash Coordination Group (CCG) brought together key agencies that are interested to undertake cash transfer programming (CTP), including cash-for-work, unconditional and conditional CTP as a modality of assistance/intervention. For partners interested to join more information is available on the [CCG webpage](#).

In the HCT and Inter-Cluster Coordination meetings in Kathmandu, cluster lead agencies were requested to identify information management focal points to strengthen data collection and analysis to support operational planning.

The Government of Nepal is leading the response through the National Emergency Operations Centre. In support of the Government, the International Humanitarian Partnership (IHP) and the On-Site Operations and Coordination Center (OSOCC) have been set up to coordinate the international support to the humanitarian response.

Presently, the following coordination cells support the various components of the response: Humanitarian Staging Area in the vicinity of the Airport, the Reception and Departure Centre at the Airport, Multi-National Military Coordination Centre with a UNDAC-established Civil-Military Coordination Cell, the FMT Coordination Cell, SAR Coordination Cell (UCC), and the Logistics Cell.

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 6,204 people dead and destroyed 138,182 houses as of 1 May. 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.

For further information, please contact:

Massimo Diana, Head of the Office of the Resident Coordinator in Nepal, massimo.diana@one.un.org

Orla Fagan, Public Information Officer, OCHA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, fagano@un.org , Tel: +66 89 9447623 / +977 9860889209

For more information, please visit www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int <http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/nepal>
<http://www.unocha.org/nepal> <http://www.un.org.np/>

To be added or deleted from this Sit Rep mailing list, please e-mail: eqsitrep@un.org.np