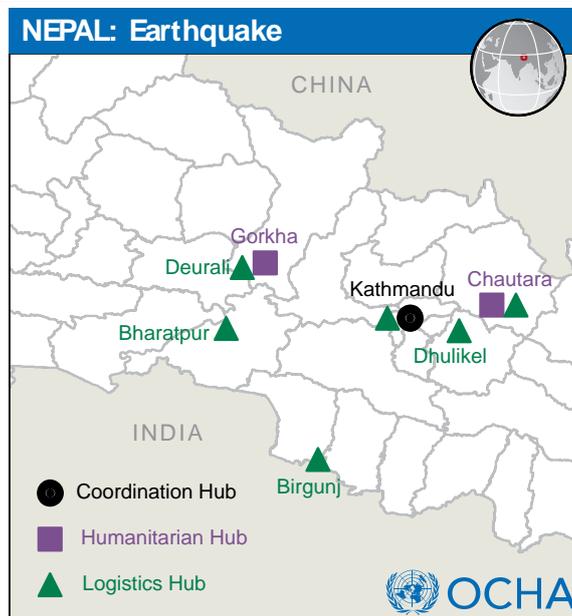




This report is produced by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Office of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 2 to 4 May 2015. The next report will be issued on or around 6 May.

Highlights

- On 3 May, 53 international search and rescue teams began to demobilize and develop exit plans.
- Humanitarian hubs in Gorkha District Headquarters and Chautara in Sindhupalchowk are operational to coordinate district level response.
- A network of five additional logistics hubs are being established in Gorkha, Kavre, Chitwan, Sindhupalchowk and Parsa districts.
- Since 29 April, some 52,000 tarpaulins have been distributed in 29 districts and an additional 234,160 tarpaulins are en route to Nepal.



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| \$415 million Needed for vital humanitarian relief | 2 humanitarian hubs are operational to facilitate field level coordination |
| 5 logistics hubs are being established in five districts | 53 international search and rescue teams begun to demobilize |

Source: Flash Appeal; UN Coordination and Assessment team; Logistics Cluster; Urban Search and Rescue Cell

Situation Overview

On 3 May, the Government has formally requested international search and rescue (SAR) teams to begin their demobilization and exit plans. The Government also reiterated that there are no customs applicable to incoming relief items, and informed that 20,000 gratis visas (free visas) have been issued since the earthquake. The Government also assured that coordination is becoming clearer and more streamlined in terms of the flow of incoming relief items at the airport.

Two humanitarian hubs have been established in Gorkha District Headquarters (west of Kathmandu) and Chautara in Sindhupalchowk District (northeast of Kathmandu) to coordinate field level aid operations.

An additional five logistics hubs are also being established in Birgunj (Parsa District), Bharatpur (Chitwan District), Deurali (Gorkha District), Dhulikhel (Kavre District), and Sindhupalchowk District.

Humanitarian partners continue to scale up relief distributions. Distribution of a total of 2,094 metric tons (MT) of food has begun across 15 districts. Since 29 April, some 52,000 tarpaulins have been distributed in 29 districts while an additional 234,161 tarpaulins are en route to Nepal.

Logistics, however, remains a key challenge with limited air transport to reach areas that are not accessible by road. Security incidents continue to be reported in Dolakha District.

While much focus has been around the central areas of Kathmandu, Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk, many other districts and remote villages also need to be reached, particularly in the mountainous and hard to reach areas. Sustained relief and recovery efforts are required before the next monsoon season which is forecasted to begin in about six weeks.

On 4 May (as of 16:00, UTC+5:45), the Government reported that 7,365 people have died and 14,355 have been injured. The earthquake has destroyed 191,058 homes and damaged 175,162 homes till date.

[+ For more information, see “background on the crisis” at the end of the report](#)

Funding

As of 4 May (16:00, UTC+5:45), US \$68 million have been provided to the Nepal earthquake response in the form of humanitarian pledges, commitments, and contributions, including \$7.5 million for activities outlined in the [Flash Appeal](#) launched by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) on 29 April.

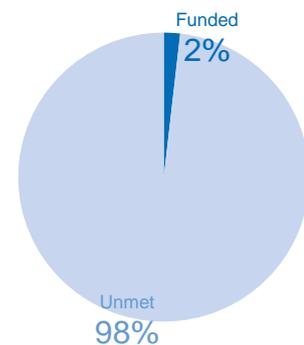
This represents 2 per cent of the total financial requirements needs identified in the appeal.

The contributions provided so far support the activities of the following clusters: Food Security, Shelter and NFIs, Early Recovery, Health and Education.

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

Nepal Earthquake 2015 Flash Appeal

US\$415 million requested



International Search and Rescue and Foreign Medical Teams

In the first hours and days of an earthquake, rapid search and rescue operations is critical in saving lives. Most people trapped by debris are rescued in the minutes and hours immediately following the event by family and friends, but many others are rescued by the local emergency services and international urban search and rescue (USAR) teams.

Globally, the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) has been at the forefront of earthquake response. It has made major contributions to the international coordination system including the On-Site Operations Coordination Centre (OSOCC), USAR Coordination Cell (UCC) and the Reception and Departure Centre (RDC).

For the Nepal earthquake response, 53 USAR teams (1,872 personnel and 177 search dogs) from 23 countries worked across seven districts, making 16 live rescues, recovering 178 bodies and providing 1,182 people with medical assistance.

Over 100 Foreign Medical Teams (FMTs) also deployed to support the relief operation. Mobile medical teams have expanded services to reach remote communities by foot and airlift to provide vital medical care. During the first week of the response, over 10,000 health cases have been treated by FMTs. Field hospitals were also established in Dhunche (Rasuwa District), Chautara (Sindhupalchowk District), Bidur (Nuwakot District), and Ramechhap District to provide medical care including surgical and obstetric services for about six months.

Humanitarian Response



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), 58 camps hosting some 37,500 internally displaced people (IDPs) remain open in the Kathmandu Valley.
- IDPs require information as to whether it is safe to return to their damaged houses.

58

camps remain open in the Kathmandu Valley

Response:

- The Cluster deployed teams to Gorkha District and Chautara (Sindhupalchowk District) camps. DTM is being rolled out to districts beyond the Kathmandu Valley.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is insufficient number of camp management partners in-country; most are currently responding in Kathmandu.



Early Recovery

Needs:

- The main building of the District Development Committees (DDC) in Dolakha and Sindhupalchowk and five municipal government buildings in Bhaktapur, Ramechhap, Manthali, Chautara and Melamchi are damaged. Alternative office space is needed to facilitate delivery of public services.
- 72 Village Development Committee (VDC) offices were destroyed by the earthquake. Immediate support is required to enable authorities to implement early recovery activities.

72

Village Development Committee offices destroyed

Response:

- As of 3 May, 42 government personnel were deployed to the VDCs to support recovery activities.

Gaps & Constraints:

- In Gorkha District, due to the remoteness of the villages, 21 VDC situations have not been accounted for as of now.
- Limited communication services in remote VDCs are constraining regular reporting.



Education

Needs:

- To date, the Department of Education has reported that 29 teachers and 57 learners have died in the 14 worst affected districts. With the scheduled resumption of public school classes on 15 May, additional teachers will be needed.

22

child friendly spaces established in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts

Response:

- The Education and Protection clusters have established 22 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) for displaced communities in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts serving over 2,200 earthquake affected children. Art activities, games, sports, and psychosocial support and key lifesaving messages relating to WASH, Nutrition, Health, and Child Protection are being provided through these CFSs.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Tarpaulins and recreational materials are needed to expand services beyond the Kathmandu Valley.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- To support the response, free internet service is available for emergency responders in the office of local telecommunication service provider (NCell) in Gorkha District.



Food Security

Needs:

- Over 3 million people are estimated to be in need of food assistance, of which an estimated 1.4 million have been prioritized for immediate food assistance.

2,264

metric tons of food being distributed in 15 districts

Response:

- A total of 2,094.123 MT of food distribution has begun in 15 districts (Gorkha, Dhading, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchok, Dolakha, Rasuwa, Lamjung, Kavre, Makawanapur, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, and Sindhuli).
- 18.8 MT of high energy biscuits (HEB) were distributed in Langtang VDC in Rasuwa District.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There are two helicopters available for food distribution. More helicopters are required to transport food to areas that are inaccessible by road.
- Security remains an issue. On 3 May, it has been reported that a truck carrying food supplies was stopped by locals in Sindhupalchowk District.
- There are reported delays in customs processing at the Nepal-Indian border.



Health

Needs:

- Support from foreign medical teams is needed to establish field hospitals in the VDCs of Bidur, Chautara, Dhunche and Ramechhap as the four district hospitals in these locations have been destroyed.
- The number of amputations has increased. Hospitals are in need of additional surgical (orthopedic) equipment and supplies.
- Hospital and maternity tents are needed to ensure the delivery of specialized health care services for groups with special needs such as pregnant women and lactating mothers.

28,240

patients have been treated in the Kathmandu Valley

Response:

- As of 3 May, a total of 28,240 patients have been treated in Kathmandu Valley hospitals.
- The Government has deployed Rapid Response Teams for the prevention and control of potential disease outbreaks in all affected districts.
- Measles and rubella vaccination campaigns have been initiated in the Kathmandu Valley camps.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There are limited rehabilitation services available for patients who have undergone operations.
- Mental health and psychosocial support services are insufficient.
- Risk communication messaging is urgently needed to prevent disease outbreaks.



Logistics

Response:

- Five additional logistics hubs are being established in Deurali (Gorkha District), Dhulikhel (Kavre District), Bharatpur (Chitwan District), Sindhupalchowk District and Birgunj (Parsa District) to support field level relief distributions.
- On 3 May, a United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) helicopter transported 9.5 MT of food and shelter items to Dhunche (Rasuwa District).
- Cluster partners provided additional equipment (two tractors, two forklifts, one K-loader, two 4x4 forklift trucks, one high capacity forklift and one telehandler) to facilitate faster processing of cargo at the Kathmandu Airport.
- Eight mobile storage units (MSUs) have been established in the Humanitarian Staging Area at Kathmandu Airport. An additional four MSUs are being delivered to the Deurali hub to increase storage capacity.
- From 27 April to 3 May, the Cluster has processed over 3,500m³ of humanitarian cargo for some 30 organizations. For updated logistics information, please visit: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/nepal>

5

additional logistics hub are being established in Gorkha, Kavre, Chitwan, Sindhupalchowk and Parsa districts

Constraints:

- Incoming international cargo needs to be palletised or crated to facilitate faster processing at the airport and transport.



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.
- Lactating mothers require support to be able to breastfeed some 168,000 children (0 to 23 months).

250,000

boxes of micronutrient powder to be distributed in 12 districts

Response:

- In addition to the 5,000 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) dispatched to 12 most affected districts, an additional 6,000 cartons are being transported to Nepal.
- 250,000 boxes of multiple micronutrient powder to prevent micronutrient deficiencies in young children were dispatched to 12 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.

**Needs:**

- Reports of unaccompanied and separated children in Kathmandu and other the districts have been received.
- The Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB) received reports of two rape cases in the Kathmandu Valley camps.

Response:

- To reduce the risk of trafficking, the inter-country adoption was officially suspended by the Government.
- In response to two cases of sexual violence in the Kathmandu camps, the Cluster provided support to file a police report and facilitated access to shelter and appropriate services to the survivors.
- 100 dignity kits were provided to the Department of Women and Children for distribution in Kavre district.
- The Nepal Police has established a command post for issues concerning women, children and security. Three mobile vans are patrolling the camps and makeshift shelters.
- On 4 May, a daily radio programme was launched called 'Bhandai-Sundai' (Talking – Listening) at 8:30 a.m. to address the current earthquake situation and concerns for women and children (Radio Nepal on 100 MHz FM) or visit: www.radionepal.gov.np
- The hotlines for reporting cases of unaccompanied and separated children is 104 and 1098 which is followed up by CCWB.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Delays in receiving consignments with items for distribution and materials for children and women friendly spaces.
- There are limited operational services to respond to cases of sexual and gender-based violence.

**Needs:**

- According to the Government, the earthquake destroyed 191,058 houses and damaged 175,162 (as of 4 May, 16:00, UTC+5:45).

Response:

- Since 29 April, a total of 52,000 tarpaulins have been distributed.
- 10,794 tarpaulins available in-country have been mobilized for distribution and an additional 234,161 tarpaulins are en route to Nepal.

52,000

tarpaulins have been distributed for the response

Gaps & Constraints:

- Key is to ensure that quality specifications are met for tarpaulins and minimize tents as they are heavy to distribute especially in the mountainous areas.
- Logistical links to remote areas continue to be a challenge for shelter partners especially with the forthcoming monsoon season.

**Needs:**

- The Cluster plans to provide WASH services to an estimated 4.2 million people. Out of the total population to be served, 51 per cent are female and 49 per cent are male (over 40 per cent are children).

Response:

- 2,000 Piyush bottles (water purifying liquid drops) and 3,000 water purification tablets were distributed in Gorkha District.
- WASH standards developed by the Government were disseminated to partners.

3,000

water purification tablets distributed in Gorkha District

Gaps & Constraints:

- Water contamination has been reported particularly in the remote districts due to lack of toilets.

General Coordination

The Government of Nepal continues to lead the response through the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC). On 3 May, Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee was chaired by Vice-Prime Minister and the Home Minister. Search and Rescue teams are now requested to end their operations and coordinate their exit plans with authorities.

To support field level coordination in the most affected areas, humanitarian hubs have been established in Gorkha District Headquarters and in Chautara (Sindhupalchowk District). Coordination activities are being supported by the United Nations Disaster and Assessment teams deployed to the area.

In addition to the Humanitarian Staging Area in Kathmandu, a network of logistics hubs are being established in Deurali (Gorkha District), Dhulikhel (Kavre District), Bharatpur (Chitwan District), Sindhupalchowk District and Birgunj (Parsa District) to support relief distributions.

On 3 May, the first meeting of the Humanitarian-Military Operation and Coordination Center (HuMOCC) was convened with over 30 representatives from the Government, humanitarian operational agencies, Member States and international military forces. Humanitarian partners are encouraged to refer to the HuMOCC for support in liaising with national and foreign military actors. To date, international military forces have treated over 600 patients, conducted over 52 medical evacuations, rescued 180 stranded people and assisted in the delivery of over 50 tonnes of relief supplies. For more information visit: <http://bit.ly/1GKGwlg>

Partners are also requested to refer to <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nepal> for operational information on the Nepal earthquake response and contacts below to report access issues and queries on assessments and civil-military coordination. To be included in the contact lists, please register at Humanitarian ID (<http://humanitarian.id/>)

| Issues and concerns | Email address |
|---|--|
| To report access or issues which impede the delivery of humanitarian assistance | eqbottlenecks@un.org.np |
| To submit assessment reports or plans for future assessments | nepalassessments@humanitarianresponse.info |
| For queries on civil-military coordination and use of foreign military defense assets | cmcoordnepal@gmail.com |
| For International Development Partners Group partners to report on their relief work in Nepal | eqidpg@un.org.np |

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.

For further information, please contact:

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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/>

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