



This report is produced by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in collaboration with the Office of the Resident Coordinator and humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 13 to 15 May 2015. The next report will be issued on or around 18 May.

## Highlights

- The Government is requesting uniformity in the delivery of shelter material among supporting agencies.
- Dolakha is among the districts most affected by the 12 May quake. Immediate priorities are for shelter and food.
- WASH support is required in the Tudikel site in Chautara.
- Landslides and rains are expected to aggravate the condition of roads, adding to the logistical challenges.

**216**

displacement sites across 123 Village Development Committees

**159,211**

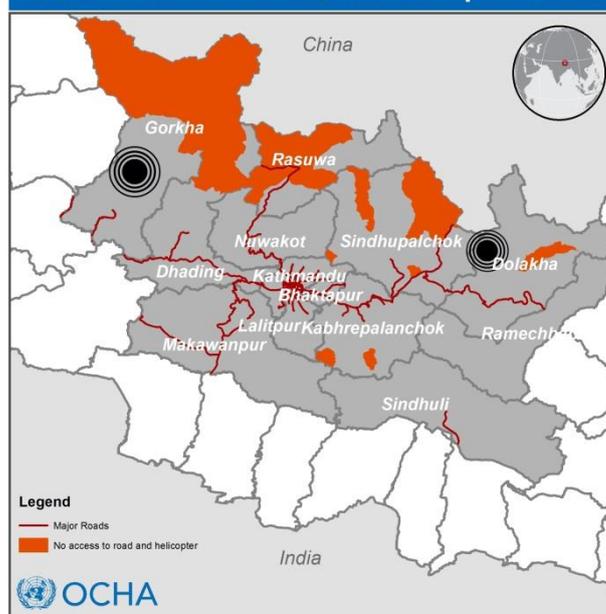
tarpaulins distributed

**945**

health facilities damaged

Source: Cluster reports

### NEPAL: Areas with no road and helicopter access



Map Sources: Nepal Survey Department, USGS, WFP  
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 15 May, 2015

Access data reported by the Nepal Food Security Monitoring Programme via WFP/Logistic Cluster prior to 25 April.

## Situation Overview

Partners continue to reach more of the remote and hard-to-reach areas in the most affected districts. The focus is also on ensuring that pipelines are in place before the monsoon season starts..

Access remains a critical issue, especially as aftershocks continue to generate landslides. The coming monsoon is expected to aggravate the condition of the roads, further hampering aid efforts.

The Multi-National Military Coordination Centre is reporting that the aftershock on 15 May at 7:30 a.m. (UTC+ 5:45) in Dhading District has caused a landslide at Nilkhantha Village Development Committee (VDC), blocking the road from Dharkha to Marpak. Another massive landslide approximately 800 metres south of Kattike Village Development Committee (VDC) blocked roads in central Sindhupalchowk.

There were reports of additional damage to already vulnerable buildings following the 12 May quake. This prompted new rapid assessment, including in Charikot Municipality, in Dolakha District (on 13 and 14 May) and Makawanpur (14 May).

In Charikot, over 50 per cent of houses seem to be uninhabitable. Further north, in Singati and in surrounding villages, the assessment team observed total devastation of homes and reported limited supplies of food and water. Additional needs may be expected as infrastructure was also heavily impacted.

In Makawanpur District, partners reported less damage than in surrounding districts. However, quality tarpaulins and support for reestablishment of damaged schools are still required.

Most families displaced by the 25 April earthquake who fled to Tudikel site, near Chautara humanitarian hub, would like to return to their homes, land and areas of residence. However, as most of these families reported that their houses were either destroyed or damaged, temporary shelter is a prerequisite for their return.

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

Sustainable waste management and drainage, as well as water supply are required in the Tudikel site to ensure appropriate hygiene and sanitation for new arrivals and current occupants.. Local authorities and armed forces are liaising with humanitarian partners to identify appropriate site management.

As of 15 May 07:00 a.m. local time (UTC + 5:45) the National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) reported a total of 8,462 deaths and another 20,000 people injured (cumulative from 25 April earthquake). Nearly 489,000 homes were destroyed and another 260,000 damaged.

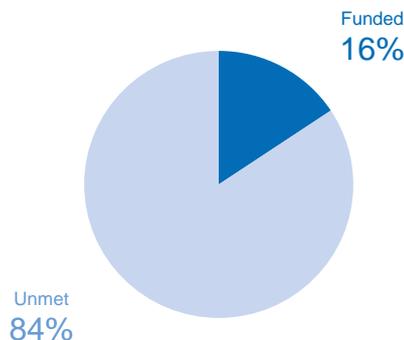
## Funding

As of 15 May (18:00, UTC+5:45), a total of US\$168 million was provided for the Nepal earthquake response ([Financial Tracking Service](#)). This includes in-kind, bilateral and multi-lateral contributions from 53 States, regional bodies and private donors.

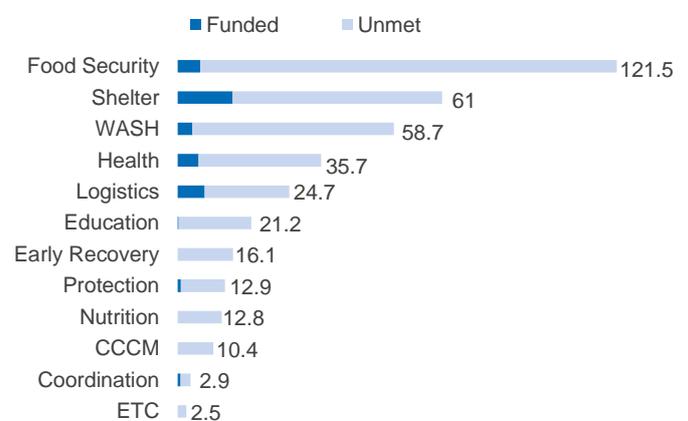
Of this total, \$66.3 million, including \$15 million from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund, was received against the \$423 million Flash Appeal launched by the Humanitarian Country Team. An additional \$356.7 million is urgently required to provide life-saving assistance to millions of people affected by the earthquake. Most clusters in the appeal are severely underfunded.

### Nepal Earthquake Revised Flash Appeal

**US\$423 million** requested



### Funding by cluster (in million US\$)



\$23.6 million has been recorded against the Flash Appeal for unspecified sectors. Donors and recipient agencies are requested to provide detailed information on the contributions to FTS to ensure it is properly recorded..

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)

## Humanitarian Response



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

#### Needs:

- A total of 216 displacement sites have been identified across 123 VDCs in 11 districts. Shelter, drinking water and resumption of livelihood activities has been reported as the priority needs.
- In Kathmandu Valley, transit sites are emerging in areas where landslides have blocked roads further eroding coping capacities of communities according to the Displacement Tracking Matrix.

#### Response:

- In preparation for the monsoon season, the Cluster is conducting land suitability assessments to inform site preparation or improvements needed for developing safe temporary displacement sites. Initial target areas are districts in the Kathmandu Valley, Sindhupalchowk and Gorkha.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Additional CCCM district focal points are required to ensure coverage of the large geographical area in nine districts.



### Early Recovery

#### Needs:

- As a result of the 12 May earthquake, an additional 11 District Development Committee (DDC) offices in Dolaka, Kavre, Dhading and Makwanpur have been severely damaged and the Sindhuli DDC office is partially damaged
- 22 municipality buildings (including ward offices) are completely damaged in Sindhupalchowk.
- 25 VDC offices have been reported damaged in the affected districts.

#### Response:

- On 13 May, the Parliament endorsed a 27-point Resolution to support early recovery efforts. The resolution includes provision for housing reconstruction assistance, temporary shelter construction, agricultural inputs and other relief and rehabilitation services.
- 772 social mobilizers have been deployed across 14 districts.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- The technical team dispatched for building assessments in Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Ramechhap, and Sindhuli districts are now on 'stand-by' following the 12 May earthquake and are unable to reach remote VDCs due to the risk of aftershocks, landslides and further building collapse.
- Local people started working on debris management are at risk due to ongoing aftershocks.

## Education

#### Needs:

- Close to 24,974 classrooms have been destroyed and 9,986 classrooms partially damaged. Data collection is still ongoing in some districts.

**24,900+**  
classrooms destroyed

#### Response:

- To date, the Education and Protection clusters have established 58 child friendly spaces for displaced communities in nine districts (Sindhupalchowk, Dhading, Nuwakot, Kavre, Gorkha, Sindhuli, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur) serving over 5,800 children.
- Structural assessments of school buildings in Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, and Kathmandu are ongoing.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- A cluster partner focal point to support Okhaldhunga to coordinate the education response has yet to be identified.



## Emergency Telecommunications

#### Response:

- ETC services for responders are available in eight locations across Nepal (Humanitarian Staging Area and UN House in Kathmandu; Deurali Humanitarian Staging Area; Gorkha and Chautara humanitarian hub; Bharatpur logistics hub and NGO hubs in Bidur and Aarughat).
- Over 400 humanitarians from more than 100 different response organisations are using internet services provided by the Cluster.

#### Constraints:

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



## Food Security

#### Needs:

- Over 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 urgent food assistance.

#### Response:

- The Cluster has delivered food to over 1.2 million people with distribution of 10 kg of basic food rations in Gorkha, Dhading, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Sindhupalchowk, Kavre and Dolkha.
- An integrated package of emergency agricultural inputs is being procured, which includes rice seed, millet seed, vegetable seeds, fertilizer (limited) and animal feed supplements, grain storage bags and tarps for temporary livestock shelter to reach 20,000 households.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- There is only a window of 7 to 10 days to purchase agricultural inputs and dispatch them to meet planting season schedules, coinciding with the onset of the monsoon rains. There is an urgent need to advocate additional resources.
- In terms of agricultural inputs, less than 9 per cent of the needs are currently being met.



### Needs:

- As of 13 May, 945 health facilities, mostly village health posts, are partially or totally damaged. Health services have been severely impacted.
- There is a need to support the Ministry of Health and Population to manage cases of trauma and injuries as well as restore health services in the affected districts.

**18**  
tents provided to  
expand hospital  
capacity

### Response:

- The Cluster provided a total of 18 tents to the Government to expand temporary hospital capacity.
- 230 Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs), 90 oral rehydration solution (ORS) packs of 100, 45 Zinc packs of 100, and 11 interagency diarrheal disease kits (IDDKs) were provided to Government.
- An additional 2,700 ITNs were dispatched to Sindhupalchowk and Kavre districts. One kit of IDDKs per district were dispatched to Sindhupalchowk, Gorkha, Kavre, Ramechhap, Dhading and Dolakha.
- A post-operative care facility is being established at Kirtipur Hospital (Kathmandu).
- The Cluster is mapping health facilities for rehabilitation and nursing care. Specialized nursing and rehabilitation care is offered at Anandaban Hospital (Lalitpur), Spinal Injury Rehabilitation Centre (Sanga), Green Pastures/INF (Pokhara) are offering specialized nursing and rehabilitation care.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Management of injury and trauma arising from the 12 May earthquake.
- There remains an urgent need to identify step down centres for the post rehabilitation care in the most affected areas.
- Ongoing need of tents for curative and maternity services.



### Response:

- 30 large storage tents with a capacity of 7,500 m<sup>2</sup> are available for responders.
- 7,400 m<sup>3</sup> / 1,750 metric tons (MT) of humanitarian relief cargo was handled on behalf of 49 organizations.
- 180 truckloads of relief items have been transported to 13 districts.
- 25 trucks each with 10 to 15 MT capacity, 20 off road trucks each with 3 MT capacity and 20 off road trucks with 3 MT capacity each are available in Kathmandu, Deurali and Chautara respectively.
- UNHAS undertook 170 flight missions to 26 destinations with 217 passengers from 14 organisations.

### Constraints:

- Packing materials left on the tarmac at Kathmandu Airport by organisations or their freight forwarders are posing a serious security risk to air operations.
- Incoming road cargo movements from India can take 7 to 10 days from Calcutta due to multiple checkpoints before the border with Nepal.



### Needs:

- 168,000 mothers of children (0 to 23 months old) require breastfeeding support.
- 126,000 children (6 to 23 months old) require nutritious food.
- 70,000 children (6 to 59 months old) with moderate acute malnutrition require supplementary food and approximately 15,000 children (6 to 59 months old) with severe acute malnutrition require therapeutic feeding.
- 362,000 children (6 to 59 months old) and 185,000 women require micronutrients.
- 200,000 children (6 to 23 months) and pregnant and lactating women require blanket supplementary feeding programme.

### Response:

- Micronutrient supplementation has been initiated in five districts (Ramechhap, Kathmandu, Dhading, Sindhuli and Kavre) targeting women and children.
- 147,829 boxes of multiple micronutrient powders to improve quality of complementary food have been delivered to 12 districts for 126,000 children (6-23 months old).
- 3,020 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic foods have been delivered to 12 affected districts to provide care for over 3,000 children with severe acute malnutrition.
- The Cluster has intensified awareness campaigns promoting early initiation, exclusive breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding with messages through 11 radio stations in 12 affected districts.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Partners require additional resources to implement nutrition programmes.
- Lack of skilled nutrition staff at the community level.



### Protection

#### Needs:

- Local partners need to be capacitated to identify vulnerable children and take interventions to prevent family separation and trafficking in the affected districts.
- Psychosocial support in the local language is required for women and children.

#### Response:

- A post rape treatment kit has been provided to the Family Planning Association of Nepal clinic in Kathmandu, ensuring access to life saving treatment for gender-based violence survivors.
- 200 recreational kits for child friendly spaces were distributed.
- The Cluster developed guidelines on volunteering in children's homes.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Mainstreaming protection issues in other clusters needs to be systematically followed up.
- There is a need for a coherent monitoring structure of aid and service delivery in the affected areas.
- There is limited information management capacity at the district level.



### Shelter

#### Needs:

- As per Government's latest figures, there are 488,579 destroyed and 260,026 damaged houses.
- After the 12 May earthquake, there are reports of a very high level of destruction in Dolakha (in some areas up to 100 per cent). There is a continued need for tarpaulins and blankets.

**24,000+**  
tarpaulins distributed  
in the past 3 days

#### Response:

- To date, cluster partners have distributed a total of 159,211 tarpaulins (24,789 in the reporting period) and 8,289 tents (479 in the reporting period), 16,430 household kits and 19,625 blankets.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- In addition to those distributed, there remain 397,501 tarps en route to Nepal, with 71,429 in the process of distribution. Pipeline analysis of tarps is now more critical due to the expected increase in caseload resulting from the recent earthquake.
- Areas impacted by the recent earthquake will invariably require re-assessment and also an expansion of distribution of emergency non-food items, tarps, and blankets.



### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

#### Needs:

- The cluster estimates that water resources of 660,000 to 1.3 million people were affected and that between 850,000 to 1.7 million need sanitation support.

#### Response:

- Assessment of water quality started in all water points in Lalitpur District.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Additional caseload following the 12 May earthquake has not yet been determined.
- There is an increase in demand for WASH support to hospitals in the open air.

## General Coordination

On 13 May, an inter-cluster coordination meeting was convened in Kathmandu to take stock of the overall response. Cluster coordinators were requested to revise their response strategies and targets, while taking into account new assessment information and early recovery activities being implemented by partners. A proposal was made to revise the Nepal Earthquake Flash Appeal around the end of May.

In anticipation of the monsoon season, clusters started to develop contingency plans and to review district operational plans.

As responders continue to conduct *ad hoc* agency-specific assessments, local authorities have requested that assessments should be in line with the cluster plans and that sharing of data and findings be continued.

Assessment missions in Sindhupalchowk remain suspended, following the 12 May earthquake.

Humanitarian hubs are operational in [Chautara](#) (Sindhupalchowk District) and [Gorkha Bazaar](#) (Gorkha District) to support coordination of local response.

In Dhading District, all clusters have been activated. Inter-cluster meetings are convened daily at 7:00 a.m. by the Chief District Officer. Cluster coordinators from Kathmandu and Gorkha are requested to regularly liaise with district officials to share ongoing activities.

The Area Humanitarian Coordinator in Chautara has requested all clusters to develop an 8-week response plan to monitor progress, identify gaps and areas for collaboration, such as cash transfer programming.

A [Common Charter of Women's Demands for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in the Humanitarian Response](#) was developed, by national women's groups, to support gender sensitive programming that should be channeled through the cluster system.

On 15 May, an in-country presentation for technical and financial partners was held in Kathmandu to brief on the ongoing response and remaining gaps. Additional resources are urgently required for the humanitarian partners to continue to provide assistance to affected communities.

A recce mission, including OCHA, a representative of the Shelter Cluster and the Resident Coordinator's Office, spent two days in the vicinity of the epicenter in Charikot (Dolakha) of the 12 May earthquake.

**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 14 out of the 75 districts in the country, left over 8,000 people dead and destroyed over 480,000 houses. Hundreds of aftershocks continue to be felt across the country. With the severe humanitarian impact of the disaster, the Government of Nepal requested for international humanitarian support 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 to provide life-saving assistance and protection for millions of people affected by the earthquake. On 4 May, the appeal was revised seeking \$423 million to support the relief operations for three months. 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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