



This report is produced by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in collaboration with the Office of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 15 to 18 May 2015. The next report will be issued on or around 21 May.

Highlights

- Ministry of Information and Communications announced cabinet's endorsement of a short-term relief package which includes a 15,000 Nepalese rupees grant (approximately US\$150) for people to build temporary shelter before monsoon season.
- Local authorities request a flexible approach to shelter assistance, taking into consideration differences in traditional housing. Minimum shelter standards were developed to guide responders.
- UN General Assembly emphasizes the importance of integrating a gender perspective into the earthquake response.
- Humanitarian partners consider increased roll-out of cash programming in remote communities with functional markets.

234

displacement sites identified across 134 Village Development Committees

3,009

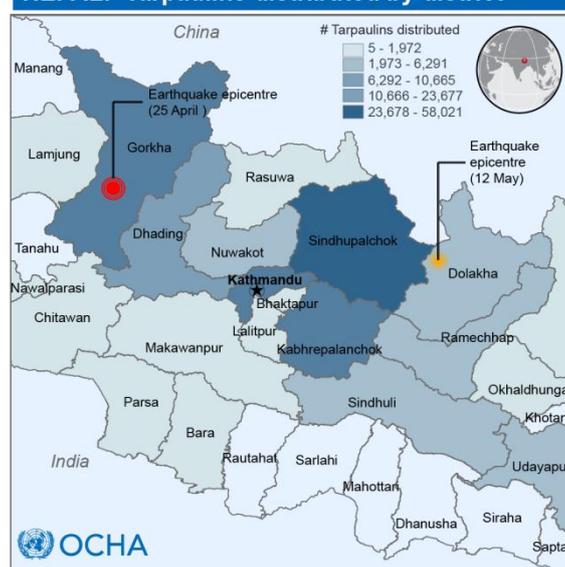
Women and girls received sexual and reproductive health services in 6 district

20,606

household kits distributed

Source: Cluster reports (CCCM, Health, Shelter)

NEPAL: Tarpaulins distributed by district



Map Sources: Shelter Cluster, 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 18 May, 2015

Situation Overview

Scaling up distribution of shelter materials remains a priority across the earthquake affected areas before the start of the monsoon season in June.

As of 18 May (18:00, UTC+5:45), the Ministry of Home Affairs confirmed a total of 488,789 houses destroyed and 267,477 damaged. The death toll has increased to 8,604 people (4,726 female; 3,834 male; 44 bodies remain unidentified). This includes 148 people who lost their lives during the 12 May earthquake. The total number of injured now stands at 16,808.

On 16 May, the Government's Minister of Information and Communications announced cabinet's endorsement of a short-term relief package for people whose houses were destroyed. The relief package includes a grant of NPR 15,000 (about US\$150) to enable those who lost their homes to build temporary shelters before the monsoon season. The official notice is yet to be circulated to line ministries.

In Gorkha District, corrugated iron sheets and other quality shelter material are in high demand. Transport of shelter material in the northern-most Village District Committees (VDCs) remains a challenge, as porters and aircraft have difficulties accessing the steep mountain slopes.

Agencies are considering the roll-out of cash programming in remote communities where markets are functional. Local authorities requested a flexible approach to shelter assistance, taking into consideration differences in traditional housing forms in various affected areas.

There is a need to ensure that [minimum standards for shelter](#), developed by the Shelter Cluster, are communicated effectively to all partners providing shelter assistance.

On 15 May, the Gorkha District Disaster Relief Committee agreed to transition from blanket distributions to targeted assistance. Government-led assessments are ongoing to further define remaining at the VDC level.

Protection challenges were reported by humanitarian partners. On 17 May, protests were held in Chautara (Sindhupalchowk District) reportedly due to unequal distribution of aid. This caused temporary road blocks. Shelter

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

needs of tenants are a concern in Charikot (Dolakha District), Manthali (Ramechhap District) and Sindhuli District. The relief system is based on 'households' and it is being widely reported that tenants are unable to access relief as some landlords are not cooperating with distribution of tarpaulins.

At the 69th session of the UN General Assembly, held on 13 May, on [Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in response to the devastating effects of the earthquake in Nepal](#), Member States emphasised the importance of integrating gender-specific requirements into the earthquake response, as well as ensuring that women take an active and equal role in all relevant aspects of disaster management and rehabilitation.

On 18 May, the Humanitarian Coordinator travelled to Gorkha District to assess the situation and meet with local officials and responders.

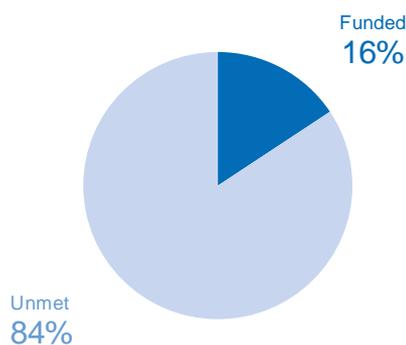
Funding

As of 18 May (12:00, UTC+5:45), a total of \$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.

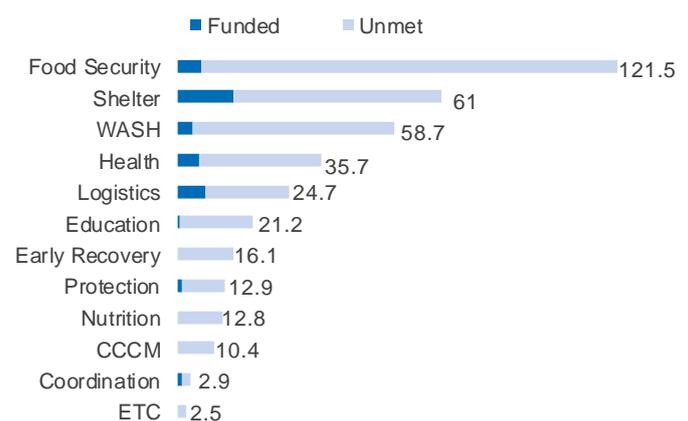
An additional \$356.7 million is urgently required to provide life-saving assistance to millions of people affected by the earthquake. Most clusters in the appeal are severely underfunded.

Nepal Earthquake Revised Flash Appeal

US\$423 million requested



Funding by cluster (in million US\$)



Donors and recipient agencies are requested to provide detailed information on the contributions to FTS to ensure it is properly recorded against sectoral plans within the Flash Appeal.

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:

- According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), 234 displacement sites have been identified across 134 VDCs in 11 districts. Shelter, drinking water and resumption of livelihood activities have been reported as their priority needs.
- Contingency planning is priority to ensure that the displaced populations in concentrated and pre-identified sites are adequately supported through minimum site improvement before the monsoon season.
- Environmental hazards in spontaneous and scattered settlements need to be identified and solutions put in place for sites in need of mitigation/light engineering work.

Response:

- In Sindhupalchowk, out of 48 open spaces, nine have been identified as possible sites. Detailed land suitability assessments are being conducted.
- The Cluster is supporting the District Health Officers and partners to conduct public health assessments on hygiene awareness in existing temporary displacement sites in Kathmandu valley.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Funding for additional cluster capacity (site planners/engineers) and relevant partnerships are urgently needed. Currently, the Canadian armed forces are supporting the cluster in conducting land suitability assessments in

Kathmandu and Sindhupalchowk. Given that the Canadians are likely to leave within two weeks, it is essential to identify their replacement and additional support for Gorkha.

- Additional CCCM district focal points are required to ensure coverage of the large geographical areas.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- An additional 140 responders registered to use ETC services since. To date, over 540 emergency responders from more than 120 organisations are using internet services provided by the Cluster to support operations.
- Eight locations across Nepal are providing ETC services (Humanitarian Staging Area and UN House in Kathmandu; Deurali Humanitarian Staging Area; Gorkha and Chautara humanitarian hubs; Bharatpur logistics hub and NGO hubs in Bidur and Aarughat).

Constraints:

- Movement of equipment into field locations remains a challenge.



Food Security

Needs:

- As the 7-day window and availability of rice seeds are closing for six districts (Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Dhading, Gorkha, Rasuwa and Dolakha). The focus is shifting to procurement of vegetable seeds, millet and tarpaulins to keep current livestock alive before the onset of the monsoon rains.
- Failure to provide the required agricultural inputs will put as many as 1 million people in these districts at risk of food insecurity for the next year.

Response:

- To date, 23 metric tons of high energy biscuits have been distributed.
- The Cluster is investigating all options, including use of 20,000 local porters to assist in food distribution to isolated mountain villages before the monsoon.
- The Cluster has procured rice vegetable packs, grain storage bags and animal feed for 20,000 households to provide livelihood support to the agricultural sector.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Delivery of relief assistance to remote areas remains a challenge due to the rugged terrain which is expected to be further hampered by the monsoon season.
- Restrictions on landing slots, loading ramps, and lack of air assets, continue to hamper the arrival and rapid dispatch of food assistance.



Health

Needs:

- Of the more than 5.6 million people affected, 1.4 million are women of reproductive age including 92,900 pregnant women (Health Management Information System and the Minimum Initial Service Package data).
- In the 14 districts, out of the 351 health facilities providing Emergency Obstetric Maternal and Neonatal Care services before the earthquake, 112 have been seriously damaged and 144 are partially damaged.

1 million
people to benefit from
sexual and
reproductive health
services

Response:

- A medical team was deployed to Dhading District Hospital to provide comprehensive mental health and psychosocial support services for the district where about 30 to 40 people seek the services daily.
- The Cluster is delivering primary health care services to people without homes via mobile medical units in four districts (Bhaktapur, Kathmandu, Gorkha and Dhading). To date, they have consulted 988 people.

- Medical equipment and supplies to provide Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services for 1 million people for three months were delivered to 10 districts (Kavre, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Sindhupalchowk, Gorkha, Makawanpur, Dhading, Okhaldhunga and Rasuwa).
- 1,750 women have received misoprostol tablets enabling them to prevent postpartum hemorrhage at home or in camps and 3,200 pregnant women have received chlorhexidine to prevent neonatal sepsis in the above 10 districts.
- 19 reproductive health camps have been conducted in six districts (Kavre, Rasuwa, Makawanpur, Lalitpur, Kathmandu and Bhaktapur) reaching 3 009 women and girls with SRH services.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is a lack of medical rehabilitation facilities to manage patients with trauma and injuries.
- Restoration of the primary health care services is required before the monsoon.
- With the departure of 72 Foreign Medical Teams and only 66 left in-country, there is a potential gap in human resource capacity to manage temporary health facilities.
- Insufficient tents for curative and maternity services for health facilities in all affected districts.



Logistics

Response:

- The Cluster has made available 20 light vehicles in Deurali and Chautara for transport to areas with reduced road capacity. Four Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) have been established in these hubs.
- An additional two MSUs were established in the Bharatpur logistics hub (a total of four MSUs are available). Bharatpur will serve as a staging area for cargo from India.

Constraints:

- While some organisations have capacity to assist in road clearance, however a detailed assessment of the needs and priorities is required before the deployment of equipment and teams.



Nutrition

Needs:

- 15,000 children (6 to 59 months old) with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) require therapeutic feeding and 70,000 children (6 to 59 months old) with moderate acute malnutrition require supplementary food.
- 168,000 mothers of children (0 to 23 months old) require breastfeeding support.
- 126,000 children (6 to 23 months old) require nutritious food.
- 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.

10

out-patient therapeutic programmes established in 4 districts to treat SAM

Response:

- Ongoing acute and moderate malnutrition screening in 12 districts.
- 10 out-patient therapeutic programmes were established in Ramechhap, Kathmandu, Sindhuli and Kavre districts to treat SAM.
- Over 55 health workers were trained in Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Lack of skilled nutrition staff at the community level.
- Additional resources are required to implement nutrition programmes.



Shelter

Needs:

- According to the Government's latest figures, there are 488,789 homes destroyed and 267,477 damaged homes. This does not include figures from the 12 May earthquake.
- Land instability following the second earthquake combined with the monsoon season has led to increased concern about appropriate temporary relocations.

18,285
additional tarpaulins
distributed

Response:

- To date, cluster partners have reported a total of 177,496 tarps (18,285 in the reporting period), 8,293 tents (four in the reporting period), and 20,606 household kits (981 in the reporting period) have been distributed.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Distribution of tarpaulins still remains a challenge owing to delayed pipeline arrival with partners being encouraged to procure for themselves although being mindful of continued quality control.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- The cluster is targeting 683,198 people to receive emergency water interventions, 59,250 people to receive sustained water interventions, 95,983 people to be provided with sanitation facilities and 526,398 people to be supplied with hygiene interventions including hygiene kits.

359,400+
people reached with
emergency water
assistance

Response:

- WASH interventions are taking place in 206 VDCs in 15 districts and have reached 359,462 people with emergency water interventions, 8,877 people with sustained water interventions, 8,930 people with sanitation facilities and 282,433 people with hygiene interventions including hygiene kits

Gaps & Constraints:

- Migration from villages into temporary settlements/camps to avoid landslides and the challenges of the upcoming monsoon is an increasing concern. This urgently requires estimates (for all clusters) on possible figures and potential locations to allow pre-positioning to be undertaken.
- The delivery of sanitation provisions (mainly latrines) remains very low. However it is known that self-repairing and sharing of toilets so sanitation activity is not as low as it appears, which is not captured in the 4Ws as we do not have the means to monitor each individual's activity. The key response action will be to support villagers to repair and share toilets, rather than agencies building/supplying new toilets

General Coordination

On 17 May, the Assessment Working Group met in Kathmandu to discuss sector-specific assessments being conducted in collaboration with Government's line ministries. Clusters are developing data collection parameters for district and VDC levels with the aim to refine response priorities and facilitate an analysis of current gaps.

Assessment coordination officers have been deployed to the Gorkha and Chautara humanitarian hubs.

Information management officers were also deployed to support the work of monitoring the transportation and distribution of relief items in Gorkha.

Government-led, multi-cluster assessment in Sindhupalchowk, which was postponed due to the 12 May earthquake, is due to resume on 19 May.

In Chautara, clusters agreed to jointly prioritize geographic locations for the eight-week response plan within the six districts under their purview. The criteria for prioritization include: 1) accessibility (e.g. road closures due to earthquakes; VDCs regularly cut off during the monsoon; functionality of market); 2) severity of damage due to the earthquakes of 25 April and 12 May and 3) communities along the transportation corridor and transit points. Efforts continue to expand outreach beyond Sindhupalchowk.

The first inter-cluster coordination meeting chaired by the Gorkha District Disaster Relief Committee Coordinator for international and national organizations was held on 17 May to take stock of relief operations. During the meeting, cluster co-leads provided an update on the status of their response plans.

In Gorkha, Food Security Cluster members agreed to report on quantity of distributed food and seeds in a standardized unit of metric tons. Partners who are planning seed distributions are requested to share their plan by submitting the information to: info.nepal@foodsecuritycluster.net. Cluster meetings are held every Thursday at 10:15 a.m. at the District Disaster Relief Committee Hall.

On 19 May, an antenna in Charikot (Dolakha District) will be established to support coordination with partners and local government in the newly affected areas following the 12 May earthquake. In addition, dedicated national staff is being recruited to ensure full support to all districts in the hubs and Kathmandu.

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. With the severe humanitarian impact of the disaster, the Government of Nepal requested for international humanitarian support on 26 April. 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. To enable humanitarian partners to scale up the response, the Emergency Relief Coordinator approved a \$15 million grant from the Central Emergency Response Fund. The Resident Coordinator was also designated as the Humanitarian Coordinator for Nepal. On 12 May, another earthquake measuring 7.3 in magnitude struck in Dolakha District. The earthquake caused additional buildings to collapse. Some 150 people were killed and many others injured as a result. Aftershocks continue to be felt across the country further increasing the trauma amongst those affected. Access to remote areas remains difficult due to mountainous terrain and unseasonal rains.

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