



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 11 to 13 May 2015. The next report will be issued on or around 15 May.

Highlights

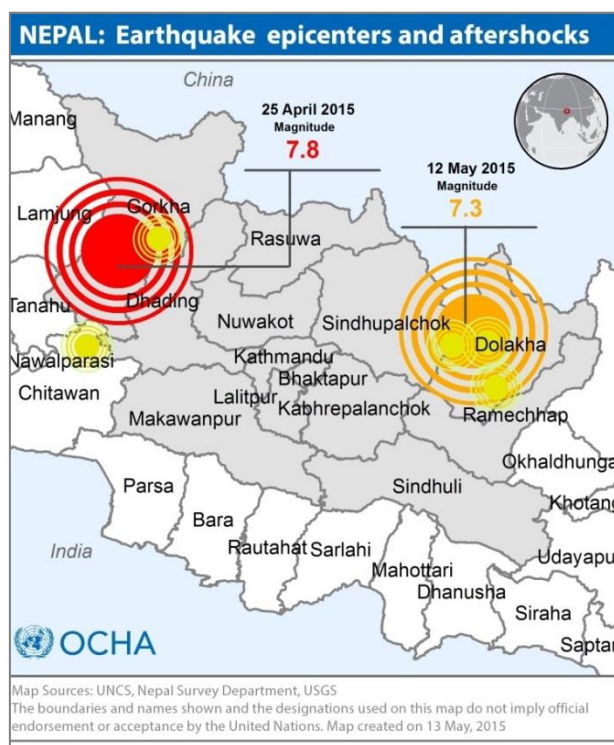
- On 12 May, a 7.3 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal at 12:50 p.m. local time (UTC+5:45) near Chilankha Village Development Committee in Dolakha District.
- A total of 32 districts were affected, including those still recovering from the 25 April 7.8 magnitude earthquake.
- The Multinational Military Coordination Center reported that 1,405 people were rescued by air, of which 1,307 people were rescued by the Nepal Army. Another 1,050 people were evacuated by road.
- There is an urgent need for tents, generators and fuel supply to ensure that radio stations continue broadcasting and collecting information from affected communities in Dhading, Dolakha and Sindhupalchowk districts.
- Debris removal remains a priority in all affected districts to ensure access to areas blocked by landslides.

\$423 million
requested in Revised Flash Appeal

32
districts affected by new major earthquake on 12 May

356,000+
people provided with temporary water supply

Source: Financial Tracking Service (15:00, UTC+5:45); Ministry of Home Affairs; WASH Cluster



Situation Overview

Two weeks after the devastating 7.8 magnitude earthquake that hit Nepal, another major earthquake measuring 7.3 in magnitude struck near Chilankha Village Development Committee (VDC) in Dolakha District on 12 May.

Powerful aftershocks continued for hours, including 5.6 and 6.3 magnitude tremors with epicentres in Sindhupalchowk and Ramechhap districts. According to the Government, a total of 32 districts were affected including those still recovering from the 25 April earthquake such as Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Kavre, Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts.

As of 13 May, 09:00 (UTC+5:45), the Government confirmed 65 deaths and 1,926 people injured.

National search and rescue teams, using military helicopters, were deployed to assess the damage. The Multinational Military Coordination Center (MNMCC) reported that 1,405 people were rescued by air (1,307 people rescued by the Nepal Army) and another 1,050 were evacuated by land.

Within the vicinity of the Chautara humanitarian hub, at least 20 buildings collapsed. In Dolakha District, a large number of houses were damaged by the 12 May earthquake.

Heavy rain and aftershocks caused an influx of people to the Chautara humanitarian hub. An evacuation center (Tudikhel) has been established hosting some 86 families (over 350 people), including nine pregnant women. A new site 2 km away from the hub is hosting another 50 people.

Debris removal is a priority in all affected districts. Debris from landslides in Langtang Region in the Himalayas, Bhirkot VDC (in Dolakha) and Lakuridada area damaged roads. Hagam and Bahrabise VDCs in Sindhupalchowk District are also reported to be inaccessible.

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

Thunderstorms are forecasted in areas near the epicentre during the next five days, which may further hamper relief efforts. The weather disturbance may cause additional landslide and damage dams including at Sunkoshi in Sindhupalchowk.

The 12 May earthquake severely damaged radio equipment and buildings in Dhading, Dolakha and Sindhupalchowk districts. There is an urgent need for tents, generator and fuel supply to ensure that radio stations continue broadcasting and collecting information from affected communities.

According to the 2011 census data, there are 317,714 female-headed households in the most affected districts. Given prevailing social and cultural patterns, humanitarian partners need to ensure that women who may have lost their citizenship papers are able to access assistance in an equitable manner.

On 12 May, the Kathmandu International Airport was temporarily closed. It resumed operations on the same day at 15:05 (UTC+5:45).

Funding

As of 13 May (15:00, UTC+5:45), a total of US\$156 million of humanitarian funding from approximately 50 countries, multilateral institutions and private donors has been provided for the Nepal earthquake response according to the [Financial Tracking Service](#).

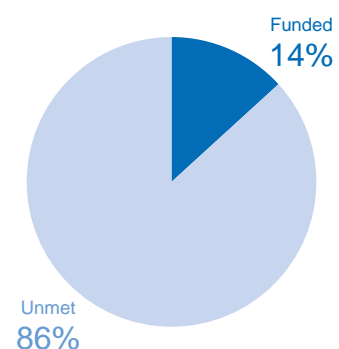
Of this total, \$58 million, including \$15 million from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund, has been contributed to the \$423 million Flash Appeal launched by the Humanitarian Country Team.

An additional \$365 million is urgently required to provide life-saving assistance and protection to millions of people affected by the earthquake.

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 Revised Flash Appeal

US\$423 million requested



Nepal Earthquake Cash Coordination

In Kathmandu, the Cash Coordination Group (CCG) was established to provide a common platform for responders to define strategic direction for cash transfer programming and to ensure that context appropriate technical standards are in place for the earthquake response.

Four technical sub-groups have been created focusing on: market assessments, cash standards, cash activity mapping and financial service providers.

Cash-for-work guidelines have been developed by the Government. The guidelines are being refined with support from other stakeholders including the CCG. Guidance on the use of multi-purpose cash transfer is also being finalized and will be available by 15 May.

The minimum expenditure basket for cash assistance has been developed and is being updated in coordination with the clusters. A rapid market assessment for food and non-food items is being rolled out at the district level.

Cash programming has begun through a number of mechanisms including cash assistance to ensure food security in Makwanpur District. Small scale multi-purpose cash programmes were also rolled out targeting people with specific needs including the elderly. It is expected that the number of cash-based assistance will scale up in the coming weeks.

For more information, please visit: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nepal/cash-working-group>

Humanitarian Response



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Needs:

- Following the 12 May earthquake, assessment of open space camps in Kathmandu indicate that people who are without homes are returning to pre-identified open areas and are setting up makeshift shelters.

- In anticipation of additional earthquakes, aftershocks, and the coming monsoon there is a need to look at contingency planning for populations that are not able to return to their homes before the monsoon starts and are likely to stay in displacement sites through the rainy seasons.

Response:

- Roll out of the Displacement Tracking Matrix is ongoing in Dhading, Gorkha, Kavre, Makwanpur, Ramechhap and Sindhupalchowk districts.
- In coordination with the Shelter Cluster, emergency shelter and non-food items have been dispatched to Chautara and Deurali for distribution in displacement sites.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is limited information on the displacement situation in remote communities.
- Additional open space areas outside the Kathmandu Valley need to be identified before the monsoon starts.



Early Recovery

Needs:

- Due to the 12 May earthquake, additional houses and government buildings have collapsed or were severely damaged particularly in Charikot (Dolakha District) and Chautara (Sindhupalchowk District). This has further increase the amount of debris which needs to be cleared.
- Many landslides have been reported in Irkhu VDC (Sindhupalchowk).

Response:

- Currently, the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development is collecting information from the affected areas of the 12 May earthquake to inform recovery response.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is still limited information from the affected areas of the new earthquake.



Education

Needs:

- The earthquake on 12 May destroyed additional educational infrastructure in Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha and Ramechhap districts.
- The psychological impact of the earthquake on children will require additional psychosocial activities and safe spaces.
- The Government announced that schools in the affected districts will remain closed until 29 May.

Response:

- The Education and Protection clusters have established 53 child friendly spaces in Sindhupalchowk, Dhading, Kavre, Gorkha, Sindhuli, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur districts serving over 5,300 children.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is inadequate staff to support coordination of education response at the district level.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- Over 400 humanitarian responders from more than 100 different response organisations are now using internet services provided by the ETC in Nepal.
- ETC services are being provided in six locations across Nepal (Humanitarian Staging Area and UN House in Kathmandu; Deurali Humanitarian Staging Area; Chautara Humanitarian Hub; and NGO hubs in Bidur and Aarughat).

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 food assistance.

1 million+
people provided with
food assistance

Response:

- Partners have been able to reach over 1 million people with food in 11 districts.
- The Cluster has provided food rations such as 10 kg rice per household and high energy biscuits in 11 districts (Gorkha, Dhading, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha, Kavre, Ramechhap, Okhaldhunga, Sindhuli and Makawanpur).

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is only a window of 7 to 10 days to purchase agricultural inputs and dispatch them to meet the planting season schedules, coinciding with the onset of the monsoon in June. This is needed to ensure food security in the coming months.
- Less than 9 per cent of the needs of agricultural inputs are currently being met.



Health

Needs:

- As of 13 May (11:00, UTC+5:45), the Government reports 1,918 people injured and 65 dead from Dolakha, Kavre, Ramechhap and Sindhupalchowk districts.
- Since 25 April, 26 hospitals have been damaged by earthquakes and more than 900 smaller health facilities are nonfunctional.
- 300 beds of the Maternity Hospital and 400 beds of Bir Hospital in Kathmandu are not functional. This limits capacity to treat patients.
- The 12 May earthquake damaged sections of the Patan Hospital (Kathmandu), Sukraraj Tropical Hospital and Bhaktapur Hospital.

26
hospitals damaged by
earthquakes

Response:

- Medical tents were provided to five hospitals to expand capacity following the 12 May earthquake.
- Foreign Medical Teams (FMTs) were contacted to check safety, casualty load in their respective areas and immediate plans. The Government has requested all military and civilian FMTs to remain in-country and continue working. There is no current request for new teams.
- Support was provided to strengthen disease control and surveillance systems.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Transit shelters for post rehab care are required.
- Distribution of the medicines and supplies from district headquarters to the peripheral areas remains a challenge.
- Hospital tents and maternity tents for health facilities in all affected districts are insufficient.



Logistics

Response:

- The Cluster supported aerial assessment missions using helicopters following the 12 May earthquake.
- The Chautara (Sindhupalchowk District) logistics hub is operational with three Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) installed and four off-road trucks available to support the local operation.
- In Deurali, four MSUs are currently utilized at 70 per cent capacity.
- The total storage capacity offered in-country to the humanitarian community amounts to over 5,500 m² in Kathmandu, Dhulikhel, Bharatpur, Deurali and Chautara.

5,500+
m² storage capacity
available in-country for
humanitarian partners

- As of 13 May, the Logistics Cluster has handled 1,700 metric tons of relief cargo at the Kathmandu Humanitarian Staging Area for 45 organisations.
- Information regarding road access constraints is being compiled and shared through the Logistics Cluster website at: <http://logcluster.org/ops/nepal>

Constraints:

- Some areas affected by the earthquake are prone to landslides which constrains road access and transport.



Nutrition

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.

3,000+

therapeutic food distributed to treat children with SAM

Response:

- Multiple micronutrient powders for 126,000 children (6-23 months old) are being distributed in 12 districts.
- Community-based screening using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) tapes to identify children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) has started and 3,020 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic foods are being channeled to outpatient treatment programmes to treat 3,500 children with SAM.
- Anthropometric materials have reached 12 affected districts to address the needs of 589,000 children and women.
- Radio messaging on the benefits of breastfeeding and the risks of artificial feeding is reaching an estimated 380,000 families in 21 affected districts.

Gaps & Constraints:

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



Protection

Needs:

- Disparities in relief distributions due to caste and religion continue to be reported. Humanitarian actors should ensure that assistance is provided on the basis of need.
- In Kavre, Dhading and Nuwakot districts, some incidents of domestic violence have been reportedly dismissed by the local police. At the district level, there is a need to conduct orientation on reporting procedures for domestic violence.
- Monitoring needs to be strengthened.

Response:

- 14 tents were provided to the police to be used for the Office of Women and Children's Service in 14 districts.
- A women's safe house was established in Dhulikhel (Kavre District).
- The gender-based violence (GBV) service directory was distributed and provides districts with a practical guide for referring GBV survivors to access relevant services.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Protection monitoring is hampered with limited access to remote areas.



Needs:

- According to the Government, the earthquake and aftershocks destroyed 479,308 houses and damaged 263,026. These numbers do not represent the further increase in shelter needs that is expected as result of the 12 May earthquake (particularly districts in the eastern regions of the country).

16,400+
household kits
distributed

Response:

- To date, Cluster partners have reported that a total of 134,422 tarps, 7,810 tents, 16,430 household kits, and 19,625 blankets have been distributed.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Currently there are an estimated 500,000 tarpaulins en route to Nepal. 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 likely require re-assessment and also an expansion of distribution of emergency non-food items, tarps, and blankets.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- The Cluster has revised its working caseload on the total number of people in need of WASH assistance. The number of 'water affected' are estimated to be between 660,000 to 1.3 million people and those who require sanitation services are between 850,000 and 1.7 million people. The response planning caseload will be revised in the coming weeks and do not include figures from the 12 May earthquake.

206
Village Development
Committees received
WASH services in 15
districts

Response:

- To date, 206 Village Development Committees in 15 districts have received WASH services.
- 356,408 people received temporary supply of water.
- 293,540 people received water treatment products (aquatabs, chlorination).
- 8,877 people reached with sustained access to improved water.
- 8,930 of people provided with sanitation facilities.
- 29,156 people supplied with hygiene items.

Gaps & Constraints:

- New caseload from the 12 May earthquake and aftershocks has not been determined.
- Caseload of people without homes in temporary camps in Kathmandu is expected to increase and will require additional WASH support. Fluid movement of people and the establishment of ad hoc camps make implementing WASH Sphere standards difficult.

General Coordination

Coordination hubs are operational in [Chautara](#) (Sindhupalchowk District) and [Gorkha Bazaar](#) (Gorkha District) to support the district level response. The geographical coverage map of coordination centres is available at: <http://bit.ly/1QyFAHG>

On 12 May, multi-cluster district assessment missions in Sindhupalchowk were postponed to ensure safety of the teams with a new 7.3 magnitude earthquake and multiple aftershocks causing additional damage.

In Chautara, an inter-cluster coordination meeting was convened to assess the impact of the recent earthquake. An open gate policy was instituted in the Chautara Humanitarian Hub allowing evacuees to seek refuge overnight in new evacuation sites established around the hub.

Humanitarian responders travelling to the field hubs are requested to ensure that they have adequate supplies to be self-sustained.

On 13 May, the Area Humanitarian Coordinator in Chautara is scheduled to visit remote areas of Okhaldunga and Ramechhap districts via air transport to assess the impact of the recent earthquake.

An Integrated Planning Cell (IPC) has been established in the Multinational Military Coordination Center (MNMCC) to strengthen operational planning, information sharing and coordination between humanitarian responders and multinational forces involved in the earthquake response. Procedure has been established for submission of engineering requests from humanitarian partners to the IPC. For the latest updates, visit: <http://bit.ly/1GKGwlg>

The updated meeting calendar is available at: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nepal/civil-military-coordination/events>

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 288,000 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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