



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 21 to 25 May 2015. The next report will be issued on or around 28 May.

Highlights

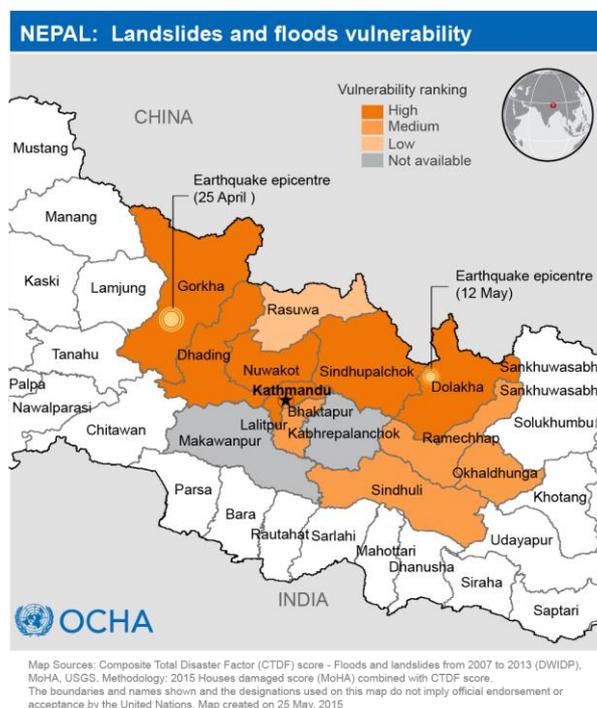
- One month since the 7.8 magnitude earthquake hit Nepal, relief operations continue to scale up ahead of the monsoon season. Over 300 agencies are supporting the Government-led response.
- Humanitarian partners estimate some 2.8 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. Over 860,000 people are in immediate need due to loss of shelter, limited road access and poverty.
- To reach remote communities in mountainous villages, traditional Nepalese delivery methods are complemented by porters.
- On 26 May, standard customs requirements and procedures for Nepal will be reinstated.

2.8 million
estimated people in need of humanitarian assistance

500,223
houses destroyed

217,000+
tarpaulins distributed

Source: Assessment Cell; Nepal Ministry of Home Affairs; Shelter Cluster



Situation Overview

One month since the 7.8 magnitude earthquake hit Nepal on 25 April, humanitarian partners continue to scale up relief operations ahead of the monsoon season.

As of 25 May (14:30, UTC+5:45), the Government confirmed that 500,717 houses were destroyed and 269,190 partially damaged by the two earthquakes and aftershocks. The total number of casualties now stand at 8,669 (4,771 female; 3,887 male; 1 body remain unidentified) and 384 people are still missing.

Based on Government data on destroyed and damaged houses, humanitarian partners estimate some 2.8 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, out of which over 860,000 people are in immediate need due to loss of shelter, limited road access and poverty.

Providing shelter before the monsoon and the cold weather remains a priority. The worst affected districts are highly vulnerable to floods and landslides.

On 24 May, landslide in Kali Gandaki (Myagdi District) in the Himalayas blocked the river temporarily forming a lake which caused families in downstream villages to evacuate. Landslides along the Abukhaireni Gorkha Highway towards Baluwa and Barpak Village Development Committees (VDCs) in Gorkha District also pose a risk to the delivery pipeline.

With five logistics and three coordination hubs strategically established across the country, humanitarian agencies are now well-positioned to reach affected communities including those in mountainous areas. Over 300 agencies are supporting the Government-led response.

To reach the remote mountain villages, standard aid delivery is being complemented with traditional Nepalese methods. In Gorkha, porters continue to support food delivery to the northern most VDCs using the Lamjung-

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

Manang trail.

The Logistics Cluster reports that air assessments are ongoing to check the status of community mountain trail routes. The trails will be critical in establishing a common supply chain to reach remote villages. Up to 20,000 porters managed by the local trekking association are expected to support relief distributions. The porters will be self-sustaining and carry each up to 30 kg of supplies to the affected communities.

In affected areas with functioning markets, cash programming is being used to allow communities to access their preferred kinds of food. Small scale multi-purpose cash programming is also being rolled out targeting people with specific vulnerabilities.

Affected communities continue to demolish, fix and rebuild their destroyed or damaged houses with locally available material. To ensure safety, the Government and the Early Recovery Cluster published a [poster in Nepali on safe debris management](#).

Dedicated humanitarian radio programming through some 350 radio stations is reaching affected people in the 14 districts with self-help information as well as content on where they can access assistance. Feedback from communities is generated through SMS and call-in programmes as well as community outreach by local journalists. An Inter-agency Common Feedback Project is providing a collective service coordinating feedback mechanisms to improve the overall response.

Funding

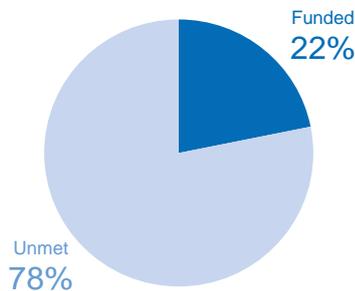
As of 25 May (14:00, UTC+5:45), a total of US\$92.4 million, including \$15 million from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund, was received against the \$423 million Flash Appeal launched by the Humanitarian Country Team.

An additional \$330.6 million is urgently required to provide life-saving assistance to millions of people affected by the earthquake.

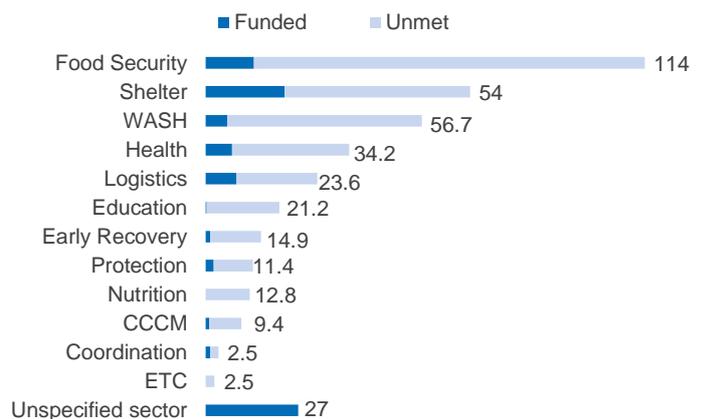
A total of \$169.9 million have been contributed outside of the appeal for the Nepal earthquake response.

Nepal Earthquake Revised Flash Appeal

US\$423 million requested



Funding by cluster (in million US\$)



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:

- To date, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has identified the needs of 88,482 displaced people in 373 sites in 12 of the 14 priority districts (Dolakha and Rasuwa data is pending). DTM data is available at: www.tinyurl.com/NepalDTM
- Shelter, installation of drainage systems and food are urgent needs of the displaced population assessed through the DTM.

88,400+
displaced people in
373 temporary sites

Response:

- The second round of the DTM was conducted in Kathmandu valley from 21 to 23 May and covered 64 sites.
- For contingency planning, a total of 520 potential temporary encampment sites were identified in 10 of the 14 priority districts. Of these, land suitability assessments were conducted for 12 sites in Kathmandu valley and

Sindhupalchowk district (11 of them are suitable for temporary habitation, in accordance with minimum standards).

Gaps & Constraints:

- Land suitability assessments are yet to start in 10 of the 14 priority districts. Additional engineering capacity is required.



Early Recovery

Needs:

- Five VDCs in Dhading District (Laapa, Tipling, Setuu, Ruhi and Gaun) are still inaccessible by road; 90 per cent of the buildings are destroyed and 10 per cent are damaged in these VDCs. Support for early recovery activities including debris removal were requested by authorities.
- In Chautara (Sindhupalchowk), the market area is high priority for debris clearance and demolition along with residential areas across the district.
- In Gorkha District, immediate removal of rubble and debris of residential buildings in Barpak and Laprak VDCs.

Response:

- The Government and the cluster disseminated a poster in Nepali to inform local communities about safe debris management.
- 10 houses, which posed a danger to the Chautara market area, were demolished.
- Debris clearance around the District Development Committee and District Administration Office in Chautara was completed. There is ongoing clearing in the District Health Office and District Forest Office to facilitate the restoration of public services.
- In Dhading, assessment of damaged buildings is per cent complete.

Gaps & Constraints:

- While debris removal and demolition of small structures is undertaken by District Disaster Relief Committees and NGO partners, significant amount of debris remains due to the severe damage caused by the earthquake.
- Economic recovery activities supporting rehabilitation of community infrastructure have been limited.



Education

Needs:

- According to the Department of Education, a total of 32,145 classrooms were destroyed and 15,352 damaged in 42 districts. Education needs continue to increase as additional data from the districts becomes available.
- The Cluster estimates 999,000 children aged 3 to 18 years of age will be unable to return to their classrooms when classes resume on 31 May. Thousands more will need support to access education services.

Response:

- Structural assessments of school buildings are ongoing in six districts.
- To date, 109 child friendly spaces were established, in collaboration with the Protection Cluster, across nine districts (Bhaktapur, Dhading, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Kavre, Lalitpur, Nuwakot, Sindhuli and Sindhupalchok)

Gaps & Constraints:

- Local procurement of education supplies remains a challenge.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- The Cluster has extended the radio telecommunications network to Gorkha for the safety and security of humanitarian organizations operating in this area.
- Shared ETC internet services were established at the NGO hub (Plan International Office) in Charikot.
- The Cluster is providing shared internet services for the responders in 15 sites across Nepal.

- Over 950 humanitarians from more than 135 different response organisations are using internet services to support operations provided by the Cluster.



Food Security

Needs:

- Preliminary assessment findings in six districts indicate the most urgent needs for the summer cropping season are seeds and fertilizers, followed by irrigation, tools and technical support, and the most urgent needs for livestock are shelter and feed, followed by medicine, vaccination and water supply.
- Wheat and barley need to be provided in time for the winter cropping season that starts in October.

1.6 million
people in 267 VDCs
received food rations

Response:

- In the reporting period, the Cluster distributed nearly 325 metric tons (MT) of food to approximately 161,200 people in seven districts (Gorkha, Dhading, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Sindhupalchowk, Kavre, and Dolakha).
- As of 20 May, the Cluster has distributed 10-day food rations to approximately 1.6 million people in 267 VDCs across seven districts.
- The Cluster is delivering limited rice seed, vegetable packets and animal feed concentrate to Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Dhading, Gorkha, Rasuwa and Dolakha districts.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There are limited local seed stocks, in particular, locally adapted rice seeds.
- Local packaging of vegetable seeds is taking longer than planned.
- Limited funding to procure agricultural inputs.



Health

Needs:

- As per Government's figures, 402 health facilities were destroyed and 683 damaged. Most of the damaged facilities are primary health care centres, village health posts and birthing centres.
- Out of 351 health facilities providing Emergency Obstetric Maternal and Neonatal Care services, 112 (or 32 per cent) were destroyed and 144 are damaged in the 14 districts.

103,000+
injured people treated

Response:

- The Health Emergency Operation Center reports that 103,686 injured people received treatment, including 2,088 who have undergone major surgeries and 26,160 who have received psychosocial support in 14 districts.
- Seven reproductive health mobile camps were conducted in Kavre, Kathmandu and Makwanpur, reaching 1,381 people with sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services.
- In Dolakha, a shelter home has been set up to house pregnant women, lactating mothers and their newborns at the District Health Office (DHO). The DHO have tents and medical supplies to initiate SRH services in 12 health facilities in the district.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Management of post trauma and injuries as well as restoration of the health system (including primary health care services) in all the affected districts is required.
- Health workers' emerging needs for shelter, food and psychosocial stress remains a challenge.



Logistics

Response:

- The helicopter landing zone serving the Chautara hub is operational.
- Air assessment missions out of Deurali and Chautara have started to prepare for trail rehabilitation and porter operations to remote areas.

- To date, a total of 329 UNHAS missions have taken place to 49 destinations, with 482 passengers and 138 MT of cargo.
- Additional satellite hubs are being established to support last mile transportation using skilled porters and mountaineers to reach inaccessible villages. The forward hub in Bidur (Nuwakot District) is operational.

Constraints:

- As of 26 May, normal customs regulations will be reinstated. It is anticipated that there may be delays in processing relief consignments.
- A number of organizations have reported problems with police escorts directing their trucks arriving from India to the Nepal Transit Warehouse Corporation, causing delays and issues for consignees to retrieve their cargo. Organizations are invited to share such cases with the Cluster (nepal.logs@logcluster.org) so that this issue can be raised with relevant authorities.



Nutrition

Needs:

- There is a need to provide therapeutic feeding to approximately 10,000 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) to protect their lives in the coming six months.

10,000
estimated children with
SAM

Response:

- Over 1,200 mothers received counseling in exclusive breastfeeding and dangers on artificial feeding in seven districts.
- 15 mother baby sites were established in three districts to provide a space for mothers to breastfeed and receive counseling.
- About 1,000 group counseling sessions on optimal child feeding were held reaching over 8,000 mothers in 14 districts.
- Over 10,000 children (6 to 59 months old) received micronutrient powders to improve complementary foods.
- Supplies to treat over 3,000 children with SAM were distributed in 14 districts.

Gaps & Constraints:

- It has been challenging to reach and mobilize communities in some VDCs due to damaged or blocked roads.



Protection

Needs:

- It has been reported that nearly 300 children have lost one or both parents in the earthquake.
- There is a continued need to provide psychosocial support to affected people and provide training on gender-based violence (GBV) to psychosocial counselors.

Response:

- The Nepal Police intercepted 19 children at risk of internal and cross-border trafficking. The children are now under the care of the Central Child Welfare Board.
- Over 40,000 flyers with information on family separation and trafficking in humans were distributed in the 14 districts.
- 26 psychosocial counselors were deployed to the 14 districts.
- At least 500 women's groups were mobilized to raise awareness and advocate on GBV and Child Protection issues in 14 districts.
- Child Protection and GBV officers were deployed to 13 affected districts to provide technical support to the District Women and Children offices.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Lack of access to remote affected areas hinders protection monitoring.



Shelter

Needs:

- As of 25 May (14:30, UTC+5:45), a total of 500,717 houses were reported destroyed and 296,190 houses damaged.

Response:

- To date, the Cluster has distributed a total of 217,259 tarps (25,165 within this reporting period), 16,940 tents (7,783 distributed in this reporting period), 43,921 (9,763 distributed in this reporting period) household kits.
- The Government has distributed 230,569 tarps.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The Cluster recommends that two tarpaulins are provided to each household to ensure suitable coverage. The current distribution equates to 31 per cent of the cluster target.
- A further 381,964 tarps are en route to Nepal which is enough for 190,982 households. A combined total of 299,611 households will receive tarps (86 per cent of the target).
- The Government has a further 392,140 tarps in the pipeline.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- The Cluster is targeting 1.2 million people with emergency water interventions, 1.1 million people with hygiene interventions including hygiene kit and hand washing with soap and around 304,000 people with gender friendly sanitation facilities out of an initial estimated 4.2 million people.

960,000+

people received
emergency water
support

Response:

- To date, 960,093 people received emergency water interventions, over 10,000 people provided with sustained water supplies through repair works, over 43,000 people with emergency sanitation interventions and 419,973 people with hygiene interventions. These figures are due to change as continuous partner verification and intervention process is ongoing.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited capacity of the partners and difficult road conditions continues to constrain delivery of WASH supplies and services. There is a need to assess local community capacity to cope to improve sanitation access.
- Limited funding has impacted the capacity of the partners to plan and deliver relief as well as early recovery activities.

General Coordination

Clusters continue to review and revise their response plan under the Flash Appeal launched by the Humanitarian Country Team. The revised appeal is scheduled to be released on 29 May.

As of 26 May, the standard customs requirements will be reinstated. Relief consignments remain duty-free until this date, unless there will be new decision from Government. Agencies with standby agreement with the Government are advised to follow the processes in the agreement. For additional information, contact:

nepal.logs@logcluster.org

As of 24 May, five foreign military forces remain in Nepal. The Multinational Military Coordination Center (MNMCC) is still operational. Daily briefings are held at 8:00 a.m.

The Integrated Planning Cell is now called the Joint Planning Cell with daily meetings (except Saturdays) at 2:00 p.m. at the Humanitarian-Military Operations Coordination Centre tent next to the MNMCC. The forum allows the Nepalese military, multinational forces and humanitarian partners to discuss issues including air tasking, engineering support and logistics.

On 22 May, the Area Humanitarian Coordinator in Gorkha met with cluster co-leads and heads of agencies operating in the district to brief on the key functions of the Gorkha Humanitarian Hub and the coordination arrangements for Gorkha, Dhading and Makwanpur districts.

Revised coordination architecture for Gorkha was developed and endorsed by local authorities. Adoption of the proposed district level coordination mechanism is currently being discussed in Dhading and Makwanpur.

The Gorkha general coordination meeting was replaced by a High Level Coordination Committee co-chaired by the Chief District Officer and the Area Humanitarian Coordinator.

Gorkha inter-cluster coordination meetings are held every Wednesday at 8:00 a.m. at the DDRC office.

In Chautara (Sindhupalchowk), the inter-cluster coordination forum is developing an inter-agency monsoon contingency plan. Following additional reports of localized unrest causing temporary road blocks, clusters agreed to develop a light access monitoring framework.

Senior military officers met with humanitarian partners in Charikot (Dolakha) to gain an understanding of the existing coordination mechanism. Plans were announced to establish a government and military distribution centre in Singati, currently cut off from road access, to facilitate distribution to northern areas of the district.

On 21 May, the Inter-Cluster Gender Task Force issued the [first Gender Equality Bulletin](#). The bulletin provides key facts and figures, initiatives, progress, challenges, needs and opportunities related to gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of the Nepal earthquake emergency response. The latest issue is available at: <http://bit.ly/1Kh50pC>

Background on the crisis

On 25 April (11:56, UTC+5:45), a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal with the epicentre 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 500,000 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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