



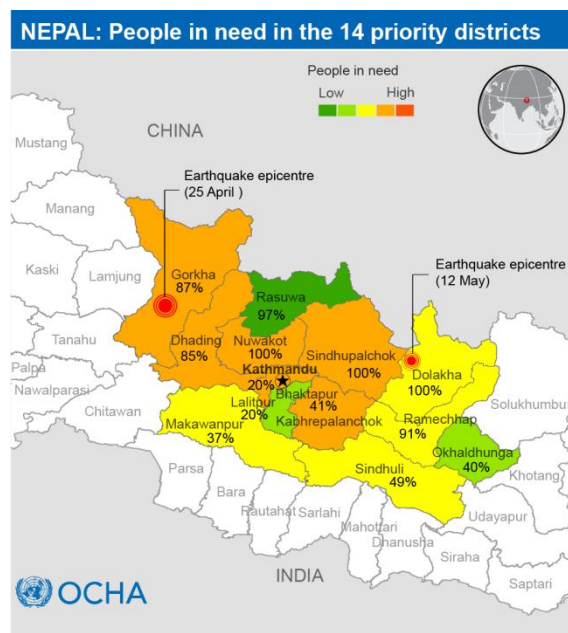
This report is produced by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in collaboration with the Office of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 25 to 29 May 2015. The next report will be issued on or around 3 June.

## Highlights

- 103,686 cases were treated and 31,707 patients were admitted in the hospitals
- Heavy equipment to be pre-positioned in landslide-prone areas.
- Limited funding allocated for procuring urgent agricultural inputs for the planting seasons

<b>1.1 million</b> people require sanitation services	<b>32,145</b> classrooms have been destroyed or heavily damaged	<b>236,000</b> farming households are affected in 6 districts
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Source: WASH, Education and Food Security clusters



## Situation Overview

As the first phase of the emergency is winding down the majority of the foreign military personnel have now departed. With the approaching monsoon season the Nepalese military is focusing on the stockpiling of food at forward staging areas and distribution points. Heavy equipment will be pre-positioned in landslide-prone areas.

It is estimated that the monsoon will last for an average of 105 days, with higher rainfall expected in the eastern compared to the western region.

It is expected that the central region will receive the highest rainfall. The central region is also one of the areas that were highly-affected by the earthquake. The monsoon will reach Okhaldhunga, Sindhuli, and Ramechhap first, followed by the central region (Dolakha, Kavrepalanchowk, Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Makawanpur, Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Dhading), and reaching Gorkha last. In terms of agro-ecological zones, the hills should receive higher annual rainfall than the mountains.

Social and economic exclusion for some communities such as the Dalit, Deula and religious minorities has left them vulnerable after two earthquakes. The combination of entrenched marginalization and geographical remoteness, with many living apart from the mainstream settlements, has meant that they have not received adequate relief aid. The most affected districts are Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa, Bhaktapur and Bhelukhel.

## Funding

As of 29 May (18:30, UTC+5:45), a total of US\$102 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 (HCT).

An additional \$321 million is urgently required to provide life-saving assistance to millions of people affected by the

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

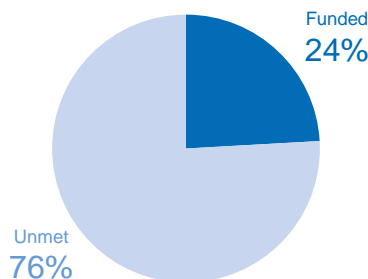
earthquake.

One month since the initial appeal was launched; clusters are revising their response plans and recalibrating requirements according to needs, capacities and timelines.

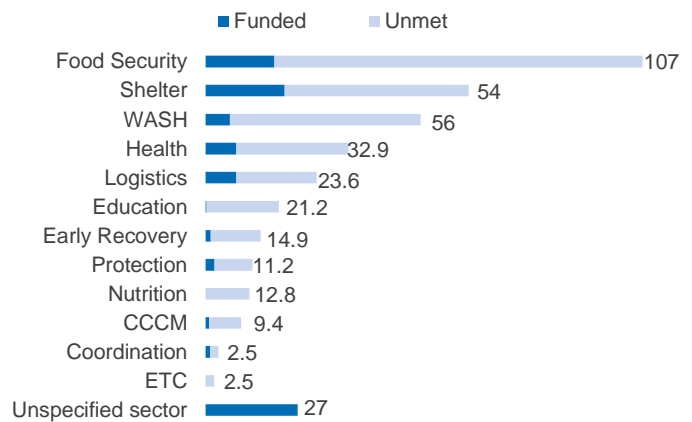
To date, a total of \$182.9 million have been contributed outside of the appeal for the Nepal earthquake response.

#### 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](mailto:fts@un.org)

## Humanitarian Response



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

#### Needs:

- To date, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) has identified the needs of 95,142 people temporarily displaced by the earthquake in 374 sites in 12 of the 14 priority districts (Dolakha and Rasuwa are pending) and 21,601 people temporarily displaced by the in 64 sites in Kathmandu Valley. DTM data is available here: <http://www.tinyurl.com/NepalDTM>
- Shelter, drainage systems and food are found to be the overall urgent needs of the population assessed through the DTM.
- Advocacy for community site management committees and specific services for vulnerable groups are necessary, primarily in sites which have more than 50 households.

**30**

Solar powered public lights installed in Laprak and Barpak (Gorkha District)

#### Response:

- Land suitability assessments were conducted for six additional sites this week, bringing the total number of sites found suitable for temporary habitation to 11 in Kathmandu Valley and 6 in Sindhupalchowk district, in accordance with minimum standards in life-saving areas of humanitarian response.
- Twelve solar powered public lights have been installed in Laprak, and eighteen in Barpak in Gorkha district.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- There are gaps in district level coordination and response as additional funding is required to scale up
- Land suitability assessments are yet to start in 10 of the 14 priority districts. Additional engineering capacity is required to continue this priority activity



### Education

#### Needs:

- Approximately 32,145 classrooms have been destroyed or heavily damaged so 1 million children do not have a classroom to return to when schools reopen on 31 May. A further 15,352 have been partially damaged.
- A total of 7,800 schools need to be structurally assessed to designate the buildings safe or unsafe.

#### Response:

- The Education and Protection clusters have established 137 Child Friendly Spaces 16 districts serving over 13,700 earthquake affected children.

- Structural assessments of school buildings in Dhading, Kavre, Nuwakot, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, and Kathmandu are ongoing. To date, 1,231 school blocks have been declared safe for use and will be able to reopen on 31 May.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Structural Assessment teams working across six districts have been slowed by bad weather in several of the affected districts.



### Emergency Telecommunications

#### Response:

- Over 1133 humanitarians from more than 140 different response organizations are now using internet services provided by the cluster.
- The ETC network has been wirelessly linked to two Save the Children offices in Deurali to provide reliable connectivity to the response community.
- The cluster is providing shared internet services for the response community at 14 sites across Kathmandu, Deurali, Gorkha, Charikot, Chautara, Bidur, Lalitpur, Dhunche and Arughat.



### Food Security

#### Needs:

- Food security has deteriorated in the affected areas, and is particularly worrying in remote mountain areas, where close to 70% of households have poor or borderline food consumption, and close to half have poor diet diversity.
- Approximately 236,000 farming households are affected in 6 districts (Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Dhading, Gorkha, Rasuwa and Dolakha). As per the, Food Security Cluster Agricultural Livelihoods Assessment, there is a high loss of seeds in these districts with half the farmers having lost over 75% of their rice seeds. Out of the 35% of farmers using irrigation, 70% reported substantial to severe damages on irrigation

#### Response:

- In the reporting period, the cluster distributed approximately 195 MT of food to nearly 92,780 beneficiaries living in 7 of the most affected districts (Gorkha, Dhading, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Sindhupalchowk, Kavre, and Dolakha).
- Till date the cluster has also distributed 10-day food rations to over 1.8 million people from 308 Village Development Committees (VDC) in 7 districts. Additionally, they have been able to reach 571, 445 with mixed rations
- The Cluster has started distribution of the 39, 600 bags of rice in Bhachek, Gorkha. 20, 000 packages of animal feed and 20, 000 sacks of grain storage sacks have been delivered to the districts.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited funding allocated for procuring urgent agricultural inputs for the planting seasons over the next couple of months



### Health

#### Needs:

- There is a continuing need for management of post trauma injuries, restoration of disrupted primary health care services, rehabilitation support to the patients who are discharged from the hospital and preparation for the monsoon.

**37,731**

people have received psychosocial support in the 14 districts

#### Response:

- The Cluster distributed more than 20 tons of medicine to the 14 districts and about 28 tons of medicine is in-country storage. They also delivered 40 tents, 24 basic emergency health kits and 600 blankets to hospitals and District Health Offices in Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Dolakha, Kavre, and Dhading, enough to provide services to 24,000 people over three months.
- As of 26 May, 103,686 cases were treated and 31,707 patients were admitted in the hospitals. 2,778 people have undergone major surgeries and 37,731 have received psychosocial support in the 14 districts.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- There is concern of potential disruption to the treatment of chronic diseases like tuberculosis for some patients as many treatment centers are damaged in the earthquakes.



## Logistics

### Response:

- UNHAS has three Mi8 and one AS 350 helicopter in country to provide airlift to inaccessible areas. An additional two Mi8 are expected in the next few days
- Air assessments are ongoing to establish which remote trails in the affected areas are in need of urgent rehabilitation in order to support last mile transport by porters and reopen local market access.
- The Logistics Cluster is working with the government on establishing a fast-track for customs clearance at KTM.

### Constraints:

- On May 26, normal customs requirements were reinstated for all humanitarian cargo entering Nepal, regular procedures apply as confirmed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The regulations and procedures surrounding duty exemptions are strict and even if a humanitarian organization has a Memorandum of Understanding with the government many items may not fall under waiver. The government approved list of humanitarian items that will benefit from duty exemption until June 2 is available on the Logistics Cluster website (<http://www.logcluster.org/>) along with details of customs procedures.



## Nutrition

### Needs:

- Support 168,000 children (0-23 months old) and their mothers and families to breastfeed their young children to ensure that children don't fall sick with diarrhea or pneumonia.

### Response:

- Over 10,500 mothers have received counselling in exclusive breastfeeding and dangers on artificial feeding.
- 15 mother baby sites are established in affected communities to provide a space for mothers to breastfeed and receive counselling
- About 1,000 group counselling sessions on optimal child feeding held reaching over 13,300 mothers in the 14 districts.
- Over 10,000 children (6-59 months old) received micronutrient powders to improve complementary foods.
- Adequate supplies to treat over 3,000 children with severe acute malnutrition distributed in the 14 districts.
- Over 300 health workers and over 1,200 female community health volunteers trained in comprehensive package of nutrition interventions in emergencies.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- There is a lack of adequate programme and coordination at the district level resulting in less than optimal monitoring and gap analysis.



## Protection

### Needs:

- Human trafficking risks remain high and cross border movement requires close monitoring.
- Safe spaces for women and their children are required as incidents of gender based violence (GBV) have been reported in temporary shelters in Dhading, Nuwakot, and Kavre
- Sensitization on GBV issues is required for members of rule of law enforcement agencies.
- Hospitals lack capacity to house the influx of mothers and their newborns so safe spaces/shelter for new mothers are required.

**15,722**  
dignity kits distributed  
in the 14 districts

### Response:

- 55 safe spaces for women are established in 8 districts.
- 15,722 dignity kits distributed in the 14 districts.
- Psychosocial first aid and/or specialized support provided to 4,000 parents and children.
- A hotline (16600102005) is established which provides psychosocial support and referrals to affected people.
- Nepal Police are conducting prevention and response activities relating to cross-border and internal human trafficking in 12 immigration checkpoints and 70 strategic locations.
- Central Child Welfare Board has monitored almost 100 child care facilities. The temporary suspension on the establishment of new child care facilities and international adoptions remains in place.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- There is a risk of an increase in child labour
- Psychosocial support still remains a gap as the needs have increased significantly after the second earthquake

**Shelter****Needs:**

- As of 26 May, there are 500,717 homes destroyed and 269,190 damaged homes.
- The cluster aims to support 350,000 families with 700,000 tarps
- Sampled assessments of 8 of the 14 districts have been completed; the rest of the districts will be completed within 2 weeks.

**500,717**  
homes destroyed

**Response:**

- To date, the cluster has reported a total of 217,259 tarps (26,944 distributed in this reporting period), 48,421 Household kits (4,500 distributed in this reporting period), and 55,984 blankets distributed.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- The Cluster partners have been informed of the changes to customs procedures and efforts are underway to ensure that the needed shelter items are included in the tax exemption list
- The Cluster coordination is decentralizing from Kathmandu, with emphasis being placed on district level focal points to fill reporting and coordination gaps.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene****Needs:**

- As per a detailed district/VDC assessment led by Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office in 14 districts, there are 1,138,565 people who do not have access to sanitation facilities and 1,049,859 people who do not have access to water facilities.
- With a loss of more than 180,000 household latrines the importance of regaining access to at least shared facilities' is important.
- Schools are to open by next week so an urgent need is for hand washing facilities and toilets in temporary learning centers and health facilities

**906,093**  
people benefited from  
emergency water

**Response:**

- To date 43,316 people have been reached with sanitation assistance, 906,093 beneficiaries of emergency water, 287,982 beneficiaries have received hygiene kits and 10,702 beneficiaries of sustained water.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- The water quality of the new springs being used where safe water sources have been damaged has not been tested so there is a need for Piyush/water treatment.

## General Coordination

CCCM, Health, Shelter and WASH clusters will finalize their eight-week response plan that outlines key milestones and timeline for Sindhupalchowk. The government-led inter-agency needs assessment for Sindhupalchowk has finalized its data collection; information for 65 VDCs was collected and is being analyzed. A prioritization exercise will continue, with final data to be shared at the end of this week.

The revised coordination architecture proposed by humanitarian partners and endorsed by local authorities is currently guiding the work of humanitarian partners in Gorkha. Also in Gorkha the Logistics Cluster meetings are being held once a week, at alternating locations between DDC office in Gorkha and the Deurali Logistics Hub. Upon the request of the Food Security Cluster, the Deurali Logistics Hub has made available a storage facility for seeds ready for distribution.

In Dhading, Shelter, WASH, Food/Agriculture, Health/Nutrition, Protection, and Education are having regular meeting.

The first introductory High-Level Coordination Committee meeting in Dhading, chaired by the Chief District Officer (CDO), is tentatively scheduled for Tuesday 2 June.

Adoption of the proposed district level coordination mechanism was discussed with the Chief District Officer and Local District Officer in Makawanpur; a final agreement is yet to be reached. On the 26 and 27 May the preparatory Inter-Cluster Coordination Meeting (ICCM) with cluster co-leads and the ICCM meeting with cluster leads and co-leads took place.

The Cluster partners have been informed of the changes to customs procedures and efforts are underway to ensure that the needed shelter items are included in the tax exemption list. The Cluster coordination is decentralizing from Kathmandu, with emphasis being placed on district level focal points to fill reporting and coordination gaps.

#### 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.

#### For further information, please contact:

**Barbara Shenstone**, Head of Office, OCHA Nepal, [shenstone@un.org](mailto:shenstone@un.org)

**Massimo Diana**, Head of the Office of the Resident Coordinator in Nepal, [massimo.diana@one.un.org](mailto:massimo.diana@one.un.org)

**Leszek Barczak**, Public Information Officer, OCHA Nepal, [barczakl@un.org](mailto:barczakl@un.org), +977 986 0889 062

For more information, please visit [www.unocha.org](http://www.unocha.org) [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int) <http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/nepal>  
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