



This report is produced by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Office of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 29 to 30 April 2015. The next report will be issued on or around 1 May.

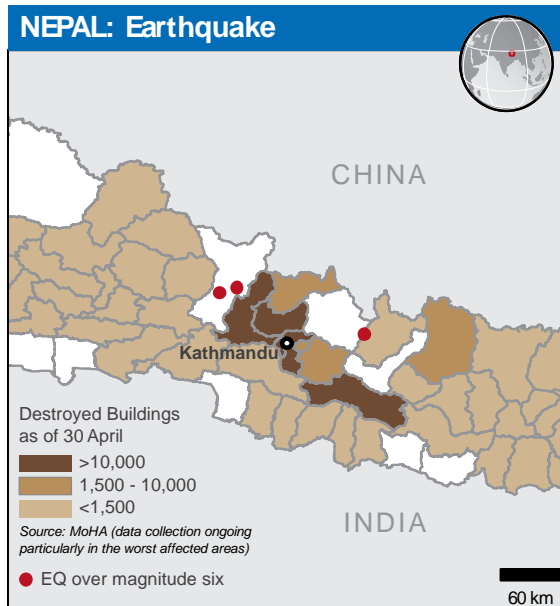
## Highlights

- The Government reports that 130,033 houses were destroyed and 85,856 houses partially damaged. Over 30,000 houses are destroyed in Nuwakot District alone.
- While search and rescue efforts are winding down, dead body management, identification of missing people and family reunification have become key challenges.
- To date, over \$ 22 million in bilateral contributions from Member States and private organizations has been received for the Nepal earthquake response. The Humanitarian Country Team is seeking \$ 415 million to provide life-saving assistance for the next three months.
- Five days into the response, search and rescue teams saved an additional two lives from the rubble.

**\$415 million**  
needed for vital humanitarian relief

**130,033**  
destroyed houses

**85,856**  
partially damaged houses



Map Sources: UNCS 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 30 April, 2015

## Situation Overview

The extent of the damage to houses is becoming clearer as additional data is collected by the National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC), operating under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA). As of 30 April (16:00 local time), NEOC reports that 130,033 houses were destroyed and 85,856 houses damaged. Additionally, Government premises have been badly hit with 10,141 destroyed buildings and 13,502 damaged buildings. The districts with the highest number of damaged houses are Nuwakot, Dhading, Kathmandu and Lalitpur.

The death toll from the 7.8 magnitude earthquake increased to 5,582 people with 11,175 injured, according to NEOC. The highest number of confirmed deaths has been recorded in Sindhupalchowk, Kathmandu and Nuwakot.

Humanitarian partners in the most affected areas identified tents and food as the most critical needs. Over 3 million people are estimated to be in need of food assistance.

Partners have delivered food to affected people in Gorkha and Dhading, with additional distributions to be completed by the end of the week in Nuwakot and Sindhupalchowk districts. Inaccessibility to some remote areas and the lack of sufficient helicopters to transport food, as well as poor communication and security concerns, remain the main challenges in providing for those most at need.

There are unconfirmed reports of people protesting for the lack of relief items or competing for the limited resources. Although isolated, these security incidents risk further delay in relief distribution in some areas.

Overall, the communications system is more stable in comparison to the early days of the emergency, when remote areas were out of reach with only mobile text messaging functioning in Kathmandu Valley. Communications have been reinforced by the private sector which has donated cash and free telecommunication services in Nepal.

According to the Cash Learning Partnership, local markets in parts of the affected districts have been affected as the price of basic commodities has gone up. In response, the Government has issued a letter asking citizens to maintain the local market price. The letter states that people who are found to increase the prices will be subject to a fine of approximately US\$ 2,000 and a jail sentence of up to 10 years.

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

With remittances representing one fourth of Nepal's current Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the emergency challenges cash flow which is urgently needed for families to recover. Migrant workers have already started to return to Nepal to be with their families affected by the disaster. In addition, diaspora and professional networks are beginning to mobilize resources to support relief efforts.

Five days into the response, search and rescue teams saved an additional two lives from the rubble. Dead body management and identification of missing people, as well as family reunification, become priority issues for the Government and the humanitarian partners on the ground.

On 30 April, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator arrived in Nepal to take stock of the emergency relief efforts and the scale of the disaster.

## Funding

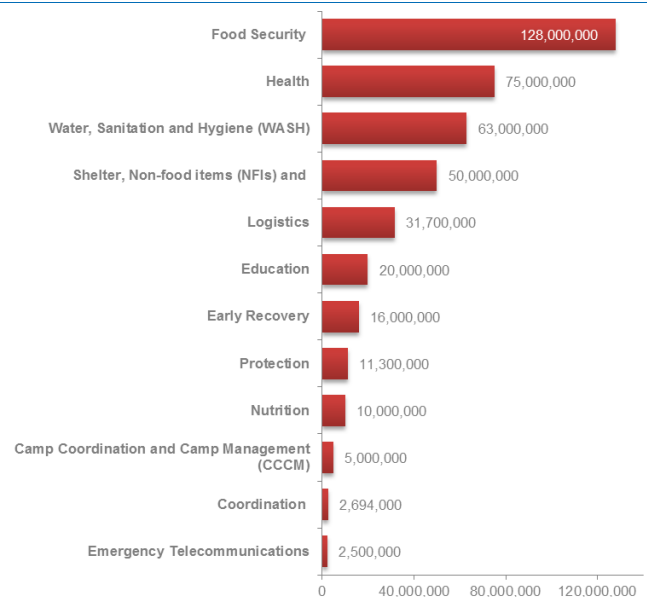
To date, a total of \$22,227,824 of bilateral contributions from nine Member States and private organizations have been recorded for the Nepal earthquake response by the Financial Tracking Service (FTS).

The Flash Appeal calls for US\$ 415 million to respond to the most urgent humanitarian needs for the next three months. *Please refer to the graph to the right for cluster requirements.*

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) has released a grant of \$15 million for the Nepal response to jumpstart life-saving assistance.

For the most recent funding figures, visit the Nepal page on FTS at: <http://fts.unocha.org/>.

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:

- Based on cluster assessments, some 24,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) are currently hosted in 13 camps in Kathmandu.
- Water, latrines, emergency shelter and camp management support is identified as a priority in camps.

**24,000**  
IDPs in 13 camps in  
Kathmandu

#### Response:

- Assessments were conducted in the 16 camps in Kathmandu. Site profiles are being developed.
- Verification of remaining open space camp sites (83 sites) is ongoing.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Three (Halchwok, Sinamangal golf course, Durbar Square) out of 16 sites assessed in Kathmandu have no adequate camp management support.
- Structural assessments of houses are needed to inform return planning.



## Early Recovery

### Needs:

- It is estimated that 400,000 families require early recovery assistance.
- Debris removal to enable continued search and rescue activities and allow access to deliver humanitarian assistance is needed.
- Additional capacity is required to support the District Disaster Reduction Committees (DDRC) on relief management coordination, rapid structural assessment of public buildings, as well as to provide basic equipment to facilitate their uninterrupted operation and emergency service delivery.

**400,000**  
estimated families  
need early recovery  
assistance

### Response:

- Cluster members are reprogramming existing resources to address immediate relief and recovery needs of the affected communities (e.g. Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development with support of development partners has allocated over \$4.5 million to the Village Development Committees (VDCs) and municipalities to enable local authorities to address immediate needs).

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Current national response efforts are focused on search and rescue and providing life-saving humanitarian assistance. There is currently a lack of a comprehensive assessment of early recovery needs across the affected districts.



## Education

### Needs:

- The Government has extended the closure of schools until 14 May. Thereafter, the District Disaster Relief Committee will determine when to reopen schools.

### Response:

- The Education and Protection clusters have established four Child Friendly Spaces in camp sites in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur which cater to over 400 children.
- Over 70 volunteer facilitators are being oriented today on key earthquake information, psychosocial support, and key lifesaving messages for affected children, including messages relating to WASH, Nutrition, Health and Child Protection.

**400+**  
children benefit from  
newly established child  
friendly spaces



## Emergency Telecommunications

### Response:

- Major telecommunication service companies provided a 30 MB internet pack to the response team operating from the Humanitarian Staging Area at the airport.
- The Cluster installed portable satellite terminals for internet connectivity at the Ministry of Health and Population.
- Mobile companies have donated SIM cards and are providing free voice call services.

### Constraints:

- The delay and re-routing of commercial and charter flights carrying responders and vital telecommunications equipment is causing delays in providing services.



## Food Security

### Needs:

- Based on preliminary data and assessment of damage, over 3 million people are estimated to be in need of food assistance. Out of this, it is estimated that 1.4 million people will be in need of priority assistance.

**3 million+**  
estimated people in  
need of food  
assistance

**Response:**

- On 29 April, the Cluster has delivered more than 100 metric tons (MT) of food in Gorkha and Dhading districts.
- Two helicopters are on standby in Gorkha and Dhading districts to deliver additional food assistance in hard to reach areas.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Weather conditions have affected the overall food distribution and communication channels in Dhading.
- Given the small quantity that helicopters can carry, and tremendous food security needs, the delivery of food in remote and inaccessible areas remains a challenge for which funding is urgently required.

**Health****Needs:**

- Eleven districts (Gorkha, Dhading, Rasuwa, Sindupalchowk, Kavre, Nuwakot, Dolkha, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Ramechhap) need critical health services.

**Response:**

- More than 30 cluster and external development partners are providing support on treatment of the injured, medical supplies, and hygiene promotion in the affected districts.
- Temporary health services are being provided in makeshift tents outside district headquarters in the worst affected areas.
- Surveillance of acute diarrhoea has been established in the 16 Kathmandu camps and affected districts.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Hospitals near Kathmandu have reportedly run out of medicines.
- Dead body management is emerging as a concern in the affected rural areas.
- There are inadequate specialized and targeted health interventions to special needs groups such as pregnant mothers, delivering women and lactating mothers including neonatal health services.
- There is a need to initiate immunization for measles, particularly in the 16 Kathmandu camps.
- Post trauma/rehabilitation care, psychosocial support, as well as maternity tents are needed for an estimated 126,000 pregnant women.

**Logistics****Response:**

- Four mobile storage units are operational at the Humanitarian Staging Area at the Kathmandu Airport and are being utilized by humanitarian partners to store health, shelter and other relief items.
- The cluster provided transport to support the establishment of a base camp to be used by first responders.
- Transport was provided to deliver shelter kits from Saurpani VDC to Balua VDC in Gorkha District.
- Updated logistics info and road maps are available from the Logistics Cluster Nepal Operation website: <http://logcluster.org/ops/nepal>

**4**

mobile storage units  
are operational to  
support partners

**Constraints:**

- The limited aircraft slot into Kathmandu Airport is a constraint.
- Following the increase in air movements at the Kathmandu Airport, a maximum weight limitation of 190 MT has been implemented. The Logistics Cluster has requested organisations to provide indicative pipelines of incoming cargo for planning purposes and to help ease the congestion.
- Although roads in the Kathmandu Valley areas are reported to be accessible, the status of roads in many of the regions affected is unclear and air assets may be required to support access to rural areas.



## Nutrition

**Needs:**

- Lactating mothers require support to be able to breastfeed 168,000 children between 0 to 23 months of age.
- Families need nutritious food to feed 126,000 young children between 6 to 23 months of age to ensure that their nutritional needs are met
- There is a need to provide supplementary food to 70,000 children between the age of 6 to 59 months with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and therapeutic feeding to 15,000 children between the age of 6 to 59 months old with severe acute malnutrition (SAM).
- Vitamin A, micronutrient supplements and deworming is needed for 362,000 children between the age of 6 to 59 months and 185,000 women (including pregnant women, and breastfeeding mothers).

**10,000**  
children with SAM  
require therapeutic  
food

**Response:**

- The five core response interventions (breastfeeding, complementary feeding, therapeutic feeding for children with SAM, supplementary feeding for children with MAM and micronutrient supplementation) has started in the affected districts.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- There is insufficient therapeutic food for 10,000 children with SAM and supplementary food for 70,000 children with MAM.



## Protection

**Needs:**

- Vulnerable and traditionally marginalized groups are particularly affected by emergencies. Humanitarian response must take this into consideration and ensure equitable distribution of relief solely based on need, irrespective of political, social, cultural and economic background

**20**  
teams deployed to  
support family tracing  
and reunification of  
separated children

**Response:**

- 1,200 baby packs for children have been distributed in Gorkha, Sindhupalchowk and Kathmandu and 390 packs of non-food items in Kathmandu on 29 April.
- Psychosocial messages were aired through 30 FM radio stations.
- Psychosocial first aid was provided to children and adults in the Tudikhel camp.
- 20 National Disaster Response Teams have deployed for the tracing and reunification of separated children.
- Cluster members have started to distribute food to lactating mothers in Khokona VDC of Lalitpur District and will continue to do so in the coming week.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- According to the Department of Women and Children (DWC), gaps in the most affected districts include at least 50,000 dignity kits (essential items such as hygiene goods and cloths for women); at least 55,000 baby kits (cloths, diapers, baby food); 25 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in the Kathmandu Valley and 10 per district outside the Valley; and at least 165,000 sets of children's clothes.



## Shelter

**Needs:**

- According to the current Government, 130,033 houses have been destroyed and 85,856 houses have been damaged. With such exposure being endured by the affected population, shelter agencies have identified a need to provide cover in the form of tarps/tents.

**130,000**  
houses destroyed

**Response:**

- Shelter agencies have distributed 27,151 tarps and associated NFI goods, including blankets, household kits and solar lamps. Approximately 450 shelter repair kits have also been distributed.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Logistics both at the Kathmandu Airport and to remote rural areas remains a significant challenge. Other commodities are not yet funded and yet to be procured.

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

- The cluster aims to respond to the needs of an estimated 4.2 million people that need urgent WASH services.

**4.2 million**  
estimated people in  
need of WASH  
services

**Response:**

- The Cluster provided 11,552 individuals access to sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene in the Kavre and Kathmandu districts.
- The Cluster provided a total of 100cu.m water supply in Tundikhel, Kirtipur, Rangashala (Stadium), Sano Gaucharan, Narayan Chaur camps in the Kathmandu District; and Durbar Square and Saraswati Kamal Binayak Camps in Bhaktapur District.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- There is insufficient water supply in Halchowk camp in Kathmandu.
- Currently, the water supply is being provided by private volunteers. There is an issue of sustainable water supply for wards 2 and 6 in the Bhaktapur District, including an urgent need for temporary toilets, hygiene kits and water purification tablets.

## General Coordination

The Government of Nepal is leading the response through the [National Emergency Operations Centre](#) which is a standalone and self-contained building situated next to the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Singha Durbar premises. In support of the Government, the International Humanitarian Partnership and the On-Site Operations and Coordination Center (OSOCC) have been set up to coordinate the international support to the humanitarian response.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has formally appointed a Liaison Officer to coordinate with the International Humanitarian Partners through the OSOCC.

To coordinate all incoming foreign military assets, the Nepal Army has set up the Multi-National Military Coordination Centre (MNMCC) near the Army Headquarters. In support of the Nepal Army and the Government, the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team (UNDAC) has set up a Civil-Military Coordination Cell in the MNMCC with the aim of facilitating information on humanitarian requests from the OSOCC to the MNMCC for approval and further action as appropriate.

As of 30 April, the countries coordinating their efforts through the MNMCC are Bangladesh, China, India, Israel, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, United Kingdom and the United States of America. These countries have all provided critical assets to support search and rescue operations as well as relief distribution.

Indian forces in particular have boosted the overall Nepal earthquake response in the early hours of the emergency. The first Indian flight landed 6 hours after the earthquake on 25 April. Days into the earthquake, helicopters have moved more than 100 tonnes of relief material to various disaster affected districts in the mountains, evacuated approximately 500 injured people and 500 stranded tourists.

A Foreign Medical Team (FMT) coordination mechanism has been established. Over 40 FMTs are currently in country and more are on standby to deploy, if there is a need.

As of 30 April, OCHA will be convening and coordinating the cash working group for the Nepal earthquake response in-country. At the regional level, planning for the Cash Coordination Group has begun immediately after the earthquake struck Nepal.

An inter-agency gender task force is being established by the Regional Gender Capacity to ensure effective mainstreaming of gender. A first meeting will be convened on 2 May from 9:00 to 10am.

In addition to the Government's [contact list](#) published on social media, a one-stop shop [I AM NEPAL Support Network](#) was set up to help all Nepali citizens connect and share known needs and available supplies.

Coordination of partners and information sharing is further supported by UNOCHA through platforms such as [Humanitarianresponse.Info](#) and [Humanitarian.ID](#).

**Background on the crisis**

A 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal on 25 April at 11:56 local time creating large scale damage and many casualties. The epicenter was located 81 km northwest of the Nepali capital Kathmandu in Lamjung District at a depth of 15 km. The earthquake has caused a number of landslides and avalanches. Strong aftershocks, including a 6.7 magnitude quake on 26 April, continue to threaten the lives of thousands of people and to further damage buildings and infrastructure. The most affected districts are being reported to be Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dolakha, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Gorkha Lamjung, Rasuwa, Ramechhap, Nuwakot, and Sindupalchowk.

**For further information, please contact:**

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

**Orla Fagan**, Public Information Officer, OCHA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, [fagano@un.org](mailto:fagano@un.org), Tel: +66 89 9447623 / +977 9860889209

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> <http://www.un.org.np/>

To be added or deleted from this Sit Rep mailing list, please e-mail: [eqsitrep@one.un.org.np](mailto:eqsitrep@one.un.org.np)