Highlights

- On 7 May, the Reception and Departure Centre at the Kathmandu Airport ceased operations, as most international search and rescue teams have now departed.
- The Nepalese military mobilized some 10,000 troops to be deployed in all Village District Committees (VDCs) across 16 districts to support logistics and overall relief efforts.
- Trekking and porter associations will be involved in the distribution of relief items to villages in northern areas. Coordination of debris management activities needs to increase in all affected VDCs.
- Over 13,500 patients have been treated and 98 surgeries were performed by foreign military teams to date.

**Situation Overview**

With the monsoon season beginning in June, providing emergency shelter to affected communities in remote and hard to reach areas is a priority. For the immediate response, high quality tarpaulins, tools and household items (including blankets) are needed. As of 8 May (18:00, UTC+5:45), the Government confirmed an increase in the total numbers to 288,798 houses destroyed and 254,112 damaged.

In Gorkha District Headquarters, electricity and water supplies are available and the market is functional. However, access to rural areas in the district remains difficult. Aftershocks continue, with two strong quakes recorded on 6 May causing additional landslides in rural areas, including in Laprak, Gunda and Lapu. In Laprak, humanitarian partners reported a lack of shelter, food, water and medicines.

Some villages in northern Gorkha are reachable only by foot trails; thus, the need to strengthen partnership with local trekking and porter associations to reach remote areas.

During the initial days of the response, the Nepalese Army search and rescue teams evacuated over 2,400 people from remote areas to Kathmandu and Pokhara. To support logistics and the overall relief efforts, the army is also mobilizing some 10,000 troops to be deployed in all Village Development Committees (VDCs) in 16 districts. To date, over 13,500 patients have been treated and 98 surgeries were performed by foreign military teams.

In Gorkha, there is now an increasing number of people seeking ways to return to their villages and looking for assistance.
missing family members. Family tracing and reunification services are required.

Villages in mountainous areas are also reporting an increase in the occurrence of respiratory infections, especially in children under age-5. In addition, dead animal management is crucial to avoid the spread of other illnesses.

Humanitarian agencies recorded cases of psychosocial trauma in the affected communities. Additional mental health and psychosocial support services are needed.

Coordination of debris management activities is reported to be an issue in all affected VDCs. This includes appropriate and safe demolition of destroyed or damaged structures.

At the sub-national level, humanitarian partners are supporting the District Disaster Relief Committees and Chief District Offices to coordinate the local response.

**Funding**

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.

The appeal was subsequently revised to include projects in the Online Project System. The revised appeal is seeking $423 million to further scale up the ongoing relief efforts.

As of 8 May (22:00, UTC+5:45), the Financial Tracking Service reports that US$42.3 million have been received against the appeal. Additional $380.7 million is urgently required.

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 Civil-Military Coordination**

The Humanitarian-Military Operations Coordination Centre (HuMOCC) was established within the Government’s Multinational Military Coordination Center (MNMCC) to provide a physical space to facilitate dialogue between humanitarian and military actors supporting the earthquake response. The use of Military and Civil Defence Assets (MCDAs) has been critical to reach remote and hard to reach communities. Daily coordination meetings are held at 9:00 a.m. in the MNMCC.

A joint operation cell within the MNMCC is also being established to ensure common situational awareness and a single entry point to prioritize and task requests from the humanitarian community on the use of MCDAs to support the ongoing relief operations. The functions of the cell is in line with the Oslo Guidelines and the Asia-Pacific Regional Guidelines For The Use Of Foreign Military Assets In Natural Disaster Response Operations (APC-MADRO).

Further more information, visit: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nepal/civil-military-coordination

**Humanitarian Response**

**Camp Coordination and Camp Management**

**Needs:**

- As of 7 May, 128 displacement sites were assessed. An estimated 41,000 people are homeless in the Kathmandu Valley as per the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). DTM is a cluster tool used to assess sectoral needs in camps.
- Large camps and spontaneous sites must be properly managed and living conditions there improved. Incidents of sexual violence in displacement camps were reported.

**Response:**

- DTM continues to be rolled out at the district level. Teams were deployed to Dhading, Kavre and Makwanpur. DTM data collected in coordination with authorities will inform camp planning and sectoral needs of people who lost their homes.
Gaps & Constraints:
- There is a lack of trained partners at the hub level to provide camp site management and site improvement.

Early Recovery

Needs:
- 72 Village VDC offices were destroyed and 97 VDC offices damaged. Immediate support is required to the non-functional VDC offices to enable implementation of early recovery activities.

Response:
- The cluster is extending support to Rasuwa District’s response operations with 5 additional VDC secretaries deployed.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Three areas in Rasuwa (Langtang, Rashwagadhi and Rashwar) reported that staff and capacity constraints are hindering response efforts.
- Additional support to VDC offices on the ground continues to be needed, as some government social mobilizers lost their homes, family members, or both.

Education

Needs:
- At least 950,000 children in Nepal will not be able to return to school, unless urgent action is taken to assess schools in the affected districts and provide temporary learning spaces where schools are destroyed.
- The government, teachers unions and cluster partners noted the need for psychosocial support for both students and teachers as schools plan to reopen.

Response:
- The Education and Protection Clusters established 38 child friendly spaces (CFS) for displaced communities in Dhading, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur serving over 3,800 earthquake affected children. Art activities, games, sports, and psychosocial support and key lifesaving messages relating to WASH, nutrition, health, and child protection are being provided at these CFSs.
- Flags to denote safe and unsafe school buildings were designed and printed and the cluster is supporting the Department of Education to form teams to assess school buildings in the priority districts.

Gaps & Constraints:
- Overall coordination on structural assessment is a major challenge.
- Reporting gaps need to be addressed by government and partners.

Emergency Telecommunications

Response:
- To support responders, shared internet connectivity was installed in Bidur (Nuwakot District) in addition to those already established in Deurali (Gorkha District), Chautara (Sindhupalchowk District). ETC shared internet connectivity services are now being provided in six locations across Nepal.
- Over 220 responders from 77 different humanitarian organizations are now using internet services provided by the cluster in Nepal.

Constraints:
- 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.

Response:
- Food distributions continue to reach communities in the 15 most affected districts.
• Of the 2,966 metric tons (MT) of food distributed to date, some 273 MT were distributed in the last two days.
• An additional 14 MT of high energy biscuits were also distributed.

Gaps & Constraints:
• Rice seed needs to be procured and distributed to farmers within the next three weeks.
• Insufficient personnel at field level to support food distribution.

Health

Needs:
• A total of 240 primary health care centres and health posts were destroyed and 347 damaged in 14 districts.
• Three district hospitals were destroyed in Nuwakot, Rasuwa and Ramechhap districts.

Response:
• Cluster partners, including foreign medical teams, supported the Ministry of Health and Population to establish 19 temporary field hospitals in Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchok, Kavre, Gorkha and Rasuwa Districts.
• The cluster supported the management of dead bodies.

Gaps & Constraints:
• The delivery of medical supplies to remote villages remains a challenge, due to limited airlift capacity
• Health and maternity services in the affected areas need to be restored.
• Disease surveillance needs to be strengthened.

Logistics

Response:
• As of 6 May, approximately 900 MT of humanitarian cargo for some 40 organizations were processed by the cluster at the Humanitarian Staging Area in Kathmandu Airport.
• Since 29 April, UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported 14.7 MT of food and shelter supplies and supported assessment missions to Dhunche, Deurali, Gumda and Lahprak.
• A fleet of 4X4 vehicles was contracted for the logistics hubs in Chautari and Deurali.
• Updated logistics info and roads maps available from the Logistics Cluster website: http://logcluster.org/ops/nepal

Constraints:
• There is a need to decentralize the logistics operation in order to reach more affected areas.
• Access to villages beyond the district centres is challenging in the absence of sufficient small vehicles.

Nutrition

Needs:
• 168,000 mother of children (0 to 23 months old) require breastfeeding support.
• An estimated 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.

Response:
• All essential supplies and anthropometric material for the initial three-month response reached the 12 severely affected districts allowing for nutrition screening of some 589,000 children and women.
• The cluster delivered 147,829 boxes of multiple micronutrient powders to improve quality of complementary food for 126,000 children (6 to 23 months old) in 12 severely affected districts.
• 3,020 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic food were delivered to 12 severely affected districts to provide care to over 3,000 children with severe acute malnutrition.

**Gaps & Constraints:**
• Lack of skilled nutrition staff at the community level.

**Protection**

**Needs:**
• There is a need to ensure equitable and principled distribution of relief and consider specific needs of vulnerable groups.
• Approximately 200 Tibetan refugees were affected by the earthquake in Kathmandu Valley and protection services are required.

**Response:**
• Two sub-working groups under the Protection Cluster were formed for people with disabilities and the elderly.
• Police forces were mobilized to prevent and respond to trafficking in all 75 districts.
• As of 6 May, 300 police officials attended orientation on children and women’s protection issues and were deployed to the affected districts.
• 45 unaccompanied children were identified; the Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB) initiated family tracing.
• 530 dignity kits were delivered to women in Gorkha, Lalitpur, Kavre, Bhaktapur and Kathmandu districts.
• 500 dignity kits were delivered to female headed households, elderly women and women with disabilities in Sindhupalchowk and Kavre.

**Gaps & Constraints:**
• Reports were received that relief distribution in rural areas does not adequately consider the special needs of vulnerable groups. The Dalits, elderly and people with disabilities are unable to access distribution points.

**Shelter**

**Needs:**
• As of 8 May, (at 18:00, UTC+5:45) Government reported that the earthquake destroyed 288,798 houses and damaged 254,112 houses.
• Distribution of tarpaulins still remains a top priority with each household estimated to need two tarpaulins.

**Response:**
• To date, 21 agencies reported a total of 69,909 tarpaulins, 11,624 household kits and 5,951 tents were distributed. Some 500,000 tarpaulins and 130,764 household kits are en route to Nepal.

**Gaps & Constraints:**
• Transport of emergency shelter to remote areas remains a challenge.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

**Needs:**
• The Cluster plans to provide services to an estimated 4.2 million people who are in urgent need of WASH services. Out of the total population to be served, 51 per cent are females, 49 per cent are males (out of the total 40 per cent are children).

**Response:**
• As of 7 May, a total of 346,541 people were provided with water, 27,984 with sanitation services and 251,756 with hygiene materials.
• Five emergency water units were installed and are operational in Chautara, Sindhupalchowk district. The units are providing water to the hospital and communities.
• To date the hygiene promotion programme reached 400 families.

**Gaps & Constraints:**
• There is a lack of WASH partners in Sindhupalchowk and Gorkha districts.
General Coordination

On 7 May, the Reception and Departure Centre at the Kathmandu Airport ceased operations, as most international search and rescue teams have now departed. Foreign military teams with medical capacity are also demobilising.

District level humanitarian coordination hubs are operational in Gorkha Bazaar (Gorkha District) and Chautara (Sindhupalchowk District) and support coordination at the local level. Humanitarian partners are requested to ensure district-level operational information is uploaded on: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nepal

There is a need for dedicated cluster coordinators at the district level as well as civil-military coordination liaison capacity.

District Disaster Rescue Committee meetings are held daily at 7:00 a.m. General coordination meetings are held at 8:00 a.m. in the Chief District Office. The Shelter, WASH, Health, Food, Logistics, Protection and CCCM Clusters were activated.

On 6 May, the first Logistics Cluster meeting was held in Deurali (Gorkha District). Subsequent meetings will be conducted in Gorkha Bazaar. For more information visit: http://www.logcluster.org/ops/nepal

In Chautara, daily joint 7:00 a.m. coordination meetings with the Government are held at the humanitarian hub located at the Chautara District Hospital. Inter-cluster coordination meetings are held at 6 p.m.

In Kathmandu, the inter-cluster coordination meeting will be held three times a week (Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday) at 2:30 p.m. at the UN House.

The Gender Task Force is supporting clusters to ensure that gender is mainstreamed into relief operations. The task force is providing guidance on gender analysis to support assessments and working with partners to establish gender focal points in the field humanitarian coordination hubs.

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 13 out of the 75 districts in the country, left over 7,000 people dead and destroyed nearly 191,000 houses. Hundreds of aftershocks have been reported including a 6.7 magnitude earthquake. With the severe devastation of the disaster, the Government of Nepal requested for international humanitarian support to the UN Resident Coordinator 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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For more information, please visit www.unocha.org www.reliefweb.int http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/nepal

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