On 25 April, a powerful earthquake (now termed in the media as the ‘Great Gorkha Earthquake’) with a magnitude of 7.8 struck Nepal with its epicenter 50 miles (80 km) east of the capital Kathmandu (Lamjung). The confirmed total number of casualties is 8,019 and 17,866 persons have been injured across the country. These numbers will possibly continue to increase as information becomes available from far flung affected districts. The number of affected districts is 57 out of 75, 12 of which are declared severely affected.

Two weeks after the earthquake, shelter, WASH and food are still the most urgent needs of the affected population. While water sources are still available in some areas, many sanitation facilities have been destroyed. Large numbers of people are still living outside their homes. There are still small temporary camps but these are dispersing quickly. Some remote villages have still not yet been reached due to unpassable roads and/or broken bridges. An unseasonably wet weather over the week-end of 8-9 may has made living conditions for thousands of affected people even worse. This inclement likely indicates an early start for this year’s monsoon season.

1 Update of Ministry of Home Affairs as of 09:00 on 11 May 2015.
2 As identified by the Nepal Emergency Operations Center/MoHA
On the 5th of May, a new Disaster Management Bill was registered at the Parliament Secretariat, which will create a National Disaster Management Center under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) with a broader mandate to mitigate the risks of natural calamity and to carry out search, rescue and rehabilitation work.

The Ministry of Education (MoE) has asked the Ministry of Finance (MoF) for Rs. 3 billion ($30 million) for renovation of school buildings, and Rs 160 million ($1.6 million) for immediate relief to destroyed schools. According to MoE data, there are 3,552 schools damaged in the 14 severely affected districts; 6,889 schools have suffered minor damages; 1,637 toilets and 1,016 water supply systems have also been damaged.

On May 8 2015, the Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB) issued a notice addressed to child care homes and other institutions, including schools to encourage them” (i) not to enroll children affected by earthquake without notifying government authority or to inform if they have already done so; (ii) to inform government authority if they have to move children (currently residing in child care home) to another location. This is to prevent separation of children from care givers. This notice has been aired via radio channels nationwide.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination
On 25 April the Government of Nepal through the Ministry of Home Affairs declared a State of Emergency in the 58 affected districts. The Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) has activated the Humanitarian Clusters. The most severely affected districts are Sindulpalchok, Kathmandu, Kavre, Gorkha, Rasuwa, and Dhading in the Western and Central Regions. Out of the 22 most affected districts, the Government has prioritized 12 districts and classified them as severely affected, which have an estimated affected population of 2.7 million, out of which an estimated 1.1 million (40 per cent) are children below the age of 18 years.

Humanitarian Strategy
Most international humanitarian efforts are coordinated through the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). However some donor countries are also providing substantial direct assistance to Nepal through the provision of medical teams, technical expertise, equipment and other logistical means (e.g. air assets; vehicles; warehousing capacity).

Government priorities
The Government has emphasized the importance of coordination with the Chief District Officers (CDOs) in each district for aid delivery. Transparency is also required on data sharing pertaining to donations and relief spending. Shelter, food and water are still the top priorities for aid in the affected districts.

UNICEF and Cluster Response through Partners

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- 40 partners are working in 16 districts (Bhaktapur, Chitwan, Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kavre, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Lamjung, Makawanpur, Nuwakot, Ramechhap, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Sindulpalchok and Tanahu). 40 Agencies are reporting through the ‘4Ws’ (Who is Where, doing What?) tool. 17 districts have activated their WASH cluster and have set plans of action. Over 50% of cluster members’ water interventions are related to water treatment activities. 64% of sanitation activities relate to the installation of emergency toilets. 57% of hygiene activities are through the distribution of hygiene kits. The National WASH Cluster is expected to produce more detailed figures in terms of number of beneficiaries by 12 May.
- As of 11 May, WASH cluster partners have reached 470,984 persons with water, 29,059 persons with sanitation services and 312,564 persons with hygiene messages and materials.
- The Qatar Red Crescent Emergency and Oxfam have reached 400 families with water supply and hygiene education and are also providing water to the temporary health centre established in Chautara, Sindulpalchowk district, one of the hardest-hit areas by the earthquake.
- To date, UNICEF has reached about 224,332 people with sufficient quantity of water of appropriate quality, 24,801 people with access to adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities and 137,540 people benefited from hygiene education and materials through interpersonal communication in 10 severely affected districts (Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Sindulpalchowk, Dhading, Kavre, Nuwakot, Dolakha, and Ramechhap).

Nutrition

- A position statement on the distribution of Breast Milk Substitutes was endorsed by the GoN-Nutrition Cluster. Unsolicited donations of milk powder from India stopped. A radio communication strategy on the benefits of
breastfeeding and the risks of artificial feeding targeting ~380,000 families with a child under two years of age was approved by the Ministry of Health (MOH) and is being broadcasted in 21 affected districts.

- All essential supplies and anthropometric material for the initial three month response have reached the 12 severely affected districts by 11 May in order to reach 589,000 children and women.

Health
- Medical kits, surgical instruments, 2 large tents, sodium lactate, and 300 blankets were handed over to the Patan hospital. Medicines were also distributed to Dhading and Sindupalchowk districts through the District Health Officers (DHOs).

Child Protection
- 14 staff members, who have been appointed by UNICEF for the Department of Women and Children, were trained on May 11 and will be deployed immediately to the districts to side-line and support Women and Children's Officers.
- Guidance has been developed for Women and Children Officers (WCOs) to conduct protection assessment as per the form developed and shared by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA).
- Close collaboration continued with the Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB) to ensure the reunification of the 44 children.

Education
- The Education and Protection clusters have now established 45 Child Friendly Spaces for displaced communities in Sindhupalchowk, Dhading, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur districts serving over 4,500 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 by implementing partners in the settings.
- With technical support from the Education Cluster, the Teacher's Union has oriented 1,100 teachers in 9 affected districts of Kathmandu, Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Bhaktapur, Rasuwa, Lalitpur, Gorkha and Dhading on key back-to-school messages, psychosocial first aid for children and lifesaving messages. In addition, in coordination with the Protection Cluster over 200 volunteer facilitators for operational Child Friendly Spaces have been trained on the provision of psychosocial support and key lifesaving messages.
- UNICEF and its partners provided psychosocial orientation to 400 teachers.
- School building assessment teams were formed and deployed in Lalitpur (7 teams) and Kathmandu (6 teams).
- UNICEF and Educational Pages supported the Dept. of Education and the Consortium of Nepali Teachers to develop key Back to School and psychosocial messages aimed at reaching 18,500 teachers in the 14 affected districts over the next two weeks.
- UNICEF is releasing 793 tarps, 99 tarp rolls, 476 ECD kits, 304 school in a box, and 207 recreation kits for children in severely affected districts.
- Two PCAs and 2 SSFAs have been signed with partners. 4 more PCAs and 5 more SSFAs are being processed to further scale-up UNICEF Education response.

Supply and Logistics
- As of 11 May, tents, tarpaulins, hygiene kits, medical kits, IEC materials, plastic buckets, school-in-a-box and ECD kits have been distributed to partners. The total value of UNICEF supplies distributed since 26 April amounts to $848,224.00.

HR Support
- A total of 74 additional staff is required for ICT, Supply and Logistics, HR, Administration, Operations, WASH, Education, Child Protection, Health and C4D. 49 staff are already in country mostly through global and regional surge.

Communication for Development (C4D)
- The U-report with feedback mechanism was launched on 8 May and benefited from a sensitization campaign on Radio Nepal.
• Airing of key C4D messages through national and close to 111 community and private radio stations continues. The messages are being constantly updated to address changes in the evolving situation.

Media

• From 9th – 11th May interviews were given to AFP-TV, CBC Radio-Canada, Reuters-TV, The Sunday Times, New York Times, Reuters-TV, Pro-TV Romania, Freelance Writer (human interest stories), Spanish and Italian Freelance reporters; AP; ABC, Canal Sur (Spain); Ujyalo Network (FM radio group, Nepal); New Zealand Herald; Discovery Digital Network + Statements for Spanish NatCom. UNICEF featured prominently on the International New York Times (INYT) on 9 May (http://www.nytimes.com/2015/05/10/world/asia/monsoons-near-nepal-focuses-on-sanitation-to-stem-illness-after-quake.html)
• Media missions covered relief efforts in Nuwakot district (Pro-TV Romania + Reuters + Sunday Times) and Dhading district (Pro-TV Romania + AlJazeera and Sunday Times).
• Fourth year Media Studies students of Kathmandu University were provided with orientation on ethical reporting on children and women as well as on “Making the Most of Smartphones for Multimedia Reportage.”

UNICEF Spokespersons

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