



IOM team assessing earthquake affected districts in Nepal (photo: IOM Nepal)

Highlights

- 6,973 deaths and 13,384 injuries have been reported across the affected areas in Nepal. All actors must scale up operations to reach those most affected before the monsoon season.
- Attention is now increasingly focused on providing assistance in areas outside of the Kathmandu Valley. Approximately 90% of houses in Gorkha and Sindhupalchok have been destroyed. IOM is embedded in the humanitarian hubs in Gorkha and Sindhupalchok to step up procurement and distribution pipelines.
- IOM is highlighting the urgency to address the acute needs of families displaced out of side of camp-like settings.

Situation Overview

On 2 May, another 5.0 magnitude quake has shaken the Pokhara region, compounding fears of further devastation. Following the 25 April 7.8 magnitude earthquake, Nepal has been facing several aftershocks which have compelled a considerable number of people to sleep outside.

According to the Nepal Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC), the massive earthquake of 25 April has left 6,973 dead, 13,384 people injured and 271,350 houses damaged or destroyed. These figures are revised as reports reach the capital from remote areas where access has been extremely challenging.

The Humanitarian Country Team has agreed that a scaling-up of response operations must be the top priority ahead of the monsoon season, due to start in less than six weeks. The main priorities are shelter, health and food. The Shelter Cluster is prioritizing the distribution of quality tarpaulins, fixings and repair tools. Health teams have been deployed to Gorkha and Sindhuli districts to respond to reports of diarrhea and influenza.

The most severely affected districts include : Dhading, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Sindhupalchok, Gorkha, Kavrepalanchok, Dolakha, Ramechhap, Makwanpur, Sindhuli.



Destruction in Nuwakot district (photo: IOM Nepal)

IOM RESPONSE

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

The first [IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (DTM) map has been issued and the results have been distributed to partners.

103 sites were assessed in Kathmandu, 58 of which remain open and host approximately 37,494 IDPs. The provision of services has been uneven and primarily community-led, with contributions from a range of actors including the military, police, government, Red Cross, private sector and some NGOs. In most sites, the bulk of the response was offered through community mobilization and volunteers, led by civil society groups, clubs or community service centres.

IOM DTM teams were deployed for rapid assessments of the spontaneous sites in Sankhu, Jorpati, Gongabu, Dhapasi, Manmaizu districts in Kathmandu and Singhapulchok and Gorkha districts. Medical doctors are embedded in these teams to also provide first aid wherever needed. Assessments are being accompanied with targeted solar lamp distributions for the displaced populations.

IOM is working with Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) to roll out a humanitarian light base camp in Chautara Municipality, Sindhupalchok district, that can be used by all humanitarian partners operating in the area. Set up of the light based camp is currently underway.

CCCM Cluster coordination teams have also been deployed to Gorkha and Sindhupalchok to coordinate sectoral response in these locations.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) / Pipeline Support

IOM is expanding its capacity at the Kathmandu international airport in order to receive an increasing amount of shelter/NFIs shipments, store them and quickly release them among humanitarian partners in close coordination with the Shelter Cluster, for onward distribution to affected families.

To date, 4,471 families have benefitted from IOM shelter/NFI kits donated by DFID and USAID, thanks to the support of MedAir, Save the Children, ACTED, People in Need and WFP. The pipeline currently foresees assistance for an additional 5,500 families for the coming days.

IOM is also deploying logistics and shelter/NFI experts to Gorkha and Sindhupalchok in order to ensure that shelter/NFI items can be effectively distributed to affected populations in these locations.

Health

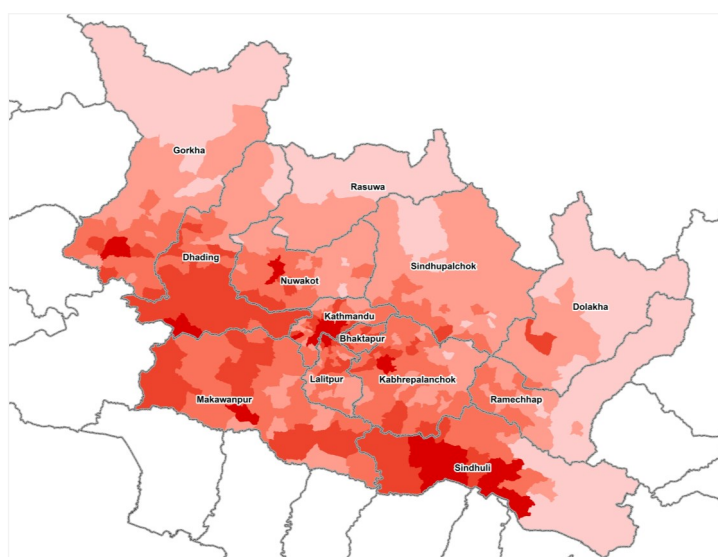
IOM is working in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, WHO and Handicap International to enhance the assisted discharge system for patients with earthquake-related injuries. Some patients are discharged without the necessary follow-up due to congested medical capacity and this has been identified as a critical need by the Ministry of Health and the Health Cluster. Resources are urgently required to scale up this programme. The National Spinal Rehabilitation

Hospital has requested IOM's assistance in setting up safe discharge procedures.

IOM health staff who deployed on 4 May to Gorkha and Sindhupalchok with the DTM teams will also distribute 200 clean delivery kits from UNFPA to pregnant women in the displacement sites.

IOM will provide orientation on psychosocial approaches to teams from the National Mental Health Hospital in line with IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) in emergency settings.

IOM has met with district public health officials to discuss public health initiatives in IDP camps and link them to the cluster system.



Map of affected districts with data on severity index (data source: OCHA)



Destruction in Nuwakot district, near Nuwakot Palace (photo: IOM Nepal)

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