



**World Food
Programme**

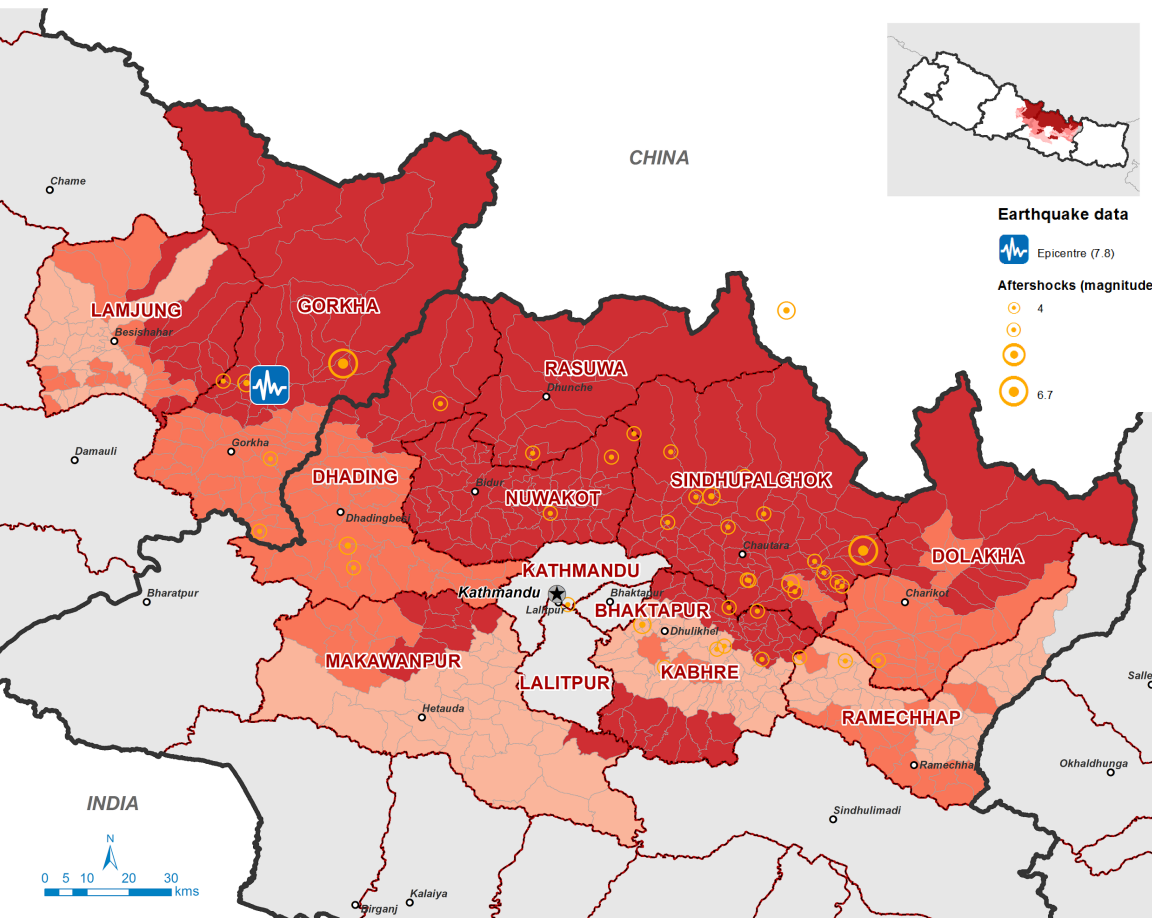
NEPAL

earthquake 2015

1 MAY 2015 - RELEASE 1

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

PRIORITY AREAS



Food needs



Loss of food stocks and closure of markets determine the urgency of food needs:

- Food needs are extremely urgent due to widespread loss of food stocks. Income and livelihood opportunities are limited.
- Households have been able to better recover food stocks from damaged housing and market activity is likely to resume.
- Less widespread damage, better recovery of food stocks, and market activity is starting.

Shelter damage



In rural areas almost all houses are constructed of stone and mud. Brick is used in Kathmandu valley:

- More than 80 percent of houses were destroyed. Stone and mud houses are completely damaged in the mountain areas.
- 50 to 80 percent houses are damaged or destroyed, mostly affecting stone and mud houses.
- Less than 50 percent houses are damaged.

Population in need



General food distribution to affected population

1,000,000



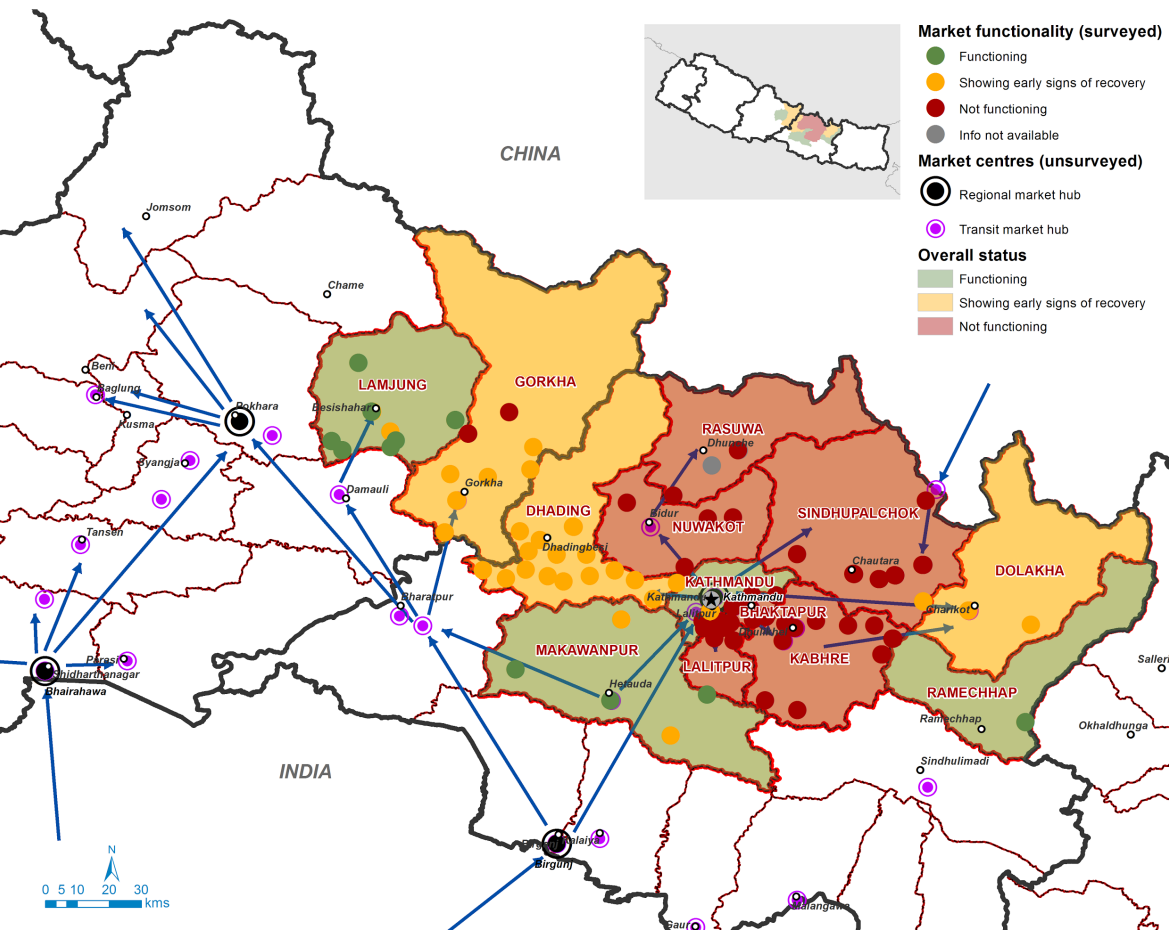
975,000



750,000



MARKET FUNCTIONALITY



Market disruption



Market function has been disrupted in many areas:

91 markets were assessed in 10 districts

50 percent were reported as not functioning, with shops damaged/destroyed, food stocks completely depleted or ruined, or shopkeepers and traders displaced or affected.

40 percent were reported as showing early signs of recovery in some markets. Although these are currently not fully functioning and would be unable to support local demand. With a few shops open but most closed due to fear of aftershocks, structural collapse, security, or depleted stocks.

10 percent were reported as functioning, with shops open, food stocks available, but price increases and some commodities not available.

Road access



Main roads are generally open but landslides and security have limited access in some areas:

In general road access is not a concern, although landslides have blocked transportation in some areas, including Rasuwa DHQ. Many affected areas are however remote without road access even in normal circumstances.

METHODOLOGY



An initial remote 72 hour assessment was conducted by WFP on 25/26 April 2015. The assessment provided first estimates of the affected population requiring assistance based on published USGS shakemaps, population density and housing quality.



Capitalizing on the NeKSAP field capacity, 6 field teams were deployed from 27 to 30 April 2015 visiting 10 of the most affected districts outside of the Kathmandu valley.



The aim was to verify and update the findings from the 72 hour assessment and categorize the severity of the earthquake's impact across Nepal at the VDC level. The assessment captured key information covering the following sectors: displacement and housing; infrastructure and services; WASH; health; and food security, using a short and simple observation checklist (<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nepal/document/observational-checklist>)



In addition to the observation checklist, information obtained via members of the Nepali population submitting via the BBC media was used.



Updates and additional thematic maps will be released over the next week based on availability of new data.

Acknowledgement

Initial field verification to derive priority areas was conducted using the NeKSAP field capacity.

This initial assessment to derive priority areas for humanitarian response has been produced based on NeKSAP field capacity. NeKSAP is the Nepal Government's food security monitoring system supported by WFP and funded by the European Union.



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