

NEPAL

earthquake 2015

4 MAY 2015 | RELEASE 2

KEY FINDINGS AND MAPS



नेपाल खाद्य सुरक्षा अनुगमन प्रणाली
Nepal Khadya Suraksha Anugaman Pranali (NeKSAP)
Nepal Food Security Monitoring System



World Food Programme

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

This report describes the impact of the 2015 earthquake throughout Central and Western Nepal (excluding the three districts of Kathmandu Valley) and provides an analysis to guide initial relief efforts.

The report also provides maps and brief thematic analyses on:

- 1) Food stocks
- 2) Market functionality
- 3) Water sources
- 4) Sanitation
- 5) Health access

The report is designed to serve as a tool to enable stakeholder/expert discussion and derive a common understanding on the current situation.

This report will also inform the second-phase in-depth assessment, expected to occur in mid-May 2015.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Initial field verification to derive priority areas for humanitarian response was conducted using the 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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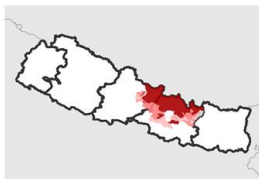
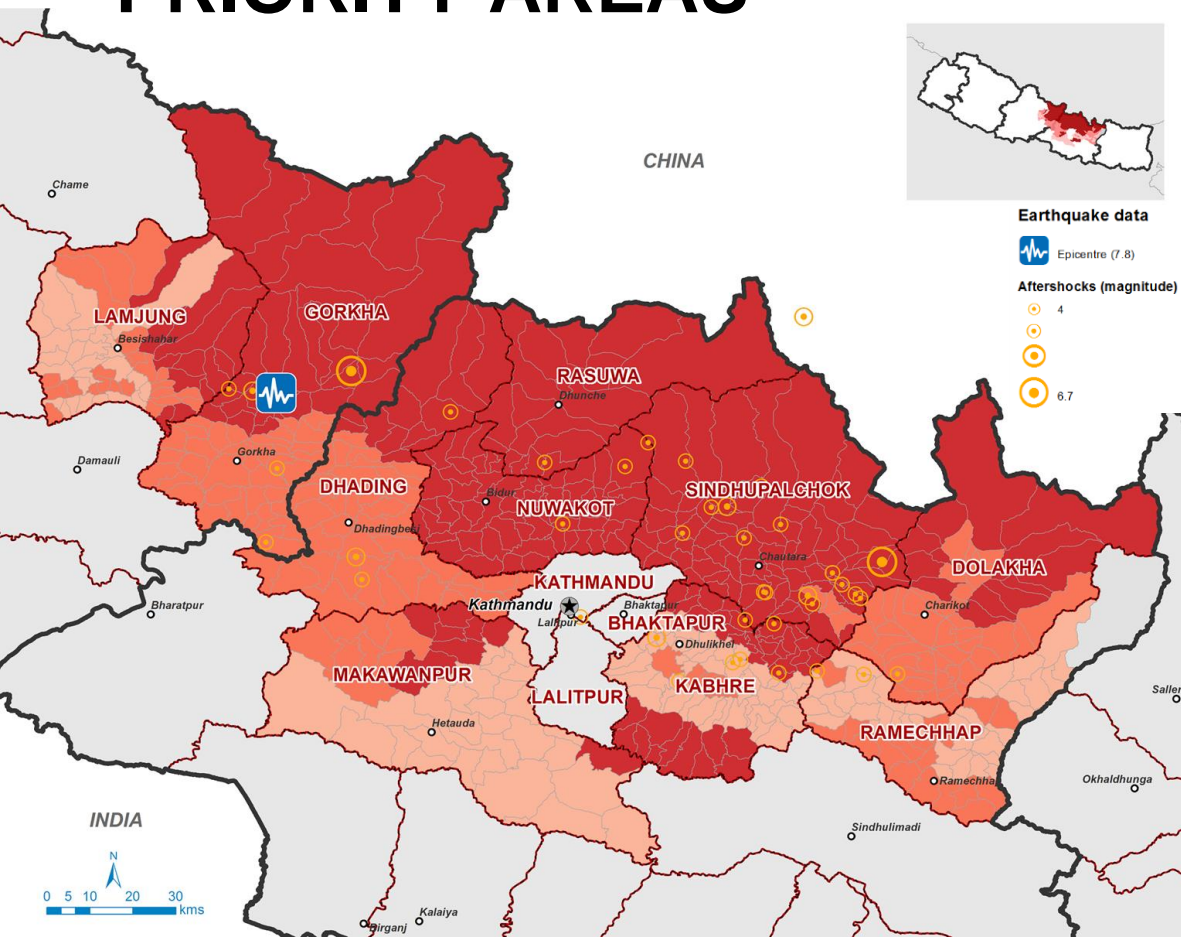


The Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (NeKSAP) is funded by the European Union. The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Commission.

PRIORITY AREAS



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Earthquake data

Epicentre (7.8)

Aftershocks (magnitude)

- 4
- 6.7

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 the 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



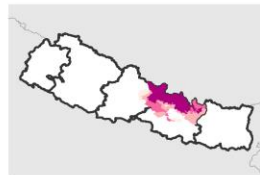
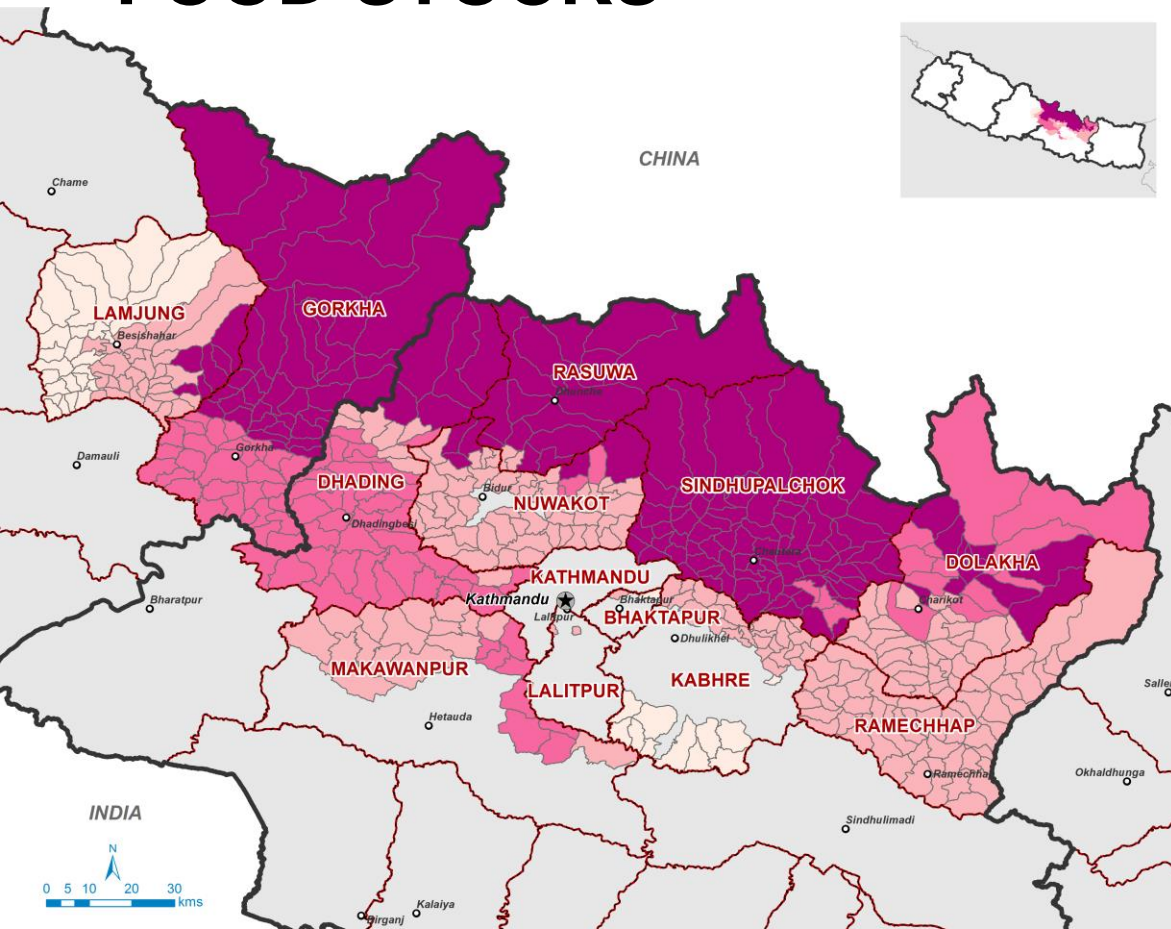
FOOD STOCKS



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Food stocks



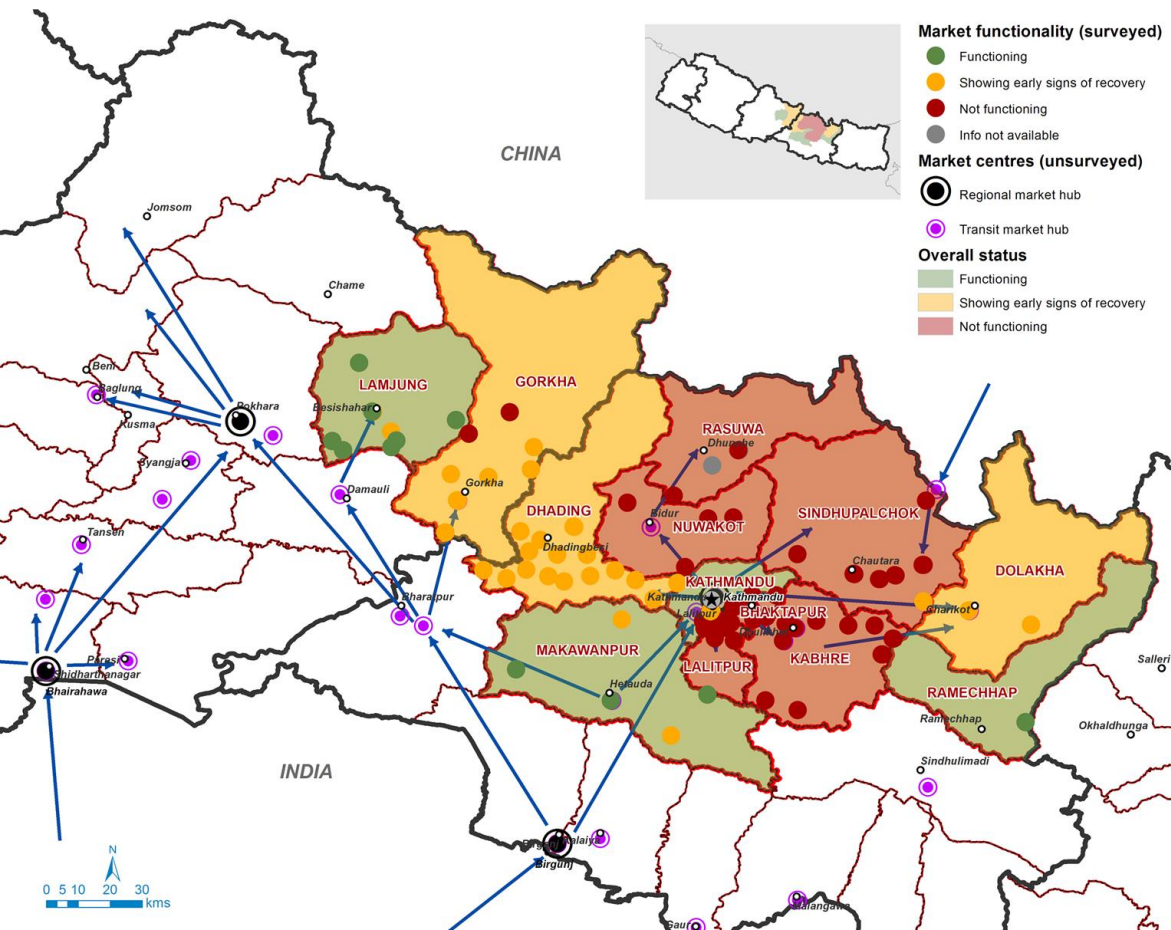
Food stocks have been severely affected in most areas, especially in the mountainous areas near the epicentre of the earthquake.

Food stocks, especially in the hill and mountain areas have been severely affected by the earthquake as houses - which are traditionally used to store food stocks - have been destroyed. Households rely on own production to meet their food requirements as market access is generally quite limited.

Supporting households restore their livelihoods during the next agricultural cycle will be essential.

- Food stocks completely destroyed.
- Food stocks severely affected.
- Food stocks partially affected.
- Food stocks unaffected.
- Limited or no data/Not yet assessed.

MARKET FUNCTIONALITY



Market functionality (surveyed)

- Functioning
- Showing early signs of recovery
- Not functioning
- Info not available

Market centres (unsurveyed)

- Regional market hub
- Transit market hub

Overall status

- Functioning
- Showing early signs of recovery
- Not functioning

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. These markets 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.

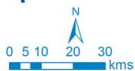
Markets are slowly recovering.
An updated map will be published in Release 3 of this report.

Road access

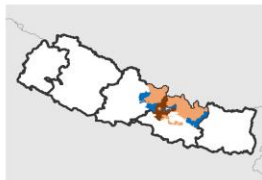
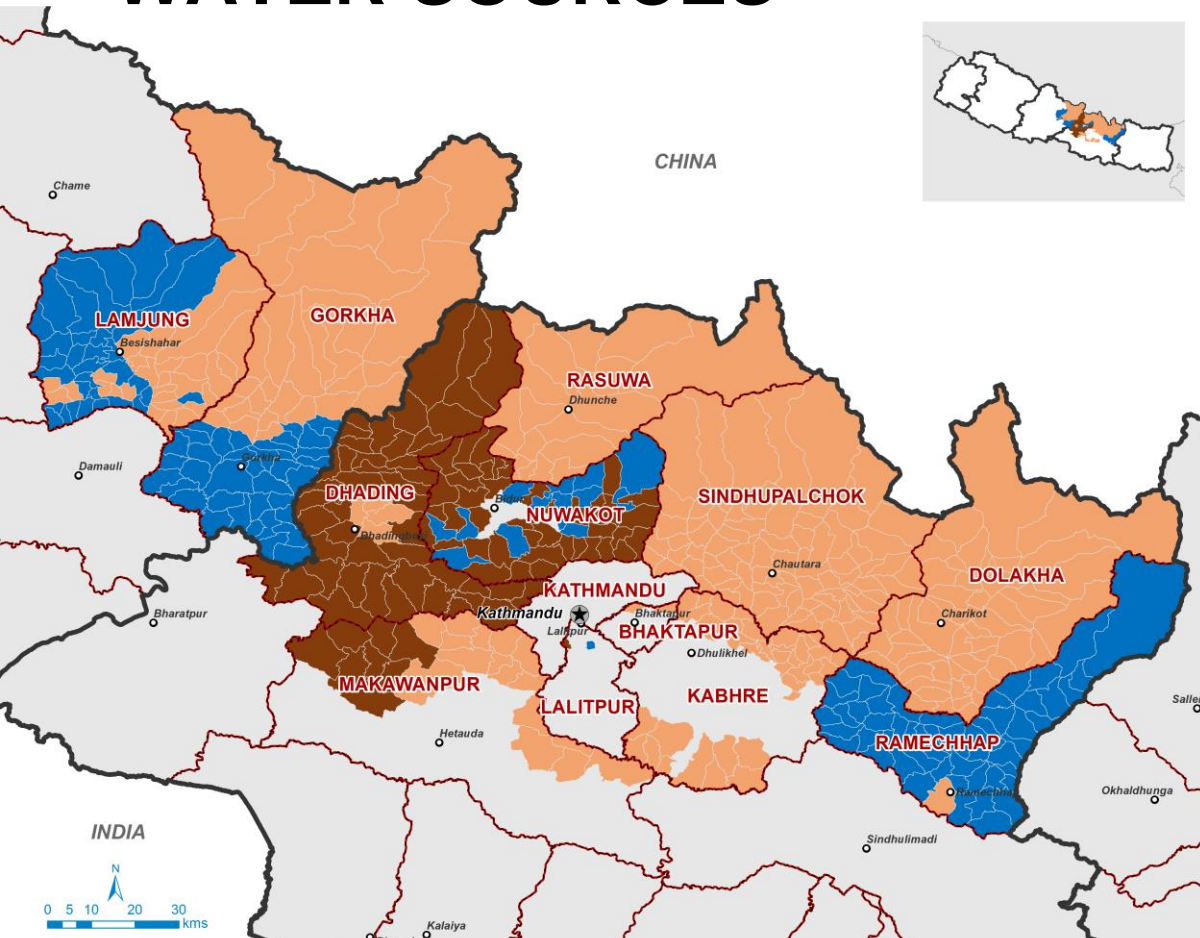


Main roads are generally open but landslides and security have limited access in some areas:

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



WATER SOURCES

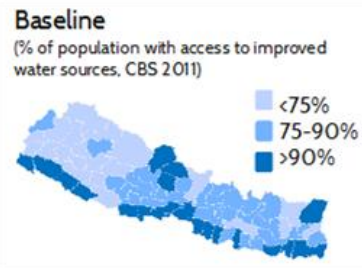


Access to safe drinking water

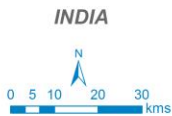


Access to drinking water has been severely disrupted.

Water conditions in the affected areas were inadequate prior to the earthquake, with less than 90% of the population having access to improved water sources (pipes, tubewells, or handpumps). This situation has deteriorated as a result of the earthquake.



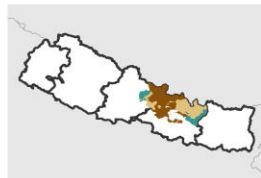
- No safe drinking water sources are available.
- Limited drinking water available.
- Drinking water sources largely uninterrupted.
- Limited or no data/Not yet assessed.



SANITATION



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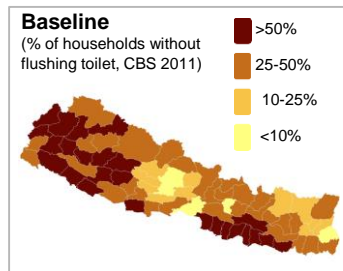


Sanitation

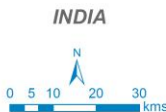


The sanitation situation has significantly deteriorated, with most toilets not functioning.

Precarious sanitation conditions (with between 25 and 50% of the population lacking flushing toilets during normal circumstances) have deteriorated as a result of the earthquake. Communities report a lack of functioning toilet facilities. Increasing practice of open defecation could increase the risk of contracting infectious diseases, which would in turn have detrimental effects on nutrition and health.



- No toilet facilities available.
- Limited toilet facilities.
- Most toilet facilities are unaffected.
- Limited or no data/Not yet assessed.



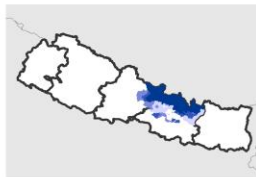
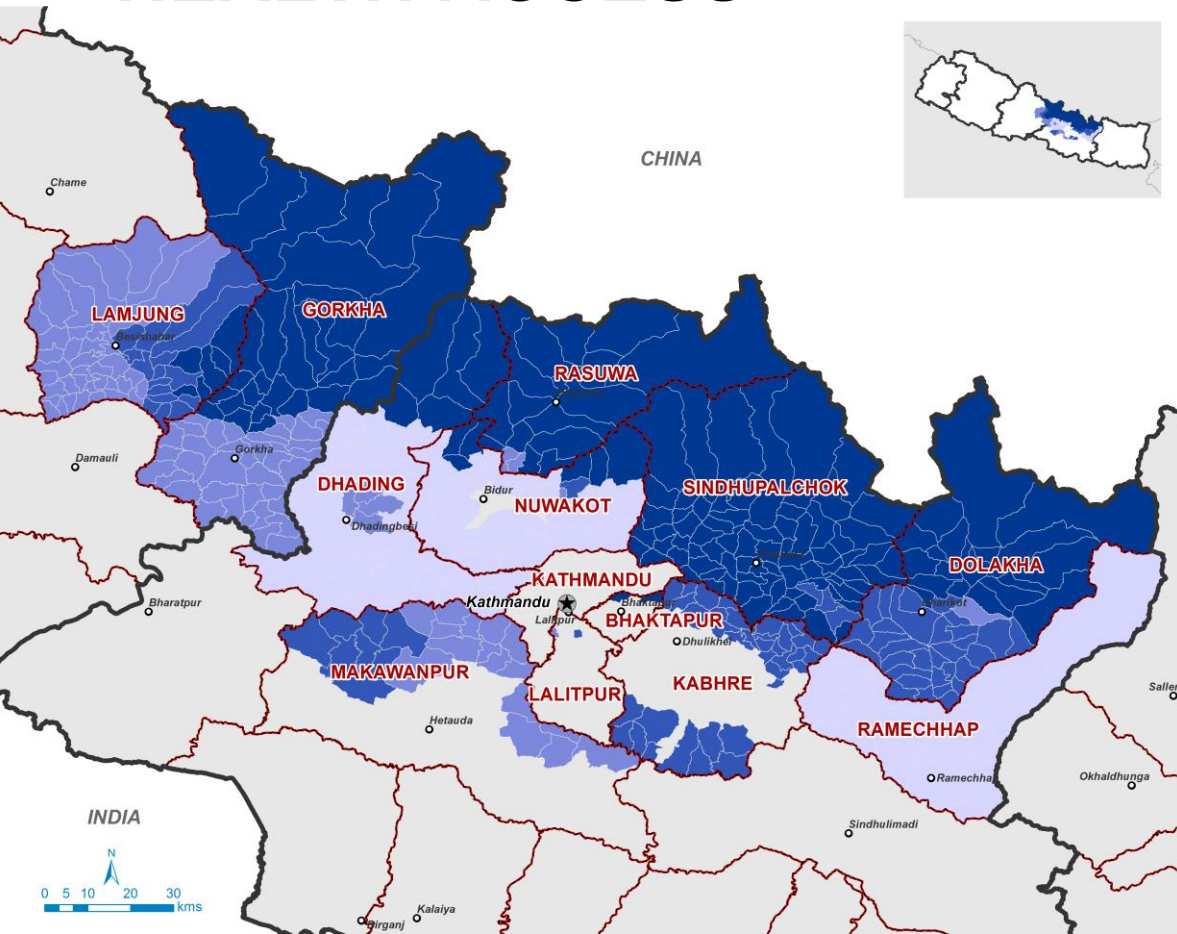
HEALTH ACCESS



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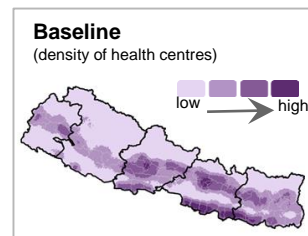


Health services



Access to health services has been affected in several areas. There are serious concerns about congestion in hospitals.

Several of the areas affected by the 2015 earthquake have limited access to health centres under normal circumstances. Destruction of critical infrastructure has exacerbated this problem. As a result, many injuries remained untreated in the initial days following the earthquake.



However, as electricity and medical supplies become available over the coming days, it is expected that the situation will improve significantly.

- Hospitals and other health services are mostly inaccessible. Injuries resulting from earthquake trauma are largely untreated.
- Hospitals and other health services are constrained. Some injuries resulting from earthquake trauma are untreated.
- Access to health services is difficult due to road blockages or lack of space.
- Minimal damage to hospitals and clinics.
- Limited or no data/Not yet assessed.

METHOD



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 visiting 10 of the most affected districts outside of the Kathmandu Valley. Bhaktapur and Lalitpur were also assessed but results are not shown in this report as the focus of this assessment is on districts outside the Kathmandu Valley, as instructed by the Government of Nepal and the Food Security Cluster. Updates received until 2 May have been incorporated in the report .



The aim was to verify and update the findings from the 72 hour assessment through direct observation (where possible) and district-level stakeholder consultation, 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](#). Population in need is calculated by taking the entire population (2015 projected estimates from 2011 Census) living in the priority areas.



In addition to the observation checklist, information obtained via members of the Nepali population submitting via the BBC media was used (see Annex 1).



Updates will be released over the next days based on availability of new data.

ANNEX I: USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA



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Perception of damage	Most common response (at district level)
■ Extremely damaged	■ Extremely damaged
■ Highly damaged	■ Highly damaged
■ Moderately damaged	■ Moderately damaged
■ Low damage	■ Low damage

Validation



Information gathered from social media outlets was used to validate the findings of the rapid assessment.

Members of the public were asked to rank damage to housing and property on a scale of 1-4 with 1 being the most impacted (all buildings destroyed) for respective VDCs. Over 300 responses were recorded between April 26 and May 3 through the BBC Nepali Service.

The most common response by district is also shown.

The results of this survey have been used to corroborate the findings of the rapid assessment.