

HIGHLIGHTS

- Government line ministries and partners continue to respond to unmet humanitarian needs of 2.8 million earthquake-affected people.
- Start of monsoon season limit access and delay ongoing relief operations.
- Traditional Nepali methods used to deliver goods to remote mountainous villages.

FIGURES

Estimated number of people in need of humanitarian assistance	2.8 million
Most-affected districts	14
No. of houses destroyed	598,401
No. of houses damaged	283,585
No. of confirmed deaths	8,844

Source: Nepal Flash Appeal; National Emergency Operation Center, Nepal Ministry of Home Affairs (as of 28 June)

FUNDING

422 million
requested (US\$)

39% funded

Source: Financial Tracking Service (as of 30 June)



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Two months after the earthquake

Government line ministries continue to lead sectoral response

Following the 25 April earthquake, the Government of Nepal (GoN) immediately activated the National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) in line with the [National Disaster Response Framework](#). The Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee convened its emergency meeting in NEOC within two hours. The Cabinet shortly declared an emergency in 14 highly affected districts and appealed for international humanitarian assistance.

Through the Central Command Post established within the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government mobilised 66,069 Nepal Army personnel, 41,776 from the Nepal Police, 24,775 from the Armed Police Force and 22,500 civil servants in the field for rescue operations, relief distribution and data collection. A total of 7,606 people were evacuated by 4,299 Nepal Army flights and private sector helicopters. Under the guidance of NEOC, the Multinational Military Coordination Center and On-Site Operations Coordination Centre coordinated the mobilisation of a total of 4,521 search and rescue personnel from 34 different countries.

Further, the authorities coordinated the distribution of food and non-food items and facilitated the provision of health services free-of-charge to thousands of survivors with the support of humanitarian actors.

On 25 June, the GoN convened the International Conference on Nepal's Reconstruction, which was informed by the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment. Donors pledged around US\$4.4 billion for recovery and reconstruction.

Eleven clusters led by line ministries and supported by humanitarian partners continue to oversee the sectoral response to the earthquake at the national and district levels.

The earthquake-affected people have demonstrated remarkable resilience in the face of two devastating earthquakes. Building on the partnerships that marked the initial response, the humanitarian actors will continue to work in support of the Government to maintain the momentum of the humanitarian operation for the most vulnerable people affected by this disaster.



Mr. Baburam Bhandari, Chief of the National Emergency Operations Center

"The Government swiftly mobilised all its agencies. We collectively responded to this humanitarian crisis with unmatched dedication by civil servants, importantly the security forces, volunteers, youths, the United Nations and partners and the affected people themselves."

Monsoon rains limit access and delay ongoing relief operations.

Start of monsoon constrain relief operations

Some 10,000 people in Gorkha are at risk of monsoon-induced hazards

As of 28 June, NEOC reported 598,401 houses have been destroyed and 283,585 damaged – this includes additional damage caused by the 25 April and 12 May earthquakes. NEOC also confirmed a total of 8,844 deaths (4,894 female; 3,944 male; and six remain unidentified).

While Government-led recovery activities are scaling up, an estimated 2.8 million people still require vital humanitarian assistance – many are located in remote mountainous areas which are difficult to access. Provision of shelter, food, basic medical care, sanitation and hygiene and protection are urgent priorities particularly with the start of heavy monsoon rains.

In Gorkha District, communities near the epicentre of the 25 April earthquake are exposed to heightened risk to natural hazards as in many other mountainous areas in the earthquake-affected

districts. According to analysis conducted by district authorities and landslide reports collected during a joint assessment with humanitarian agencies in the northern Village Development Committees (VDCs), an estimated 2,550 households (about 10,000 people) will be exposed to monsoon-induced landslides, mudslides, rock falls and floods. These highly vulnerable families are located across 25 settlements in 12 VDCs. The risk of landslides is particularly high in Gumda and Lapu.

Ongoing relief operations have already been delayed due to landslides. In Chumchet and Chekampar, community trails are impassable and the only way to reach villages in these VDCs is by air. However, unfavourable weather conditions have limited helicopter airlifts. On 26 June, a landslide near Kasigaun impacted aid distribution and required evacuation of humanitarian staff. The following day, another landslide in Kerauja swept away damaged homes and temporary shelters forcing people to once again relocate.

Local authorities have pre-positioned relief supplies and are being supported by humanitarian partners to mobilise additional resources.

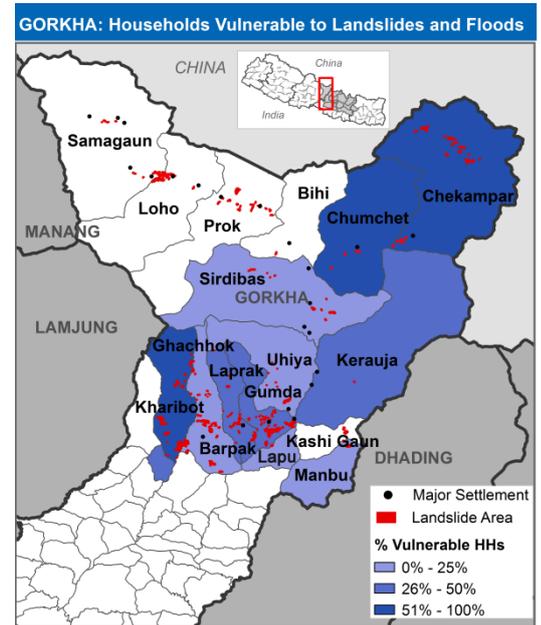
Heavy rains and landslides have also limited access and delayed relief distributions in Dhading, Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha districts.

Delivering aid to remote communities

Nepali porters transport relief goods to mountain villages

To ensure that earthquake-affected communities receive critical assistance, a common logistics supply chain continue to be established using traditional methods to deliver goods to remote villages in high altitude areas inaccessible by helicopters.

As of 18 June, the Logistics Cluster reported that 115 metric tons of food and 3.9 metric tons of non-food items have been dispatched through Nepali porters each carrying up to 30 kg of supplies and pack animals carrying 60 kg. Distributions of relief items is ongoing in Gorkha and Dolakha districts.



Sources: ICIMOD, DRRPC-Gorkha, Nepal Survey Department, OCHA

Nepali porters deliver food and non-food items to remote communities in Gorkha and Dolakha districts.

Community trail assessments and rehabilitation are also being conducted in Gorkha, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Dhading and Rasuwa districts supported by mountaineering associations, the Nepal Army and the Armed Police Force to open up additional access routes. In collaboration with the Nepal trekking and mountaineering communities, the Logistics Cluster is aiming to mobilise up to 20,000 porters to support the ongoing relief efforts.



Credit: Fenom Creative. Gorkha District – Porters and pack animals carrying relief items to remote villages of Gorkha

Humanitarian partners provide emergency education to remote schools

Assessments indicate that over 35,000 classrooms have been destroyed directly affecting more than 1 million children. As of 26 June, the Education Cluster has established 1,363 Temporary Learning Centres serving 136,300 children.

In Sirdibas Village Development Committee (VDC) in Gorkha District, the Budda Ma Vi School, the only secondary school for seven VDCs in the area, was destroyed by the 25 April earthquake. The school serves 450 day students and 140 residential learners. The VDC is extremely hard to access due to the terrain and landslides, with only helicopters able to transport supplies.

On 22 June, the Education and Logistics clusters delivered emergency education materials, provided by the Government and humanitarian partners, to Budda Ma Vi. Supplies included Early Childhood and Development kits and tarpaulins to construct temporary classrooms, blankets, textbooks and tents for the residential students. The school reopened the day the supplies were delivered and children have returned to their classes.



Credit: Save the Children. Baguwa VDC, Gorkha (22 June) – Children studying in a Temporary Learning Centre

In other parts of Gorkha, classes have resumed providing children with physical and psychosocial protection to facilitate return to normalcy. Delivery of emergency education supplies for other hard-to-reach schools in Dhading, Dolakha, Rasuwa, Sindhupalchok and Nuwakot is ongoing.

Protection and community feedback

Prevention and response to child trafficking

According to pre-earthquake data, nearly 12,000 women and children are trafficked out of Nepal every year. In the current less secure environment, the risk of trafficking increases. Children separated from their families, either as a direct result of the earthquakes or because increased economic hardship means families feel they can no longer care for their children, are particularly vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation.

To prevent separation of children from their families and mitigate the risk of trafficking and other forms of exploitation, Government Ministries, the Nepal Police supported by the Child Protection sub-cluster have intensified anti-trafficking efforts. The Department of Immigration issued circular instructing border officials to verify legal documentation for all children at border crossings, 84 border patrols and checkpoints across the country have been reinforced and an anti-trafficking network, including trained police, immigration officials and community-based organizations has been established.

Measures established by the Government and humanitarian partners prevent 509 cases of child and women trafficking.

Additional measures include: creation of a mechanism to identify and support vulnerable families; the establishment of safe community-run child friendly spaces in the earthquake-affected districts; and deployment of 116 social workers to the District Child Welfare Boards. Awareness-raising efforts include the distribution of 40,000 flyers on preservation of family unity and prevention of child trafficking to police, temporary settlement sites, and child protection organizations as well as sensitization of 25 aviation companies, 40 volunteer agencies, and the tourism sector of the need for vigilance to prevent child trafficking.



Credit: C. Karki / UNICEF. Bandeu, Sindhupalchowk District – NGO volunteer checks bus to identify potentially separated children from families

As a result of these and other anti-trafficking measures, it is reported by partners that 509 women and children have been prevented from being trafficked across the border or internally, to illegal care homes, since the 25 April earthquake. Ongoing vigilance and intensified efforts to combat child trafficking remain critically important and a collective responsibility.

National volunteers support inter-agency common feedback system

To ensure two-way communication between affected communities and humanitarian responders, the Communicating with Communities Working Group and the [Inter-Agency Common Feedback Project](#) for the Nepal earthquake was established to develop common messages and to ensure that communities are able to access information on the response in Nepali, make informed decisions and provide feedback to support response planning.

Critical to the feedback system are partnerships with the local media and national volunteers. From 15 to 19 June, a train-the-trainer programme was conducted for the Nepal Scouts and volunteers from the Nepal Red Cross Society and Mobile Citizen Help Desks in several key areas including: consulting with communities; promotion of community participation; psychological first aid; child protection; gender equality; gender-based violence sensitisation; and shelter reconstruction promotion. After the programme, the scouts committed to return to their districts and provide similar training, increasing the reach of the Common Feedback Project into supporting thousands of youth volunteers and community mobilisers.

Supporting early recovery efforts

Restoring Nepali heritage and livelihood through debris management

With the destruction of over half million houses, an estimated 40 million cubic metres of debris need to be managed. Key infrastructure including schools, health facilities, access roads, temples and heritage sites has been damaged or destroyed. The destruction of heritage sites is an invaluable loss to the living Nepali cultures and to a country relying heavily on tourism as a source of livelihood.

At the Swayambhunath temple in Kathmandu – a World Heritage Site, teams supported by the Early Recovery cluster are working hand in hand with the Buddhacharya family, a community of priests, living within the sacred site, to manage the debris and salvage the relics and sacred structures. Swayambhunath, also known as the Monkey Temple, is believed to be one of the world's oldest Buddhist stupas and is an important pilgrimage destination and site of religious significance.

At Swayambhunath, the central stupa only suffered slight damage, but religious monuments and relics as well as the surrounding houses and shops situated inside the temple premises have been severely damaged.

Early recovery and debris management activities support restoration of Nepali cultural heritage and livelihood.

The Buddhacharya family and their ancestors have been living in Swayambhunath for over 1,600 years. The 200 family members are now displaced but staying close to the stupa. Amrit, a member of the family, lost his shop and income. He shows a 300 year old fresco that he is trying to rescue with the help of family members and from international volunteers.

The Buddhacharya family is as much a part of the heritage as their dwellings are an essential part of the Swayambhunath. To help them save their heritage will ensure that Swayambhunath will remain a holy site for worshippers and contribute to restoring tourism and support the longer term reconstruction efforts.



Kathmandu – Amrit outside the severely damaged Shantipur Shrine.

Funding

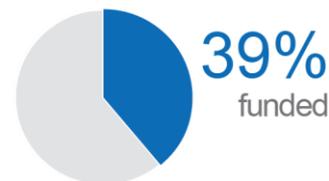
\$258 million required to continue to provide vital humanitarian assistance

As of 30 June, the Nepal Flash Appeal launched by the Humanitarian Country Team on 28 April and revised on 29 May seeking \$422 million to provide to 2.8 million people in need of humanitarian assistance is 39 per cent funded. A total of \$164.4 million have been contributed against the appeal. The appeal remains significantly underfunded for a natural disaster of this magnitude. Additional support is urgently needed for humanitarian agencies to continue to provide critical assistance until the end of September.

Flash appeal funding

\$422 million required

\$164.4 million received



In Brief

Chair of IASC Emergency Directors Group visits Nepal

From 28 June to 1 July, the Director of Operations for the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and Chair of the [Inter-Agency-Standing Committee Emergency Directors Group](#), Mr. John Ging, visited Nepal to take stock of the ongoing emergency relief operations and gain a first-hand account of the plight of the earthquake-affected people. Mr. Ging met with the affected communities, government authorities, the diplomatic community and humanitarian responders. The visit highlighted the need to ensure that humanitarian aid continues to reach people in need especially with the start of the monsoon season and to ensure streamlined administrative procedures to facilitate quick distribution of incoming relief goods

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