



This report is produced by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in collaboration with the Office of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 29 May to 3 June 2015. This is the final Situation Report on the Nepal earthquake unless unforeseen developments occur. For more information, visit (<http://drportal.gov.np>) and (<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nepal>) or contact the cluster coordinators listed under the Humanitarian Response section.

Highlights

- As of 3 June, the Government of Nepal confirmed over 500,000 houses were destroyed and 8,700 people killed by the earthquakes.
- About two weeks remain until monsoon rains begin to significantly affect ongoing relief operations.
- Humanitarian partners revised the Nepal Flash Appeal extending the implementation period from three to five months to ensure linkage with the Government's recovery programme. There is no increase in the overall estimated funding requirement.
- On 2 June, a helicopter carrying four medical aid workers crashed in Sindhupalchowk District.

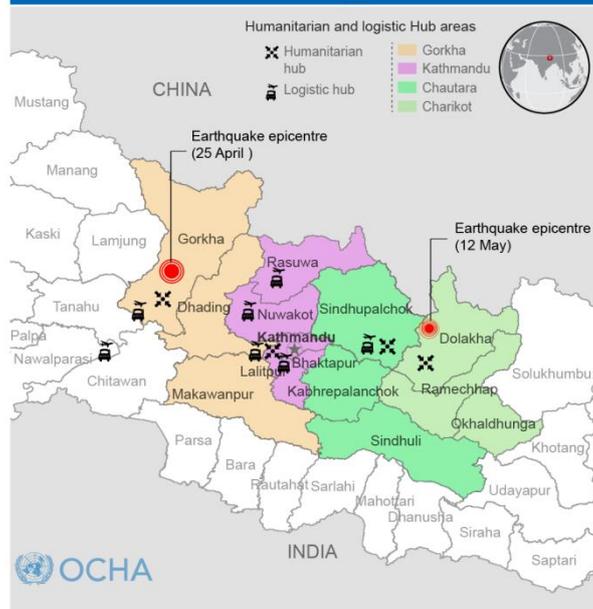
2.8 million
people in need of humanitarian assistance

864,000
people in hard to reach areas need immediate assistance

8,702
deaths

Source: Nepal Earthquake Revised Flash Appeal; Nepal Ministry of Home Affairs

NEPAL: Coordination and logistic hubs



Map sources: Logistic cluster website (as of 22 May 2015), OCHA (as of 2 June 2015). The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on 3 June 2015

Situation Overview

As of 3 June (11:30, UTC+5:45), the Government reported a total of 505,745 houses destroyed and 279,330 damaged by the 7.8 magnitude earthquake on 25 April and the 7.3 quake on 12 May. The earthquakes killed 8,702 people (4,801 female; 3,899 male; 2 bodies remain unidentified) and injured thousands of people.

An estimated 2.8 million people are still in need of humanitarian assistance. Reaching some 864,000 people in hard to reach areas who have lost their homes and live below the poverty line is a priority. With the impending monsoon rains expected to further isolate remote villages, district authorities and humanitarian partners continue to prioritize distribution of shelter materials in the northern-most Village Development Committees (VDCs).

To date, some 762,000 people have received emergency shelter and non-food items (or about 40 per cent of the Shelter Cluster targets; refer to the [Humanitarian Dashboard](#) for a visual overview of progress towards meeting needs across other clusters).

On 29 May, the Humanitarian Country Team [revised the Nepal Flash Appeal](#) seeking \$422 million to ensure that life-saving assistance continue to reach people affected by the earthquakes.

The appeal duration was extended from three to five months to take into account the effects of the monsoon on the emergency phase and to ensure linkage with the recovery and rehabilitation programme of the Government of Nepal.

Partners are concerned that there may not be sufficient capacity in Gorkha District to distribute all relief items before the monsoon, particularly into those areas accessible only by helicopters.

On 2 June, a helicopter delivering humanitarian relief and carrying four medical aid workers crashed in Sindhupalchowk District. This is the second air incident since the beginning of the relief operations.

+ For more information, see "background on the crisis" at the end of the report

There is limited fuel supply in Sindupalchowk. Local authorities have requested support for additional fuel. Airlift capacity in the district will also be reduced with the departure of multinational security forces.

With reports received of possible relocation of villages and continuing internal migration as a result of the earthquake and potentially by the monsoon, humanitarian partners have expressed the need to ensure that protection monitoring mechanisms are in place. Temporary relocation and encampment is the least preferred option and should only be considered if it is necessary for immediate life-saving purposes.

A Post Disaster Needs Assessment is ongoing supported by the European Union, the United Nations and the World Bank. The Government of Nepal will convene a donors conference on post-earthquake reconstruction and rehabilitation in Kathmandu around the end of June.

Funding

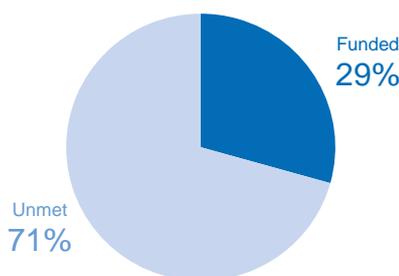
As of 3 June (15:00, UTC+5:45), a total of \$123.4 million, including \$15 million from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund, was reported in the [Financial Tracking Service](#) against the \$422 million revised Nepal Flash Appeal.

An additional \$298.2 million is urgently required to provide humanitarian assistance to millions of people affected by the earthquake and to strengthen their resilience during the monsoon season.

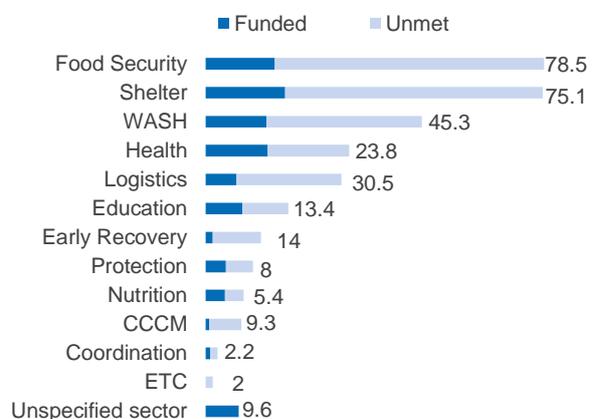
A total of \$182.9 million have been contributed outside of the appeal for the Nepal earthquake response.

Nepal Earthquake Flash Appeal Revision

US\$422 million revised requirement



Funding by cluster (in million US\$)



All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: fts@un.org

Humanitarian Response



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Contact Information: Suphana Soponpanich (ssophonpanich@iom.int)

Needs:

- As the monsoon approaches, site improvement particularly drainage, is vital.
- While some private entities have stepped up to manage spontaneous sites, additional capacity on site management is required to support active sites.
- Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) data is available at: <http://www.tinyurl.com/NepalDTM>

Response:

- The second round of the DTM focusing on sites hosting over 50 families is ongoing. Assessment of Kathmandu Valley sites has been completed.
- Intention survey and site planning assessment are all due to be launched this week.
- Preparatory work on the Tudikhel transit site in Chautara is ongoing.
- The Cluster is carrying out identification of potential sites for temporary use, assessments of site conditions, and recommendations of required engineering measures required to make the land suitable for habitation.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Additional site management capacity is required.
- Gaps in district level coordination and response as partners requires additional funding to scale up

- Land suitability assessments are yet to start in 10 of the 14 priority districts. Additional engineering capacity is required.



Early Recovery

Contact Information: Dennis Curry (coord.ktm@earlyrecoverycluster.org)

Needs:

- Ensuring safe demolition and debris management in both urban and rural areas continue to be priorities prior to the monsoon.
- In Sindhupalchowk, more than 24 rural road segments are recommended for debris removal and maintenance by the District Development Committee (road side landslides have caused challenges for transportation and relief distribution).

Response:

- In Sindhupalchowk, 551 houses were assessed and safe disaster waste removal has commenced through the cash-for-work programme (4,250 local workers are targeted to benefit through programme).
- Demolition of destroyed houses and debris clearance at Swoyambunath, a world heritage site is being conducted by five debris clearance teams.
- In Saankhu village, 60 volunteers have been trained on health and safety for debris management.

Gaps & Constraints:

- In Gorkha, there are no partners to conduct road access planning.
- The common guidelines for cash-for-work activities in Early Recovery are still awaiting approval by the Government.
- Consolidated guidance and access to tools and machineries for demolition and debris management of urban houses is required.

4,250

local workers to benefit from cash-for-work for debris management



Education

Contact Information: Marian Hodgkin (nepal.edu@humanitarianresponse.info)

Needs:

- Nearly 36,107 classrooms have been destroyed or damaged beyond use impacting 1 million children.
- An additional 16,883 classrooms have been partially damaged. A total of 7,800 schools still need to be structurally assessed to designate the buildings safe or unsafe.

Response:

- The Cluster established 100 temporary learning centres in the last week, with a total of 235 now operating in 16 districts serving over 23,500 earthquake affected children.
- 1,726 schools have been structurally assessed by Cluster partners (3,162 blocks have been given a green flag marking them as safe for use, while 2,031 have been given a red flag meaning they cannot be used).
- The Cluster's Back to School Campaign was launched and many schools resumed on 31 May. Messages relating to the importance of education-in-emergencies, school safety and psychosocial support have been shared on local FM in 14 districts and special editions of educational newspapers have been distributed.
- A Teacher Activity Book has been developed by the Cluster and government partners, including guidance on managing the return to school, providing structured activities that teachers can use to ensure children's safety and support learners who have experienced acute stress.

235

temporary learning centres operational in 16 districts



Emergency Telecommunications

Contact Information: Alf Ellefsen (nepal.etc@wfp.org)

Response:

- Over 1,000 humanitarian responders from more than 140 organizations are now using internet services provided by the cluster to support their operations.
- The Cluster is providing shared internet services for the response community at 14 sites across the three common operating areas of Gorkha, Chautara and Charikot.

Constraints:

- As the monsoon season approaches, accessibility to ETC sites may be impacted.



Food Security

Contact Information: Elena Rovaris (elena.rovaris@wfp.org)

Needs:

- Food security is worrying in remote mountain areas, where close to 70 per cent of households have poor or borderline food consumption, and close to half have poor diet diversity.
- Approximately 236,000 farming households are estimated to be affected in the six districts most affected by the earthquake Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Dhading, Gorkha, Rasuwa and Dolakha.

1.9 million
10-day food rations
distributed in 7 districts

Response:

- Within the reporting period, the Cluster distributed approximately 202.99 metric tons (MT) of food to nearly 129,240 beneficiaries living in seven districts (Gorkha, Dhading, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Sindhupalchowk, Kavre, and Dolakha).
- As of 2 June, the cluster has distributed 10-day food rations to over 1.9 million people in seven of the hardest hit districts. In addition, the Cluster was able to reach 571,445 people with mixed rations.
- 31,000 bags of rice, 16 000 grain storage sacks and 12 650 packages of animal feed has been distributed to farmers in six districts (Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Dhading, Gorkha, Rasuwa and Dolakha) and seeds and livelihood inputs have been distributed to more than 8,000 households across the Kathmandu Valley and Dhading.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Accessibility continues to remain difficult, with many areas accessible only via helicopter or on foot. It is anticipated that access will significantly worsen over the coming weeks with the start of the monsoon season.



Health

Contact Information: Dr. Edwin Salvador (salvadore@who.int)

Needs:

- There is a need to restore disrupted primary health care services, rehabilitation support to the patients who are discharged from the hospital and preparation for the monsoon.
- As per the Health Emergency Operation Center, 1,000 to 1,500 injured have on-going nursing and rehabilitation needs (70 per cent of those injured requiring longer term rehabilitation support are related to fractures; there are a high number of patients with spinal fracture or spinal cord injury).

Response:

- To restore primary health care services, the Cluster has finalized the deployment of 50 Medical Camp Kits (MCKs) in 14 districts. The MCKs will have provisions for male and female wards, as well as staff and consultation rooms. They will be solar-powered, and will have water and sanitation kits as well as facilities and supplies necessary to ensure reproductive health. Four of the kits have already been delivered in Dharaka, Gajauri, Sindhupalchok and Barabhis.
- The Health and WASH clusters jointly developed a contingency plan for flood and landslides to ensure the timely preparation for the response during the monsoon season.
- Partners have prepositioned medical supplies for three months in 13 hard to reach northern VDCs in Dolakha.
- The Cluster established 15 shelter homes for pregnant women, postnatal mothers, their newborn and children under age-5.
- 2,900 long-lasting insecticide-treated nets were dispatched to Sindhupalchok.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There continues to be weak rehabilitation referral mechanisms from the tertiary level hospitals in Kathmandu Valley.
- There is concern about the risk of outbreaks of communicable diseases and acute respiratory infections, in areas of overcrowding and where WASH systems have been disrupted particularly with the monsoon approaching.



Logistics

Contact Information: Franck Aynes (franck.aynes@wfp.org)

Response:

- The UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) has three Mikhail Mil (Mi8) helicopters to provide airlift to inaccessible areas and two AS350 helicopters for assessments and passenger flights.

- UNHAS has flown a total of 478 sorties to 70 different destinations, transporting 733 passengers and 271 MT of humanitarian cargo.
- Pilot trails have been taking place using both mules and porters to transport relief goods into remote mountain areas.
- Post-earthquake assessments of the main trekking trails are being conducted. Rehabilitation is underway to ensure safe passage for porters and local communities and to reopen market access. Clearing and repairs will be carried out under the cluster, with workers designated by the local wards.
- To date, the cluster has facilitated a total of 4,623 MT of humanitarian cargo on behalf of 95 different humanitarian organizations.

Constraints:

- For goods to clear customs it is necessary for the Chief District Office of the district where they will be distributed to provide a letter of release. Humanitarian partners should ensure that proper documentation is processed ahead of time to avoid delays.
- The limited amount of storage in certain districts means that often goods are first stored in or around Kathmandu. This is likely to complicate the inflow of relief goods and potentially cause congestion.



Nutrition

Contact Information: Mohammad Faisal (mfaisal@unicef.org)

Needs:

- Ensuring access to programmes that treat and prevent acute malnutrition as well as micronutrient deficiencies, including with supporting mothers and families with optimal infant and young child feeding practices is needed.

Response:

- About 1,400 group counseling sessions on optimal child feeding were conducted reaching over 18,000 mothers in 14 districts.
- To date, 13,245 children have been screened using Mid-Upper Arm Circumference. Children identified as acutely malnourished are being referred to 33 out-patient therapeutic programmes across 14 districts.
- Around 13,000 children have received micronutrient powders.



Protection

Contact Information: Karin Elisabet Ulin (protectioncluster2015@googlegroups.com)

Needs:

- The police in Kamri district reported that there is an increase in petty crimes by children in the temporary sites. There is a need to increase services to youth and children as well as strengthen the social services to both prevent and respond to similar cases.

Response:

- The Cluster is working with the Nepal police to strengthen the trafficking response and specific concerns related to children and women, such as violence, exploitation and abuse.
- Women and children officers and district child welfare offices in the 14 districts have received support in the outreach programs, including technical support. This will enable them to be expand the support to remote affected areas.
- The Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB) is planning to establish IM desks at the district level to manage data on child protection and in particular on unaccompanied and separated children.
- In Sindhuli, under the leadership of the Women and Children Office, the Cluster distributed dignity kits and blankets to pregnant and lactating women. During the distribution, the women were provided with orientation on gender-based violence.



Shelter

Contact Information: Victoria Bannon (coord1.nepal@sheltercluster.org)

Needs:

- According to the Government's latest figures, 505,745 houses were destroyed and 279,330 damaged by the earthquakes.
- The Cluster target is to support 350,00 families with emergency shelter and NFIs (about 700,000 tarps) and support 125,000 families with self-recovery support such as the provision of corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets or cash distributions as well as training and technical assistance to ensure durable sheltering and longer term resilience.

262,300+
tarpaulins distributed

Response:

- To date, 75 cluster partners have distributed a total of 262,396 tarps, 54,109 household kits and 83,062 blankets (130,131 tarps, 54,101 household kits and 17,325 blankets are in the pipeline).
- Technical working groups have been developing information, education and communication materials and key messages around temporary shelters and “build back better” approaches as well as developing technical guidelines to ensure consistency in shelter approaches.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Some communities in mountainous villages have not been reached and distribution of shelter to these areas should be prioritised.
- Some agencies continue to face challenges with importing shelter items, including CGI, as well as challenges of restrictions on shelter activities in some districts.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

Contact Information: Richard Luff (richardluff06@googlemail.com) and Anu Gautam (apgautam@unicef.org)

Needs:

- The Cluster is targeting 1.1 million people with emergency water services and more than 1 million people with emergency latrines and toilets. Additionally, more than 3 million people (546,966 HHs) will be reached with hygiene assistance.

560,000+
people received
hygiene kits

Response:

- To date, the Cluster has responded to 1,028,840 people with emergency water (including distribution of water kit and containers and water treatment products) while 34,978 people have received sustained water interventions with repair works. Additionally, 66,126 people have been reached with sanitation facilities and 8,675 people have received support for rehabilitation of the toilets at home.
- The Cluster has also provided 566,671 people with hygiene kits and 66,172 people have received soap for improved hygiene behavior and hygiene promotion activities has been provided to 69,432 people.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Relief organizations have not been able to access all seven hard-to-reach VDCs in Dhading and 11 in Dolkaha due to road debris.
- An assessment of the sewer system in Kathmandu Valley has not been conducted; the extent of damage remains unknown.

General Coordination

Coordination of the humanitarian response is decentralised at the district level. Chief District Officers and District Disaster Relief Committees are the lead coordination entities supported by designated national government officials and by two Area Humanitarian Coordinators based in the humanitarian hubs in Gorkha Bazaar (Gorkha) and Chautara (Sindhupalchowk) – an antenna hub is also operational in Charikot (Dolakha).

Humanitarian organisations are requested to ensure that response activities are coordinated with local authorities.

The Humanitarian Country Team and the inter-cluster coordination forum continue to convene regularly in Kathmandu to provide strategic guidance on the international relief efforts. The calendar of meeting schedules is available at: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nepal/events>

With the departure of most multinational security forces, the Joint Planning Cell at the Multinational Military Coordination Center is shifting its focus on strengthening engagement with the national security forces to facilitate mutual understanding between humanitarian responders and the Nepalese military on operating guidelines and procedures. Daily meetings (except Saturday) continue to be held at 11:00 a.m. For more information, contact: cmcoordnepal@gmail.com

As of 26 May, normal customs procedures were reinstated for humanitarian cargo entering Nepal. The Logistics Cluster report that there is no blanket customs waiver for relief goods, and only items on a government approved list are exempt of duty. All other items are subject to import duty whether the organization is registered or not. For more information, visit: www.logcluster.org/ops/nepal

Volunteer youth mobile help desks have been working in 111 communities, reaching over 2,500 people. Reports received by the Communicating with Communities Working Group suggest there are still many communities not receiving information about official processes and decisions, relief packages and entitlements, structural reports, or rebuilding support. Local radio networks continue to receive requests from the community about airing

humanitarian radio programs in appropriate languages. For information on the Inter-Agency Common Feedback Project, contact giovanni.congi@one.un.org.

The National Women's Commission has developed a Gender Monitoring Checklist to track gender responsiveness of the emergency relief operations. The checklist includes indicators related to women's participation in emergency response structures, consideration of women's needs in relief distribution and cases of violence against women. Data is currently being collected at the VDC and district level by women's organisations in the 14 most affected districts. For additional information, clusters may contact the Gender Task Force (genderTF@gmail.com).

Background on the crisis

On 25 April (11:56, UTC+5:45), a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal with the epicentre located 81 km northwest of the capital city of Kathmandu. The earthquake severely impacted 14 out of the 75 districts in the country, left over 8,000 people dead and destroyed over 500,000 houses. With the severe humanitarian impact of the disaster, the Government of Nepal requested for international humanitarian support. On 29 April, the Humanitarian Country Team launched a Flash Appeal to provide life-saving assistance and protection for millions of people affected by the earthquake. On 12 May, another earthquake measuring 7.3 in magnitude struck in Dolakha District. The earthquake caused additional buildings to collapse. Some 150 people were killed and many others injured as a result. On 29 May, the Flash Appeal was revised seeking \$422 million to continue the relief operations. The appeal was extended for a period of five months until the end of September to take into account the effects of the monsoon on already vulnerable earthquake affected communities and to ensure linkage with the recovery programme of the Government of Nepal. Access to remote communities remains difficult due to the mountainous terrain and unseasonal rains. The monsoon is expected to further constrain access and impact the delivery of aid.

For further information, please contact:

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For more information, please visit <http://www.unocha.org/nepal> www.reliefweb.int <http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/nepal>
<http://www.un.org.np/>

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