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**Preliminary Report on Monitoring
on
the Overall Human Rights Situation of Earthquake
Survivors, Loss of Lives and Properties including
the Humanitarian Support such as Rescue and
Relief Distribution following the
Massive Earthquake that hit the Nation**



National Human Rights Commission
Harihar Bhawan, Lalitpur
Nepal





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Nation
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Acronym

CDO	Chief District Officer
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DAO	District Administration Office
IESCR	International Covenant on the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
FM	Frequency Modulations
FTQCD	Food Technology and Quality Control Department
GO	Government Organizations
GoN	Government of Nepal
IASC	Inter- Agency Standing Committee
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
MBBS	Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery
NDRC	Natural Disaster Rescue Committee
NDRF	National Disaster Response Framework
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
OGPPND	Operational Guidelines on Protecting Persons in Natural Disasters
PSA	Public Service Announcement
TU	Tribhuvan University
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VDC	Village Development Committee
WFP	World Food Program
WOREC -Nepal	Women Rehabilitation Centre -Nepal

Foreword

The country is undergoing crisis due to the unprecedented natural disaster. Every sector is affected from the deadly earthquake that hit the nation on April 25, 26 and May 12, 2015 and the intermittent aftershocks that followed. The life of remote villages including the urban sectors has been hit hard by the earthquake.

Indeed, a person's rights are often jeopardized more in the crisis ridden situation than in normal situation. Keeping this in mind, the Commission conducted on-the-spot monitoring in all 15 earthquake ravaged districts. The monitoring missions kept in priority the human rights of marginalized class and community, elderly citizens, pregnant women and women in natal period, children, and persons with disabilities including those inmates and detainees in the prisons in earthquake hit districts. During the course of monitoring, the monitoring team also kept vigil on whether or not the rescue and relief operation was performed in fair manner and also gave special attention to whether or not weaker section of society was given due priority.

Prior to the deployment of monitoring, the Commission organized phase wise discussion and interaction program with the local and central level stakeholders. The preliminary monitoring report has been prepared keeping in mind all facets of monitoring and suggestions provided by the concerned stakeholders. Meanwhile, the recommendations have been sent to the Government of Nepal (GoN) to take both immediate and long term measures to overcome the situation on the basis of the facts mentioned in the report. Similarly, the attention of the cornered stakeholders is drawn towards this time after time through press releases.

I believe that the preliminary report will speak about various activities accomplished by the Commission at the time of adversity. I hope the report will also serve the purpose to keep the stakeholders and people in general well informed about the efforts being made to bring back normalcy in the country.

Lastly but not the least, my associate Commissioners and the other staff members involved in the monitoring deserve heartfelt thanks. Similarly, I express my thanks to all those involved in bringing out this report.

Anup Raj Sharma
Chairperson
National Human Rights Commission
June 16, 2015

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Background

Fourteen districts across the country have been mostly affected by the deadly earthquake of 7.6 Richter scale that hit the nation on 25th April at 11.56 AM and on 26th April, 12th May, 2015 and the intermittent aftershocks that followed. The Government of Nepal (GoN) has declared the state of emergency in the earthquake hit districts. About nine thousand people have met death, hundreds of them have been missing and millions have been rendered homeless due to the devastating earthquake.

The general citizens' rights to housing and shelter, right to food and right to property have been severely impacted due the massive earthquake. Each class, community and gender of the society altogether has been affected from nightmare caused due the massive earthquake. Among the affected, marginalized class and community, elderly citizens, pregnant women and women in natal period, children and persons with disabilities, inmates including the weaker section of society had to bear severe shocks. The serious attention of the Commission was, therefore, drawn to the human rights situation of the earthquake survivors, rescue and relief indulging the de-facto situation of the inmates serving their terms. Keeping this mind, the Commission has monitored the situation of all affected districts and district based prisons, hospitals, schools and drawn the attention of the government towards this on the basis of the fact found during the entire course of monitoring. The attention was also drawn towards making the arrangement of cleaning the rubbles and debris left due to the destructed infrastructures.

The Commission held discussion with the concerned authorities with regard to the rescue and relief distribution in the post earthquake period. Considering the aftermath of the earthquake in priority, therefore, the Commission had issued a press release on April 27, 2015 urging the GoN, international organizations and agencies, civil society, volunteers and rights defenders to effectively step up the rescue, and treatment of the injured including relief work. The Commission had drawn the attention

of the Government to make appropriate arrangement of the shelter for the earthquake survivors in shock and panic sheltering under open sky and their protection. The Commission had also issued directives to the district based Natural Disaster Rescue Committee (NDRC), District Child Office including the chiefs of the security agencies to advance the rescue work by establishing necessary coordination.

Similarly, having found the relief materials stocked without distributing, the Commission had drawn the attention of the Government to immediately dispatch the relief to the actual earthquake survivors, to rescue the people trapped under the debris of the destroyed houses, to immediately make the relief materials available to the quake survivors, to bring awareness among the communities in order to alert them to prevent and control the possible epidemics, to conduct monitoring on unethical hoarding and black marketeering for profit by the shopkeepers at the time of crisis, to step up the vigilance on emerging incident of theft at the houses left unattended due to the quake survivors taking shelter outside.

The Commission has deployed the monitoring teams led by the Commissioners in various earthquake affected districts. The monitoring mainly focused on whether or not the rescue work and relief distribution was performed in fair manner with the due priority given to those weaker classes of people.

Following a series of monitoring accomplished, the Commission has drawn the attention of the GoN by corresponding and issuing the necessary directives to the government through press releases on the basis of the facts found during the monitoring.

Mandates

The below mentioned monitoring have been accomplished as per the mandates provisioned to the Commission pursuant to the Article 132 (1) of the Interim Constitution of Nepal-2007 to ensure the respect, protection and promotion of the human rights and its effective implementation, to perform the duty referred to in clause (1) as per the sub section (2) of Article 132. Similarly

The monitoring so conducted as per the mandates provisioned to the Commission that it may carry out inquiry and draw attention of any agency or official as necessary to any subject related to the protection and promotion of human rights, may provide opinion to the Government of Nepal and may ask any institutions or persons for cooperation to make available interim relief to victims or to rescue victims as per the Section 4, 5, and 9 of the National Human Rights Commission Act - 2012.

Objectives of the Monitoring

1. To acquire the information about status of rescue and relief distribution to earthquake survivors.
2. To monitor the situation of the physical infrastructures of the prison and inmates
3. To monitor the situation of the women (both pregnant and in natal period), children, elderly citizens, persons with disabilities and victims affected by the earthquake.
4. To monitor the status of human casualties, injured and the missing persons, damaged caused to the physical properties, houses, schools and health condition of the injured
5. To send the necessary suggestions and recommendations to the GoN and the concerned stakeholders

Process of Monitoring

- The monitoring teams met with the Chief District Officer (CDO), Local Development Officers, victims and had discussions with them to collect the information on the de-facto human rights situation of the earthquake affected districts.
- Observed the situation of victims during the on-the-spot monitoring
- Held discussions with the organizations engaged in relief distribution to the earthquake survivors and victims' families.
- Held meetings with the high ranking officials of Nepal Army, Armed Police Force, Nepal Police, Human Rights

Defenders, representatives of the Civil Society and disused on the matters related to the relief distribution and rescue work.

- Collected the samples of the food distributed as relief and sent them for examining their quality.
- Conducted on-the-spot monitoring on the condition of the injured and physical infrastructure of the hospitals.

Limitation of the Report

This report has been prepared on the basis of the statement by the earthquake survivors of the earthquake affected districts and from schools, public residences, prisons, hospitals as well as the information collected from few earthquake affected places in particular and the concerned stakeholders during the on-the-spot monitoring.

On-the-spot monitoring was conducted in the districts of Sindhupalchok, Dolakha, Kavrepalanchok, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Nuwakot, Ramechhap, Okhaldhunga, Gorkha, Dhading, Makawanpur, Sindhuli and Rasuwa, Solukhumbu

Duration of Monitoring

The monitoring missions were deployed from April 25 to May 27, 2015 immediately after the devastating earthquake

Facts found through on-the-spot monitoring

The following facts were discovered during on-the-spot monitoring by the teams

1. Right to Life & Protection and Dignity

- Sindhupalchok district was found to have suffered the most due to a huge number of human casualties and the loss of properties among the entire earthquake affected districts.
- The security personnel were engaged in rescue work to ensure the protection of life of the people in the

earthquake affected districts soon after the deadly earthquake hit the nation on 25th may, 2015. Three rescue missions comprising Nepal Army, Armed Police Force and Nepal Police were lauded far and wide by the people for rescuing the victims alive from under the rubble and debris of the destroyed buildings and houses.

- The relief materials could not be transported and supplied to the earthquake affected mountain districts of Okhaldhunga, Solukhumbu, Dolakha and Gorkha due to the lack of resources such as transportation.
- The people of the Langtang Valley of Rasuwa district were shifted elsewhere considering the place as no longer safe for human settlement following the incident of avalanche triggered by the earthquake.
- The earthquake survivors sheltered in three camps of Nuwakot were found shifted elsewhere by using the influence of some persons and without obtaining permission from the local administration on the ground of ineffective arrangement of the shelter.
- The children orphaned due to the earthquake were also found taken elsewhere without signing any necessary document.
- Some children from the earthquake affected district of Dhading were found intercepted on the way to Kathmandu and handed over to the concerned relatives by the women and children office.

2. Rights of Prisoners and the Condition of the Prison

- Most of the prisons were found overcrowded with the inmates accommodated as opposed to the prescribed capacity of the prisons. Many prisons were found still waiting for necessary facelift despite the fact that the Commission had issued directives for the immediate improvement of those prisons as per the NHRC Recommendations dispatched number 2420 dated 11 October, 2007, 17 June 2013 and 29 August, 2013 respectively.

- 16 inmates were found killed and 40 of them were injured due to the devastation of the three storey prison building at Kathmandu based Central Jail following the massive earthquake that hit the nation on 25th April, 2015. The injured inmates were treated at the jail hospital situated within the prison premises.
- The building at Bhandrabandi Central Jail that accommodated 220 inmates was found damaged by the earthquake as per on-the-spot monitoring conducted on May 3rd, 2015. The inmates were found kept temporarily at the prison premises under the shelter made up of remains of the destroyed infrastructures and tarpaulin.
- The remaining prison building accommodating 50 inmates and another building accommodating 300 inmates were also found damaged with a number of cracks in the walls and pillars right from the foundation resulting in the mental worry and panic looming large among the inmates and the jail administration alike.
- District based prisons in Rasuwa, Sindhupalchok, Ramechhap were found inappropriate for keeping inmates due to the mud and stone structured building which endured the cracks at various places.
- The inmates in the prisons in the earthquake affected districts were found mentally traumatized and grieved due to the loss of their beloved ones and the damage caused to the house of their habitual residence, and above all, due to the lack of safe shelter in the prison including the situation of overcrowded inmates in the prisons.
- The inmates at Bhadrabandi Central Jail were rescued only after nine hours while two of the inmates were found undergoing extreme mental stress needing psycho-social counseling.

3. Right to Life & Essential Goods and Services

- The earthquake survivors were not provided with the relief while at few places the victims were found to have received the supplies more than once.
- The relief distribution wasn't found aptly effective because the relief could not be airlifted to the earthquake affected remote places even upon the request made for the provision of helicopter due to the geographical remoteness.
- The immediate supply of the relief materials was found difficult in a few remote districts due the complex geographical setting and remoteness.
- The government authorities expressed their helplessness in not being able to distribute the relief materials in an appropriate and justified manner.
- The demand of tarpaulin was found comparatively higher than the supply.
- Remote districts with no option other than air route for transportation was found suffering from a dearth of tarpaulins and other necessary relief materials.
- The health workers deployed in local level were not found adequate enough for the treatment of the injured.
- At few places, the distribution of the relief materials was found politically influenced.
- Likewise, at few places, the relief materials such as tarpaulin was found distributed to those people who were not affected from the earthquake at all.
- Repetition of the supply of the relief materials was reported while the people of some earthquake affected places didn't have any access to the relief due to the lack of factual information of data maintenance.
- The volunteer organizations and agencies engaged in relief distribution were found lacking in prioritizing the locally needed relief materials. Most of them were found distributing noodles, biscuits, beaten rice, Dalmoth (snacks prepared from lentils) and water.
- The supply of the relief materials to Dolakha district was found to be deterred due to the obstacle caused to

the relief distribution on the way across other earthquake affected districts.

- The relief materials were concentrated and distributed to those quake survivors taking shelter along the national highway and market area and to those having political access amid the artificial shortage of the supplies and sudden price hike of the essential daily commodities while the victims of remote part of the district had to wait of the supplies for a long time.
- No special arrangement was made to distribute the relief materials keeping in mind the poor, women, victims of remote corners of the district, elderly citizens and persons with disabilities.
- No special arrangement was found made to supply the relief materials by keeping the pregnant women, persons with disabilities, children in priority. A huge number of earthquake survivors were sheltered under a single tent in most districts and there was a high possibility of infection of flu-like contagious diseases.
- The monitoring conducted in most urban areas also found that the people who had their own houses had received the relief materials while those living in rented rooms were left high and dry with empty hand.
- The temporary camps were found lacking toilet, sanitation and pure drinking water supply.
- There was a scuffle triggered through the commotion created among the quake survivors due to the inadequate supply of relief materials in a few village development committees (VDCs) of Kavrepalanchok district. Later, the quake survivors trashed the secretaries of four VDCs and forcefully seized the relief materials stocked at the local police post.
- Monitoring also found that the rice provided to the quake survivors of four VDCs of the same district was found to be of substandard quality and unfit for human consumption. The rice was provided by the UN World Food Program and distributed by the Nepal Red Cross Society.

- It was found through the monitoring conducted in each district that the quake survivors were compelled to take shelter in tents due to the damage caused to their houses mostly built with mud and stones and considered unsafe for dwelling any longer. These earthquake affected families were learnt to have received just 10 KG of rice each as relief.
- The quake survivors came up with the grievances that the relief distribution wasn't fair enough and only the survivors having political access could receive the relief in Kathmandu district itself.
- No relief materials and rescue team of the government were found to have reached Kavresthali of Kathmandu. Despite Tokha area was learnt to have endured the loss of lives and physical properties, no relief materials were distributed by the government in that area. The local residents expressed their provocation against the political party leaders and the cadres for not showing their presence at the time of adversity. However, the Sikh Community from neighboring state India was found operating the relief camps specially with the provision of very essential daily meals and the health service camps including the separate arrangement of the shelter and meals for the children at various places.
- No public awareness program was found organized on public health and sanitation. Though the temporary health camps were established for the injured quake survivors, there was no arrangement of regular health check-up for the ailing general citizens, pregnant women and women in natal period.
- The livestock including the four footed domestic animals and birds were found killed and buried under the rubble and debris in the village areas of Dolakha district and there was a high possibility of outbreak of epidemics due to carcasses of dead animals still remaining to be excavated. No effective arrangement was found made to prevent this.

4. Economic, Social & Cultural Rights (ESCR)

The monitoring teams found the following facts/issues related to ESCR

4.1. Right to Shelter and Housing

- The houses made up of mud and stones were destroyed in most districts. Most houses were destroyed in the district of Sindhupalchok, Dolakha, Rasuwa, Ramechhap and Okhaldhunga. The VDCs like Haku, Langtang, Melung, Thulo Gaon have been considered inappropriate for inhabiting due to the dry landslide triggered by the earthquake and numerous aftershocks that followed.
- Dolakha district was found in need of 40 thousand tarpaulin whereas only 4 thousand were found to have reached the district. There was an emergence of problem while distributing the tarpaulin on proportional basis and thus the victims were forced to live in cold weather under open sky.
- The quake survivors came up with the complaint that the concerned Constituent Assembly Members of 4 constituencies distributed 1000 pieces of tarpaulins at the rate of RS 250 among their party cadres in Kavrepalanchok district. The tarpaulins were procured from the Central Disaster Committee for the quake survivors of Kavrepalanchok.
- The quake survivors of the VDCs like Bhakhundebasi and Dapcha were found making an arrangement with the use of locally available alternative resources such as zinc sheets for temporary shelter instead of waiting for the relief including the tents expected to be provided by the foreign aid agencies and the government.
- Similarly, the quake survivors of 233 households of Haku VDC of Rasuwa district were not provided with the relief amount allocated by the government for the displaced citizens.

- The clothing provided as relief in Ramechhap district was found to be old and inferior in quality to distribute to the quake survivors.
- A few VDCs of Okhaldhunga including Prapcha and Harkapur were found vulnerable and unsafe for human settlement due to the fear of landslide with the land being cracked in those VDCS following the massive earthquake.
- The district administration and the quake survivors have cautioned that there is a high possibility of landslide in a few places of Sindhuplachok, Rasuwa, Kavrepalanchok, Ramechhap, Sindhuli, Dhading and Gorkha districts during the monsoon season approaching at the doorstep and have suggested to shift the human settlement of those places elsewhere before the rainy season could worsen the condition of the roads and hills that have suffered cracks.
- The helicopter service was said to have reached Barpak, one of the worst hit areas of Gorkha district 48 times till May 7, 2015 but the quake survivors of that place hadn't received even a single grain of rice until that time.

4.2. Right to Health

- Soon after the unprecedented devastation caused by the deadly earthquake on 25th April, 2015, the immediate arrangement was made for the treatment of a huge number of injured at the hospital premises of various hospitals including TU Teaching Hospital and Bir Hospital.
- Specialized doctors including the health workers arrived from the foreign land were found providing health services in the earthquake affected districts.
- The edibles and medicines were not examined in order to determine whether they were fit for human consumption or not.

- Chautara based district hospital of Sindhupalchok district was found completely destroyed. The injured earthquake survivors from Dolakha district were rescued and transported to Kathmandu and district hospitals of other nearby districts for treatment while the orthopedics doctors were found deployed after seven days of the incident.
- Most quake survivors were found suffering from deep psycho-social syndrome.
- The monitoring team found that the MBBS fourth year students from Kathmandu Medical College had set up a temporary medical camp at Dharmasthali Health Post in coordination with the District Health Office of Kathmandu.
- The information was received about the mobilization of 13 teams of health workers to prevent and control the outbreak of epidemics in Ramechhpa district due to the devastation caused by the earthquake.
- The displaced children in Rasuwa district were found suffering from contagious scabies and jaundice.
- The awareness raising program on public health and sanitation was found conducted through district public health office.

4.3. Right to Education

- The teaching and learning process was intensely impacted in most of the earthquake affected districts due to the damage caused to the school building in those districts.
- An organization called Umbrella Organization Nepal was found conducting activities related to psycho-social counseling among the earthquake affected children in Betrawati Camp number 1 of Nuwakot district.

5. Right to Information

- Radio Nepal was found broadcasting earthquake related news round the clock thereby guaranteeing the citizens right to information. FM stations were found operating by setting up the temporary station outside in open air in spite of the damage caused to their building and equipment. These FM (Frequency Modulations) stations were found broadcasting the news updates on the rescue and relief distribution by the government and NGOs. The miscreants involved in spreading the false rumor about the disaster in social network were found nabbed and punished by the security authority.

6. Right against Discrimination

- The political parties were seen involved in uneven distribution of relief materials among the quake survivors. The earthquake survivors, who are well connected with politicians, were found to have received the relief materials in the pockets preferred by their leaders. Politicizing was found rampant in the relief distribution.

7. Right to be Protected and Good Governance

- Despite the one door system for relief distribution was adopted, there appeared the lack of coordination between the state mechanisms, political parties and civil society. Though, there was a lack of coordination between the administrative authorities at the initial phase, it was learned to have improved gradually. However, information updates on where and how the relief was distributed wasn't broadcast. Central monitoring system was found ineffective in relief distribution activities. Monitoring team deployed by the center did not seem to pay any heed to provide coordination and support to the local administration in the quake affected districts.
- There was an emergence of problem in relief distribution mainly due to the void created due to the

absence of the representatives in the local level state bodies.

- Though the public representatives and administrative officials were deployed in the district based top level mechanisms, there was a lack of coordination for making the arrangement of timely distribution of the relief and shelter in the earthquake affected districts.
- The daily official works of the NHRC central office, Sub Regional Office, Khotang have remained absolutely dormant from the day one of the incident of the earthquake due to the severe damage caused to the office buildings. The NHRC Human Rights Officers Buddha Narayn Sahani Kewat, Jayashor Chapagain and driver Raj Kumar Ghimire from central office have sustained body injury. The house of habitual residence of 16 NHRC staff members have been damaged (4 completely and 12 partially) by the deadly earthquake that shook the nation on 12th April, 2015.

Analysis of the Facts

1. There could be serious human rights violations during the time of the natural disaster and in post disaster period under the situation of humanitarian crisis invited through the natural disaster. In such situation, human rights are affected more than often while the state mechanisms including the organizations and agencies are engaged in the work of humanitarian service. There occurs the charge of corruption of the source of state fund due the lack of transparency persisted while on the other hand, the persons' right to enjoy human rights is often left with impact due to the lack of special arrangement of the groups languishing in vulnerable condition. The rights of those internally displaced to safe places after leaving their house of habitual residence are also often get impacted due to the cause of the disaster.
2. It is the responsibility of the state to ensure the transparency and accountability, right to safe shelter including the protection of human rights during the natural disaster such

as the earthquake. It has been clearly specified in the Article 11 of the International Covenant on the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that it is the state obligation to coordinate with the concerned ministries, regional and local level state bodies to ensure the rights related to the persons' adequate livelihood including the arrangement of the legal and other remedies in the event of the violation of right to shelter and housing.

3. It is clearly specified in the Operational Guidelines on Protecting Persons in Natural Disasters (OGPPND) adopted in June 2006 by Inter- Agency Standing Committee (IASC) that the organizations engaged in executing the humanitarian service are to implement rights oriented motive at the time of natural disaster. It has been found that a huge damage is caused by the earthquake to the infrastructures including most of the private houses and buildings, government buildings, hospitals, health posts, prisons, the monument and memorials of archeological significance.
4. The monitoring teams have found that more village areas than urban areas have endured the devastation as per the monitoring conducted in the district headquarters and interior parts of the districts. The infrastructures like houses, schools, prisons and places of religious worship have been destroyed and become a trap due to the cracks making them unfit for residence any longer. A few places have been found with cracks and vulnerable for human settlement. There is a high possibility of landside during the monsoon season in those settlements.
5. Though the district based local administration, security agencies, government offices, organizations and agencies are concentrated on rescue work and relief distribution, there has been the emergence of problem in implementing such works due to the lack of effort made to adopt the one door system by the district administration. The situation is such that in some places, the earthquake survivors have received the relief materials more than once while in some places they haven't received even once. The rescue work and the relief supplies to the earthquake survivors in some remote districts of geographical complexity appear to be ineffective due to

the unavailability of the helicopter despite the demand made for it. Though the demand of tarpaulin is immensely high as compared to the supply, no heed is paid to distribute the materials such as zinc sheet that would serve the alternative for a long term purpose. Distributing the locally available items like mineral water and potatoes without giving attention to the necessity of the survivors turned futile in few places. There arose the problem like undue commotion in relief distribution due to the longstanding absence of the public representatives in the local level government bodies.

Major Recommendations:

Following are the major recommendations to the GoN, Political Parties, the Civil Society Members & Organizations:

1. To the Government of Nepal (GoN)

The Commission, therefore, puts forward the following recommendations before the GoN for the arrangement of relief distribution, rehabilitation and dignified life of the citizens on the basis of the facts found during the entire course of monitoring:

1.1. Right to Life, Right to be Protected & Dignity

- To fully implement or cause to implement the prescribed National Disaster Response Framework-2013 AD in coordination among one another.
- To immediately rescue or cause to rescue the missing quake survivors who are believed to have been buried under the rubble and debris of devastated houses and publicize their status.
- To make arrangement of free and effective treatment to the injured.
- To make or cause to make initiative for dismantling the physical infrastructures in vulnerable condition to protect life and make appropriate arrangement of restructuring those buildings with cracks on the basis of the

suggestions provided by the technicians upon examining them.

- To make or cause to make compulsorily available the rescue related equipment including necessary gloves, helmet and rescue kits to Nepal Army, Armed Police Force and Nepal Police engaged in the rescue work.
- To make or cause to make the effective security beef up as well as legal action against possible violence against women such as the incident of rape amidst the emerging risk of protection due to the cause of the earthquake.

1.2. Rights of Prisoners and Detainees

- To ensure the protection of the right to life of inmates by transferring them to a safe space and rebuild the destroyed prison buildings in order to evade possible risk of damage caused to the inmates due to the collapse of those infrastructures.
- To immediately renovate or cause to renovate the walls and security posts of Kathmandu based central jail as per the necessity of the in-house inmates.
- To make an appropriate arrangement of necessary mattress including other materials for the inmates serving their terms in the central jail including the district prisons and detention centers.
- To make an arrangement of psycho-social counseling to the inmates reeling from the horror and shocks due to the deadly earthquake, to make an arrangement of adequately secure and open space for shelter, and to make an arrangement of the immediate dismantling and renovation of the prison buildings and the residence of the Chief of the Prison.
- To hand over the ill-feted inmates who met death due to the collapse of the prison and detention centers to their relatives after locating them and to

make available the financial assistance announced by the Government for performing the last rites of the deceased.

1.3. Right to Essential Goods & Services:

- To improve extremely poor preparedness of the Government to combat and mitigate the crisis emerged through the natural disaster and to effectively make rescue and relief including rebuilding of Nepal.
- To immediately materialize the concept of the development of integrated human settlement plan and implement it accordingly through the consequential lesson learnt from such horrifying disaster.
- To make an arrangement of very much essential daily commodities and goods including rice, salt, edible oil, lentils, tarpaulin and distribute them with immediate effect.
- To make zinc sheets available before the monsoon approaches since most houses built with mud and stones have been destroyed due to the earthquake.
- To effectively commence the work related to rescue, relief distribution, rehabilitation and rebuilding in adequate coordination and collaboration ascertained between various government authorities.
- To make an arrangement for the resumption of the treatment to the sick upon restructuring the destroyed hospitals and health posts.
- To properly indentify the locally needed relief materials and distribute them rather than distributing the items like mineral water, potatoes and lentils.
- To use and promote the use of the locally available resources including the earthquake resistance system while rebuilding the houses and buildings.

- To take concrete measures before the monsoon season steps in to evade the soil erosion in most of the mountain regions due to the earthquake and unceasing aftershocks.
- To consult the concerned geologists and the technicians in order to ensure on the basis of their suggestions whether or not the houses and land damaged by the earthquake are fit for dwelling, to make an appropriate arrangement of well managed rehabilitation, to reconstruct the damaged roads and to bring these roads network into operation immediately.
- To conduct special program in order to prevent and control the possible outbreak of epidemics keeping in mind the monsoon reaching just around the corner.
- To freely distribute fertilizers and seeds to the farmers.
- To drag to justice and take action against those involved in distribution of rice which was found to be of substandard quality and unsuitable for human consumption as specified in the laboratory sample report provided after examining by the Food Technology and Quality Control Department of the GoN.
- To make necessary amendment in the rescue and relief in natural disaster related Act and Laws in order to make them more practical since they are found inadequate and complicated as experienced by the implementing agencies.

1.4. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

- To ensure the economic, social and cultural rights of the earthquake survivors by making the rescue and relief programs further effective.
- To immediately renovate or rebuild the huge number of damaged schools and create an environment for the resumption of teaching and learning process in those schools.

- To build the temporary sheds at the location of the damaged schools and give momentum to regular teaching and learning process till the new infrastructures are fully erected.
- To immediately conduct various programs including psycho-social counseling to the earthquake surviving children in schools and community.
- To make special initiative to ensure full compliance of the building construction related code of conduct while constructing the earthquake resistance building and infrastructures of archeological importance.
- To immediately rehabilitate or cause to rehabilitate and also provide appropriate compensation meant for those quake survivors rendered homeless due to the damage caused to their house of habitual residence.
- To make an arrangement for the provision of income generating skills, trainings and employment by the government to those who have lost their family members and rendered homeless.
- To make an arrangement of the written record maintenance of very much essential personal documents of the quake survivors including the citizenship certificate, land ownership certificate, birth and death certificate as well as marriage certificate missing under the destroyed houses.

1.5. Civil and Political Rights and Rights against Discrimination

- To identify and prioritize the earthquake affected remote parts of the country, children, women (both pregnant and in natal period), elderly citizens, persons with disabilities and distribute the relief materials to them with immediate effect.

- To distribute relief to the quake survivors and rehabilitate those including the destitute, persons with disabilities by keeping in mind their financial status.
- To make a necessary arrangement for the protection of women, children, and elderly citizens sheltered in the tarpaulin made sheds.
- To make an arrangement of the information broadcasting about the service and facilities provided to the citizens as they were found enduring the deprivation of information despite being entitled the right to information by the constitution.
- To make a necessary arrangement of the access of citizens of remote parts of the country and marginalized community to relief and rehabilitation program.

1.6. Other Rights

- To make an arrangement of holding the local election through amendment made in the constitution and prevalent laws if deemed necessary and respect the rights of citizens to elect their public representatives since there has been an emergence of problem in relief distribution due to the longstanding vacuum existed in the local level government bodies.
- To make an arrangement of the relief distribution and appropriate rehabilitation through one door system made in coordination with the international communities, NGOs and donor agencies etc.
- To conduct or cause to conduct the relief, rehabilitation and rebuilding program on the basis of human rights friendly short-term, mid-term and long-term plan.

- To immediately prevent and control the artificial shortage, price hike and black marketeering of relief materials such as daily consumption goods.

2. To the Political Parties

- To remain accountable and distribute the relief materials to the earthquake survivors on the basis of equity since the politicizing was found rampant in the relief distribution in few districts.
- To mobilize or cause to mobilize the local level volunteers.
- To conduct studies on the status of the actual earthquake survivors and provide necessary support to them.
- To ensure necessary support to strengthen social cohesion and harmony including peace and security in society.

3. To Civil Society Members & Organizations

- To play the role of altruistic guard to oversee the information broadcasting to general citizens and earthquake survivors including monitoring missions deployed at the time of ongoing national crisis.
- To associate with one door system of the government and provide support in the relief distribution with due priority given to the rural and the remote parts of the country.
- To provide humanitarian support for the appropriate rehabilitation and distribution of qualitative food stuff by being the education and health sector centric.

Annex -1

A) Facts found in the earthquake affected districts

Gorkha District (Barpak of Gorkha being the epicenter)

- In Gorkha district alone, 412 people had lost their lives while 648 people had sustained serious injury and 716 had sustained minor injury. It was found that the family members of victims have not received the amount to be made available by the government for performing the last rites of the deceased.
- 44,650 houses were completely devastated while 13,345 houses suffered minor damage due to the earthquake. On the other hand, 46 government offices were completely damaged while 16 offices suffered minor damage.
- 68 people in and around the vicinity of the earthquake in Barpak VDC (epicenter) in Gorkha were killed by the massive earthquake. Two victims were learnt to have been swept away by the landslide triggered by the earthquake in Barpak VDC and their recovery wasn't performed till the time of monitoring. If those two dead bodies were exhumed, the death toll of Barpak itself would reach up to 70.
- 1450 out of 1470 houses were completely damaged in the Barpak VDC and the rest 20 houses suffered cracks in them.
- A total of 5 community schools including 1 higher secondary school, 3 lower secondary school, 1 primary school and 3 privately run schools were damaged completely. Barpak VDC based health post and police posts were also found completely damaged.
- There emerged various challenges with regard to rescue and relief distribution and it was difficult in managing the crisis amid such challenges.
- The difficulty was faced in dispatching the food stuffs, clothing and other necessary materials to the remote mountain region of Gorkha district due to the geographical remoteness and the lack of road network.

- The transportation of relief materials at a time to those affected areas was not possible due to the limited number of helicopter available with the GoN, Nepal Army and private sector.
- The transportation of relief materials was futile as most helicopters were small and had little capacity. Even these helicopters were found used mostly by the persons instead of transporting the relief materials to the quake affected remote areas.
- The helicopter service was said to have reached Barpak, one of the worst hit areas of Gorkha district 48 times till May 7, 2015 but the quake survivors of that place hadn't received even a single grain of rice until that time.
- There arose a problem in the transportation and distribution of the relief materials due to the damage caused to roads by the earthquake.
- Various places like Baluwa- Barpak, Aarughat of Gorkha had suffered damage following the incident of earthquake and the transport operation was found completely halted. There was landslide in most places and the soil around these areas were seen eroding incessantly. If due measures against the vulnerability of the place is not adopted in time, there could be further risk of huge loss of human and properties during the monsoon which is approaching anytime soon.
- The VDCs with dense human settlement and infrastructures in Gorkha endured the ordeal of the earthquake and the survivors were forced to take shelter outside in the field covering their heads with tarpaulin. There was a challenge due to the unavailability of open space for setting up the temporary shelter such as the tent and tarpaulin.
- Risk of landslide persisted in a few places with human settlement due deep cracks caused in land and these places appeared to be unfit for human settlement due to devastation. This added further difficulty in rehabilitation and reconstruction in that areas.

- The reason behind the ineffective disaster management and relief distribution was that the government authorities didn't possess the adequate knowledge and skills with regard to the disaster management and ample amount of coordination with the various mechanisms. Various humanitarian organizations and agencies were not provided with support and coordination from the side of the government authorities. The relief distribution to the earthquake survivors was found problematic due to the non-implementation of the specified standard of the distribution process.

Sindhupalchok District

- 3660 people were killed while 827 people had sustained injuries in the earthquake till May 4, 2015. 7000 victims have been rescued till date in Sindhupalchok district.
- 2 Municipalities and 68 Village Development Committees (VDCs) were affected the most with the loss of lives and properties due to wave of earthquake that rattled across the country.
- 55 among 67 thousand houses were destroyed in the district. The remote villages like Hagam, Golche, Baranchi and Melamchi were the most affected and were in dire need of tents for shelter.
- The personnel of Nepal Army from Chautara Bazaar were found engaged in rescue work within five minutes after the earthquake hit the area. The local residents applauded the personnel of Nepal Army and Nepal Police for rescuing the victims alive from under the debris. The foreigners were also found involved in rescue work in the area.
- A Norwegian Agency was found to have set up a health camp at Tundikhel situated district head quarter Chautara.
- The district based FM radio stations were set up outside their office and brought into operation after two days of the destruction of the building used as the radio station.

- The relief materials were being transported by air to the remote VDCs of the district and also the relief was supplied by land to other VDCs under two municipalities.
- The administrative authorities lacked the coordination at the initial stage but later it was said to have been improved gradually.
- Each VDC suffering from 90 percent devastation was found to have received RS 9 hundred thousand allocated for reconstruction
- Chautara based hospitals and the prison were found damaged. A few inmates got away by taking the advantage of the disaster. The prison which could hold only 60 inmates had 20 inmates which is far more than its capacity. Nine inmates, who had made their way out of the prison, were kept in other prison with the necessary arrangement made for it.
- Despite the availability of the excavator and fuel, the rescue work couldn't be performed due the operator himself being affected by the earthquake
- The government authorities expressed their helplessness in not being able to distribute the relief materials in an appropriate and justified manner.
- There was a difficulty in supplying the relief materials towards the northern part of the district due to chillness and the geographical remoteness of the area.
- The village areas like Dhumthang, Marming, Baseri and Lumthang of the districts were found in dearth of relief till May 4, 2015. Many quake survivors were said to have been living under the open sky. 105 people were reported to have lost their life in the worst hit Dhumthang VDC. There had been problem emerged due to 150 of 950 households still being in dearth of tarpaulin.
- Various places of Tatopani area was found vulnerable due to the possible landside.
- The relief materials were concentrated and distributed to those quake survivors taking shelter along the national

highway and market area and to those having political access.

- No special arrangement was made to distribute the relief materials keeping in mind the pregnant women, children and persons with disabilities.
- Though the relief material such as food stuff were provided the quake survivors were compelled to live under the open sky due to the lack of tarpaulin. It was learnt that the organization like Save the Children distributed a few tarpaulins in that area.
- The People's Liberation Army of China was found extending the humanitarian support with the health treatment to the victims by shifting them to the territory towards Tibet. Likewise, the effort was made to open the road network via Kodari area.
- Public awareness program was found organized on public health and sanitation.
- Though there was a high possibility of outbreak of epidemics due to the carcasses of dead animals still remaining under debris, no effective arrangement was made to prevent this.
- Though the relief materials were distributed in coordination with the VDC secretary through the VDC level committee, no data on the information of damaged infrastructures in the VDC was found maintained.
- The weaker section of the VDCs were not given any attention with regard to the relief distribution. Only the survivors having political access were found to have received the relief more than necessity.
- The cartons of mineral water bottles were littered at Thulopakhar including along the national highway. The volunteer organizations and agencies engaged in relief distribution were found lacking in prioritizing the locally needed relief materials. The quake survivors were found in need of rice the most instead of noodles and that packets containing light food.

- The monitoring of the relief distribution was not found effective. Even the role of political parties, agencies and organizations was found ineffective.
- The edibles and medicines were not examined in order to determine whether or not they were fit for human consumption.
- There was a lack of coordination between the state authorities, political parties and civil society.
- There was a problem in relief distribution due to the absence of the public representative in local level state bodies.

Dolakha District

- 70 people had lost their lives while 272 people sustained injury till 4th May in Doalkha district.
- One door system was adopted from the side of the government authorities in the district specially for search mission, rescue and relief distribution.
- The relief allocation worth Rs 9 Crore, 33 lakhs and 78 thousands was made available in Dolakha district alone till 4th May while the concerned government authority has been corresponded with the demand of relief up to 30 crore placed forth.
- With the deployment of the security agencies in the district, the rescue work was being carried out through various 8 thematic protection clusters
- District with the necessity of 40 thousand tents was provided only with 4 thousand of them following which there was a problem was found emerged while distributing the tent (Tarpaulin) on proportional basis.
- The injured earthquake survivors from Dolakha district were rescued and transported to Kathmandu and district hospitals of other nearby districts for treatment while the orthopedics doctors were found deployed after seven days of the incident. However, local human resource to provide the local level injured was found needed more than unnecessary specialized doctors in the quake hit district of Dolakha.

- The relief materials were transported by air to the remote VDCs of the northern part of the district and also the relief was supplied by land to other VDCs under two municipalities.
- The distribution of the relief material received in quake affected Dolakha district was found delayed due to the obstruction caused on the way.
- The extensive damage was caused to the infrastructures of district administration office, district court and Bar Association including most of the government offices in the quake affected Dolakha district. Since 95 % of the mud and stone structured houses were reported completely damaged for which the 450 thousand reliefs was allocated from the centre whereas 9 hundred thousand was allocated for other quake affected districts. The quake affected survivors were said to have been apparently discriminated from district to district. The NGOs and other concerned stakeholders stated that there needed uniformity in relief distribution against the ratio of the damaged caused.
- The political parties were seen involved in uneven distribution of relief materials among the quake survivors. Earthquake survivors, who are well connected with politicians, were found to have received the relief materials in the pockets preferred by their leaders. Politicizing was found rampant in the relief distribution in few places.
- There was difficulty in supplying the relief materials towards the northern part of the district due to chillness and geographical remoteness of the area.
- Though the relief materials were made available in the district headquarter, VDCs situated in the remote parts of the district had to bear the brunt of the burden for want of proportional distribution due to weak arrangement in the distribution.
- The relief materials were concentrated and distributed the most to those quake survivors taking shelter along the national highway and having political access. No

special arrangement was made the victims including the poor, women, citizens of the remote areas, elderly citizens of the district.

- No special arrangement was found made to distribute the relief materials keeping in mind women, children and persons with disabilities.
- Though the relief material such as food stuff were provided to the quake survivors, they were compelled to live under the open sky.
- Public awareness program was found organized on public health and sanitation.
- There was a high possibility of outbreak of epidemics due to carcasses of dead animals still remaining to be unearthed from under the debris in the village areas. No effective arrangement was so far made to prevent this.
- No arrangement was made for the information dissemination as to where and how the relief was distributed.
- No market monitoring was found conducted. The artificial shortage and price hike was found rampant in the wake of the incident of the disaster.
- Though the relief materials were distributed in coordination with the VDC secretary through the VDC level committee, no data on the information of damaged infrastructures in n the VDC was found maintained.
- The weaker sections of the VDC were not given any attention with regard to the relief distribution. Only the survivors having political access were found to have received the relief more than necessity.
- The volunteer organizations and agencies engaged in relief distribution were found lacking in prioritizing the locally needed relief materials. The quake survivors were found in need of rice the most instead of noodles and the packets containing light food.
- The monitoring on the relief distribution was not found effective. Even the role of political parties, agencies and organizations was ineffective.

- The edibles and medicines were not examined in order to determine whether or not they were fit for human consumption.
- There was a lack of coordination between the state authorities, political parties and civil society.
- There was a problem in relief distribution due to the absence of the public representative in local level state bodies.

Kavrepalanchok District

- 317 people had lost their lives while 2019 people had sustained injury in the massive earthquake in Kavrepalanchok district till May 6, 2015.
- 50 thousand houses were completely damaged while 24 thousand houses were partially damaged due to the devastation triggered by the massive earthquake.
- Only 4200 tarpaulins were distributed whereas 45 thousand of tarpaulins were needed in Kavrepalanchok district alone.
- One door system was adopted from the side of the government authorities in the district specially for search mission, rescue and relief distribution
- In most urban areas, the people who had their own houses had received the relief materials while those living in rented rooms were left high and dry with empty hand.
- Though the monitoring team including 5 secretaries and joint secretaries deployed to carry out monitoring in four constituencies, no on-the-spot monitoring was found conducted by the team in the remote parts of the earthquake affected district.
- The information on the relief distributed by a few organizations and information disseminated on personal basis was not made known but the relief dispatched by the government authorities and on organizational basis was distributed in coordination. Political parties were found obstinate to distribute the relief received from the National Trading of the GoN in the VDCs preferred by them.

- The representatives of the Non-Governmental-Organizations (NGOs) stressed on the formation of the independent monitoring committee to oversee the effectiveness of the relief distribution to the quake survivors.
- There was a scuffle triggered through the commotion created among the quake survivors due to the inadequate supply of relief materials in a few village development committees (VDCs) of Kavrepanakhop district. Later, the quake survivors trashed the secretaries of four VDCs and forcefully seized the relief materials stocked at the local police post.
- The district development committee of Kavrepalanchok district was found maintaining the up-to-date data through the office website
- The NGOs and INGOs were found distributing the relief materials that didn't meet the necessity of the local quake survivors in the villages. The relief was found distributed to those who needed the tarpaulin to cover their heads instead of food stuffs that were luckily spared during the disaster.
- No special arrangement was made for pregnant women, persons with disabilities, senior citizens and children.
- Public awareness program was found organized on public health and sanitation.
- There was a high possibility of outbreak of epidemics due to carcasses of dead animals still remaining to be excavated from under the debris in the village areas. No effective arrangement was so far made to prevent this.
- No arrangement was made for market monitoring. The artificial shortage and price hike was found rampant in the wake of the incident of the disaster.
- Though the relief materials were distributed in coordination with the VDC secretary through the VDC level committee, no data on the information of damaged infrastructures in the VDC was found maintained.
- Monitoring deployed by the center wasn't found effective. The edibles and medicines were not examined

in order to determine whether they were fit for human consumption or not.

- There was a lack of coordination between the state authorities, political parties and civil society.
- The quake survivors of the VDCs like Bhakhundevasi and Dapcha were found making an arrangement with the use of locally available alternative resources such as zinc sheets, bamboo, wood etc. for temporary shelter instead of waiting for the relief including the tents expected to be provided by the foreign aid agencies and the government.
- The rice provided to the quake survivors of four VDCs of Kavrepalanchok was found to be of substandard quality and unsuitable for human consumption. The rice was provided by the UN World Food Program and distributed by the Nepal Red Cross Society.
- The rice stocked in Samaj Sewa Bhawan was distributed among the quake survivors of six VDCs namely Mahadevstha, Chandeni, Jaisithok, Gairibisauni Deupur, Baluwapati, Nayagaon Deupur under Panchkhal Municipality situated towards the north of Arniko National Highway from Indrawati river situated towards the south of Sindhupalchok.
- The rice stored at Mahadevsthan based Samaj Sewa Bhawan was found to be packed in plain white plastic in yellow sacks and produced by Thakur Agro Industries with brands Swastik and Suraj Chamal, as per the monitoring. The manufacturing date 2015 was imprinted on the yellow sacks and fit for consumption within six months from the date of manufacture.
- The rice in both types of sack was found to be of substandard quality. Rice in yellow sack was found to be more inferior in quality than that of white sack.
- The Commission found the same quality of rice which was stocked at Chandeni store by the Red Cross Society. The Officials from the WFP and Food Technology and Quality Control Department of the Government of

Nepal (GoN) had taken the samples of the rice from there, as per the local residents.

- It was learnt that the distribution of rice in those areas was subsequently stopped after it was considered inedible.
- It was found in each district that the quake survivors were compelled to take shelter in tents due to the damage caused to their houses mostly built with mud and stones and considered unsafe for dwelling any longer. These earthquake affected families were learnt to have received just 10 KG of rice each as relief.
- On being asked about the consumption of rice, the local residents said that the rice turned sour, bitter and tasteless with bad odor while cooking. A child was learnt to have suffered from diarrhea after consuming such rice.
- Upon monitoring, the food stuff distributed in Keraghari area of Panchkhal Municipality was found to be of substandard quality. The local quake survivors said that they were provided with rotten rice as relief which was not fit for human consumption at all.
- The monitoring team met with the Chief District Officer of Kaverpalanchok district and urged him to impose restriction in the distribution of rice provided as relief until the lab report of its sample is received. He confirmed about imposing the restriction with immediate effect.
- The local residents put forward their grievances before the monitoring team that they had received the minimum number of tarpaulins. They also came up with the problem of continuing teaching and learning process in the schools due to the massive damage caused to the school buildings.
- The monitoring team expressed concern before the CDO and the chief of the District Police Office about the emerging incidents of sexual assault including five rape cases committed in Kavrepalanchok district alone.

- The lab report of rice sample received from Food Technology and Quality Control Department of the Government of Nepal (GoN) is as follows.

Sample of rice contained in the red sack with white tag

Characteristics qualities	Process of examination	Unit	Result	Specified standard	Remark
Quantity of water	AOAC 19 th Edn 2012, 925.10	Percentage	12.7	15.0 maximum	The particles of rice grain found do not meet the standard of quality and unsuitable for human consumption compulsorily specified by the GoN.
External biological matter	CFL Manual	Percentage	None	15.0 maximum]	
External non-biological matter			None	0.1 maximum	
Damaged grain	CFL Manual	Percentage	1.8	3 maximum]	
Particles of rice grain	CFL Manual	Percentage	28.8	25 maximum	
White grain	CFL Manual	Percentage	2.5	7 maximum	
Red rice	CFL Manual	Percentage	0.18	4 maximum	

Sample of rice contained in the red sack without white tag

Characteristics qualities	Process of examination	Unit	Result	Specified standard	Remark
Quantity of rice	AOAC 19 th Edn 2012, 925.10	Percentage	12.4	15.0df maximum	The particles of rice grain found do not meet the standard of quality
External biological matter	CFL Manual	Percentage	0.4	15.0 maximum]	
External non-biological matter	CFL Manual	Percentage	none	0.1 maximum	

Characteristics qualities	Process of examination	Unit	Result	Specified standard	Remark
Damaged grain	CFL Manual	Percentage	1.5	3 maximum]	and unsuitable for human consumption compulsorily specified by the GoN.
Particles of rice grain	CFL Manual	Percentage	38.5	25 maximum	
White grain	CFL Manual	Percentage	1.8	7 maximum	
Red rice	CFL Manual	Percentage	0.8	4 maximum	

- On being asked about the test of cooked rice that turned sour, bitter and tasteless with bad odor, the monitoring team was told that there was no process of testing the cooked rice as such.

Kathmandu District

- Administrative work of the Singha durbar based central administration, ministries, supreme court, including the NHRC Office at Harihar Bhawan faced problems due to the damage caused by the earthquake.
- 150 of 180 households were damaged at Goldhunga of Phuyaklthok. Remaining 3 houses also suffered the damage due to which it was difficult to make an arrangement of the temporary shelter for the survivors.
- Together with the loss of lives, many livestock were also killed due to the damaged infrastructure caused by the earthquake. Environment in and around the earthquake affected areas were found affected from the stinking atmosphere due to the unmanaged dead bodies of animals.
- Monitoring team found that the earthquake survivors in the area have started demonstrating the psychological syndrome due to the severe impact caused by the unprecedented natural disaster.

- The right to education and health of the child was found violated due to the destruction of the Naxal based Bal Mandir building.
- The earthquake survivors expressed their aggravation towards the political party leaders and the cadres for not showing their presence at the time of adversity.
- The survivors of Godhunga area were found in dire need of tarpaulin and treatment. An Octogenarian Ujeli Phuyal was found lacking the necessary treatment due the lack of arrangement of the medicos.
- The data collection of the damage wasn't found stepped up even after the sixth day of the disaster.
- The quake survivors came up with the grievances that the relief distribution wasn't fair enough and only the survivors having political access could receive the relief provided.
- The electricity supply was obstructed in the area of monitoring including Bhyalthok, Aryaltar, , Bahoratar and Purano Guheswari.
- 430 of 560 houses were found completely damaged in Dharmasthali bazaar. The authority and the representatives of the political parties didn't show their presence in that area.
- The local level quake survivors had made an arrangement of a dozer to dismantle the damaged houses of vulnerable condition at their own initiative.
- The Municipality had provided a 100 meter tarpaulin and the business persons from Biratnagar had provided 31 sacks of food including beaten rice to the survivors of the municipality.
- 16 people including 15 locals and 1 person staying in a rental house were found killed in Dharmasthali Bazaar.
- Yellow stickers were found tagged by the concerned authority at the damaged houses in the bazaar area considering them vulnerable and unsafe.
- The monitoring team found that the MBBS fourth year students from Kathmandu Medical College had set up a temporary medical camp at Dharmasthali health post in

coordination with the District Health Office of Kathmandu.

- Rescue team deployed by the government hadn't reached Kavresthali and Sangla area till the time of monitoring.
- Victims were sheltered in the temporary makeshift made up of bamboo. A team of Nepal Army was found engaged in dismantling the damaged houses in the area, but no relief was found distributed from the government level.
- The earthquake survivors from Sangla area were found to have suffered the dearth of relief to be provided by the government.
- It was learnt that Tokha area had suffered human casualties and physical damage, no relief was found distributed by the government in that area. The commoners had passed on their criticism against the political party leaders and cadres for not showing their presence at the time of adversity.
- Though the relief collection center was established at the initiative of the earthquake ravaged Indrayani area, no adequate relief was found to have reached there. The quake survivors of that area was found in dire need of tarpaulins and tents.
- Sankhu area was found to be severely affected from the massive earthquake. 70 people were killed in this area due to the collapse of most old structured houses. The rescue and relief work was found to be taking place in war-footing pace in Sankhu bazaar area. A rescue team belonging to Sikh community from India were found providing food supply to the victims in the earthquake affected area of Sankhu bazaar. Health service such as the first aid treatment and other general treatment was found provided through the temporary health camps set up at the earthquake ravaged Sankhu bazaar area.
- The Monitoring team found that the personnel of Nepal Army, Armed Police Force and Nepal Police were relentlessly engaged in the management of old and vulnerable physical infrastructures. Similarly, the Chinese volunteers and the Malaysian Rescue Teams were found

- actively engaged in rescue and relief work in earthquake hit Sankhu bazaar area.
- Separate arrangement for food and shelter including the basic health service was found made for the children.
 - Various communities of Sankhu Bazaar were found actively engaged in providing relief. A few tents were found distributed by the Nepal Red Cross Society.
 - Though the infrastructures like old houses in Kattike Bhanjyang area were found in wretched condition, there was no presence of the state. The survivors were found still dwelling in those damaged houses.
 - The old houses in places like Sitapaila and Ramkot were found destroyed with several cracks caused. The government level relief hadn't arrived at this area till the time of monitoring.
 - The local residents of Ramkot and Dandapauwa were found dismantling the delicate houses shattered by the earthquake at their own initiative.
 - The Buddhist nuns and Nepal Army were found jointly engaged in rescue work in that area. The earthquake survivors were found taking shelter in local schools.
 - The old and delicate houses were found destroyed in Sytchara area also. Nepal Red Cross Society was found distributing a few tents over there. The Indian rescue team was also present in that area.
 - The monitoring team found the destroyed houses in Dahachok area also. The chimney of brick factories were also found damaged in that area.
 - Most old and delicate houses situated at the old monument site at Khokana of Kathmandu were found destroyed.
 - Since this place is situated within the Kathmandu valley, rescue workers and foreign relief teams were found present in that area.
 - Actual earthquake survivors were deprived of the relief due to fact that the imposter victims received the relief.

- Children and elderly citizens were sheltered under a single tent set up in paddy fields and there was a high possibility of infection of flu-like contagious diseases.
- The child friendly camps were brought into operation in the market area at the initiative of the UNISEF and World Vision organization.
- The Armed Police Force was engaged in rescue work for the last four days and the relief was found adequately distributed in that area.
- Though the comparatively adequate number of tents and tarpaulin had reached that area, they were not distributed adequately.
- The role of political party leaders and cadres was none in that area.
- Most old and delicate houses situated at Kirtipur were found destroyed.

Central Prison of Kathmandu (Bhadrabandi Griha)

- 16 inmates were found killed and 40 of them were injured due to the devastation of the three storey prison building at Kathmandu based Bhadrabandi Central Jail following the massive earthquake that hit the nation on 25th April, 2015. The injured inmates were found treated at the jail hospital situated within the prison premises.
- The building at the Bhadrabandi Central Jail that accommodated 220 inmates was found damaged by the earthquake as per on-the-spot monitoring conducted on May 3rd, 2015. The inmates were found kept temporarily under the shelter made up of remains (bamboo and bricks) of the destroyed infrastructures and tarpaulin at the prison premises.
- The remaining prison building accommodating 50 inmates and another building accommodating 300 inmates were also found damaged with a number of cracks in the walls and pillars right from the foundation resulting in the mental worry and panic looming large among the inmates and the jail administration alike.

- The female prison cells were found cracked and sunk underneath the ground. The walls towards the north and residence of the chief of Police including the walls of sentry posts were found in vulnerable condition.
- The Jaganath Deval Temple situated towards north and 9 storey Civil Trade Center towards west of the central prison were found severely damaged and unsafe with numerous cracks. This has caused intense mental stress among the inmates in the prison.
- Dead bodies of inmates Milan Gurung of Tarkaght of Lamjung and Rajesh Pariyar of Thulo Sirubari of Sindhupalchok were found kept in mortuary of Patan hospital still waiting for to be handed over to the concerned relatives.
- The immediate arrangement was made for the treatment of the inmates with minor injury at Bir Hospital in the beginning but were later shifted to the hospital situated within the central prison due to the rush at Bir Hospital. Two of the injured were found treated at Om Hospital while two other inmates were said to have been missing but another one was found being under treatment.
- The financial assistance announced by the GoN for performing the last rites of the deceased wasn't found provided to the relatives of the deceased.
- The inmates with head injury, fractured hands and legs were found being treated in the prison hospital.
- The inmates undergoing treatment were allowed to contact their relatives only once through mobile and phones by the prison administration. The inmates were found to have facing problem due to the complicated registration process for contacting their relatives.
- The problem had arisen in cooking due to the destruction of the kitchen located in the three storey building of the prison.
- There was an incessant problem in treating the inmates already under treatment with old diseases, monitoring team quoted Dr. Shushil Sitaula as saying.

- The inmates at Bhadrabandi Central Jail were rescued only after nine hours while the inmates were found undergoing extreme mental stress needing psycho- social counseling.

Bhaktapur District

- Most hotels and houses located at Nagarkot of Bhaktapur district were found with cracks caused by the massive earthquake.
- Most houses located at Telkot and Banskota were found devastated. Though the relief was found distributed by the Nepal Chamber of Commerce and Nepal Red Cross Society upon collecting the relief, the quake survivors in those areas were found in need of tents and tarpaulins. Dalit settlement among the devastated places was also found in vulnerable condition.
- Bageswari area also found in need of tarpaulin and tents.
- Rescue team and the relief hadn't reached Bhaktapur bazaar area in comparative way. Team comprising the foreign doctored was found engaged in the treatment. There was no problem in providing health treatment service in the area, as per the doctors, security agencies and local human rights defenders engaged in providing assistance in treatment of the injured survivors.
- Fifteen people were found missing in the bazaar area and the search mission was deployed in war-footing pace, as per the Armed Police Force.
- The monitoring team had expressed due reservation about the possible revelation of privacy related to cultural rights of the citizens due to the use of drone machine by the Indian team and other rescue workers in the earthquake affected world heritage site and called on the authority to step up action including imposing ban on the use of drone camera.
- Since there was a movement of the general people in the earthquake ravaged damaged areas without any due restraint, there was a possibility of casualties due to the damage of houses in vulnerable condition. No

appropriate arrangement was found made for the movement of the people in such places.

- The earth quake survivors expressed their aggravation against the political party leaders and cadres for not showing their presence at the time of adversity.
- The monitoring team had cautioned about the possible outbreak of epidemics in and around the vicinity of the incident of the earthquake due to the unmanaged garbage and debris.
- Specially the demand of relief including the tents sand tarpaulin was found high in all earthquake affected areas.

Lalitpur District

- 43 out of 50 houses were found completely damaged in Khokana area of Lalitpur district living three people injured. Nepal Army was found engaged in demolishing the damaged houses in that area.
- As per the monitoring, Sankhu area was found to be severely affected from the massive earthquake.
- Historical Rato Machindranath Temple of cultural importance situated at Bungmati area was also found damaged.
- No relief was found dispatched to this area except for five number of tents provided by the government and distributed by the Nepal Red Cross Society. The local earthquake survivors expressed their anguish since only the people connected with the political party and cadres were said to have received the tents.
- The building construction code of conduct was not complied with while building the new building and houses in the areas of monitoring under Lalitpur district.
- The political party leaders and cadres were not found reached in the earthquake affected areas of the Lalitpur district.

Nuwakot District

- While observing the houses located the VDCs at the entry point of Nuwakot district, Jhore area was found the least affected by the earth. The concrete buildings beside the roads were found least affected by the earthquake, while the houses made up of raw bricks were damaged extensively. The monitoring found that the VDCs beyond Shivapuri water reservoir were found to have suffered the most (about 90%) due to the houses damaged with huge cracks thereby making them vulnerable and unfit for dwelling.
- The local farmers endured the loss of a big number of livestock reared in the sheds built near their houses from rearing cows and goats due to the massive damage caused to the sheds
- The concrete build constructed by using cement and rods in Bidur Municipality were less damaged as compared to those of the VDCs. The quake survivors were found displaced elsewhere since their houses had numerous cracks and full of danger to occupy any longer.
- 348 citizens were found rescued by Nepal Army and the Armed Police Force were deployed to rescue the victims trapped in the rubble and debris. The injured 114 female and 165 female were rescued by helicopter from the remote corner of the district while 39 female and 30 male were rescued by land.
- 27 dead bodies including 14 female and 13 males were discovered and handed over to the concerned families by the security force while one dead body was brought by helicopter.
- The district headquarter based government offices including the district administration office were fully damaged. About 90 % houses were completely damaged as per the preliminary estimation.
- One door system was found adopted for the rescue and relief program by the government authority.

- There was a lack of coordination between the administrative authorities and organizations and agencies involved in the relief distribution.
- A group of 1500 volunteers of Greens Welfare Force organization from Gujrat, India had reached the district headquarter of Nuwakot and engaged themselves in relief distribution with charitable hand.
- The group had established the health camps in the government building and open fields at Bidur Municipality near district headquarter where they performed minor operation of the injured.
- Though the excavator machine was available, the excavation work could not be stepped up because of the operators themselves had become the victims of the earthquake. The government authorities expressed their helplessness in not being able to distribute the relief materials in an appropriate and justified manner.
- The earthquake survivors were not provided with any relief materials at a time when the monitoring had reached the place after one week of the earthquake. Only Thansingh VDC was found to have received food stuffs including rice, lentils, salt and edible oil.
- No special arrangement was made for the marginalized, destitute, women, citizens of remote areas, elderly citizens and people having political access and residing at the roadside only took the advantage of the relief materials.
- Dispatching the relief materials to two VDCs of the district was found difficult due geographical remoteness as per the team leader of the Nepal Army.
- Though, there was high possibility of outbreak of epidemics due to carcasses of dead animals still remaining under debris, no effective arrangement was made to prevent this.
- No attention was found given to the weaker section of the society due to the ineffective relief distribution system.

Ramechhap District

- A total of 25 persons including 5 male, 14 female and 6 children had lost their lives in Duragaon VDC, Betali VDC, Gelu VDC including Ramechhap Municipality as per the data made available by the District Administration Office, Ramechhap district.
- 13 among 36 injured in the earthquake were sent to Kathmandu for treatment.
- About one hundred thousand people, whose houses are completely damaged, were compelled to take shelter under tarpaulin.
- The data made available so far has unveiled that 17072 houses were completely damaged while 23, 149 houses are partially damaged of the total 40, 221. In terms of percentage, about 90% houses were devastated by the earthquake in district headquarter and in parts of VDCs in the district. It was learnt that the data collection of the damaged houses was still underway amid the intermittent aftershocks following the massive quake that hit the nation on 25th April.
- Most delicate were found damaged in the district. A huge number of concrete houses were also found damaged.
- 164 government offices including the District Forest Office, District Health Office and VDC Offices were damaged while 104 schools were completely damaged. 1219 government offices were partially damaged but this figure might exceed as the data collection process is still underway, as per the monitoring team. Though the preliminary data collection was performed, these cracked building under vulnerable condition might face the further damage due to innumerable aftershocks. These cracked buildings (both exterior and interior part) need reclassification upon the verification conducted by the concerned technicians.
- Lakhanpur, Khimti and Bhujji VDCs were found to have suffered from a huge number of cracks in land area and there was a possibility of deformation of land occupied by human settlement in these VDCs as per the local human

rights defenders and district administration office. Though the Ministry of Urban Development was corresponded by the district administration office in this regard, no action was learnt have taken yet. The vulnerability had grown in those areas due to the land being split per the district administration office.

- The fort (boundary wall) around the district prison was damaged including the sentry posts. Similarly, 258 male and 19 female inmates and two children were found accommodated in the capacity that could hold just 50 inmates owing to the damage caused to the prison building by the earthquake. Since more inmates were accommodated, there could be a risk of collapse of damaged wall of the those prison cells causing the human casualties any time, as the prison administration. Also, just 5 numbers of tents were made available, the prison was found in need of two more big tents to shelter the displaced inmates. The chief district officer informed that the same can be procured if the request made by the NHRC.
- If the land covering an area of 8 ropani attached to the prison and currently used by the Food Corporation could be used by the prisons for restructuring the physical infrastructures, the capacity of the prison would be enhanced, as per the prison administration. Monitoring team was told that such a process could not be advanced due to the lack of cooperation extended from the technicians.
- Medical equipment including X-ray and Microscope were destroyed due to the collapse of the hospital building of district based hospital of Ramechhap and were later excavated though they were found out of order. Thus, the related health services were hindered due to the lack of rooms to fix those machines.
- The emergency service was hindered due to the collapse of the staff quarters of the hospital staff members and the doctors had to take shelter elsewhere.

- Even the attendees/escorts taking care of the sick was injured due to the devastation of the hospital building and later sent to Kathmandu for treatment. Though the infrastructures of residence of four staff capacity were ready, it could not be brought into operation due to the delay caused by the contractors.
- The district public health building hadn't been brought into operation due to the process being stagnant. Save the Children organization was found setting up big tents provided by the UNICEF at the premises of the hospital.
- The doctors were of the opinion that if the building for district hospital was arranged immediately, the health service would be badly affected. It was thus suggested to build the infrastructures using the material like fiber to resume the health treatment services as usual.

B) Efforts made for Rescue and Relief Distribution

- All government bodies including 700 personnel from Nepal Army, 358 personnel from Nepal Police, 55 personnel from Armed Police Force and 332 government staff members were mobilized for the rescue and relief work as per the District Administration Office. It was made known that additional number of engineers would be deployed in the devastated areas.
- Helicopters were used for transporting victims and relief materials from the earthquake hit VDCs of the district including Gumdol, Bhuji, Goswara, Himganga, Lakhanpur and Bhirpani.
- 13 health teams were deployed for the prevention and control of possible pandemics.
- A team of Technicians were called in to commence the survey of the damaged houses and also the additional number of engineers was found deployed to assess the damage caused due to the earthquake.
- The materials were excavated from under the rubble and debris of the destroyed houses at the support extended from the security force.

- As of today, the District Disaster Rescue Committees has distributed the relief materials donated by 42 organizations. A few organizations were given the permission to distribute the relief materials on their own.
- Ample coordination prevailed among the district administration, political parties and civil society in rescue and relief distribution activities following the earthquake.
- Apart from the government agencies, private organizations were found distributing the relief materials in an effective and coordinated way.
- Despite the efforts made to distribute the relief through one door system adopted by the District Natural Disaster Committee to meet the necessity of all places, the relief materials were distributed twice at a few places while the survivors few places hadn't received the relief even once. The survivors having the political access received the relief easily while the people with no connection with political parties were deprived of the relief. Similarly, the relief distributed by different donors had different qualities of food and those who received the substandard quality food item felt that they were discriminated.
- The clothing provided as relief in Ramechhap district was found to be old and inferior in quality to distribute to the quake survivors.
- The coordinating role played by the joint secretaries for rescue and relief program was found effective and commendable. The monitoring found the exemplary role played by the security agencies in coordination with the secretaries from the center during the visit of high ranking officials in earthquake hit area.
- 23 among 25 families had received RS 40,000 for performing the last rites of the victims killed in the earthquake.

Okhaldhunga District

- In Okhaldhunga district, 19 people have lost their lives while 92 people have sustained injury in the earthquake of 25th April, 2015. Of the total 92 injured victims, 3 people were undergoing treatment at Dharan based BP Koirala Memorial Health Institution, 3 in Kathmandu and 1 in Biratnagar. Others who sustained minor injury were treated at district hospitals and local mission hospital returned to their home, as per the CDO Ganesh Bhattarai.
- About 50 people were missing from the districts including Rasuwa, as per the CDO Ganesh Bhattarai
- As per the District Administration Office (DAO), the following information on the damage have been received:
 - ❖ 10, 450 houses were completely damaged whereas 10339 houses were partially damaged by the earthquake.
 - ❖ 724 classrooms were completely damaged while 1138 classrooms were partially damaged in 500 schools.
 - ❖ 3 government offices were completely devastated while 6 government offices were partially damaged.
 - ❖ 8 health posts were fully damaged while 10 of them were partially damaged.
 - ❖ 11 VDC Offices were completely damaged while 10 VDC Offices were partially damaged.
 - ❖ 3 Polices Posts were completely damaged while 10 of them were partially damaged.
 - ❖ 26 religious shrines were completely damaged while 11 of them have suffered from a partial damage.
 - ❖ 41 other buildings were completely damaged while 32 of them were partially damaged.
- A few VDCs of Okhaldhunga including Prapcha and Harkapur were found vulnerable and unsafe for human settlement due to the fear of landslide with the land being cracked in those VDCS following the massive earthquake

- The families of the victims have received NRP 40,000 to perform the last rites of those killed in the earthquake and the amount NRP 100,000 as the relief from the District Administration Office.
- Similarly, NRP 5,000 was provided to those whose houses were completely damaged and NRP 3000 to those whose houses were partially damaged.
- Seven thousand tarpaulins were distributed and three thousand tarpaulins were in the process of dispatch while the necessary figure of tarpaulin was said to 21 thousand.
- The distribution of relief in the earthquake ravaged places of the district was scarce due to geographical remoteness and unavailability of helicopter despite the demand was made.
- The VDCs of area number 6, 7, 8 and 17 were mostly affected and no relief had reached the remote place called Patle at all.
- The unnecessary items like potatoes and mineral water were received.

Solukhumbu District

- Solukhumbu has the different story of disaster caused by the massive earthquake that hit the nation on 25th April, 2015. The incident of earthquake triggered the avalanche that caused the death of 22 people and injured 80 people in the district.
- 2505 houses were found completely damaged while 6176 houses were partially damaged. More than 34 government office buildings were damaged while 122 schools suffered cracks in the school buildings. 52 religious shrines including monastery, temples and church were destroyed as per the District Administration Office.

- Physical infrastructures such as public and private properties including bridges and culverts along the trekking trails in the district were been damaged.
- A total of 11 VDCs including Nasmche, Chaowrikharak, Khunju, Salya, Sota, Gudel, JUBu, Chaulakharka, Bung and Goli were affected extensively from the earthquake. 7 VDCs like Nele, Waku, Kaku, Bhakanje, Deusa, Mukli, Taptung were affected while other 11 VDCs like Kerung, Taksindu, Nechabatase, Lokhim, Panchan, Cheskam, Kangel, Pawai, Gorakhani, Juving, tingla, Nechabetghari including Dudhkunda Municipality of the district were less affected from the earthquake. It was learnt that the district suffered due to the scarce of food supply.
- The monitoring team found that during the process monitoring that relief materials were not supplied to the earthquake hit district of Solukhumbu as per the need. The received relief food cost ranging from Rs 38 to Rs 85 as the transportation cost due to the geographical remoteness of the place. There was a problem of relief dispatch due to the road network to the district was not yet connected as per the CDO Jhankanath Khanakl.
- Bung VDC of Ward 9 suffered the most as because the relief could not be distributed in that area due to difficulty to reach over there the despite numerous efforts made by the security agency, as per the Superintendent of Police Chandra Deo Rai.
- Though the school was operating outside in the tent, there lay challenges to continue the teaching and learning process at the location.

Dhading District

- Baireni based Sabuj barrack of Nepal Army had deployed the rescue missions within half an hour of the earthquake. Brigadier Gaurav Tandulka of Nepal Army said that he could be able to mobilize the army rescue teams at his disposal in Dhading, Nuwakot and Rasuwa

districts due to the fact that he didn't have to wait for the order from the high command for the necessary rescue of the victims of the earthquake at the situation of emergency.

- The rescue team deployed by the above barrack performed various activities that included rescue of the victims from under the rubble and debris of devastated houses, discovering the buried food stuffs, managing the carcasses of dead animals and distributing the relief material including food grains, tents and tarpaulins, as informed by the source close to the Nepal Army.
- It was learnt that the injured people were brought to the district hospital of Dhading with seven to ten minutes of the devastating earthquake. About 100 people injured from the earthquake were treated at that hospital, By the time the monitoring team reached there, 518 people were being treated till May 4, 2015, as per Dr. Rashila Amatya.
- An Indian orthopedics team including 22 doctors and 11 doctors from Bangladesh medical team including 11 doctors had arrived in Dhading to extend their humanitarian support such as the treatment of the injured. There was no problem in the treatment service, thus.
- The walls of district headquarter of Dhading based district prison were damaged and rebuilt on 26th April, 2015 during the time of monitoring. The monitoring team had commended and expressed thanks to the prison administration for the prompt action taken for rebuilding.
- It was learnt that the district level disaster management rescue committee was formed at the leadership of the CDO for the disaster management, rescue and relief distribution started advanced by the government.
- In the wake of the earthquake, the joint secretaries of the GoN were deployed in each constituency of the district to make arrangement for the rescue, rehabilitation and restructuring work at their leadership. However, the families of the earthquake survivors hadn't received the

relief amount announced by the government for performing the last rites of the deceased yet.

- The death toll in Dhading district had reached up to 680 by May 4, 2015. 650 people were injured while 504 were rescued. The families hadn't yet received the relief amount announced by the government for performing the last rites of the deceased during the time of monitoring.
- 80% houses including the physical infrastructures were damaged in Dhading district alone. More than 300 thousand people were affected in Dhading as per the Nagarik National daily. 35 thousand houses were completely damaged while 20 thousand houses suffered partial damage.
- Ten army personnel of Dhading based Sabuj barrack deployed in the Langtang National Park of Rasuwa district died while engaged in the rescue work.
- Among the dead, there were 79 children 156 male and 176 female and the rest were yet to be identified.
- The building of Baireni Dhading based Sabuj barrack were damaged compelling the army to establish their office outside in the field and resume their daily work.
- All 167 inmates including 14 female, 153 male in the district prison were found safe. However, the walls of the prison were completely damaged.
- District hospital of Dhading and the staff quarters of district police office were found damaged.
- Some children from the earthquake affected district of Dhading were found intercepted on the way to Kathmandu and handed over to the concerned relatives by the women and children office.

Makawanpur District

- 33 people were killed and 215 people had sustained injury due to the earthquake in the 35 Village Development Committees in Municipality- 2 of Makawanpur district. District Administration Office of Makawanpur distributed @ NRP 1,40,000/- to the families of deceased

on May 14, 2015 while five families were learnt to have been still waiting for the relief as such.

- 186 injured were found undergoing treatment at Hetauda hospital while just 2 patients, who were under treatment, were recommended for their release at the time of monitoring.
- The District Administration, Nepal Police, Armed Police Force and Nepal Army were found actively engaged in rescue work.
- As per the information provided by the District Administration Office, 24,361 numbers of tarpaulin, 11865 mats, 8946 blankets, 144782 KG of rice including other food stuff were provided to the victims.
- It is learnt that the extremely marginalized Chepang community including Dalit, indigenous people and children in different VDCs of Makawanpur district were provided with tarpaulin and other relief materials with high priority by various organizations and agencies.
- The earthquake that occurred on May 12, 2015 didn't cause any loss of human as such since the rescue and relief distribution phase was over and the process of clearing rubble and debris was in full swing. However, a detail of the anticipated damage caused was yet to come at the time of monitoring.
- As per the Kantipur National Daily, 830 women in natal period and 320 pregnant women of 35 VDCs of Makawanpur district were compelled to take shelter under tarpaulin due to their houses being collapsed. 400 women of seven month old pregnancy suffered from various problems while 22 pregnant women had to bear the ordeal of miscarriage and 13 women had their babies killed in their womb itself.
- 13 schools were found completely damaged while 162 schools were partially damaged as per the information provided by the District Administration Office. Similarly, 9 police posts and 12 VDC offices, 12 health posts and 3 animal husbandry offices were completely damaged whereas 5 government offices including 8 offices

of agriculture, 2 post offices, 3 animal husbandry offices were found partially damaged.

- 17239 houses were found completely damaged and become useless for sheltering any longer while 17357 houses were partially damaged.
- The monitoring team took to the district based detention centers and prison of Makawanpur where 33 male and 1 female inmates were found serving their prison term. One inmate Arite Rumba was found suffering from jaundice and undergoing treatment. Other inmates were shifted to the open area at the request of the Commission to evade the possible danger triggered by the massive earthquake. Most inmates were shocked and panicked due to the cause of the earthquake. The arrangement was found made to evacuate the inmates during the time of the earthquake. The detention cell and the prison walls were found with numerous cracks.
- The inmates were accommodated in two blocks in regional prison at Bhimphedi, Block A of the two built by the then Rana Regime had several cracks in which 111 inmates were kept which could hold just 30 numbers of inmates as per its capacity. Besides, it didn't have an open place where the inmates could rush to in the event of earthquake. Similarly Block B had 451 inmates that could hardly accommodate 200 inmates. Meanwhile, it was learnt that the technicians were called in to assess the physical condition of the damaged prison cells.
- Similarly, following the collapse of the Sindhupalchok district prison triggered by the earthquake, a jailbird by the name of Rawan Tamang was shifted to Bhimphedi prison where he is serving his remaining prison term.
- The inmates were found suffering from severe panic due to the intermittent aftershocks and also due to the fear that the prison could collapse with the possible repercussion of yet another earthquake.
- Most inmates were found mentally dispersed due to the collapse of the house of their habitual residence, unexpected death of their family members including the

overcrowded prison cells as well as the lack of safe place within the prison premises.

- Even the Chief of Prison was found taking shelter outside due to the damage caused to his residence by the earthquake.
- The monitoring has speculated that there could be possibility that the inmates of the prison with vulnerable physical condition need be transferred to the prison of other parts of the country. Unfortunately, those prisons being already overcrowded, it was beyond the capacity of the authority, thus.
- Since panic hovered over the prison in earthquake affected districts due to unceasing aftershocks following the massive earthquake and also grief caused due to the loss of their family members leaving their children at lurch, they have requested the Commission to initiate for general amnesty for remaining term before the government by illustrating the precision made as such after the country suffered the heavy loss of lives and properties due to the massive earthquake way back in 1990 BS.

Sindhuli District

- The VDCs of Sindhuli district adjacent to Kavrepalanchok Ramechhap, Okhaldhungsa districts were mostly affected by the deadly earthquake that stroke the nation on 12th April, 2015. Overall, 24 VDCs have been affected by the quake but the accurate detail of data was not made available with the district disaster management committee.
- As per the District Disaster Management Committee, 11 people had lost their life in the earthquake that hit the nation on 12 the April while 2 people lost their life in the earthquake that reoccurred on 12th May. The exact details of the injured and the damage of psychical infrastructure was not available with the District Disaster Management Committee.

- 3 among 16 injured of the earthquake of May 12 were provided with the first aid treatment and referred to another hospital while the rest 11 people were undergoing treatment at district hospital of Sindhuli.
- A 5 member data collection relief team was formed comprising one engineer, 1 officer level staff, 1 assistant first staff, concerned secretary of concerned VDC, and 1 office helper and sent to all 25 affected districts by the District Disaster Management Committee in order to collect the data of damage.
- Though there was no human casualties in Sindhuli district, most people took shelter outside under open sky during nights and returned to their home of residence during the day due to panic looming larger following the earthquake.
- Only the survivors having political access were found to have received the relief more than necessity rather than those in dire need of relief.
- The much needed tents were supplied less than the ratio of the damage caused. He informed that most of the government offices were damaged and those tents were spared for those government offices for the moment, as per Bishnu Pokharel, CDO of Sindhuli district.
- Nobody or no authority in the district appeared to have the accurate data collection on the damage caused due to the lack of communication facility.
- Though there was a report of endemic diarrhea in few VDCs of the district, it couldn't be confirmed.
- There was a scarce of tents and tarpaulin in local business centers of the district. The common people were, therefore, found demonstrating before the office of the municipality from May 12, 2015 placing their demands to make the necessary tents and tarpaulins available with immediate effect.
- The CDO informed the monitoring team that the rescue and relief team couldn't head towards a few earthquake affected remote VDCs due to the unfavorable weather condition.

- The request of the NGOs and INGOs was declined by the CDO for permitting them to distribute the relief materials at places where the state authorities had not yet reached.

Rasuwa District

- Among the affected, 18 Village Development Committees (VDCs) of Rasuwa district were completely affected from the earthquake and made out of condition for human dwelling any longer. .
- Citizens from Haku, Ramche, Langtang, and Thulogaon VDCs were displaced and the residents of Haku 8 and (and Ramche were found sheltered in three camps established at Betrawati of Nuwakot district. Those displaced and sheltered were found distributed relief in Nuwakot district. The WFP had distrusted rice in that area.
- The earthquake survivors of 18 VDCs were sheltered in 5 centers namely Shyfrubesi, Timure, Chilime, Kalikasthan including Dhunche in coordination with the local CDO. The relief was distributed in each center by a team of joint secretary level officials.
- 352 missing survivors of the earthquake were rescued, 230 were waiting for rescue and 70 were missing as per the information disseminated by the district administration office. 12 Nepal Army personnel were among those missing, as per the information provided to the monitoring team.
- The rescue work at places called Mailung and Timure was found difficult where about 30 people were suspected to have been buried, as per the district administration office.
- Almost all schools in Rasuwa district were destroyed and there were no vacant places left by the earthquake where 68 schools could be reestablished.
- Displaced citizens of camp 1 from among those sheltered in various VDCs Betrawati of Nuwakot district were provided meals for 10 days. 4/5 security personnel were

deployed for the security of the above camps. The volunteers from the WOREC (Women's Rehabilitation Center)) organization were found managing the nutrition and care for the women in natal period and pregnant women in camp 1 and 2. Similarly the UN Women was found distributing the 'girl kit' for women in natal period of three months and pregnant women.

- 7 organizations in coordination with Save the Children were found engaged in making the arrangement of the nutritious food and cleanliness of the children languishing in the camps. The camps were found facilitated with the toilet and pure drinking water supply.
- Coordinated by the UNICEF, the Umbrella Organization Nepal was found conducting activities such as reading and playing for 2 hours in the morning among the earthquake affected children in Betrawati Camp number 1 of Nuwakot district.
- Women and girls languishing in such managed camps were found enticed by the outsiders and taken to other places with the promise to providing shelters to them. There is a high risk now that these earthquake affected women and girls could fall the victims of human trafficking. The state might face difficulty for providing relief and security including all other facilities when the survivors taking shelter in camps go elsewhere and there might emerges yet another crisis. The survivors taking shelter in the tents had lot of problems due to the sudden rain on May 20, 2015. Also the children were found susceptible to contagious disease like scabies and Jaundice.
- The immediate supply of the relief materials including the search of the missing people was found difficult in a few remote VDCs due the complex geographical setting in Rasuwa district.
- The earthquake survivors on roadside were distributed 6/7 sacks of rice in stock while the victims were suffering from the lack of relief. There was a scuffle triggered

through the commotion created among the quake survivors a few village development committees (VDCs) when some various organizations came up to distribute the relief on their own and also due to the survivors attempting to receive the relief more than one.

- The building and the walls of the district prison of Rasuwa was found damaged.
- The staff quarter of the security agencies were also damaged.
- 95 inmates were kept in prison cells that could hold just 25 inmates as per the prescribe capacity.
- The inmates were sheltered outside in an open area of the prison due to the damage caused to the prison building.
- The prisons being located at highly raised place, there was a possible destruction of the tents due to heavy wind blow. The buildings and wall having cracks created panic among the inmates still living in those buildings due to the fear of injury and loss of life.
- There was a high possibility of the collapse of the building due to the rain approaching at the threshold.
- The infrastructures including the prison buildings need to be rebuilt and renovated lest there could be the threat to right to life of 95 inmates serving their term in the district prison of Rasuwa district. The monitoring team was informed that the prison administration had corresponded to the prison management department and ministry of home affairs, but no action had been taken by the concerned authority till the time of monitoring.
- Inmates in the district prisons have lost their family members in the earthquake and their houses of habitual residence were destroyed. They have appealed to the prison administration for the general amnesty once at this hour of adversity enabling them to go home and perform the last rites of their relatives killed in the earthquake. The inmates have submitted their application to the NHRC monitoring team to meet out their demands including their emancipation from the jail

life and mainstreaming them in nation building at a time when the country was facing crisis.

- The monitoring team was told that the food stuffs were bought on credit to feed the inmates since the ration to feed the inmates wasn't supplied for the last three months. The concerned prison official informed that this was a kind of trend followed for a long time.

The monitoring team was requested to appeal to the prison administration to release Pemba Tsering Sherap of Haku VDC of Ward - 9 of Rasuwa district. He had lost all 9 members of his family in the deadly earthquake.

Annex 2

Appeal made in Public Interest

PSA (Public Service Announcement)-1

- Voice - 1: Let's provide psycho-social counseling for the children, women, elderly citizens shocked and panicked due to the earthquake. We appeal to effectively make arrangement of necessary service and goods keeping in mind the right to reproductively of women in natal period and girls.
- Voice - 2 : National Human Rights Commission

PSA - 2

- Voice - 1 : Let's make the arrangement for conducting immediate and long-term rehabilitation programs on the completely destroyed infrastructures including houses for the affected people of the devastating earthquake that hit the nation on 12 April and 12 May, 2015 and appropriate arrangement of the infrastructures including devastated houses, health institutions and prisons.
- Voice - 2 : Let's all including the Government, NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society and Private Sectors join hand a work in coordinated way so that the victims will have access to rescue, relief and rehabilitation
- Voice - 3 : National Human Rights commission

PSA -3

- Voice -1 : Let's provide effective treatment to the citizens injured by the earthquake. Let's appeal to make the arrangement for public awareness program on cleanliness, adequate machines, and health workers to mitigate the possible epidemics in post earthquake period.
- Voice - 2 : National Human Rights Commission

PSA - 4

- Voice - 1 : Children, the future pillars of the nation are forced to live in an open space due to the earthquake. The children are vulnerable to human trafficking in such situation. Beware of strangers and protect the child with due vigilance among one another. .
- Voice - 2 : National Human Rights for Public Interest

PSA- 5

- Voice - 1: Children, persons with disabilities, senior citizens and women become more vulnerable at the time of natural disaster. Make necessary arrangement to draw the attention of all the concerned towards mitigating this
- Voice - 2 Similarly, the attention of the government including all the concerned is drawn to make arrangement for immediate and long-term shelter, food for the earthquake affected districts including human rights friendly plans to guarantee all human rights of the people.
- Voice-3 : National Human Rights Commission

Annex -3

Press Notes & Press Releases

**Press Note
April 30, 2015**

**Office Building of the Commission by Massive
Earthquake, may fall apart any time**

LALITPUR: The massive earthquake that hit the country on 25th and 26th of April, 2015 has damaged the office building of the Commission. The incident of tremor has completely affected the daily office works of the Commission ever since.

Following the incident of damage caused by the massive earthquake, the office has been temporarily set up at the child care centre of the Commission lest the damaged office building could collapse any time. The office building being damaged impeding the entire office works as such, the arrangement of new office would only ensure the protection.

In this regard, the Commission has already written to the Office of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers for the arrangement of the permanent office building. Similarly, the Commission has been monitoring the activities related to the crisis management on daily basis following the unprecedented disaster that hit the country.

**Bed Prasad Bhattarai
Acting Secretary**

Press Release

May 3, 2015

NHRC issues Directives to effectively distribute the Relief Materials to the Earthquake Survivors

LALITPUR: The National Human Rights Commission has issued a directive to the Government for the effective distribution of relief materials to the victims of massive earthquake of 25th April, 2015. The NHRC monitoring teams led by Commissioners Sudip Pathak and Govinda Sharma Paudyal have found that the earthquake victims haven't received the relief materials in various places of Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur districts and thus the directive has been issued to the government for the effective distribution of the relief materials to the victims.

Similarly, it has been found through the NHRC monitoring that the victims are deprived of the right to shelter, food and health treatment. The Commission has therefore written a letter to the Government of Nepal (GoN) to make arrangement of the tent and food stuffs keeping in mind the rescue work of those earthquake victims rendered homeless in the first priority.

The Commission has also drawn the attention of the GoN to make a special arrangement for pregnant women, persons with disabilities, senior citizens and children taking into account the public condemnation of the relief materials being distributed in an unfair manner.

Since the reports are pouring in about the relief distribution being politicized in many earthquake affected areas, the Commission urges the concerned stakeholders to make an arrangement to stop such practice and ensure that the relief materials reach to the victims directly as soon as possible.

Similarly, the Commission urges to make effective arrangement to immediately stop possible outbreak of epidemics in earthquake affected areas and also to make arrangement of both short and

long term work plan for earthquake affected citizens including the families of those killed and rendered homeless.

Similarly, the Commission has decided to send a team to Sundhupalchok and Dolakha at the leadership of Commissioner Govinda Sharma Paudhyal and another team to Dhading and Gorkha at the leadership of Commissioner Sudip Pathak on May 4, 2015 in order to monitor the condition of the earthquake victims.

Bed Prasad Bhattarai
Acting Secretary

Press Release

May 5, 2015

Government requested to make arrangement of all Harihar Bhawan based Offices

The National Human Rights Commission has requested the Government to make both temporary and long term arrangement of the Harihar Bhawan based office building of the Commission with immediate effect. The office building of the Commission has been damaged by the massive earthquake that hit the country on 25th April, 2015.

Since all the daily work has come to a unexpected halt due to the damage triggered by the massive earthquake, the meeting held between the Chairperson Justice Anup Raj Sharma and Commissioners, Chiefs of the National Judiciary Academy, Personal Records Office of the Government on Tuesday has decided to request the government for both temporary and long term arrangement of the office building as soon as possible.

The condition is such that it is difficult to go into the office building now. The Commission has, therefore, requested the government to make the arrangement to take out all the equipment, important files, and documents and to manage to keep them at a safe place as soon as possible.

The Commission has also drawn the attention of the Government to demolish Harihar Bhawan used as office by the Commission, National Judiciary Academy, Personal Records Office and Nepal National Library and immediately reconstruct the building adequate for all the offices at the same location.

The technicians from the Housing and Urban Development and the Security Agency have tagged the red sticker considering the office damaged buildings unsafe. The Commission has, therefore, temporarily set up its office at the Child Care Center of the Commission while the daily work of the National Judiciary Academy, Personal Records of the Government and Nepal National Library has remained completely dormant.

Bed Prasad Bhattarai
Acting Secretary

Press Release

May 7, 2015

The Commission deploys Field Monitoring Teams in the Earthquake affected Districts

The NHRC monitoring teams deployed in three district have found that the earthquake victims sheltering in accessible places on road side have received the relief materials the most.

The monitoring team led by Commissioner Prakash Osti in field monitoring in Sindhupalchok, Dolakha and Kavrepalanchok has arrived at the conclusion that the victims of massive earthquake haven't received the relief due to the lack of coordination among the state bodies, political parties and civil society.

The Commission has found that more unnecessary relief materials than needed in local level have been sent to the earthquake affected areas. The Commission has also sensed the obstacles created in the relief distribution due to visits of unnecessary monitoring team and the officials in the earthquake hit districts.

The earthquake victims in the districts have come up with the grievances that the relief materials have been received most by the landlord rather than the tenants suffering from the ordeal of the disaster.

Meanwhile, the Commission has drawn the attention of the concerned authorities towards the possible outbreak of epidemics due to the deteriorating environment caused from the smell of the carcass of the unmanaged dead bodies of the domestic animals and birds in the earthquake affected areas.

Similarly, the Commission has also drawn the conclusion to adopt due alertness in time towards the harsh conditions in the form of adversity which would possibly be caused from soil erosion, flood and landslide in rainy season due to the multiple

cracks seen in mountain areas and roads following the massive earthquake.

The Monitoring teams have found that the very much necessary tarpaulin for sheltering the earthquake victims have been distributed in very minimum numbers.

The Commission has drawn the attention of the government towards distributing very much needed zinc sheets and relief materials rather than tarpaulin.

Meanwhile, the monitoring team led by Commissioner Sudip Pathak has reached Dhading and Barpak of Gorkha district. Likewise, another team led by Govinda Sharma Paudyal has reached Ramechhap, Okhaldhunga and Solukhumbu for field monitoring on May 8, 2015.

Earlier, the Commission has accomplished the monitoring activities in Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur districts. The Commission has decided to deploy the monitoring teams in other earthquake affected districts.

Bed Prasad Bhattarai
Acting Secretary

Press Release

May 15, 2015

Attention drawn to the Earthquake affected Districts at Risk

The Monitoring teams of National Human Rights Commission deployed in three districts have drawn the attention of the Government to immediately make an arrangement of shifting the human settlement to safe places to evade the possible landslide due to cracks emerged in land due to the earthquake.

A monitoring team led by Commissioner Govinda Sharma Paudyal has drawn the attention of the government to shift the human settlement elsewhere at a safe place from Parapcha and Harkapur VDCs of Okhaldhunga, Khimti and Bhuji VDCs including a few wards under Ramechhap district. The team was in field monitoring in Ramechhap, Okhaldhunga and Solukhumbu districts.

The Commission has speculated that with the monsoon approaching at the doorstep, these earthquake affected settlement would face the ordeal of landslide if they are not shifted well in time. The monitoring team has found that the earthquake affected victims in most districts are compelled to live under open sky as they are not yet provided with necessary tarpaulin.

Since all the communities do not have access to the relief and rehabilitation program in earthquake affected districts, the Commission has also drawn the attention of the government towards this. The Commission has also drawn the attention of the concerned authorities to make immediate arrangement of helicopter to transport the relief materials to the places which are geographically inaccessible.

The monitoring team has found that the earthquake affected patients being treated under tarpaulin because Ramechhap district based public health office together with the x-ray machine has been completely destroyed.

The Commission has also drawn the attention of the Government to make arrangement of the safe shelter for the injured inmates of district prisons of Okhaldhunga and Ramechhap following the damage caused to them due the massive earthquake.

Mohna Ansari
Commissioner /Spokesperson

Press Note

May 25, 2015

The Commission to forgo its Anniversary this year

The National Human Rights Commission has decided to not to celebrate its anniversary which falls on May 27 every year.

The country is now facing harrowing situation with the heavy loss of lives due to injury caused by the earthquake including the displacement of millions of people being rendered homeless caused by the massive earthquake that hit the country on April, 25, 26 and May 12, 2015.

At this time of adversity, the Commission expresses deepest sympathies to those killed and prays for them to rest in peace and also wishes speedy recovery of those injured.

The Commission has been conducting on-the-spot monitoring in the earthquake affected districts.

Meanwhile, the Commission urges the Government and the concerned authority to give attention towards making arrangement of the appropriate rehabilitation, food supply, health, education for the earthquake victims on the basis of the facts found during the monitoring.

Mohna Ansari

Commissioner / Spokesperson

Press Release

May 26, 2015

NHRC confirms the rice distributed by the WFP to be of substandard quality

The National Human Rights Commission has confirmed the rice made available by the UN World Food Program (WFP) and distributed by the Nepal Red Cross Society to the earthquake survivors to be of substandard quality. The monitoring team comprising the Commissioner duo Mohna Ansari and Govinda Sharma Paudyal have found the rice stored and Mahadevsthan based Samaj Sewa Bhavan to be of substandard quality.

The laboratory report of the **Food Technology and Quality Control Department of the Government of Nepal (GoN)** has, upon examining the sample of rice provided, confirmed that ‘The particles of rice grain found do not meet the standard of quality and unsuitable for human consumption compulsorily specified by the GoN.’

Section 3 of the Food Act-1966 has restricted the distribution of the quality less food. The rice stored at Mahadevsthan based Samaj Sewa Bhavan was found to be packed in plain white plastic in yellow sacks and produced by Thakur Agro Industries with brands Swastik and Suraj Chamal, as per the monitoring.

The monitoring conducted by the Commission has found that the manufacturing date 2015 was imprinted on the yellow sacks and fit for consumption within six months from the date of manufacture. About half the sack of rice mixed with black particles could be seen even with the naked eyes, the monitoring report unveils.

On being asked about the consumption of rice, the local residents said that the rice turned sour, bitter and tasteless and threw bad odor while cooking, so they mixed it with the fodder.

After eating the above rice, the children in the area suffered from diarrhea and had to undergo the treatment. The Commission

draws the attention of the government to drag to justice and punish those involved in distributing food of substandard quality that has direct connection with the health and life of the people.

Earlier in 2009, the Commission had recommended to the GoN to take necessary action against UN WFP upon confirming the rice made available in Jajarkot district was of substandard quality

Mohna Ansari

Commissioner / Spokesperson

Press Release

June 2, 2015

Attention of the Government drawn towards impartial distribution of relief materials

The National Human Rights Commission has publicized the preliminary report on the monitoring conducted with regard to the loss of lives and properties, ongoing rescue work, relief distribution including the overall human rights situation of the survivors of the earthquake affected districts. The report is being publicized on Monday upon conducting the on-the-spot monitoring in the districts affected by devastating earthquake.

Speaking on the occasion, Chairperson Justice Anup Raj Sharma urged the government including all the concerned parties to distribute the relief materials in impartial and non-discriminatory manner. He said that the Commission is relentlessly engaged in monitoring since the day the earthquake hit the country and will continue it in war-footing manner in the days to come as well.

Adding that the Commission will advance its activities collaborating with all the concerned, Chairperson opined that immediate promulgation of law related to the crisis management was inevitable.

On the occasion, Commissioner and Spokesperson Mohna Ansari said that schools, hospitals and prisons have been damaged by the massive earthquake and urged the government to identify those buildings in vulnerable condition and rebuild them immediately. She also urged the government to ensure the right to education of the children and also ensure to provide special protection to women and children at high risk of trafficking.

The preliminary report publicized by the Commission mentions that it has been discovered during the course of monitoring that some earthquake survivors have received the relief materials repeatedly while some have not received even once. The report unveils that no special arrangement has been made for women,

children, destitute, Dalit, earthquake survivors of the remote districts, elderly citizens and persons with disabilities. The report also says that a huge number of children and elderly citizens have been sheltered under a single tent and there is high possibility of infection of contagious disease. The Commission has drawn the attention of the government towards this situation. The relief materials including food and clothing

distributed to the earthquake affected citizens of some earthquake affected district have been confirmed to be of substandard quality, the report reveals.

The Commission urges the government to ensure the protection of life of rescue workers including the security agencies engaged in extremely vulnerable rescue mission by providing them very necessary rescue equipment including gloves and helmet.

The Commission also urges the government to take stern action against those involved in unethical activities such as artificial shortage of essential daily commodities, price hike, and black market including those involved in doing irregularities in relief materials distribution.

Mohna Ansari
Commissioner / Spokesperson

Press Release

June 3, 2015

Discussion held with the Secretaries of the GoN, Directives issued to make the Arrangement of Shelter before Monsoon

The National Human Rights Commission has sought the information from 3 ministries of the Government of Nepal (GoN) with regard to rescue, relief distribution and market monitoring in the post earthquake period. The Commission invited the secretaries from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare and asked about the ongoing relief related activities. .

At the discussion, updating the post earthquake activities of the government, Secretary of Ministry of Home Affairs Surya Silwal expressed inability to distribute the relief in the earthquake affected places due to the lack of coordination among the government authorities and necessary resources. He said that the government will overcome the situation emerged due to the cause of the disaster and committed to make the effective arrangement of the relief distribution effective in the days to come.

Similarly, the Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce and Supply Indra Prasad Upadhyay said that the continuity will be given to the activities such as indentifying the persons involved in black marketeering, arterial shortage, food adulteration and price hike and taking legal action against them. He added that the government will vigorously and devotedly continue the market monitoring in the days ahead.

During the discussion, Secretary of Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare Dhan Bahadur Tamang said that the Ministry has kept constant vigil on the people involved in the rescue of

children and registration of new organization has been suspended for the time being keeping in mind the children at risk in such situation. He added that the ministry has made an arrangement of the temporary shelter for sheltering the homeless children and senior citizens.

Speaking at the program, Chairperson Justice Anup Raj Sharma issued a directive to the government to give special attention to the activities related to the relief distribution and rescue work. Urging to take stern action against the persons involved in the unethical act such as artificial shortage, Chairperson urged to make appropriate arrangement of the relief and shelter in the earthquake affected districts. Chairperson also issued directives to the secretaries of the concerned ministries to ensure persons' right live with dignity thereby making an arrangement of the necessary shelter for the earthquake affected before the monsoon steps in. the Commissioners and Acting Secretary of the Commission were also present at the discussion.

Mohna Ansari
Commissioner /Spokesperson

Annex - 4

**The GoN Directive to the concerned Ministries to
implement the NHRC Decision**

Government of Nepal
Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
(Human Rights Promotion Section)

Letter No: 82/071/72/5793
Singha Durbar, Kathmandu, Nepal
No.....
Date: June 5, 2015

Subject: With regard to Necessary Action

Ministry of Home Affairs, Singha Durbar
Ministry of Commerce & Supplies, Singha Durbar

The NHRC Monitoring team including Hon. Commissioners has confirmed the rice made available by the UN World Food Program (WFP) and distributed by the Nepal Red Cross Society (Karepalanchok district branch) to be of substandard quality during monitoring in the earthquake affected district Kavrepalanchok on May 20, 2015 following the devastating earthquake that hit the nation on 25th April, 2015. The Commission has, therefore, drawn the attention of the Government of Nepal to take legal action against those organizations and officers involved in distributing such rice that is directly related to the health and life of the people at a time when the citizens are already enduring the ordeal of crisis and also to impose restriction on the distribution of such rice pursuant to the NHRC decision drawn on May 26, 2015 as per the letter dated May 27, 2015 dispatch no. 1092.

Section 3 of the Food Act-1966 has restricted the produce, sale and supply of such adulterated or quality less food and section 5

of the same Act has the legal provision that such an act is punishable. Similarly, parts (a) and (e) of Section 10 of Consumer Protection Act-1998 have the provisions that the act to produce, sell, supply, export or import a sub-standard consumer good and to produce, sell or supply any consumer good or service which is likely to harm consumers' health is punishable. In the context of such act being punishable, this letter is hereby sent attached with the photocopy of the NHRC letter dated May 27, 2015 dispatch no. 1092 for stepping up the required process to take action against the officers of WFP and the Nepal Red Cross Society associated with Kavrepalanchok district branch involved in the distribution of such rice as soon as possible as per the prevalent law. Upon implementing the NHRC decision by taking the necessary action as per the above, it is requested to inform the Commission and this office accordingly as per the directives.

Signature
(Ranju Gautam)
Section Officer

CC to
National Human Rights Commission
Harihar Bhavan, Lalitpur

Annex - 5

Letter to the OPMCM with regard to the Recommendations

Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
Singha Durbar Kathmandu
May 21st, 2015

Subject: With regard to the Recommendations

With regard to the above, the preliminary report on the NHRC monitoring on the loss of human and properties, rescue work, relief distribution and the overall humanitarian and human rights situation conducted in 14 different districts affected from the earthquake that hit the nation on 25th, 26th April and 12th May (2015) together with the suggestions and recommendations have been hereby submitted to your esteemed office for the necessary action as per the decision drawn on May 26, 2015.

Bed Prasad Bhattarai
Acting Secretary

A few Images of Monitoring Missions







