



CFE-DMHA

Disaster Information Report

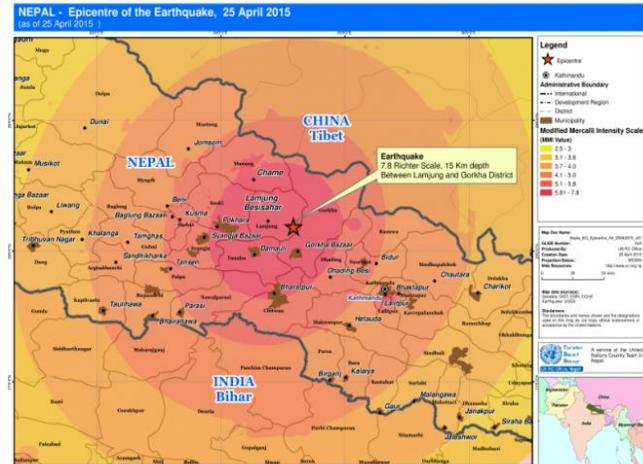
Nepal Earthquake, 6 May, 2015 CDIR No. 12

BLUF – Implications to PACOM

- Relief efforts continue to focus on reaching a greater number of areas outside of Kathmandu Valley; in particular remote and hard-to-reach areas. Access to remote villages remains a key challenge and some can only be accessed by helicopter (LC)
- The GoN and humanitarian partners have now reached all affected districts and are refining information on needs (OCHA)
- The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) says that a scaling up of operations must be the top priority ahead of the monsoon season (June – September).

Key Concerns & Trends

- Significant losses to livestock reported as well as damage to the agriculture sector
- Priorities for humanitarians remain:
 - Shelter: tarpaulins, tents, blankets, repair tools and other NFIs
 - WASH: water supply, sanitation
 - Access to remote areas
 - Food delivery
 - Equitable distribution of relief items
 - Rubble removal (ACAPS/OSOCC SitRep)



Nepal Earthquake – Stats & Facts

Background:

On April 25 at 11:56 am local time (06:11 UTC), a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal, with epicenter in Lamjung District, located 81 km northwest of Kathmandu (pop. 2.5 million) with a depth of 15 km. (USGS)

Impact

As of May 6, GON reports 284,455 houses destroyed and 234,102 damaged. 39 out of 75 districts affected. Most affected areas are: Makawanpur, Sindhuli, Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Lamjung, Rasuwa, Ramechhap, Nuwakot, and Sindupalchowk. (LC, OCHA) (GON)

Logistics, Communications

The main roads outside Kathmandu Valley are largely accessible, though sections remain closed due to infrastructure damage and landslides. Road connectivity in more remote areas is poor, thus many villages are accessible only by foot or helicopter. Power remains out in many areas, so although mobile network operating intermittently, people unable to charge mobile phones. (VOSOCC, ECHO, LC, USG)

Affected Population (as of 6 May)

Deaths: 7,675 (GON)

Injured: 16,392 (GON)

Total Displaced: 2.8 million (UNRC)

Total Affected: 8 million people across 39 districts (est.). (UNRC)

Total Population of Nepal: 27.8 million (WB)

Affected State

Military

Nepal Army is the lead responsible for air operations, with the **Armed Police Force** taking the lead for relief distributions by road. (IFRC)

The **Nepal Army** is leading the **Multi-National Military Coordination Centre (MNMCC)** at the Army HQ. In support of the Nepal Army and the GON, the **UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team (UNDAC)** has set up a **Civil-Military Coordination Cell** in the MNMCC to facilitate information from the **OSOCC** to the MNMCC. The **MNMCC** is coordinating all foreign military assets through daily meetings (0900). (USPACOM, UN, OCHA, UNRC)

Civilian

The **Government of Nepal (GON)** is leading the response through the **National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC)** (<http://neoc.gov.np/en/>) located next to the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA)** in the Singha Durbar premises. In support of the GON, the **On-Site Operations and Coordination Center (OSOCC)** has been set up to coordinate the international support to the response. (VOSOCC)

The other coordination hubs are the **MNMCC** at army HQ; the **Reception/Departure Center (RDC)** and **Humanitarian Staging Area (HSA)** at the airport. (UNRC, Log Cluster)

The GON continues to coordinate relief support from over 16 countries. Over 10,600 metric tons (MT) of rice, sugar, salt, beans and lentils were distributed in the affected districts. Another 7,500 MTs of food were distributed through local government bodies. (OCHA)

On 4 May, the GON reported that a joint team including representatives from the **Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Immigration Office** and the **Nepal Army** have been assigned to the Kathmandu Airport to streamline clearance procedures of incoming relief items and personnel. (OCHA)

The **Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee (CNDRC)** released US\$17.3 million to support relief activities at the district level. (OCHA)

A total of 274 **National Medical Teams (NMTs)** have been deployed throughout the country. Rapid response teams for the prevention and response of potential disease outbreaks were also deployed. (GON)

The Nepal private sector has mobilized to support the ongoing relief efforts. Activities are being consolidated and reported through the **Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI)** at <http://operationreliefnepal.com>

Humanitarians

Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS): NRCS continues rapid assessments and immediate relief distributions. First aid provision, distribution of tarps and NFRI, provision of health/WASH/RFI are being delivered in parallel. By May 4, 21,874 tarps for over 105,000 people have been distributed. Rapid toilets with hand washing facilities are

being constructed in affected districts. The rapid assessment in districts continues and NRCS is planning a detailed needs assessment after the first three weeks. (IFRC)

International Humanitarian Community

Overview

All international humanitarian efforts are being coordinated through the **UN Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)**. The HCT and clusters meet daily.

Two **humanitarian hubs** have been established in Gorkha District Headquarters (west of Kathmandu) and Chautara in Sindhupalchowk District (northeast of Kathmandu) to coordinate field level operations. (MNMCC)

Logistics bases have been established (see logistics cluster below).

Foreign Medical teams (FMTs) that have not yet arrived in Kathmandu are advised to stand down. (VOSOCC)

All **USAR** teams are expected to commence demobilization and exit plans. The international USAR assistance phase has ended as of May 3, issued by the MOHA. (VOSOCC)

Clusters

Latest highlights of cluster actions listed below:

Logistics cluster UNHAS has assets that can be tasked following identification of needs: Two UNHAS MI8 helicopters (2 - 2.5 MT capacity); one AS 350 UNHAS helicopter for assessment (4 passengers max); and four additional air assets are being made available and will be operational in the coming two weeks (MNMCC) IOM has made two tractors and two forklifts available for use by the Logistics Cluster, on behalf of the humanitarian community; this will help ease the movement of cargo from the airport to Humanitarian Staging Area (HSA).

Deurali logistics base in Gorkha is to be used to as logistics base for the Western region; a logistics base in Sindupalchowk (location to be confirmed) to be used as base for the Eastern region; Bharatpur Staging Area will handle inbound road movements from India and serve as storage for cargo received from Nepalgunj, Belaihya and Birgunj. Birgunj logistics base, at the border with India, could be expanded as needed as secondary road entry points to forward relief coming from India. (UNOCHA, VOSOCC, MNMCC)

WFP is contracting a fleet of smaller 4x4 trucks to be deployed to the regional logistics hubs to increase capacity and meet the transportation needs of the humanitarian community. (LC)

As lead of the Logistics cluster, WFP advises that incoming cargo should be palletized or crated so it can be moved onto cargo dollies quicker, can be stored easier and pushed onto trucks. (LC)

To maximize the use of military air assets in relief activities, the Logistics Cluster has a dedicated Civil/Military Coordinator stationed in Kathmandu airport to facilitate cargo operations and provide logistics support. (LC)

The Logistics Cluster has released a **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on Warehousing, Transport and Logistics Services:**

http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/logistics_cluster_nepal_sops_150505.pdf

Updated logistics information and road maps available at: www.logcluster.org/ops/nepal. (Log cluster, WFP, OCHA)

Health: UNICEF, WHO and the GON are targeting the urgent inoculation of 500,000 children in the areas worst-hit to prevent a potential outbreak of measles. The Health Emergency Operation Center (HEOC) has introduced a hospital based, post-earthquake surveillance system in public and private hospitals of the 14 districts affected the most. This surveillance system currently covers 67 hospitals. This includes 46 hospitals and temporary camps within the Kathmandu valley and 21 hospitals outside the Kathmandu valley. Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Kavre, Lalitpur, Makwanpur, Nuwakot, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, Rasuwa, Sindhuli and Sindhupalchok remain priority districts for health assistance. The Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) is leading the health response operations through the HEOC (WHO, AFP)

Food Security: Planting season normally takes place before the monsoon. Last year's monsoon began June 20th. Planting for maize was underway when the quake struck and planting for rice and millet is due to start in June. (GON, OCHA)

Shelter Cluster is prioritizing the distribution of tarpaulins, fixings and repair tools. Health teams have been deployed to Gorkha and Sindhuli districts to respond to reports of diarrhea and influenza. 103 sites were assessed in Kathmandu, 58 of which remain open and host approximately 37,494 IDPs. The provision of services has been uneven and primarily community-led, with contributions from the military, police, government, Red Cross, private sector and some NGOs. (IOM)

Protection: Human traffickers could try to target vulnerable women and children displaced by the earthquake, organizations such as Maiti Nepal, an anti-trafficking organization, warned on May 6. The group says it has increased its monitoring operations on the border with India and said it had seen an increase in suspicious cases. The porous border with India has been used to traffic women and children from Nepal. A 2013 report by the country's human rights commission recorded 29,000 incidences of trafficking or attempted trafficking in the country. (AFP)

Regular **Cluster coordination meetings** are published at: www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/nepal

United Nations

UN Flash Appeal launched for US\$415 million. (UNRC) As of May 6, total requirements are only about 4 percent funded. (OCHA) For the most recent funding figures, visit Financial Tracking Service (FTS): <http://fts.unocha.org/>

The Flash Appeal document can be found at:

<http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/programme-cycle/space/document/flash-appeal-nepal>

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is currently delivering aid for children in all 12 severely affected districts. The Education and Protection clusters have set up 22 Child-Friendly Spaces for displaced communities in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts. (UNICEF)

The World Food Program (WFP) Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) reports two additional sites for shared internet services have been established. The ETC is now providing services to the humanitarian community at 5 sites in the country. Over 150 humanitarians from 47 different response organizations have registered to use ETC connectivity services. (WFP-ETC)

NGOs/IOs

Direct Relief (DR) is providing approximately 50 tons of requested medical materials. Additionally, DR cargo with five mechanical ventilators and five portable X-ray machines is arriving this week. (DR)

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports attention is now focused on providing assistance in areas outside of the Kathmandu Valley. IOM is embedded within the humanitarian hubs of Gorkha and Sindhupalchok districts to step up procurement and distribution pipelines. Approximately 90% of houses in Gorkha and Sindhupalchok have been destroyed. (IOM)

Handicap International (HI) reports assessments conducted by HI teams in four large Kathmandu hospitals (Baktapur, Bir, Patan and Tuth), reveal that more than 65% of injuries involve fractures and 12% are spinal cord injuries. There also are observed an increase in the number of amputations. (HI)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) reports the following activities by national societies (by sector):

- **American Red Cross:** Long-term programming, Assessments
- **Australian Red Cross:** Long-term programming
- **Austrian Red Cross:** Supporting IFRC operation
- **Belgium Red Cross Flanders:** Long-term programming, Support to IFRC
- **British Red Cross:** Long-term programming, Support to IFRC, Emergency Response Units (ERU)
- **Canadian Red Cross:** ERU
- **Chinese Red Cross:** Relief, Health
- **Danish Red Cross:** Assessments, Long-term programming, ERU
- **Emirates Red Crescent:** Relief
- **Finnish Red Cross:** Long-term programming. The FRC is sending an emergency response unit (ERU), specialized in logistics supporting the NRCS. Additionally, the Red Cross family of National Societies has deployed one field hospital, two health

center units, one WASH unit, another logistics unit plus a relief unit specialized to secure distribution of relief items. (Finnish Red Cross)

- **French Red Cross:** Relief
- **German Red Cross:** Relief
- **Indian Red Cross Society** will send an additional large water purification machine (capacity 300 liter/hour) and two manual small (backpacks) water purification machines. (IRCS)
- **Israel MDA:** Support IFRC, Shelter Cluster
- **Japanese Red Cross:** Representative, ERU
- **Luxemburg Red Cross:** Relief
- **New Zealand Red Cross:** ERU
- **Norwegian Red Cross:** ERU
- **Philippines Red Cross:** Search and rescue, ERU. A PRC medical team left for Nepal today. The team will join the contingent from the Canadian Red Cross who will set up an emergency field hospital (EFH). The medical team will concentrate on providing maternal and child health care, with capability to provide surgical operations. (PRC)
- **Qatar Red Crescent:** Health Clinic, relief, WatSan
- **Singapore Red Cross:** Health
- **South Korean Red Cross:** Health
- **Spanish Red Cross:** Relief, ERU
- **Swiss Red Cross:** Long-term programming, Assessments, ERU
- **Turkish Red Crescent:** Relief

International Medical Corps (IMC) emergency response teams (ERT) have been operating mobile medical units (MMUs) in Dhading and Gorkha districts, Kathmandu and Bhaktapur and has conducted a total of 440 consultations. (IMC)

Project Hope (PH) identified immediate needs required; this includes assisting in the discharging of patients who need post-operation follow up, rehabilitation, transport and shelter assistance. With limited air transportation, medical supplies remain a key challenge to reach areas that are not accessible by road. (PH)

World Concern (WC) working in partnership with Integral Alliance partner, Mission East, WC supplied tarps, jerrycans, water purification tablets, and solar lanterns to families in Bhotechaur district. WC is also helping in the remote village of Khalte in Dhading district, where no other aid had arrived yet. (WC blog)

Assisting States

Civilian

Australia: More than US\$20 million has been donated to Australian aid organizations. (Australia Council for International Development)

Bahrain: A 30-ton consignment containing medication, tents, blankets and water purifiers in addition to 7000 kilos of food supplies arrived in Nepal today. (GOB)

China: Summary of Chinese personnel supporting the relief effort:

- A team consisting of over 60 personnel arrived one day after the earthquake. This was the first heavy-equipped international rescue team recognized by the United Nations.
- Currently there are five state-level medical teams.
- An 18-member medical team sent by the Red Cross Society of China.
- Medical workers from China's Tibet Autonomous Region entered Nepal to help prevent disease outbreaks in border areas.
- A 500-member road-repairing brigade of the People's Armed Police with 180 engineering machines are helping restore the 114 km road link from Zham Port to Kathmandu.
- Besides the official Chinese rescue teams, a dozen rescue teams organized by Chinese civil groups are providing support, this includes the China's Blue Sky Rescue (BSR) Team. (Xinhua)

South Korea: The Republic of Korea is sending additional personnel and monetary support to the relief operations. The use of the Korea-Nepal Friendship Hospital, built as part of the government's grant aid projects, is a ROK focus of operations. Number of personnel has expanded to 54 and the ROK government is providing an additional US\$500,000. (ROK)

Switzerland: Swiss Humanitarian Aid is sending a cargo aircraft with 38 tons of relief supplies to the stricken area as soon as landing permission is granted. The aircraft is also transporting almost 2.8 tons of relief supplies on behalf of Terre des Hommes and 4.3 tons for the Swiss Red Cross. (Switzerland)

UAE: According to the Emirates News Agency, families of victims praised the 88 member UAE Search and Rescue Team efforts in carrying out the recent medical and humanitarian assistance. (Emirates News Agency)

United States: USAID will be bringing in more health kits and plastic sheeting over the next few days. U.S. assistance now totals US\$24 million. (IA USG, OFDA)

Military

Additional international Military and Civil Defence Assets (MCDAs) continue to arrive in Nepal. As of May 5, 14 foreign militaries are in Nepal supporting the response. For more information, visit the UN Civil-Military Coordination website:

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nepal/civil-military-coordination>

China: Six additional IL-76 aircraft are prepared to support the relief operations. The air force has already sent eight aircraft on 20 trips from April 27 to May 4 to deliver rescue teams and supplies. A 172-member team from the People's Liberation Army provided 40 tons of relief goods, including 95 electric generators and more than 300 tents. (Xinhua)

United States: JTF 505 received 3 C-17s on May 5 carrying all Crisis Response Groups (CRG) along with one UH-1Y helicopter. JTF is collaborating with representatives from China and India on the conduct of cross-sector relief operations. (PACOM)

For more useful links and information resources, please visit the CFE-DMHA Nepal Earthquake Crisis Response Page at: <https://www.cfe-dmha.org/DMHA-Resources/Nepal-Earthquake>

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