



CFE-DMHA

Disaster Information Report

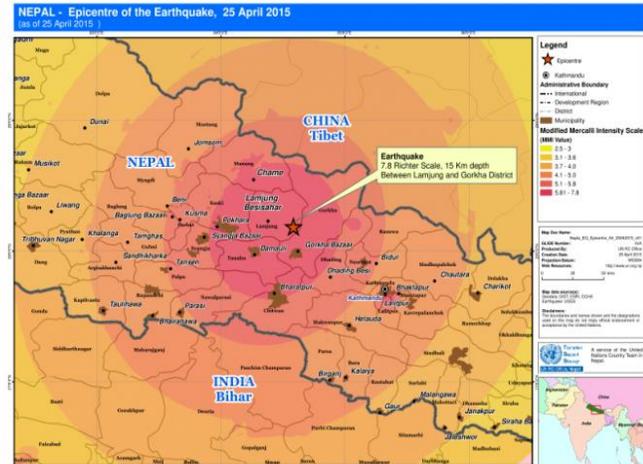
Nepal Earthquake, 13 May, 2015 CDIR No. 19

BLUF – Implications to PACOM

- The May 12 earthquake is expected to further limit access to remote areas. (OCHA)
- Following this most recent earthquake, the U.S. Geological Survey says in its updated aftershock advisory that the probability of future aftershocks is higher than in its forecast on May 8, due to the May 12 earthquake. (USGS)
- Thunderstorms are forecast in areas near the epicenter over the next five days, which may hamper relief efforts. The storms may cause additional landslides and damage dams including at Sunkoshi in Sindhupalchowk. (OCHA)
- JTF-505 does not require additional assets or anticipate being extended beyond its current projections. Assessments are currently in progress to determine the scope and scale of new damage. Search and Rescue operations continue for missing U.S. Marine Corps UH-1Y helicopter and aircrew/passengers. (JTF-505)

Key Concerns & Trends

- OCHA reports an urgent need for tents, generators and fuel supply to ensure that radio stations continue broadcasting and collecting information from affected communities (OCHA)
- Debris removal remains a priority to ensure access to areas blocked by landslides (OCHA)
- Heavy rain and aftershocks caused an influx of people to the Chautara humanitarian hub (OCHA)



Nepal Earthquake – Stats & Facts

Background:

On April 25 a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal, with epicenter in Lamjung District, located 81 km northwest of Kathmandu with a depth of 15 km. On May 12, a second 7.3 magnitude earthquake struck near Chilankha village in Dolakha District. A total of 32 districts were affected, including those still recovering from the April 25 earthquake. Powerful aftershocks continued, including 5.6 and 6.3 magnitude tremors with epicenters in Sindhupalchowk and Ramechhap districts. As of May 13, 09:00, the GON confirmed 65 deaths and 1,926 people injured. (OCHA)

Impact

According to the GON, 31 out of Nepal's 75 districts have been affected by the May 12 earthquake. Sindhupalchok district, the worst-affected by the initial earthquake, is expected to be further affected, as is Dolakha. Several major landslides have been reported in Sindhupalchok and Dholakha (CNN, Local sources, VOSOCC). Within the vicinity of the Chautara humanitarian hub, at least 20 buildings collapsed. In Dolakha District, a large number of houses were damaged. (OCHA)

Logistics

Debris from landslides in Langtang Region in the Himalayas, Bhirkot VDC (in Dolakha) and Lakuridada area damaged roads. Hagam and Bahrabise VDCs in Sindhupalchowk District are also reported to be inaccessible. (OCHA)

Affected Population (as of May 13)

Deaths: 8,219 (OSOCC)

Injured: 17,866 (OSOCC)

Total Displaced: 2.8 million (UNRC)

Total Affected: A total of **8.1 million affected**; 4,261,210 people are seriously affected, out of which an estimated **1.7 million (40 per cent) are children** below the age of 18 years. (UNICEF, IOM)

Total Population of Nepal: est. 27.8 million (WB)

Affected State

Military

More than 35 national search and rescue teams, using military helicopters, were deployed to assess the damage from the May 12 quake. The Multinational Military Coordination Center (MNMCC) reported that 1,405 people were rescued by air (1,307 people rescued by the Nepal Army) and another 1,050 were evacuated by land. In Chautara, the Nepal Army, AFP and Police are assisting in SAR efforts. (OCHA, VOSOCC)

The **Nepal Army** is leading the **Multi-National Military Coordination Centre (MNMCC)** at the Army HQ. The **MNMCC** is coordinating all foreign military assets through daily meetings. 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. (USPACOM, UN, OCHA, UNRC)

Additionally, the **Humanitarian-Military Operations Coordination Centre (HuMOCC)** was established as part of the response operation. Complementary to the OSOCC, the HuMOCC aims to provide the physical space dedicated to facilitating the interface between humanitarian and military actors present in country. (HumResponse)

An **Integrated Planning Cell (IPC)** has been established in the MNMCC to strengthen operational planning, information sharing and coordination between humanitarian responders and multinational forces involved in the response. For the latest updates, visit: <http://bit.ly/1GKGwlg>

The meeting calendar is available at:

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

Civilian

In response to the May 12 earthquake, the **Government of Nepal (GON)** has requested all military and civilian **Foreign Medical Teams (FMTs)** to remain in-country and continue working. There is no current request for new teams. (OCHA)

The **Government of Nepal (GON)** is leading the response through the **National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC)** (<http://neoc.gov.np/en/>) In support of the GON, the **On-Site Operations and Coordination Center (OSOCC)** have been set up to coordinate the international support to the response. The other coordination hubs are the **MNMCC** at army HQ and the **Humanitarian Staging Area (HSA)** at the airport. (UNRC, Log Cluster, VOSOCC)

Humanitarians

Nepal Red Cross Society has released its **Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA)** report summary of 17 worst affected districts conducted within the first 72 hours immediately after the earthquake on April 25. Key findings of the IRA are: Kathmandu, Sindhupalchock, Lalitpur and Gorkha districts found high in terms of the numbers of injured. The displaced population is high in Sindhupalchock, Kathmandu, Dolakha and Kavre. The Central

mountain region (Dolakha, Sindhupalchock and Rasuwa) and the Central Hill region (Kavre, Nuwakot, Sindhuli, Ramechhap, Dhading and Makwanpur) were found worst affected areas in terms of livelihood-security perspective. A detailed impact assessment will start on May 14 in close coordination with local disaster response committees. (NRCS)

The IRA report can be found at: <http://reliefweb.int/report/nepal/nepal-gorkha-earthquake-2015-initial-rapid-impact-assessment-report>

International Humanitarian Community

Overview

Humanitarian responders travelling to the field hubs are requested to ensure that they have adequate supplies to be self-sustained. (OCHA)

According to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the probability of future aftershocks is higher than in its forecast of May 8 due to the magnitude 7.3 earthquake on May 12, which was itself an aftershock of the April 25 “Gorkha mainshock.” The USGS says aftershocks are a normal occurrence after large earthquakes and are expected to continue in Nepal but occur less often with time. The updated USGS Aftershock Advisory for the Magnitude 7.8 Gorkha earthquake in Nepal can be found at:

<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/eventproducts/us20002926/aftershock-advisory.pdf>

Frequency of Landslides (Triggered by Precipitations) and 3-Day Rainfall graphic from the **Pacific Disaster Center** can be found at: <http://reliefweb.int/map/nepal/nepal-frequency-landslides-triggered-precipitations-and-3-day-rainfall-13-may-2015>

Most international humanitarian efforts are being coordinated through the **UN Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)**. Two **humanitarian hubs** are operational in Chautara (Sindhupalchowk District) and Gorkha Bazaar (Gorkha District). The geographical coverage map is available at: <http://bit.ly/1QyFAHG>

The **UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator** appointed two area humanitarian coordinators. The Gorkha-based coordinator will cover Dhading, Gorkha, and Makawanpur districts, while the Sindhupalchowk-based coordinator will cover Dolakha, Kavrepalanchowk, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, Sindhuli, and Sindhupalchowk districts. (USAID)

Humanitarian Clusters

Latest highlights of cluster actions listed below:

Camp Coordination and Camp Management: Following the May 12 earthquake, assessment of open space camps in Kathmandu indicate that people who are without homes are returning to pre-identified open areas and are setting up makeshift shelters. According to the cluster, in anticipation of additional earthquakes and aftershocks, there is a need to develop a comprehensive plan for camp site management before the monsoon season. (OCHA)

Food Security: According to the cluster, there is only a window of 7 to 10 days to purchase agricultural inputs and dispatch them to meet the planting season schedules, coinciding with the onset of the monsoon in June. Less than 9 percent of the needs of agricultural inputs are currently being met. (OCHA)

Health: Since April 25, 26 hospitals have been damaged by earthquakes and more than 900 smaller health facilities are not functioning. Distribution of medicines and supplies from district headquarters to outlying areas remains a challenge. Hospital and maternity tents for health facilities in all affected districts are insufficient. (OCHA)

Logistics: The cluster supported aerial assessment missions using helicopters following the May 12 earthquake. The Chautara (Sindhupalchowk District) logistics hub is operational with three Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) installed and four off-road trucks available to support the local operation. In Deurali, four MSUs are currently utilized at 70 percent capacity. Information regarding road access constraints is being compiled and shared through the Logistics Cluster website at: <http://logcluster.org/ops/nepal>

Shelter: According to the GON, the earthquake and aftershocks destroyed 479,308 houses and damaged 263,026. These numbers do not represent the further increase in shelter needs that is expected as result of the May 12 earthquake. Areas impacted by the recent earthquake will likely require re-assessment and also an expansion of distribution of emergency items. (OCHA)

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): The number of “water affected” is estimated to be between 660,000 and 1.3 million people and those who require sanitation services are between 850,000 and 1.7 million people. The response planning caseload will be revised in the coming weeks and does not include figures from the May 12 earthquake. Caseload of people without homes in temporary camps in Kathmandu is expected to increase and will require additional WASH support. (OCHA)

Protection: OCHA reports that disparities in relief distributions due to caste and religion continue to be reported. (OCHA)

Education: The earthquake on May 12 destroyed additional educational infrastructure in Sindhupalchowk, Dolakha and Ramechhap districts. (OCHA)

Early Recovery: Due to the May 12 earthquake, additional houses and government buildings have collapsed or were severely damaged particularly in Charikot (Dolakha District) and Chautara (Sindhupalchowk District). This has further increased the amount of debris which needs to be cleared. (OCHA)

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

United Nations

UN Flash Appeal was revised to US\$423 million. As of May 13, about US\$58 million has been contributed to the appeal. According to the Financial Tracking Service, a total of

US\$156 million of humanitarian funding from approximately 50 countries, multilateral institutions and private donors have been provided. (OCHA)

An analysis of humanitarian funding to Nepal following the second earthquake, by the **Global Humanitarian Assistance Program (Development Initiatives)**, can be found here: <http://reliefweb.int/report/nepal/analysis-humanitarian-funding-nepal-wake-second-earthquake>

UN-Habitat is engaging with the GON on formulating the recovery and reconstruction policy as well as on standards to build back better. It will empower communities to promote self-recovery through community planning, training and coordination with local governments. (UN Human Settlements Program)

UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) has reached about 224,332 people with sufficient quantity of water of appropriate quality, 24,801 people with access to adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities and 137,540 people benefited from hygiene education and materials through interpersonal communication in 10 severely affected districts. UNICEF Nepal Immediate Response Plan (IRP) covering the initial 90-day emergency relief period was finalized and shared with HQs for comments. (UNICEF)

World Food Program (WFP) has been working to provide road and air transportation for other urgently-needed items as well as food, with a relief hub at Kathmandu airport and two forward hubs in Gorkha and Sindhupalchok districts (west and east of Kathmandu respectively). It is expected that with the new earthquake, there will be renewed demand for support to SAR missions, which will need to be prioritized before the delivery of relief. (WFP)

NGOs/IOs

ActionAid has been able to quickly mobilize communities and hundreds of local volunteers to distribute urgently needed relief supplies. To date, they have reached almost 50,000 people. (ActionAid)

DanChurchAid has supplied 7,500 families with food, clean drinking water, latrines, plastic sheeting and building materials for temporary shelter in the area around the epicenter of the first quake. DanChurchAid will resume the relief work and send people to the newly damaged area in order to get an overview of the extent of the recent disaster. (DanChurchAid)

The **International Organization for Migration (IOM)** has assumed the role of district-level Humanitarian Coordinator for Sindhupalchowk. (IOM)

Operation USA announced today that it will ship three sea containers of aid to Nepal, and will continue to assess needs in the country and surrounding areas following the May 12 earthquake. (OpUSA)

The **Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC)** is preparing its resources and emergency fund to be sent in Nepal to support the humanitarian response to the May 12 earthquake. (PNRC)

The **Salvation Army** relief team has provided food assistance to more than 700 households in Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur and Sindhupalchok. Other distributions planned for the coming days for Ramechhap and Sindhupalchok will provide food parcels to 800 additional households. (Salvation Army)

Assisting States

Civilian

Following the earthquake on May 12, USAR teams from various foreign nations are monitoring the situation, according to the VOSOCC. These include teams from Oman, Colombia, Estonia, Turkey, Spain, Saudi Arabia, Hungary, France, Poland, Belarus, South Korea, Austria, UAE, Czech Republic, and Germany. (VOSOCC)

India: Indian Air Force (IAF) has stationed eight helicopters in Nepal and one of them conducted an aerial survey after the May 12 quake. (GOI)

Japan: The GoJ has contributed US\$1 million for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Additionally, the GOJ is providing a US\$800,000 emergency grant aid through UN-Habitat to provide aid in five affected districts. (UNFPA)

United Kingdom: The UK's humanitarian response for Nepal now stands at more than £23 million. (DFID)

United States: USAR teams, with aerial support from the JTF, are assisting with SAR and medical treatment of victims in Charikot (45 miles east of Kathmandu) and Singati (52 miles east of Kathmandu). (VOSOCC)

Military

According to OCHA, as of May 12, national and foreign military assets for the response to the earthquake include 8 military helicopters from Nepal, and a total of 25 foreign military in-country air assets. An additional 24 foreign military aircraft are delivering cargo and another 4 aircraft (United Kingdom) are pending arrival. The military aircraft are from 8 foreign militaries: Bangladesh, China, India, Pakistan, Russia, Sri Lanka, United States and the United Kingdom. (OCHA)

Sri Lanka: Following a two-week rescue and relief operation assisting the GON, the 141 - strong Sri Lankan contingent returned to Sri Lanka on May 11. Sri Lanka was specifically tasked for relief work in Dolaghat and other areas in Kavre district. According to the GOSL, the rapid response and relief operations in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake in Nepal is the first of its kind undertaken overseas by a Sri Lankan contingent. (GOSL)

United States: The search for a missing U.S. Marine corps helicopter that went missing in a remote mountainous region shortly after yesterday's (May 12) earthquake continues. U.S. Marine and Air Force rescue teams were joined by troops from the Nepalese military. According to latest reports, the search ended Wednesday (May 13) night due to darkness and will resume on Thursday (May 14) morning. The UH-1 Huey helicopter was carrying six U.S. Marines and two Nepalese military members, who were delivering aid to Charikot. In

support of Operation Sahayogi Haat (Helping Hand), nearly 300 U.S. military personnel are continuing to assist in rescue and relief operations. Search and rescue operations are currently the primary focus of the JTF-505. (ABC News, Marine Times, USPACOM)

For more information on international Military and Civil Defence Assets (MCDAs), visit the UN Civil-Military Coordination website:

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

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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