



CFE-DMHA

Disaster Information Report

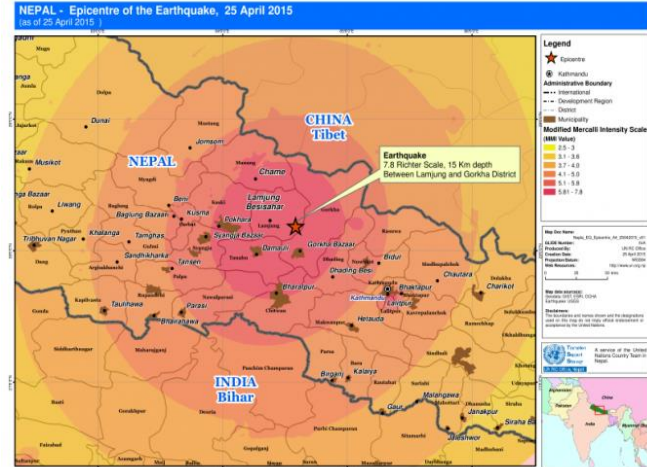
Nepal Earthquake, 9 May, 2015 CDIR No. 15

BLUF – Implications to PACOM

- Dependence on military support continues to decline (USAID, USPACOM)
- According to the HuMOCC, more foreign militaries are redeploying home. Singapore is departing May 9, Israel by May 11. Sri Lanka withdrawing medical component by May 11 (HuMOCC)
- JTF priority remains delivery of shelter, WASH, non-food items (NFIs), medical supplies and food. (USPACOM)
- Relief distribution has increased through all affected districts; some affected areas still in need of relief

Key Concerns & Trends

- GON gave official notice that remaining SAR could be handled by GON authorities; most foreign SAR teams expected to depart this weekend (USPACOM)
- According to UNICEF, access to roads and road networks continue to be a challenge; lack of data and localized insecurity remain key bottlenecks in reaching the most vulnerable (UNICEF)
- The GON has emphasized the importance of coordination with the Chief District Officers (CDOs) in each district to facilitate aid delivery (UNICEF)
- Most immediate needs remain: shelter, food, water and sanitation (UNICEF)



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

57 out of 75 districts affected; 12 have been declared severely affected by the NEOC/MOHA. The most severely affected districts are Kathmandu, Sindhupalchowk, Kavre, Gorkha, Rasuwa, and Dhading in the Western and Central Regions. As of May 8, GON reports 288,793 public buildings damaged and 254,112 partially damaged. (UNICEF, LC, OCHA, GON)

Logistics, Communications

Transport access has improved significantly, but more remote, mountainous areas remain inaccessible by road. These areas are mostly reachable by helicopter. (USG)

Affected Population

Deaths: 7,885 (as of May 8. No new official figures available for May 9) (OCHA)

Injured: 17,803 (as of May 8. No new official figures available for May 9) (OCHA)

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

A Coordinating Operational Cell within the **Multi-National Military Coordination Centre (MNMCC)** was established. According to the Humanitarian Military Operation and Coordination Center (HuMOCC) the key objectives of the cell are: Create an effective platform for information sharing; Ensure an effective and coordinated implementation of logistic plans; Achieve more efficient and coordinated use of military, police and humanitarian assets; Establish a single entry point for the submission of requests coming from the HuMOCC; Establish a monitoring mechanism to evaluate operations and identify gaps; Address challenges by establishing direct liaison between services providers (military, police, and humanitarian community) and requesters. (HuMOCC)

Humanitarian Military Operation and Coordination Center (HuMOCC): On May 9, it was agreed that HuMOCC meetings will move to every other day: Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The next HuMOCC meeting will be on Monday, May 11. (HuMOCC)

The Nepalese military mobilized some 10,000 troops to be deployed in all Village District Committees (VDCs) across 16 districts to support logistics and overall relief efforts (UNOCHA)

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. (USPACOM, UN, OCHA, UNRC)

Civilian

The GON will deploy a relief team in each of the severely affected districts to distribute relief materials and to conduct a **Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)**. Each team is expected to prepare an Integrated Resettlement Plan, to inspect infrastructure damages, and prepare a reconstruction work plan. Teams will be deployed for one month. (UNICEF)

According to UNICEF, the **Prime Minister** said that schools, hospitals, bridges and power houses would be rebuilt within two years and that orphaned children would receive shelter and free education, among other compensation. The GON will also set up an approximately US\$ 200 million **National Reconstruction Fund**. (UNICEF)

The **Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP)** reports that 260 health facilities have been destroyed, while around 500 have been damaged. A majority of the hospitals, health posts and Primary Health Centers have been destroyed in Sindhupalchok, Nuwakot, Ramechhap, Gorkha and Dhading districts. (UNICEF)

According to the HuMOCC, the **Armed Police Force (APF)** reported the security situation is normal with no incidents reported. Police forces have been mobilized to prevent and to respond to human trafficking in all 75 districts. (UNICEF)

The **Ministry of Agriculture and Development (MoAD)** says it has the capacity to handle agricultural needs arising during the first month after the earthquake. MoAD has identified areas for potential assistance, including reconstruction of livestock sheds; repair and reconstruction of damaged agricultural centers; small mechanized farming equipment; small-scale irrigation projects; and support to agribusinesses, according to USAID. (USAID)

The GON has released US\$4.14 million to **Village Development Committees (VDCs)** and **Chief District Officers (CDOs)** for food, water and shelter. (UNICEF)

The **Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD)** announced the establishment of a Response Secretariat. MoFALD leads the Early Recovery Cluster and has drafted guidelines for the CASH for Work mechanism. (UNICEF)

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

Humanitarians

The **Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS)**: Rapid assessments in districts continue and NRCS is planning a detailed needs assessment after the first three weeks of the operation. NRCS continues to distribute food with WFP in Sindhupalchok, Nuwakot and Ghorka. (IFRC)

International Humanitarian Community

Overview

Most international humanitarian efforts are being coordinated through the **UN Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)**. 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)

In Chautara, clusters have been activated. In Gorkha, logistics cluster working with HuMOCC; clusters have yet to become operationalized. (HuMOCC)

Humanitarian Clusters

Latest highlights of cluster actions listed below:

Shelter: According to USAID, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and other organizations in the Shelter Cluster are evaluating the availability of locally-sourced corrugated iron (CGI), as Nepalese communities commonly use CGI for roofing. Nepal's two CGI factories are both fully operative, according to the National Society for Earthquake Technology-Nepal (NSET). However, the factories have insufficient capacity to meet the demand. CGI is also much more expensive than plastic sheeting and more difficult to transport, according to USAID/OFDA. (USAID)

Nutrition: According to UNICEF, UNICEF signed 5 PCAs with national NGOs to scale up the response in 7 of the 12 severely affected districts to reach 314,000 children and 69,000 pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers. 147,829 boxes of multiple micronutrient powders to improve quality of complementary food for 126,000 children 6-23 months old in 12 severely affected districts were delivered to NGO partners. Therapeutic feeding: : 3,020 cartons of ready to use therapeutic foods (RUTF) were delivered to 12 severely affected districts in order to support over 3,000 children affected by severe acute malnutrition. Two million vitamin A capsules and 2 million deworming tablets were donated by 'Vitamin A Angels' for a pre-Monsoon supplementation round in 21 affected districts. (UNICEF)

Health: Two emergency health kits which can serve the need of 60,000 people were distributed to Lalitpur and Makwanpur District Health Officers (DHOs). Twenty-four (24) tents were distributed to Lalitpur, Dolakha, Ramechhap, Dhading, Kavre and Nuwakot; 840 blankets were distributed to Lalitpur, Ramechhap, Dhading, Sindhupalchowk, Makwanpur, and Maternity Hospital in Kathmandu; 100 clean delivery kits were distributed to Sindhupalchowk; and 500 Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) were distributed in Nuwakot. 48,000 vials of 10 doses of Measles Rubella (MR) vaccines arrived in Kathmandu, with which 480,000 children in 14 affected districts will be immunized in a vaccination campaign. (UNICEF)

Protection: Two sub-working groups under the Protection cluster have been formed: One on "people with disability" led by the National Federation of the Disabled, Nepal (NFDN) with support from Handicap International; and the other one focuses on "senior citizens" led by Help Age. UN-CMCoord will coordinate with the Protection cluster to provide training to the Police and the Armed Police Force on protection issues for their monitoring of IDP camps and the displaced population. (UNICEF, HuMOCC)

Logistics Cluster Coordination Meetings are regularly held in **Kathmandu, Deurali** (Gorkha district) and **Chautara** (Sindhupalchowk district). The meeting schedule is available on Logistics Cluster website (<http://logcluster.org>) and on <https://nepal.humanitarianresponse.info/>. Updated logistics information and road maps available at: www.logcluster.org/ops/nepal. (Log cluster, WFP, OCHA)

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

United Nations

UN Flash Appeal was launched for US\$415 million. (UNRC) As of May 6, total requirements are only about 4 percent funded. (OCHA) To date, some \$93 million was provided in support of the ongoing response, this includes bilateral support and funding received against the Flash Appeal as well as the UN Central Emergency Response Fund. Another \$240 million has been pledged. (OCHA)

UNICEF: To date, UNICEF has reached an estimated 216,882 people with sufficient quantity of water of appropriate quality, 24,801 people with access to adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities while 104,504 people have benefited from hygiene education and material

in severely affected districts. UNICEF has deployed staff in all 12 severely affected districts. (UNICEF)

NGOs/IOs

Action Contre La Faim (Action Against Hunger) is distributing plastic sheeting to help provide shelter, as well as kits containing essential items and cash, where appropriate. Specialist nutrition teams are at work in Sindhupalchok, where they are identifying, supporting and treating children with the most deadly form of malnutrition. (ACF)

Direct Relief: An airlift left on May 9 with US\$15 million in medical supplies from Direct Relief. The charter also carries aid from Heart to Heart and Water Missions. FedEx donated transportation and logistics services amounting to more than 178,000 pounds of relief supplies. The shipment will support 6 hospitals in and around Katmandu, 5 emergency medical teams, One Heart Worldwide, and the Ministry of Health. (DR)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC):

The Red Cross opened its field hospital in the town of Chautara in Sindhupalchok this week. The hospital operates from several tents and is fully equipped with wards and an operating theatre and a pharmacy. The medics are mainly from the **Norwegian Red Cross** but local nurses and doctors are also working alongside their international counterparts. **Nepal Red Cross** and the **Qatar Red Crescent** have been working to supply safe drinking water. The **British Red Cross** has a team focusing on sanitation and installing toilets in the area. A **Korean Red Cross (KRCS)** special medical team is also providing medical services to earthquake victims in Chautara. The 18 members of the medical team will move between different villages in the district until May 15, where they will be replaced by another Korean team that will run the mobile camp for another two weeks. KRCS is also sending 3,400 hygiene kits and 9,000 blankets to Kathmandu. (IFRC)

International Medical Corps (IMC): emergency response team (ERT) has conducted 988 primary health consultations via mobile medical units (MMUs) in Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Gorkha and Dhading districts. The ERT facilitated the delivery of 700lbs of rice and non-food items (NFIs) to Gorkha. IMC consists of 41 international staff and volunteers and nearly 15 national volunteers on the ground, including doctors, nurses and surgeons in addition to specialists in nutrition, mental health/psychosocial care, and WASH. (IMC)

International Organization for Migration (IOM) continues to collect data on displacement in affected districts, including in Kathmandu Valley, Gorkha, and Sindhupalchowk. In Gorkha, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team reports that residents of severely impacted, remote villages have begun to relocate and are negotiating land access with other communities. However, the areas to which people are relocating are prone to landslides and flooding. (USAID)

Assisting States

Civilian

Canada: through its partnership with the **Canadian Red Cross**, has shipped supplies to Nepal from Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada's emergency stockpiles in

Ontario and Dubai. Canada has deployed the supplies to support the relief efforts of the Nepal Red Cross Society, CARE Canada, Save the Children and World Vision Canada, which will distribute the items. (GOC)

China has sent approximately 942 personnel to assist with relief efforts. (MNMCC, PACOM)

United States: The **United States Agency for International Development (USAID)** reports that to date, the USG has provided more than US\$29 million in assistance for Nepal. USAID partners, the **Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)** and **Save the Children (SC)**, have distributed more than 700 rolls of USAID/OFDA-procured plastic sheeting which will benefit some 35,000 people in Gorkha, Sindhupalchowk, and Kathmandu Valley. (USAID)

Military

Canada: The Canadian Armed Forces have set up a small camp near the town of Sukute. This camp has role 1 medical capability and also has two backhoes (diggers) which as of now are not fully tasked. (HuMOCC)

Sri Lanka military engineers plan to rotate in Nepal to assist with reconstruction. (HuMOCC)

United States: In coordination with the USAID Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) and the GoN, U.S. military air assets (four V-22 Ospreys and three UH-1 Hueys) continue to support aerial assessments and transport relief commodities to remote areas. (USAID)

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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