



CFE-DMHA

Disaster Information Report

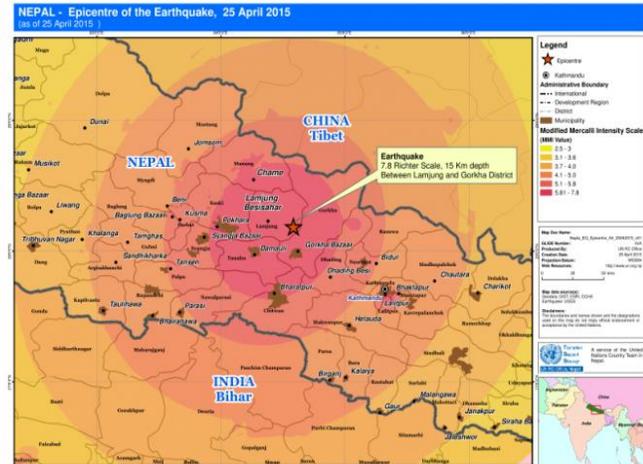
Nepal Earthquake, 11 May, 2015 CDIR No. 17

BLUF – Implications to PACOM

- Civil-military synchronization between JTF-505 JOC, MNMCC, and UN Clusters is improving prioritization and efficiency of relief distribution. (JTF-505)
- Primary roads from Kathmandu to district hubs in sectors 2, 3 and 4 are now open, which should decrease requirements for military rotary wing assets this week. (JTF-505)
- Humanitarian hubs in Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk districts report there are still urgent needs in remote and mountainous areas where access remains difficult. (OCHA)
- OCHA reports that unseasonal rains continue to impede access by road to the most remote areas; with the coming monsoon season, humanitarian partners stress the urgency of stockpiling in remote areas to ensure access to relief. (OCHA)

Key Concerns & Trends

- The Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) has requested organizations responding in the field to liaise with the District Disaster Relief Committees (DDRCs) (OCHA)
- Heavy rain and hail on May 10 caused significant flooding in the Chautara area; OCHA says forward planning is required to reflect the impending challenges that the monsoon season will bring (OCHA)
- According to WFP, its logistics team is using available assets to move food to remote villages but the difficult terrain requires more helicopters and specialized 4x4 trucks to deliver food before the onset of the monsoon in June, when roads and villages will be cut off (WFP)
- OCHA says there are reports of people moving from settlements in Gorkha district to distribution points, such as Baluwa. Communities are starting to rebuild and are requesting additional shelter material (OCHA)



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 11, 288,798 houses were totally destroyed and 254,112 partially damaged, according to the GON. 57 out of 75 districts affected; 12 have been declared severely affected by the NEOC/MOHA. Of these, the most affected districts are Kathmandu, Sindhupalchowk, Kavre, Gorkha, Rasuwa, and Dhading in the Western and Central Regions. (UNICEF, LC, OCHA, GON)

Logistics

Another logistics hub will be established near Kathmandu in Dhulikhel to meet the need for longer storage and decongest the HSA. Helicopters and small trucks are being used to get relief items into the most inaccessible villages in six of the most severely affected districts: Dhading, Nuwakot, Gorkha, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa and Kabhre. (WFP)

Affected Population

Deaths: 7,903 (USPACOM, as of May 10)

Injured: 17,871 (USPACOM, as of May 10)

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

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

As of May 10, the **Government of Nepal (GON)** has released a total of 2.84 billion Nepalese Rupees (approximately US\$ 21 million) to support relief operations in the affected districts. (OCHA)

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)**: Distribution of relief from NRCS preparedness stocks, along with items provided by partner National Societies (PNSs) and others, are ongoing across the affected districts through local authority, supported by the IFRC and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). NRCS has to date reached over 387,000 people with distribution and provided 1 million Nepalese rupee to the district chapters for distribution of ready to eat food (RTEF). The health units and rapid deployment hospital have been set up in the field and functioning in Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot and Dhading districts. NRCS national headquarters' (NHQ) and branches have responded through the deployment of staff, volunteers, National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and district disaster response team members. A total of 50 NRCS district chapters in the affected areas have been actively involved. More than 6,500 volunteers, responders, and 300 staff are working in the affected districts. (IFRC)

International Humanitarian Community

Overview

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>

According to **OCHA**, as of May 9, 330 humanitarian agencies are implementing some 2,200 humanitarian activities. To inform the planning and coordination of relief and early recovery in support of GON efforts, operational information is being consolidated from partners on the ground into a “4W” (Who is doing What, Where and When). The OCHA 4W is produced from a compilation of 4W submitted on a regular basis to OCHA by the Humanitarian Clusters. The 4W can be found at:

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nepal/infographic/ocha-4w-nepal-earthquake-08-may-20-15>

99 Foreign Medical Teams (FMTs) are active, 17 FMTs ended their mission and 26 FMTs are awaiting tasking or have not registered with the Health Cluster or the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP). FMT deploying to the affected districts should coordinate with the district medical officers and the FMT Coordination Cell established at the MOHP in Kathmandu. Medical teams are requested to submit deployment information at least three days in advance to: fmt.coord.nepal@gmail.com. (OCHA)

According to OCHA, on May 9, the GON requested district authorities and clusters’ cooperation to conduct joint and detailed assessments to further inform emergency and early recovery responses. Humanitarian partners are requested to work within the clusters, avoid individual agency assessments and liaise with the DDRC and Chief District Officer. The contact list of Under-Secretaries assigned to support the districts is available at:

<http://bit.ly/1Et6usZ>

Humanitarian Clusters

Latest highlights of cluster actions listed below:

Camp Coordination and Camp Management: The cluster reports that of the 140 camp sites (hosting some 41,890 people) in Kathmandu Valley only nine percent have some type of camp management, 48 percent are overcrowded and 91 percent do not have segregated toilets. Emergency shelter and food is inadequate in most of the sites and rubble removal is required to improve the camps. (OCHA)

Health: According to the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP), 26 hospitals were damaged and more than 900 village health facilities outside the Kathmandu Valley are nonfunctional. According to the cluster, existing challenges are the availability of accurate information on health facilities and health workers from seriously affected sites and availability of logistics to deliver health supplies and personnel to remote areas. (OCHA)

Food security: The cluster reports that time is critical for procuring and supplying rice seed to farmers as rice seed needs to be procured and seed beds need to be prepared within the next 2 weeks. More partners are needed at the field level for distribution. (OCHA)

Shelter: Due to access issues associated with the impending monsoon season, agencies are encouraged to start distributions in hard to reach areas. There are about 470,000 more tarps enroute, but there are concerns due to the recent humanitarian flight restrictions. Gap analysis of the number of distributions compared against number of homes damaged/destroyed shows that Sindhupalchowk, Kavre, and Nuwakot have the greatest needs. (OCHA)

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: OCHA reports that according to data collected, the level of damage to water systems may be lower than initially estimated. The most recent information is being processed to generate a revised caseload. (OCHA)

Logistics: The current storage capacity offered in country to the humanitarian community amounts to 4,480 (m²) in Kathmandu, Dhulikhel, Deurali (Gorkha District) and Chautara (Sindhupalchowk District). An additional fleet of trucks (4x4) with 3 MT of capacity each, have been placed in Chautara and Deurali regional hubs for forward delivery. (OCHA)
Updated logistics information and road maps available at: www.logcluster.org/ops/nepal.
(Log cluster, WFP, OCHA)

Early Recovery: The cluster says an estimated 27 million cubic meters of debris needs to be cleared and the demolition of damaged buildings is urgent. (OCHA)

Education: At least 950,000 children in Nepal will not be able to return to school unless urgent action is taken to assess schools in the affected districts and provide temporary learning spaces. Additionally, there is a limited supply of emergency education kits. (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 11, total requirements are only about 10 percent funded (US\$42.3 million, including US\$15 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund). (OCHA)

UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS): UNHAS is scaling up its fleet to better facilitate food distributions and to ensure aid workers are able to conduct assessment missions. (WFP)

UN Population Fund (UNFPA) personnel visited Sindhupalchok district to distribute “Dignity Kits” to meet the needs of pregnant and lactating mothers whose homes were destroyed in the town of Sangchok. (UNFPA)

World Food Program (WFP): WFP says that food is an increasingly urgent need complicated by the logistical challenges of reaching those affected. WFP is looking to engage mountain trekkers to clear trails and local porters and pack animals to help deliver food. WFP is also putting in place a complementary nutrition intervention that will be integrated into operations. In the final release of the initial emergency needs assessment, NeKSAP—the Nepal Food Security Monitoring System (supported by WFP and funded by the European Union)—reports that the majority of markets are functioning, however, in the most mountainous areas, where markets were already limited, they remain disrupted. (WFP)

NGOs/IOs

Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and **GlobalMedic** have partnered to provide large tents that will provide a temporary place for health posts that have been damaged or destroyed. ADRA and GlobalMedic are distributing a total of 15 tents—10 in Kavre, including one at Scheer Memorial Hospital and five in Dhading. (ADRA)

CARE Australia: Over the next month CARE plans to distribute emergency shelter to 30,000 people in preparation for the monsoon rains. In the coming week, relief items are being distributed to villages in Sindhupalchowk and Dhading. CARE Australia is one of six international aid organizations partnering with the Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs & Trade to provide relief. (CARE)

Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) member agencies are providing aid in more than 60 villages, camps and towns across 17 districts in Nepal. The DEC brings 13 leading UK aid charities together: ActionAid UK, Age International, British Red Cross, CAFOD, Care International, Christian Aid, Concern Worldwide, Islamic Relief, Oxfam, Plan UK, Save the Children, Tearfund and World Vision. (DEC)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC): The IFRC has been supporting the National Society. Some 9 emergency response units (ERUs), a field assessment and coordination team (FACT) and a regional disaster response team (RDRT) have been deployed. IFRC global logistics service (GLS) has been mobilizing resources to deliver the required logistics support to the operation through its global units, primarily through the zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur. Emergency relief supplies are being airlifted from logistics preparedness stock held in Dubai and Kuala Lumpur. Three health ERUs that includes two basic health care (BHC) units and a rapid deployment hospital have been established and have started operations. The mass sanitation module (MSM20) ERUs have arrived and will be assessing sanitation needs, particularly in Sindhupalchowk and Rasuwa districts. (IFRC)

Lutheran World Relief: In coordination with the UN, LWR's shipment of relief from LWR's prepositioned stock at the UNHRD warehouse in Dubai arrived on May 11. These items will be distributed in partnership with Lutheran World Federation in Kathmandu Valley. (LWR)

World Vision Indonesia has distributed supplies that were pre-positioned in Nepal, including more than 2,000 tarps, 600 blankets, and 400 corrugated roofing sheets. Additional supplies are being airlifted from a regional warehouse. WVI have sent a team to assess the damage in rural areas and has set up 10 Child-Friendly Spaces and temporary learning centers. (Humanitarian Forum Indonesia)

Assisting States

Civilian

Australia: The Government of Australia has announced an additional \$10 million to Nepal, bringing Australia's contribution to more than \$20 million. (GOA)

Czech Republic: On May 8, the Advanced Medical Post of the Czech Republic (WHO type 1) in Melamchi treated 65 patients. Mobile Medical Team CZE, which was deployed in Timbu, treated an additional 25 patients. (GOCR)

Egypt: sent more than 18 tons of relief material in cooperation with India. (GOE)

Indonesia: Team from Indonesia under BNPB's coordination has set up a field hospital in Satungal village, Kathmandu district, operating since May 6. The medical teams are from the Indonesian government and NGOs such as MDMC, PKPU, Rumah Zakat and DMC Dompot Dhuafa. Since May 5, they have been providing medical treatment while assisting the state hospital in Kantipur. (Humanitarian Forum Indonesia)

Japan: decided to dispatch the second Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Medical Team consisting of 34 persons to Nepal from May 7. The second JDR Medical Team will take over the duties from the first JDR Medical Team. (GOJ)

New Zealand: is sending engineering personnel to Nepal to help assess the damage to critical public infrastructure, including government buildings and hospitals following a request for assistance from Nepal. Four engineers are enroute to Nepal. To date New Zealand has provided \$2 million in financial assistance to Nepal. (GONZ)

Philippines: Two Crisis Management Teams (CMT) of the Philippine Embassy in New Delhi distributed relief goods to families at the compound of the Philippine Honorary Consulate General in Kathmandu. A Nepali NGO also contributed bottled water and medicine. (GOP)

Sri Lanka: A fourth plane carrying 18 tons of aid will leave May 11 to Nepal. (GOSL)

United Arab Emirates: the Khalifa Foundation has dispatched 95 truckloads of humanitarian assistance. The Foundation's teams delivered assistance in coordination with the UAE embassy in India and the NRC purchased from local markets in India and Nepal. On May 8, the second batch of Emirati doctors arrived to take part in the medical mission being conducted by the UAE medical voluntary team (Emirates News Agency)

Military

According to the MNMCC Foreign Military Status update for May 11, 12 foreign militaries remain in-country. These include Bhutan, Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Kingdom, and the United States. A total of 2,897 foreign military personnel remain in Nepal to assist with relief efforts. According to the status update, most foreign military teams plan to depart by the end of May. (MNMCC)

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>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/cfedmha>

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