



# CFE-DMHA

## Disaster Information Report

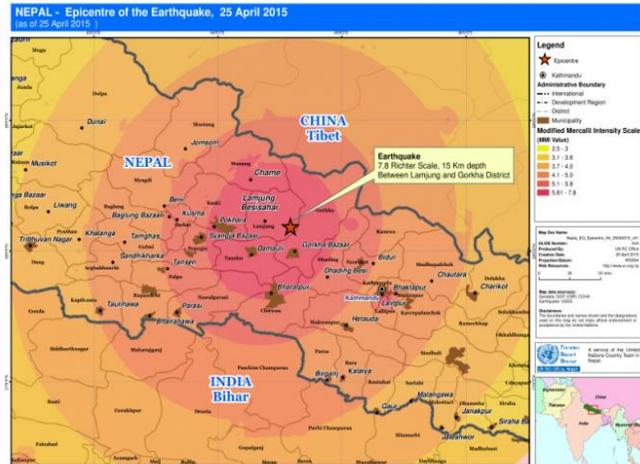
### Nepal Earthquake, 18 May, 2015 CDIR No. 23

#### BLUF – Implications to PACOM

- The Logistics Cluster reports that there is continuous improvement in the flow of cargo from the airport. Previous bottlenecks appear to be alleviated. (WFP)
- The current focus of the humanitarian logistics response is on extending forward hubs and assessing alternative means of relief transport. (WFP)
- The requirement for the JTF-505's unique capabilities is quickly drawing to a close as alternate ground and air logistics capabilities become available. (USAPCOM)
- JTF-505 is transitioning Crisis Response Group (CRG) tasks to the Nepalese civil aviation authority and other organizations. (USPACOM)

## Key Concerns & Trends

- Organizations are starting to ship humanitarian cargo into Nepal via Calcutta, which is currently taking an average of 7 to 10 days. The Nepal Ministry of Home Affairs and the Nepal Consulate in Calcutta are working to expedite procedures. (WFP)
- There is a need to restore primary health care services, at least temporarily, in the worst affected areas before the monsoon. (WHO)
- Migration from villages into temporary camps to avoid landslides is an increasing concern. This requires estimates from humanitarian partners on potential figures and locations for pre-positioning of relief. (OCHA)
- In Gorkha District, corrugated iron sheets and other shelter material are in demand. Transport of shelter material in the northern-most villages remains a challenge. (OCHA)
- Over the last few days it has been observed that Kathmandu is beginning to return to normalcy. (JTF-505, VOSOCC)



## 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 7.3 magnitude aftershock struck near Chilankha village in Dolakha District. A total of 32 districts were affected, including those still recovering from the April 25 earthquake.

### Impact

As of May 18, there are a total of 488,789 destroyed houses and 267,477 damaged houses. This number does not include houses damaged or destroyed from the May 12 aftershock. 14 districts in Central and Western regions are the most affected. (OCHA)

There are a total of 234 displacement sites identified across 134 Village Development Committees (OCHA)

According to a May 14 MOHP report, out of a total of 1,038 health facilities, 358 are completely destroyed and 680 have been damaged. (WHO)

### Affected Population (Cumulative, as of May 18)

**Deaths: 8,604** (MOHA, OCHA)

**Injured: 16,808** (MOHA, OCHA)

**Total Displaced: 2.8 million** (UNRC, WHO)

**Total Affected:** A total of **8.1 million affected**; **4,261,210** people are seriously affected, out of which an estimated **1.7 million are children**. (UNICEF, IOM)

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

# Affected State

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## Military

The **Nepalese military** continues to support relief operations throughout earthquake-affected districts.

The **Nepal Army** is leading the **Multi-National Military Coordination Centre (MNMCC)** at the Army HQ which is coordinating all foreign military assets. MNMCC briefs can be found at: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/nepal/civil-military-coordination>

## Civilian

The GON **Ministry of Information and Communications** announced the cabinet's endorsement of a short-term relief package which includes a 15,000 Nepalese rupees grant (approximately US\$150) for people to build temporary shelter before monsoon season. (OCHA)

The **Nepal Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF)** has distributed relief supplies in different affected areas. The **National Planning Commission of Nepal** is planning to distribute shelter material and repair kits to affected households in 14 districts as stated in local media. (Relief International)

The **Nepal School of Social Work** raised funds, purchased supplies and is providing households with relief items including tents, mattresses, blankets, and groceries (rice, lentils, biscuits), and toiletries. (Institute of Hazard, Risk and Resilience, Durham University)

According to OCHA, local officials are requesting a flexible approach to shelter assistance, taking into consideration differences in traditional housing throughout the country. (OCHA)

The **Government of Nepal (GON)** is leading the response through the **National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC)** (<http://neoc.gov.np/en/>)

## Humanitarians

**Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS)**: Red Cross teams have focused on providing survivors with emergency medical assistance, together with food and non-food relief and emergency shelter. More than 221,000 people are now sheltering under tents or tarpaulins provided by the Red Cross. The Red Cross is now striving to access remote parts of Dolakha district. (IFRC)

# International Humanitarian Community

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## Overview

Seventy-two **Foreign Medical Teams (FMTs)** officially deployed through the GON are working across affected areas. At least 59 FMTs have completed their task and are

preparing to leave. The teams consist of a total of 1,784 persons including 628 doctors and 396 nurses. (WHO)

On May 17, protests were held in Chautara in Sindhupalchok District, reportedly due to unequal distribution of aid, causing temporary road blocks. (OCHA)

On May 18, the **Humanitarian Coordinator** travelled to Gorkha District to assess the situation and meet with local officials and responders. (OCHA)

## Humanitarian Clusters

In Chautara, clusters agreed to jointly prioritize geographic locations for the eight -week response plan within the six districts under their purview. The criteria for prioritization include: 1) accessibility; 2) severity of damage due to the earthquakes of 25 April and 12 May and 3) communities along the transportation corridor and transit points. Efforts continue to expand outreach beyond Sindhupalchok. (OCHA)

**Food Security:** As the 7-day window and availability of rice seeds are closing for Sindhupalchok, Nuwakot, Dhading, Gorkha, Rasuwa and Dolakha districts, the focus is shifting to procurement of vegetable seeds, millet and tarpaulins to keep livestock alive before the onset of the monsoon. According to the cluster, failure to provide the required agricultural inputs will put as many as 1 million people at risk of food insecurity for the next year. The cluster has procured rice vegetable packs, grain storage bags and animal feed for 20,000 households to provide livelihood support. (OCHA)

**Health:** According to the cluster, of the more than 5.6 million people affected, 1.4 million are women of reproductive age including 92,900 pregnant women. In the 14 districts, out of the 351 health facilities providing emergency obstetric maternal and neonatal care services before the earthquake, 112 have been seriously damaged and 144 are partially damaged. (OCHA)

The capacity of health facilities to deliver health services has been severely impacted due to damaged infrastructure, the shortage of emergency drugs, and the heightened demand for post trauma and injury care. The current need is to support MOHP to continue the management of trauma and injuries as well as restoration of health services in affected districts. The cluster also says there are insufficient tents for curative and maternity services for health facilities in all affected districts. (OCHA, WHO)

The Cluster is delivering primary health care services to people without homes via mobile medical units in Bhaktapur, Kathmandu, Gorkha and Dhading districts. (OCHA)

**Logistics:** The cluster has available 20 light vehicles in Deurali and Chautara for transport. Four Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) have been established in these hubs. An additional two MSUs were established in the Bharatpur logistics hub which will serve as a staging area for cargo from India. (OCHA)

Alternative delivery mechanisms such as porters are being assessed for locations that cannot be reached by light vehicles. Discussions have already been held with the Trekking Agencies Association of Nepal and the Nepal Mountaineering Association to transport humanitarian cargo into remote areas. (LC)

For the latest Logistics Cluster map of access constraints for Nepal's Central region see:  
<http://reliefweb.int/map/nepal/nepal-central-region-access-constraints-17th-may-2015>

**Shelter:** Shelter needs are a concern in Charikot in Dolakha District, Manthali in Ramechhap District, and in Sindhuli District. Distribution of tarpaulins still remains a challenge due to delayed pipeline arrival. Partners are being encouraged to procure tarpaulins for themselves. There is a need to ensure that minimum standards for shelter are communicated to all partners providing assistance. (OCHA)

**WASH:** WASH interventions are taking place in 206 VDCs in 15 districts and have reached 359,462 people with emergency water interventions; 8,877 people with sustained water interventions; 8,930 people with sanitation facilities; and 282,433 people with hygiene interventions.

The cluster is targeting a total of 683,198 people to receive emergency water interventions; 59,250 people to receive sustained water interventions; 95,983 people to be provided with sanitation facilities; and 526,398 people to be supplied with hygiene interventions. (OCHA)

## United Nations

As of May 18, a total of US\$66.3 million, including US\$15 million from the **UN Central Emergency Response Fund**, was received against the US\$423 million **UN Flash Appeal**. (OCHA)

The **World Health Organization (WHO)** reports Seventy-two Foreign Medical Teams (FMTs) officially deployed through the Government of Nepal are working in the earthquake-affected districts. At least 59 FMTs have completed their task and are preparing to leave. Ongoing priorities are to manage the injured, increase presence in districts to support district response, restore primary health care services and provide rehabilitation support to patients discharged from hospitals. WHO staff in all 14 affected districts are providing support to District Health Offices (DHOs) to coordinate ongoing response and enhance the surveillance of disease outbreaks. (WHO)

The **World Food Program (WFP)** reports that since the start of the operation, an average of 100 MT a day of humanitarian cargo has been received via the Logistics Cluster at the HSA, which has risen to about 150 MT over the last three days. Approximately another 100 MT of cargo a day has also been received through the various government entities assisting the earthquake response. These figures do not include incoming shipments by ICRC/IFRC. The current focus of the logistics response is on extending the forward hubs and assessing alternative means of transport into remote/hard to access locations such as porters. (WFP)

## NGOs/IOs

**International Medical Corps (IMC)** Emergency Response Team (ERT) has provided a total of 2,385 primary health care consultations via mobile medical units (MMUs) in four districts: Bhaktapur, Kathmandu, Gorkha and Dhading. They also conducted hygiene promotion sessions which reached 1,050 people in Bungamati, Chapagaun, Jharuwarasi, Nikosera, and Kamalbinayak Village Development Committee's (VDCs) in Lalitpur district. (IMC)

**International Organization for Migration (IOM)** launched a cash-for-work rubble removal program in Chautara, Sindhupalchok District. More than 20 people from the earthquake affected community have been engaged to support debris clearing efforts. (IOM, JTF 505)

The **Mennonite Central Committee's (MCC)** partner organizations finished an initial distribution of emergency supplies. MCC's partners delivered food assistance to 2,189 families in the districts of Dhading, Lalitpur and Okhaldhunga. Of those recipients, 789 families also received household items such as tarps, blankets, mattresses, hygiene items, kitchen utensils and flashlights. (MCC)

## Assisting States

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### Civilian

**China:** MOHP, jointly with the Chinese team, is beginning a three day training course on communicable disease surveillance and response in a post-disaster situation. The participants are health workers from affected districts. (WHO)

**Germany** is setting up a substantial support program to assist Nepal in its reconstruction efforts. The focus will be on infrastructure rehabilitation and restoring energy supply and health services. The German development Ministry is making 30 million euros available for the reconstruction program. The funds will be used to rebuild infrastructure, including homes and other buildings, drinking water supply, wastewater systems and road infrastructure. (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GMBH)

**Japan:** According to the Japanese team working in Barabise in Sindhupalchok district, the road is blocked around the field hospital. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) team has been evacuated because of landslides and is now working in Dhulikhel Hospital. (WHO)

**United States:** To date, the USG has provided more than US\$34 million for response and recovery efforts in Nepal. (USAID)

### Military

According to the MNMCC, there are currently eight foreign militaries providing in-country support, with a total of 2,128 personnel. (MNMCC)

**Bhutan** has 29 Medical personnel at Kathmandu scheduled for transit home tomorrow. (MNMCC)

**Canada** has personnel continuing to clear highways and providing treatment at medical camps. Canadian armed forces are also supporting the Shelter Cluster in conducting land suitability assessments in Kathmandu and Sindhupalchok. (OCHA, MNMCC)

**China** has personnel conducting road opening/debris clearance, and providing anti-epidemic medicine sprays. (MNMCC)

**India** is conducting road and debris clearance and providing medical camp treatment. According to the Logistics Cluster, with the upcoming redeployment of the U.S. Ospreys, the Indian Army has offered some support to the humanitarian community for cargo delivery. (LC, MNMCC)

**Japan** is providing medical camp treatment. (MNMCC)

**Pakistan** continues with relief efforts. A team of 47 Medical personnel are transiting home today. Two more C 130 flights were sent to Nepal, thus bringing the total number of flights to 12. The total relief provided till date is: 1,849 tents, 9,750 tarpaulin shelters, 15 community shelter , 1,000 blankets, 12.5 tons medicines, 2 tons rice, 500 kgs ( 3,024 liters) water, 3 tons food packs, 3000 MREs, 0.5 tons lentils. (Government of Pakistan, MNMCC)

**United Kingdom** is providing clean drinking water and minor engineering support. (MNMCC)

The **United States** is continuing with relief flights. The US reports that JTF-505 helicopter and tilt rotor assets have distributed approximately 201,000 pounds of relief supplies to the people of Nepal, to include plastic sheeting, shelter kits, blankets, water, medical supplies and supplemental and emergency food. (Government of the United States of America, 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>***

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