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Facts in relief distribution after Nepal earthquake (2015)

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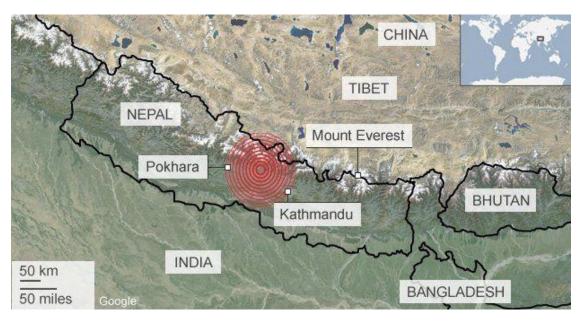
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Nepal Preliminary





- ◆ A landlocked country; (27.4 million people)
- ◆ One of the poorest countries (rank= 197th in GDP)
- ◆ 84 percent people belief Hindu religion.



Perception of Nepalese

- ◆ Disaster is "Will of God" or as "a punishment delivered by God": God comes to earth to solve injustice.
- ◆ Caste system is strong in Nepal. Low caste people are excluded from several social activities.





< prayers after earthquake >

Nepal was 4th vulnerable country to earthquake.

How about preparation?



Economical impact after 25 March 2015 earthquake







- ◆ Historical tourist structures are almost damaged
- ◆ Several Mt. Everest climbers are killed by earthquake
- Climbing path of Mt. Everest is damaged



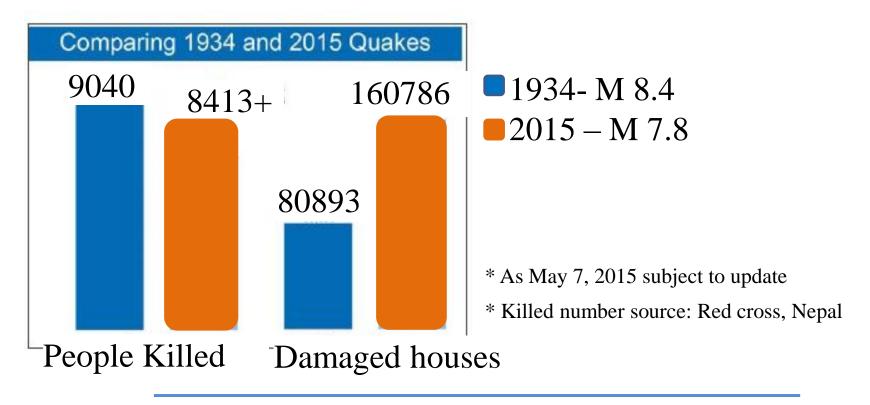
Comparison with previous earthquake

Killed: 8413+ people

Injured: 14,000 people

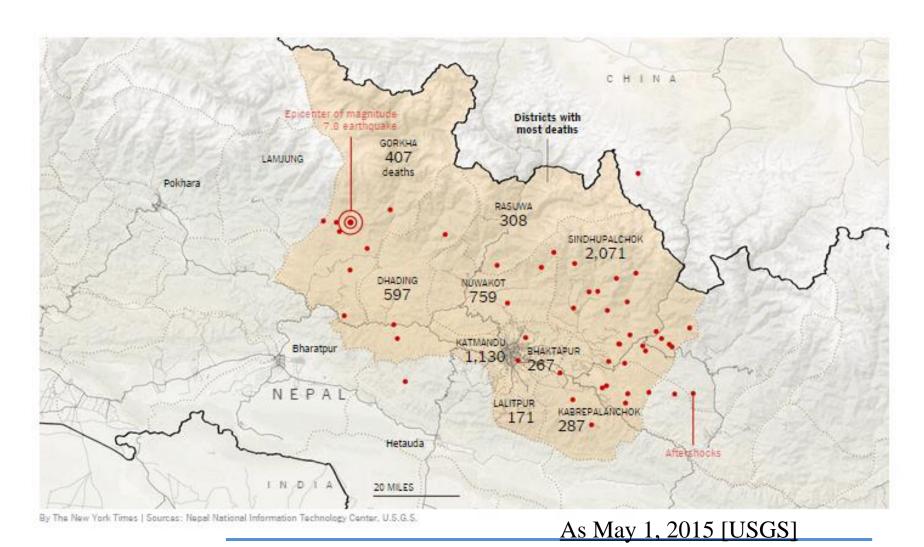
Homeless: over 2.8 million

Food demand: about 3.5 million





Tally of death: severity varies

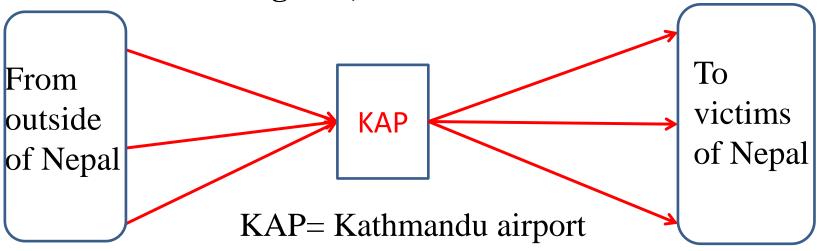




Response from different sources

Fritz and Mathewson (1956) defined relief convergence as "the movement or inclination towards a point"

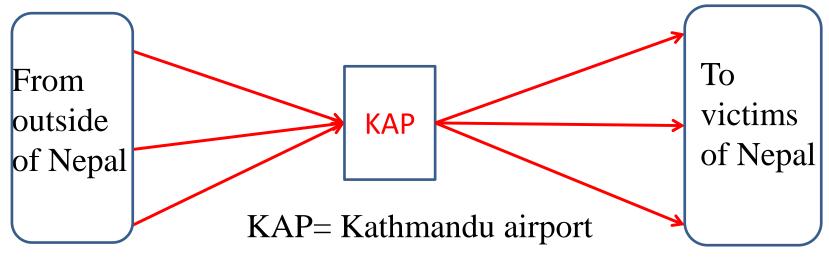
- ◆Personnel convergence, i.e., movements of individuals
- ◆Material convergence, i.e., movement of items





Airport as access point

- 1. Why relief converge to only KAP?
- 2. Is it efficient? What can be alternatives?



1. Kathmandu international airport*: Max 190 tones

* Nepal has only one international airport



Logistical preparation



1. Humanitarian staging area in Kathmandu airport

- Managed by WFP
- Provided free of cost for storage facilities to aid agencies
- ◆ Benefit: Decongest airport
- **♦** Opened: March, 2015



Logistical problem in single convergence point



- 1. Piling up of relief at single point
- 2. Limited workers
- 3. Congestion in unloading from cargo flight



Logistical problem in single convergence point

4. Sorting and arranging relief items according to needs is essential



<Tents and other supplies for earthquake victims at the airport in Kathmandu >



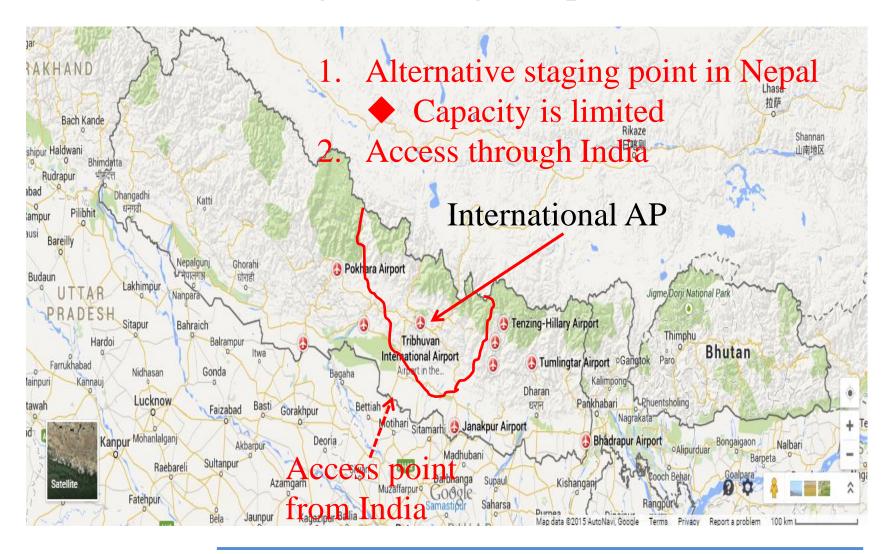
Dispatching from Kathmandu staging area

- Inaccessible due to poor development of secondary road. Even though major road are functioning
- ◆ Limited number of truck
 WFP contracted 25 trucks which
 is far less than requirement
 - Difficulties in dispatching arise from shortage of fuel, road, and drivers

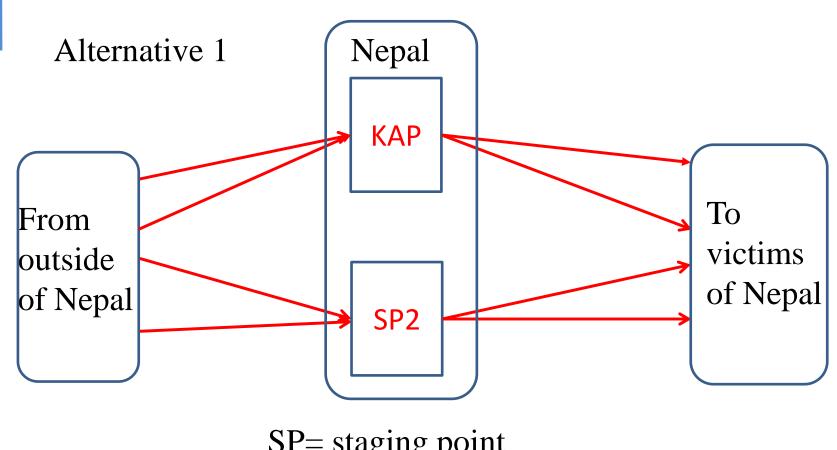




Alternatives of single convergence point

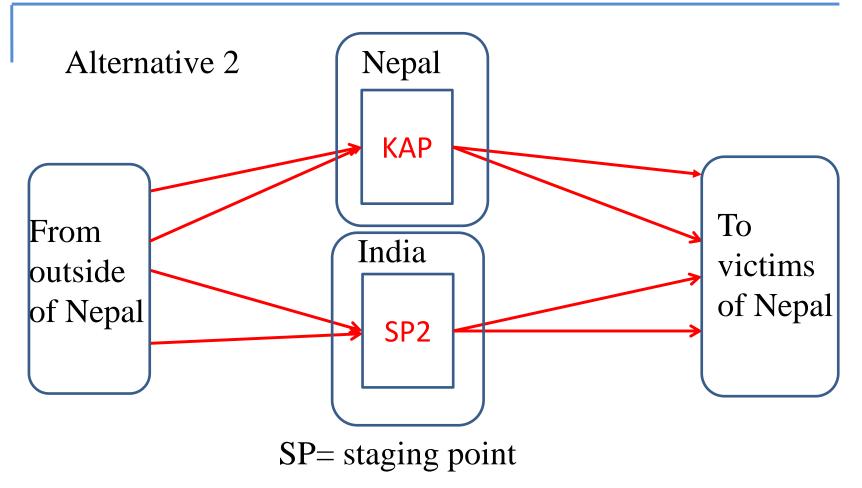






- SP= staging point
- Need to introduce more staging point within Nepal
- 2. Though all airports are not equipped with proper facilities





- 1. Nepal and India have close tie.
- 2. After Haiti earthquake, Dominican Republic's airport was utilized



Challenges in last mile





- ◆ Damage of road infrastructure after earthquake
- ◆ Several rural areas are not accessible even in normal period

	Nepal (2007)	Bangladesh (2007)
Road density (km/ 1000 sq km)	121	2079
Rail track length km	59	2835
Source: World bank		



Challenges in last mile



- ◆ Villagers carry WFP relief product
- ◆ Need helicopter to access remote areas



Need to consider

◆ Required respect to victims culture



◆ Many victims did not receive relief support.

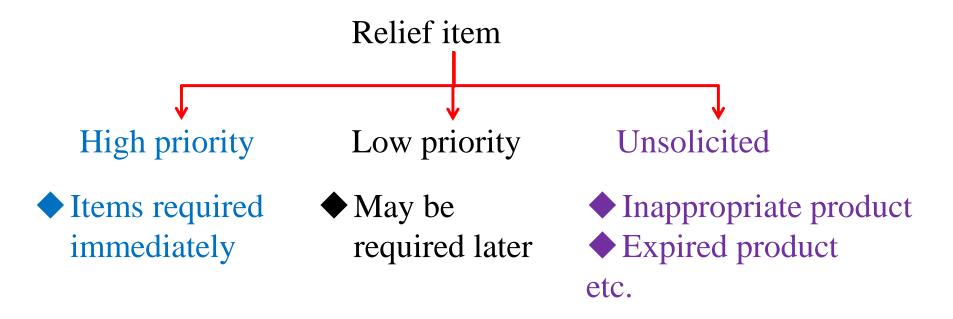


◆ Customs processing was strict

On Friday, Nepal was reported to have exempted only tarpaulins and tents from import taxes, prompting UN resident representative Jamie McGoldrick to warn the government to loosen customs restrictions to deal with the increasing flow of relief material. The guardian, May 2



Classification of relief item





Need to avoid



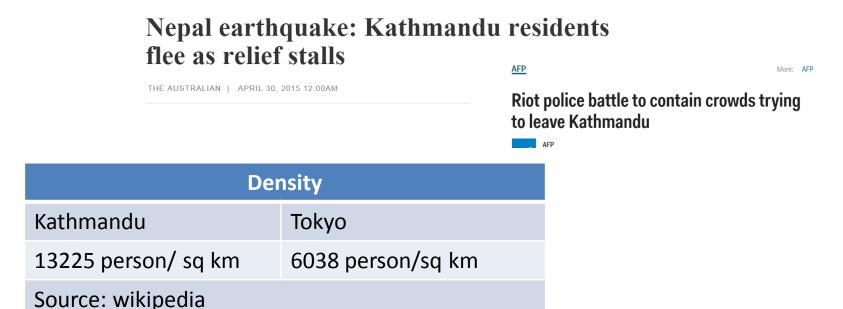
A massive file of useless cloth after Haiti earthquake 2010; (source JHV)

Similar situation was observed after Japan earthquake



Leaving Kathmandu

- 1. People is interested to leave Kathmandu due to poor support
- 2. There are limited number of bus (or other transport)
- 3. High density of Kathmandu makes relief distribution challenging





Suggestion

- 1. Cash donation to donor is preferable
- 2. Procurement of relief items from local market
- 3. Collaboration with local organization to understand victims need
- 4. Priority of relief: Avoid bringing unsolicited item
- 5. Priority of need changes frequently.
- 6. Centrally updated information sharing



Thank you for listening

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Updated route, Nepal-WFP

