

## 2. Highlights of 2015/2016

### 2-1. Disaster and Measures in Nepal

#### 2-1-1. Overview of Nepal Earthquake and Damage

An earthquake with a magnitude of 7.8Mw occurred at Gorkha district at 11:56, 25 April 2015, approximately 77 km northwest of Kathmandu, followed by the largest aftershock at 12:51, 12 May 2015 with a magnitude of 7.3Mw at Sindhupalchowk district, approximately 40km east-northeast of Kathmandu..

The total number of deaths was 8,891, the number of injuries was 22,302, approximately 600,000 houses were totally collapsed, and 28 million houses were partially destroyed. Many historic buildings and cultural heritage were also damaged, and the road were disrupted in many places with a lot of landslides. China, India, Bangladesh, and Bhutan were also affected by the earthquakes.

The Nepali government estimated the total economic damage caused by the earthquake amounted approximately to 10 billion dollars (GDP of Nepal in 2012-2013 was 19.2 billion dollars). Also, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) estimated that the real GDP growth of Nepal in 2014-2015 was revised downward by 0.8 percentage point as a result of the earthquake, and estimated to be 3.8% . It is expected that the earthquake has caused a serious negative impact on the economy of Nepal.

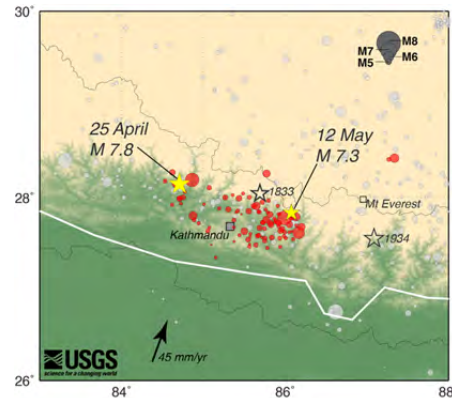


Fig. 2-1-1. Epicenter of Nepal Earthquake

#### 2-1-2. Correspondence of the Nepal government

The Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee (CNDRC) met two hours after the earthquake, and four hours after the earthquake, the Council of Ministers held its meeting.

The CNDRC organized by all the relevant ministries and agencies, decided key policies of the relief and rescue, emergency medical services and temporary shelter provision in the affected areas.

Consolation payment was given to the victims in accordance with the degree of damages and Materials and equipment for shelter construction were provided.

National Reconstruction Agency (NRA) has been established since December 2015, and the reconstruction promotion system has been strengthened.

In order to facilitate housing reconstruction, donation of 200,000 rupees per one house has also been started.

#### 2-1-3. Response of the international community

The international rescue teams from 34 countries were dispatched, which saved 16 people and

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provided disaster medical services. In addition, food from 19 countries, relief supplies from 20 countries were provided.

Furthermore, International Conference on Nepal reconstruction was held in Kathmandu on 25 June 2015, and many participating international organizations and countries offered donations and emergency grant aid. Nepal government explained that the demand for funds necessary for recovery and reconstruction would amount approximately to \$ 6.7 billion, while donors pledged their support of approximately \$4.4 billion in total.

#### 2-1-4. Current situation of victims

The affected areas are largely mountainous, where majority of residents engages in agriculture at the slopes originally developed by landslides. They had lived in wooden and brick houses without consideration of seismic resistance. After the disaster, blue sheets or Corrugated Galvanised Iron (CGI) sheets provided, and the timbers taken out from the rubbles are used for making the temporary shelters by themselves.



Fig. 2-1-2. Temporary shelter in Laplak VDC

Small water supply system and solar panels have been made available by the assistance of donors, and reconstruction of earthquake resistant housing has been started by using the Housing Reconstruction donations from April 2016.

#### 2-1-5. ADRC activities

ADRC conducted the emergency observation by satellite after Nepal earthquake through the framework of Sentinel Asia.

ADRC also supported to strengthen DRR capacity at community level through two JICA technical cooperation projects. The first one is to promote disaster education and the establishment of early warning system for the village facing high risk of landslides in Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk district, main affected area by the earthquakes. The other one aims at disaster education for capacity development and knowledge building to prepare for major earthquake in the Kathmandu Valley in the future.



Fig. 2-1-3. Nepal Presentation at ACDR2016

In addition, at the occasion of the Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction 2016 (ACDR2016), held in Phuket in February 2016, Nepal participant made a presentation of overview on the damage of the Nepal earthquake, one year efforts after the Nepal earthquake, and further challenges. Through this opportunity, participants shared lessons learnt from the earthquake and countermeasures.