

Relevant Information and Thinking On Nepal Earthquake Relief Work

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Main Content of the Report



I. Overall condition of Nepal earthquake relief

II. Relief work experience and harvest

III. Problems in and thinking on the relief



I. Overall Condition of Nepal Earthquake

Relief

A wide-angle photograph of a street in Nepal, heavily damaged by an earthquake. The street is filled with a large crowd of people, many of whom appear to be in distress. The ground is covered in rubble, including bricks, wood, and debris. In the foreground, a military-style vehicle is parked. The background shows several multi-story buildings, some of which are partially collapsed or severely damaged. The sky is overcast, and the overall atmosphere is one of chaos and devastation.

1. All staff response

On April 25, 2015, a massive 8.1-magnitude earthquake struck Nepal at 2:11 p.m. CFPA launched the earthquake relief in Nepal at the first time with a total of 138 relief workers working more than 5000 hours. They took continuous emergency relief work for 60 days, and successively undertook 15 projects, such as disaster screening, life rescue, food supply, sanitary disinfection, medical treatment, materials distribution and resettlement community, with an investment of CNY 5.6426 million in both funds and materials.

2. Life Rescue

- 3 teams and 84 team members;
- More than 10 tons of materials, including search equipment, medical device, medicine and pure water;
- The rear emergency command center with 97 staff;
- UAV air search for more than 200 hours;
- More than 1300 kilometers of disaster screening;
- Demolished over 60 working surfaces;
- Excavated 24 bodies.



3. Food Supply Project

6 food supply stations provided hot food for 81800 victims with an expenditure of more than CNY 430,000.





4. Health Care

- 11 medical centers;
- Served 1600 victims;
- Provided health care for 2000 victims;
- More than 60 kinds of and 340 boxes of medicines;
- CNY 43,000.

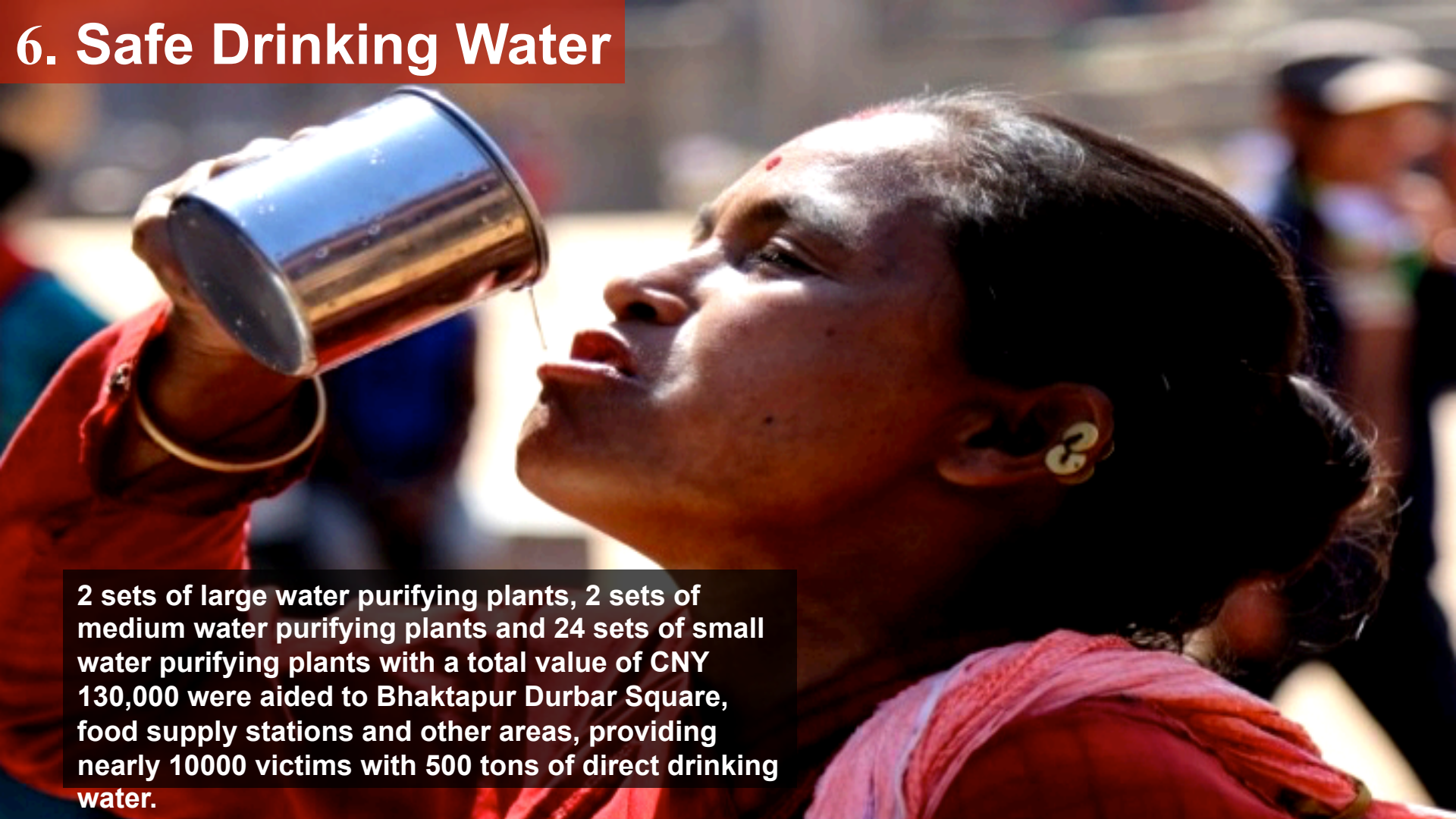
5. Disinfection and Epidemic Prevention



22 sprayers, 60 bags of disinfectant and 10 protection suits, providing disinfection services for more than 10 temporary resettlement areas.



6. Safe Drinking Water

A close-up photograph of a woman with dark hair tied back, wearing a red garment and a yellow earring. She is drinking water from a silver metal cup. The background is blurred, showing other people in a public setting.

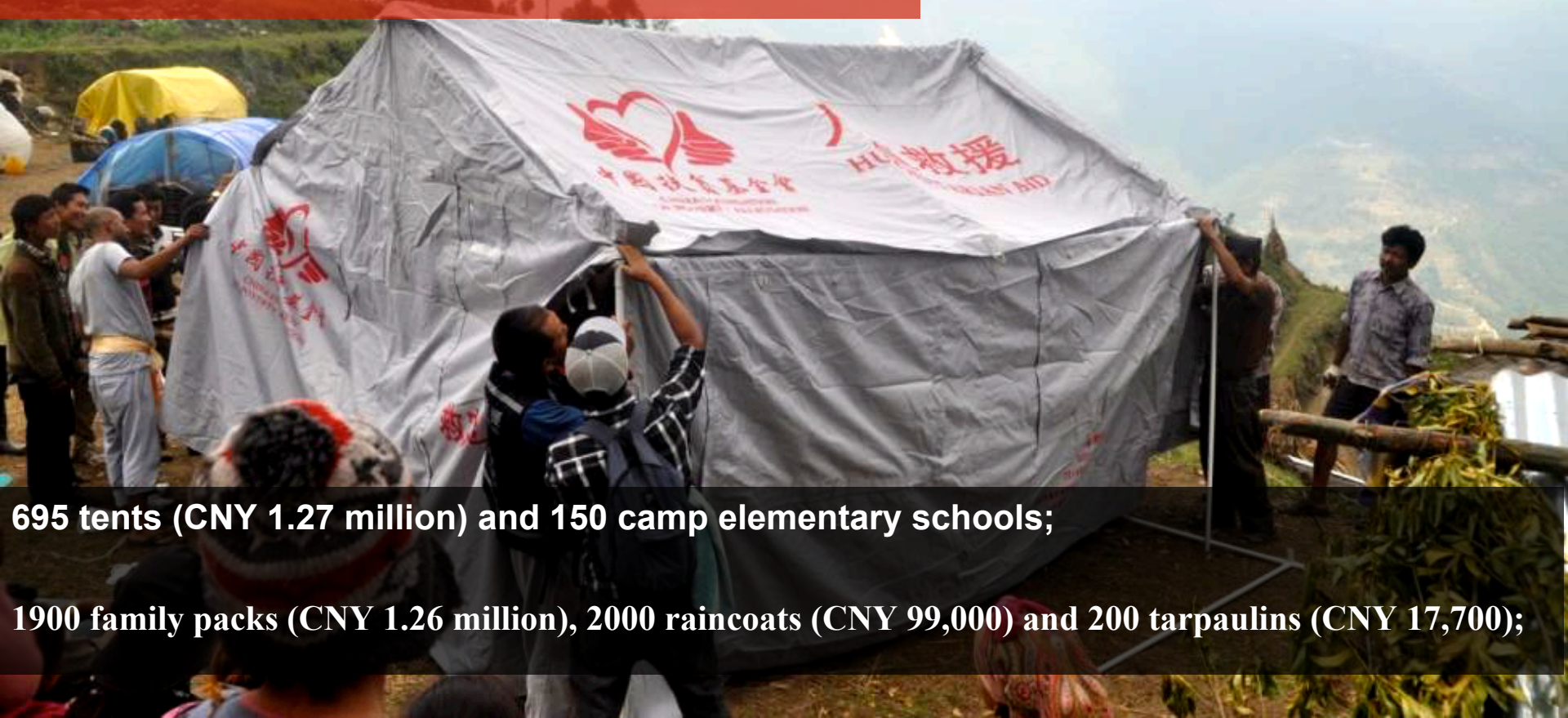
2 sets of large water purifying plants, 2 sets of medium water purifying plants and 24 sets of small water purifying plants with a total value of CNY 130,000 were aided to Bhaktapur Durbar Square, food supply stations and other areas, providing nearly 10000 victims with 500 tons of direct drinking water.

7. Food Security

A woman with long dark hair, wearing a dark blue sleeveless top and orange pants, is seen from behind walking across a suspension bridge. She is carrying a large, full white sack of rice on her back, secured with a brown strap. The sack has red Chinese characters printed on it, including '中国对外' and '五山'. The bridge has a metal mesh railing and a wooden plank deck. The background shows a lush green landscape.

**1402 bags of rice weighing 21030 kg
(with a cost of over CNY 50,000) were
granted to 1402 farmers in 14 villages.**

8. Procurement and Distribution of Materials



695 tents (CNY 1.27 million) and 150 camp elementary schools;

1900 family packs (CNY 1.26 million), 2000 raincoats (CNY 99,000) and 200 tarpaulins (CNY 17,700);

9. Temporary Resettlement Community

Evaluated as the "low-risk resettlement community" by UNFPA



Safety Equipment



Medical Center



Water tanks for the resettlement community



Bhaktapur Bode Resettlement Community was opened. The Nepal's Prime Minister Sudhir Koirala expressed his thanks to CFPA Exc-President He Daofeng, and the community received over 1100 victims.

The background image shows a resettlement community with several tents set up on a grassy area. People are visible around the tents, and there are trees in the background. The image is partially obscured by three dark grey text boxes.

Nepal Leaders Visited the Resettlement Community

1. Sushil Koirala, Prime Minister
2. Prachanda (Maoist Chairman), former Prime Minister
3. Madhav Kumar Nepal (UML), former Premier
4. RPPN former chairman Pashupatinah Sabb Waner
5. **Hon-larkel**, Congressman, Lama (Maoist Chairman)

International NGO Organizations Served the Resettlement Community

1. Kunda Youth Club
2. PKGN
3. Nepal CES SOS
4. American Association of Surfing
5. Sanjie Tengying Rescue Team
6. International Blessing Corps
7. Himalayan Cross Co., LTD
8. Psychological Consultancy Organization
9. Colombia Senart Medical Center
10. Qiaoyu Hospital
11. Medico International
12. Thailand Healthcare Organization
13. Tzu Chi

International Institutions Visited the Resettlement Community

1. **USAID**
2. **DFID**
3. **IOM**
4. **Red Cross**
5. **UN**
6. **U.S. Embassy**
7. **Finland Embassy**
8. **Israeli Embassy**
9. **Australian Embassy**
10. **Morocco Embassy**
11. **South Korea Embassy**
12. **IGFM**
13. **Sikkim Assistance Foundation**
14. **Thailand Relief Foundation**
15. **India Relief Foundation**

10. Construction of Nepal Relief

Network

On June 4, Nepal Humanitarian Aid Network sponsored by CIPA and jointly sponsored by 7 commonweal organizations, such as Mercy Corps Nepal Office, Prakriti Ko Ghar Nepal, Nepal Anika Association, Rainbow Public Welfare Association, Shree Bhairab Kunda Youth Club and SOS NEPAL was established and the Humanitarian Aid Network Declaration of Kathmandu was cosigned. So far, the Humanitarian Aid Network went abroad and drove the Nepal NGOs to carry out the disaster relief.



11. Post-Disaster Reconstruction



1. In the planning of Nepal Post-Disaster Reconstruction Project, we shall stick to three principles, namely demand oriented principle, cooperative principle and complementary with the government aid principle. In the early reconstruction, we will focus on education and health projects.
2. We hope to further incorporate with the Chinese government and enterprises in Nepal's post-disaster reconstruction and build the new foreign aid mode.

12. Establishment of CFPA Nepal Office



On August 13, Wang Xingzui, the vice-president of CFPA and Rabindra Kumar, the Secretary General of Social Welfare Council signed the registration document of CFPA Nepal Office at 13:30 under the witness of 13 China and Nepal media, Nepal related department officials and Zhang Bing, the director of Chinese embassy in Nepal. This is the first Chinese NGO office successfully registered in Nepal at the 60th

Domestic and International Media Report



尼泊爾
新聞直播間
5月2日 | 02:04

中国民间慈善机构积极救助灾民
19%，最高为广州市，调整后最低工资为每月1895元。

International: many reports by 10 media subordinated to Nepal's three major news groups



Three special reports by CCTV
Hundreds of reports by Xinhua News Agency and other domestic media




China Foundation sets up mass resettlement in Bode
Himalayan News Service
Kathmandu, May 22
A leading Chinese non-governmental organisation has officially launched a large scale community resettlement for earthquake victims at Bode, Bhaktapur.
Over 2,500 quake victims displaced and rescued from various locations of Nepal...
The China Foundation has distributed 20,000 kg of rice and provided 1,200 pieces of tents to those affected people by the disaster. Separately, the NGO had set up six mass scale resettlement camps in the Kathmandu Valley, where food was served to as many as 12,671 quake affected people.





II. Relief Work Experience and Harvest

1. First foreign aid, learn the UN Relief System

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- A group of people, including men and women of various ethnicities, are seated around a long conference table in a meeting room. They appear to be in a formal discussion or meeting. The room has wood-paneled walls and a large map or poster is visible on the wall to the right. The lighting is warm and indoor.
- **Participate in the UN Nepal Relief Coordination Committee (OCHA) meeting;**
 - **Learn the disaster demand information and the executive standards of victims resettlement sites cooperation and management, education, food security, temporary shelters, non-food materials, clean water and sanitation, and other projects.**

2. Look at the international NGOs relief work on the international platform

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1. We shall learn from the advanced ideas and working modes of international NGOs;
 2. The support of the international NGOs' governments for their social relief work has provided the necessary security and convenience for their works in

3. The relief of Chinese NGOs is highly praised by Nepal people from all walks of life and has a great influence to the local

area.

The relief work of Chinese NGOs is highly praised by Nepal people from all walks of life. The Nepal Government highly praised the relief work of Chinese NGOs and provided all their support;

The local Nepal NGOs used their own resources to well cooperate with Chinese NGOs and jointly carry out the relief projects and the coordination with government.

The local people highly praised the relief work of Chinese NGOs and they were very grateful.

2. The relief work of Chinese NGOs has won the applause for the going-out of Chinese NGOs, provided the reference model for Chinese folk diplomacy and made due contribution for China's three-dimensional diplomacy, thus showing the global citizen image of Chinese people and the responsible great-nation image of China.



III. Problems in and Thinking on the Relief

1. Domestic Coordination Problems

Main problems: tedious procedures and rules for the relief supplies, such as customs clearance, shipping, logistics coordination and declaration, thus unable to timely and effectively response to the demand of the disaster;

Relative suggestions: the government shall establish the international major disaster response mechanism, including the support and guide mechanism for NGOs in international relief work, for example, after the occurrence of major disasters, the customs, civil aviation and other relevant

Main problems: tedious procedures and rules for the relief supplies,

2. Recipient Country Coordination

Problems

Main problems: After the earthquake, Chinese Embassy in Nepal post-disaster undertook many important tasks such as the evacuation of nationals and had no time to consider the relief work of NGOs; the government foreign aid materials project has not yet formed the support to NGOs; there were many cooperation opportunities between the local state-owned enterprises and NGOs after the earthquake, but no good mechanism has formed.

Relative suggestions: Chinese embassies shall build the disaster response plan and the communication and guidance mechanism for NGOs; make experiments to promote the procurement service or entrusted execution from NGOs with the foreign aid funds; set up the communication mechanism with the local



Thank you!