NEPAL EARTHQUAKE 2015
Nepalese Army Experience and Lessons Learnt

Jointly organized by MOHA, UNDP, NASC
Scope

Back Ground

Disaster Response Preparedness of Nepalese Army

Operation "SANKAT MOCHAN" – the Nepalese Army’s response

Multinational Assistance Military HADR

Lessons Learnt

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Background - Effects of the Earthquake

BARPAK 25 Apr 7.8M

Worst Affected
Seriously Affected
Affected
Not Affected

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The Toll

Total Deaths  8,848
Injured  22,307
Houses Collapsed  868,042

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DISASTER RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS IN THE NEPALESE ARMY
National Disaster Response Framework

Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee (CNDRC)

NEOC/LEMA

Multi-National Military Coordination Center (MNMCC)

On Site Operations Coordination Center (OSOCC)

International and Regional Agencies

Cluster Members (Humanitarian)

UN Agencies Funds & Programme

Red Cross Movement

Civil/Private Sectors

Figures

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NA’s Current Strategy

POLICY GUIDANCE FROM COAS (Based on the Vision and Strategic Guidance of the COAS)

AWARENESS & INFRASTRUCTURE STRENGTHENING

COORDINATION & PLANNING
  FOR SPECIFIC RESPONSE PLAN AT VARIOUS LEVELS
  COORDINATION AT VARIOUS LEVELS INCL INTERNATIONAL MILITARY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

FORMULATION OF STRATEGY

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
  SPECIFIC SKILLS (CSSR, MFR, AIR RESCUE, WATER RESCUE etc) DEVELOPMENT
  THEORETICAL SKILLS INVOLVED IN THE FIELD OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

PHYSICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
  PROCUREMENT OF EQUIPMENT/STORES
  PREPOSITIONING OF EQUIPMENTS
  MAINTENANCE
  CHECK ON PREPAREDNESS

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NA HADR Status: Pre-Quake

**Strengths**
- Leadership
- Reach
- Crisis Resilient Organization
- Niche Capabilities
- Ethos and Values
- HADR Exercises

**Gaps**
- Critical Equipment, esp Aviation Assets
- Own Infrastructural Vulnerabilities
- Lack of Formal National Mechanisms

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NEPALESE ARMY RESCUE & RELIEF OPERATION
"SANKAT MOCHAN"

Jointly organized by MOHA, UNDP, NASC
Concept Of Operations

Commander's Intent

To conduct HADR Operations in cooperation with governmental/nongovernmental and humanitarian organizations as well as friendly multinational military as well as non-military teams, extending reach down to VDC level

Identify and open primary lines of communication

Desired Endstate

Improve living conditions of affected populace by restoring self confidence in the affected areas through significant presence and ensuring temporary accommodations built before monsoons

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Concept Of Operations

Phases of Operations

Phase 1

• Immediate Response (72 hours)

Phase 2

• Coordinated Rescue & Relief (Up to mid July)

Phase 3

• Rehabilitation

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NA Mobilisation - Peak

Most Affected 14 Districts: 40,535

Moderately Affected 17 Districts: 15,739

Less Affected 35 Districts: 1,0797

Total Deployment: 67,071 pers
Air assets: 7 x Rotary (Medium and Light)
1 x Fixed wing
# NA Achievements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Live Rescue</th>
<th>Rescue by Air</th>
<th>Dead bodies recovered</th>
<th>Relief Material delivered</th>
<th>Shelter, food &amp; water</th>
<th>Medical Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1336</td>
<td>2928</td>
<td>1731</td>
<td>5707 tons</td>
<td>15000 +</td>
<td>35282</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Jointly organized by MOHA, UNDP, NASC
MULTINATIONAL MILITARY HADR ASSISTANCE

Jointly organized by MOHA, UNDP, NASC
Participating Countries
(Incl Civil Teams at Initial Stage)

- 34 Countries Reported to MNMCC
- 18 Militaries/16 Non Militaries

Total Str = 4935

72 Hrs
1 Week

INDIA
CHINA
SRILANKA
BANGLADESH
BHUTAN
POLAND
JAPAN
FRANCE
GERMANY
NETHERLANDS
HUNGARY
BELGIUM
SWITZERLAND
TURKEY

ISRAEL
MALAYSIA
PAKISTAN
SINGAPORE
USA
SOUTH KOREA
INDONESIA
THAILAND
CANADA
UK
NORWAY
RUSSIA
UAE
AUSTRALIA
SWEDEN
MEXICO
PHILIPPINES
ALGERIA
OMAN
SPAIN

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MNFs: TYPES OF SUPPORT

- Stabilization
- Epidemic Control
- Water Purification
- Road Clearance
- Debris Management
- Air Tpt/Rescue

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Rescue by Multinational Military and Civil SAR Teams

SAR TEAM (11)

- ALGERIA
- CHINA
- INDIA
- ISREAL
- INDONESIA
- MALAYSIA
- PAKISTAN
- POLAND
- SINGAPORE
- SPAIN
- THAILAND

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Strength and weakness

Strength

• All SAR teams were professional and cooperative.
• Detail operational plan including recce prior to deployment and self-sustained in terms of logistics made the rapid flow of work.
• Out of 18 MNFs deployed 3 countries (USA, China & India) had the capability of air assets which enhance the SAR operations

Weakness/Constraint.

• Some of the SAR Teams were not well-equipped
• Some Countries SAR teams reluctant to follow the MNMCC chain of command.
• Some of the SAR teams arrived lately, after 72 Hrs neglecting the International Rules of SAR.
• At some places, cooperation among the SAR teams were found to be discontented.
Lessons learnt

Search and Rescue (SAR)

• The SAR team should be self contained with modern equipment.
• The SAR Teams should be working under one channel for smooth coordination.
• The civilian SAR teams also operated in the affected areas without coordination with MNFs.
• MNFs has been given same AoR to works which created the duplication of efforts.
MEDICAL

TOTAL COUNTRIES (11)

- BANGLADESH
- BHUTAN
- CANADA
- CHINA
- INDIA
- ISRAEL
- JAPAN
- PAKISTAN
- SINGAPORE
- SRILANKA
- THAILAND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OPD</th>
<th>IPD</th>
<th>Referral</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>OT</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26366</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**AIR ASSET**

**USA**
- Str-286
- 4x V22 Osprey
- 3xUH-I

**INDIA**
- Str-102
- 8 X MI-17
- 5 x ALH

**CHINA**
- Str-24
- 3X M1 17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>RESCUE</th>
<th>CARGO (TON)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3493</td>
<td>966</td>
</tr>
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## TOTAL COUNTRIES (7)
- China
- Canada
- India
- Israel
- Singapore
- Sri Lanka
- UK

## ACTIVITIES

### ROAD CLEARANCE
- Barhabise-Tatopani Axis, Rasuwagadi-Saphrubesi Axis and 25 km around Kathmandu Valley

### DEBRIS MANAGEMENT
- Bhaktapur, Sankhu (13,050 m³)

### HOUSE RENDERING
- Sankhu and Bhaktapur (107)

### STABALIZATION OF HOUSES
- Sakhu and chapagaun (43)

### WATER TREATMENT
- Melamchi, Gorkha and Kathmandu

### MINOR ENGINEERING
- Gorkha

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LESSONS LEARNT
Lesson 1

- Preparedness is the key to successful disaster response.
- Having a National Disaster Response Framework alone is not sufficient.
- It has to be rehearsed so that all actors are aware of their responsibilities.
LESSONS LEARNT
National Disaster Response Framework as

The cluster lead desks in NEOC are not manned 24/7 so in the aftermath of the earthquake, it was slow in being fully operational.
National Disaster Response Framework as it happened

Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee (CNDRC)

NEOC

Directorate of Military Operations (DMO)

Units on Ground

Airport Coordination Centre

MNMCC

Multi National Military Partners

NGOs/INGOs

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Lesson 2

A sound mechanism for damage and need assessment is very essential for efficient rescue and relief effort.
Lesson 3

- Regional partners will be the first to assist
- Need to have a regional disaster response framework
- Effectiveness of SAARC Disaster Management Centre

34 Countries Reported to MNMCC
- 18 Militaries/16 Non-Militaries

Total Str = 4935

72 Hrs

1 Week

1966 (40%)

2969 (60%)
Lesson 4

- Nepalese Army had to take the lead in number of tasks which are supposed to be lead by other lead Ministries/Departments like temporary shelter, food and water distribution, medical care etc. Therefore, a clear provision should be made in the National Disaster Response Framework whether the Nepalese Army should be given a lead role in certain tasks till the responsible Governmental Agency is prepared to take the lead.
LESSONS LEARNT

Lesson 5

- Establishment of "Command Centre for SAR Operation" at NEOC was not practical
- All the incoming military as well as non-military SAR teams came into contact with the MNMCC and had to be coordinated for mobilization at MNMCC
- Therefore, till the time OSOCC is fully functional, SAR operations should be coordinated from MNMCC
LESSONS LEARNT

Lesson 6

- Requirement of "Guidelines for Acceptance of Military HADR Assistance" from friendly foreign countries as per the decision of the Government of Nepal.

- Similarly arrangement of Memorandum of Understanding - MOU and Status of Forces Agreement - SOFA well in advance with identified countries will expedite the assistance process.
LESSONS LEARNT

Lesson 7: Development of MNMCC SOP

Specific Issues:

- Self sustainment
- Code of conduct
- Coordination at Airport Coordination Centre for air operation
- Command and Control mechanism
- Allocation of bases for the incoming military forces

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LESSONS LEARNT

Lesson 8

Airport management is very important

- Airspace
- Parking bays
- Cargo handling
Lesson 9
Need to maintain a minimum stock of disaster relief stores as markets will be overwhelmed

Lesson 10
Effectiveness of Reception Desk at the Airport

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LESSONS LEARNT

Lesson 11

Information management
Some Great Benchmarks …

Security Forces cooperation

Volunteerism and youth self-mobilization

Exemplary resilience of Nepalese people

Outpouring of international goodwill for Nepal

Some good examples to the world!
Thank You