

Experience Sharing on Jajarkot Earthquake

DPNet

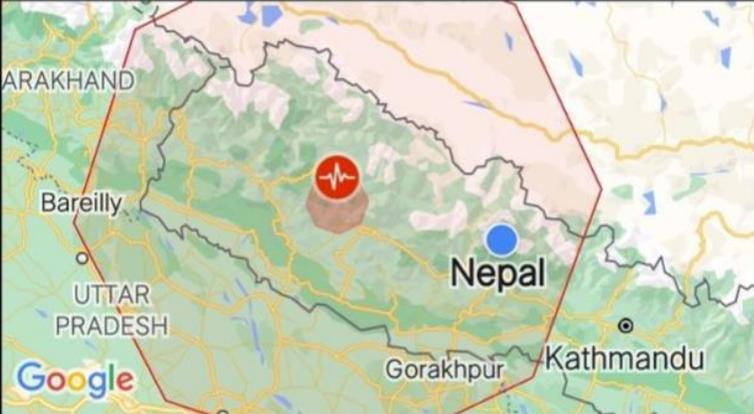
Thought Provoking Fact

- Bajhang earthquake: 6.3 magnitude during the day, preceded by a 5.3 magnitude foreshock 26 minutes earlier, resulting in 1 fatality.
- Jajarkot earthquake: 6.4 magnitude at 11:48 PM midnight, without a foreshock, resulting in 154 fatalities.
- Highlights the significance of early warning systems in reducing earthquake casualties.
- There was an early warning before the Jajarkot earthquake.
- Google provides an Earthquake Alert Service that uses a crowdsourced approach.

Jajarkot Earthquake Early Warning Alert

Est. mag 5.7 earthquake

118.1 miles away
November 3, 2023, 11:47 PM
Source:
[Android Earthquake Alerts System](#)



G See latest updates

Namaste Prepaid 3.4MB/s   

11:48 Fri, Nov 3 

 Google Play services • now  

Earthquake nearby

Expect light shaking. Initial estimate M5.7 about 118.1 miles away.

How does it work

- Android Earthquake Alerts System utilizes accelerometers in smartphones to detect seismic activities.
- Accelerometers sense shaking signals and measure them to identify potential earthquakes.
- The detected signals, along with a location, are sent to Google's earthquake detection server.
- The server combines data from multiple phones to determine if an earthquake is occurring.
- Users receive real-time earthquake alerts if they have the "Earthquake alerts" feature enabled, data or WiFi connection, and location services (GPS) turned on.

Need of Earthquake Early Warning System

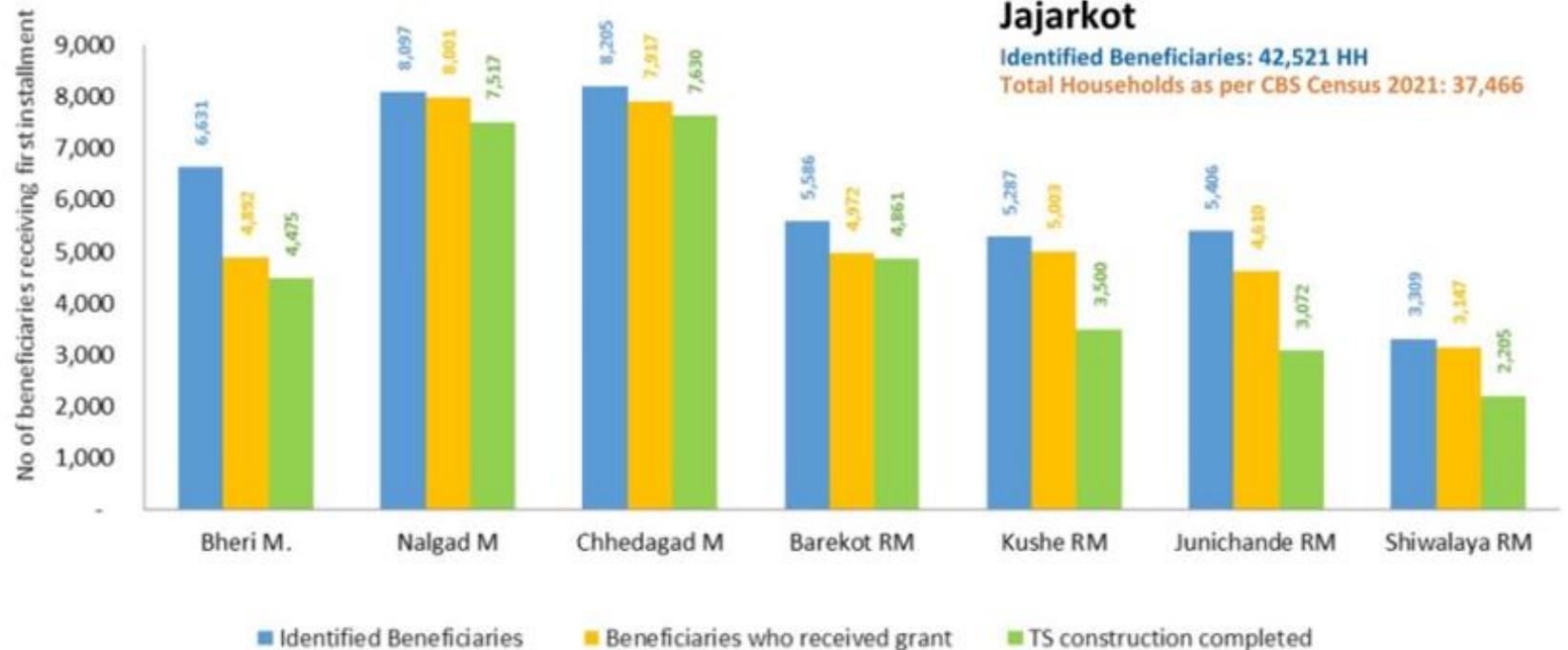
- The Supreme Court has directed the government in 2015 to set up an Earthquake Early Warning System
- No advancements have been made in establishing this system.
- If funding for system setup is a constraint, alternative solutions should be considered.
- Engaging with Google's Earthquake Alert Service could provide a vital, free source of earthquake alerts.

Jajarkot EQ Response

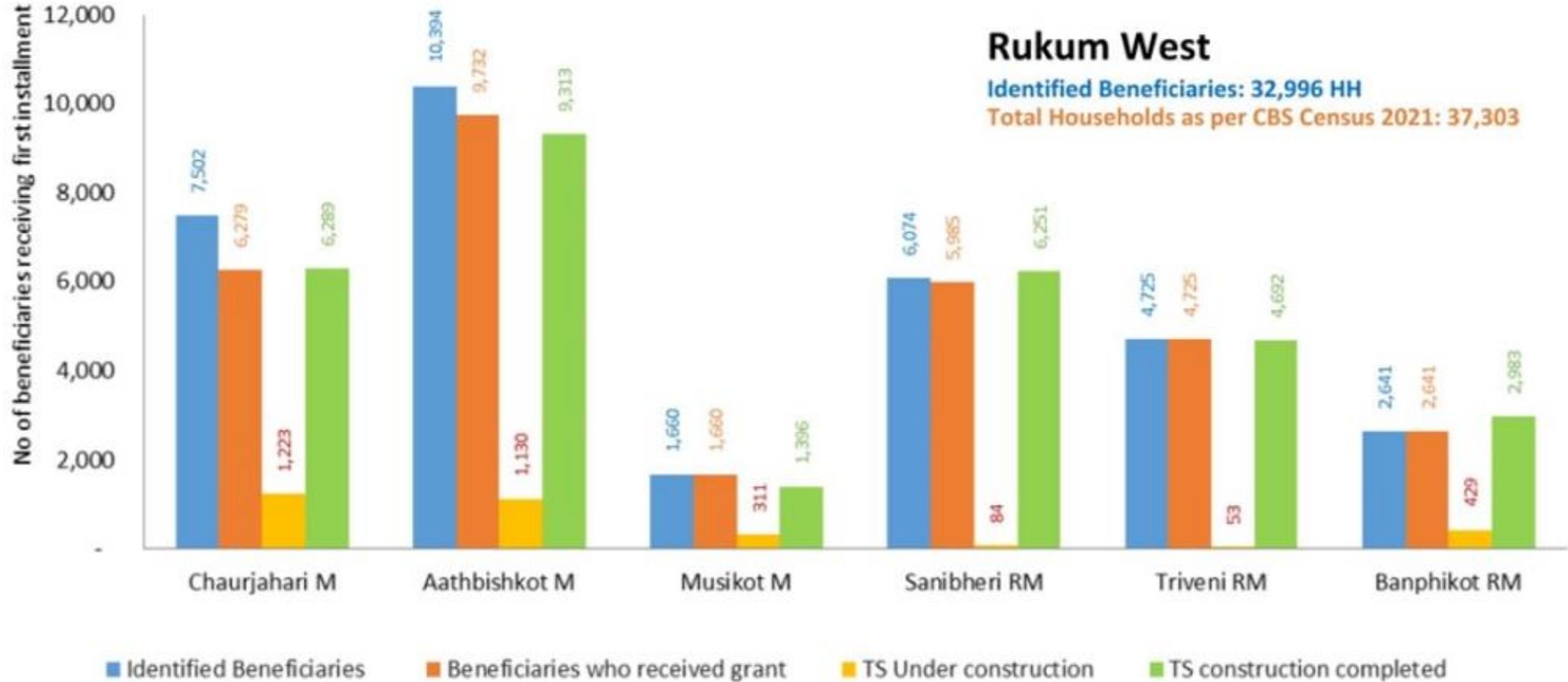
- Security agencies were deployed immediately following the earthquake.
- The Prime Minister visited the impacted area within a few hours.
- Funds for search and rescue operations were promptly released by the government.
- Electricity and communication services were quickly restored.
- The supply chain and markets remained stable and operational.
- The relief efforts by the government and humanitarian organizations received high praise.
- First installment to build temporary housing distributed efficiently.

Present Situation

Why beneficiaries number is higher than CBS census?



Present Situation



Field update

DPNet recently conducted field visit in Jajarkot and West Rukum



Field update

Many people took out loans at high interest rates to construct temporary shelters, thinking that they will get government grants soon.

Its been almost 6 months but nobody got second installment



Field update

Local government actions, such as charging earthquake victims Rs. 1,000 for processing the second installment, exacerbate the recovery process by imposing additional financial burdens and undermining trust in local governance, hindering aid distribution efficiency.



३ नं. वडा कार्यालय
नलगाड नगरपालिका-३ कैना, जाजरकोट

रसिद नं. 20
श्री/श्रीमती तुला वडावडा शयरा
नं. ५०-३ वासुदेवी

सहयोग रसिद
३ नं. वडा कार्यालय
कैना, जाजरकोट

बाट ३ नं. वडा कार्यालयलाई स्वरूप अक्षरेपी
रु. एक हजार मात्र

स-धन्यावाद प्राप्त भयो ।
R.S. १,००००
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बुझ्नेको सही

Field update

People are not in the mood to dismantle partially damaged house to get second installment grant. They think it can be use as cowshed and can be retrofitted



Field update

Despite development partners' commitment to provide support for temporary shelter and WASH facilities, in many cases they were unable to fulfill this obligation after five months due to various reasons. As a result, people began constructing temporary shelters themselves.



Field update

Temporary Shelter

- Narrow space for joint family
- The use of zinc sheet exacerbates temperature extremes in the shelters, causing unbearable heat during sunny days and uncomfortable coldness at night, adversely affecting inhabitants' health and comfort.



Field update

Temporary Shelter

In the cramped and single-room temporary shelters provided after the earthquake, women and girls lack private space to escape from male family members who may become violent under the influence of drugs and alcohol.



Field update

Increasing
School
Dropout
and Child
Labor



Field update

Temporary Shelter

People have anxiety of snake and insects that can easily enter into temporary shelter



Field update

Deforestation

Relying on community forests for extracting wooden materials from nearby areas increases the risk of deforestation

People setting fire in the jungle to kill snakes and increase field fertility inadvertently contribute to deforestation.



Field update

Helpless people are struggling to dismantle house and make temporary shelter.



Field update

Education in Emergency



Field update

People are making vulnerable temporary shelter again using round stone



Field update

Minimum Humanitarian Standard

The uniform financial assistance of Rs. 50,000 under the Temporary Shelter Grant Procedure has led to inadequate living conditions, especially for larger families, highlighting the need for adjustments in future permanent housing plans to meet individual space requirements and improve overall living standards.



Field update

Need to prepare for Monsoon

Temporary shelter are not in the condition to bear harsh monsoon

EQ induced land fissure need to be addressed



Things to be considered for future disaster

- Introduce unified, legally binding tracking form for disaster relief activities to enhance transparency and avoid duplication of efforts.
- Clarify guidelines and structure the One Door policy including cash and kind distribution
- Encourage humanitarian partners to extend support beyond their usual operational areas for balanced aid distribution.
- Allow Social Security Allowance accounts to be used for receiving disaster relief grants, simplifying processes for affected individuals.
- Implement measures to ensure continuity in aid distribution, irrespective of administrative changes like the appointment of new officials.
- Introduce accountability mechanisms to prevent inflated number of beneficiaries and ensure accurate beneficiary screening.

Things to be considered for future disaster

- Prioritize rebuilding in safer, geologically stable areas and address issues like land fissures to prevent future disasters.
- Prioritize assistance for vulnerable groups, especially injured individuals with dependent children, ensuring they receive necessary care and support.
- Establish special care programs for parents who have lost children and orphaned children, providing psychosocial support and assistance.
- Regulate the construction of disaster-resilient buildings, providing technical guidance to prevent mud and stone house vulnerability.
- Provide technical training to local masons and builders to address the shortage of skilled labor for constructing resilient houses.

Please visit for the detail information



<https://www.dpnet.org.np/resource/dpnet-publication>

Thank you!