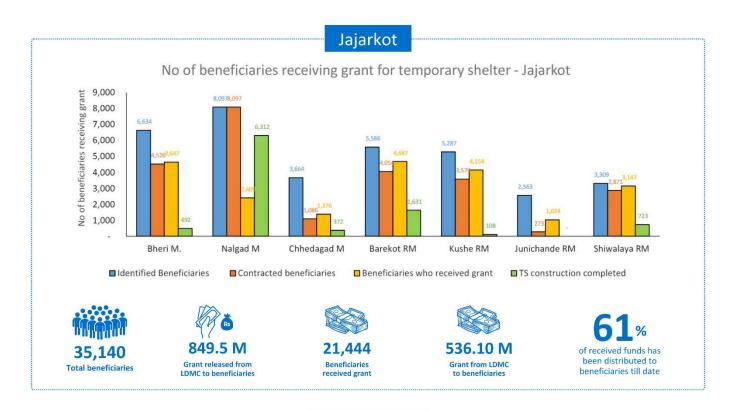
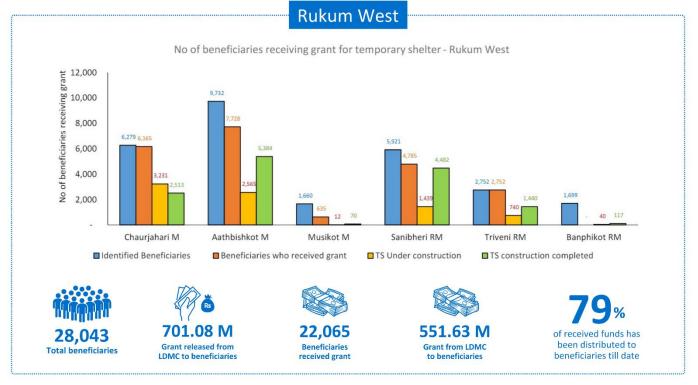
JAJARKOT EARTHQUAKE

Quad-Day Situation Analysis Report (10-13 January 2024)

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NOTICE

We have been consistently publishing the Jajarkot Earthquake Situation Report since the event occurred. Initially, we published these reports daily, but as time progressed, we shifted to a quad-day schedule. Now, nearly two and a half months later, as recovery efforts are accelerating, we have decided to transition to quarterly reports. Rest assured, we will remain vigilant and monitor the situation closely. Should any significant issues arise, we will promptly inform all relevant stakeholders. We would like to express our gratitude for your ongoing support and valuable suggestions, which have greatly contributed to the refinement of our situation analysis reports.

Summary

This report highlights that over two months since the Jajarkot earthquake, more than 62% families continue to live in makeshift shelter including tarpaulin due to the slow progress in constructing temporary shelters. The lengthy wait for government assistance and funding delays have exacerbated the hardships faced by the affected families, especially in the harsh winter conditions. The report also notes that in Jajarkot alone, a significant number of families are still awaiting the first installment for temporary shelter construction, with only a fraction of the required shelters completed so far. Further, the report brings attention to the slow disbursement of funds earmarked for shelter construction, which has hindered the building of adequate temporary housing. This situation has left many vulnerable groups, including the chronically ill, pregnant women, and children, in dire circumstances. Local government inefficiencies are cited as a primary factor contributing to the delay in managing the earthquake-affected population.

The report also covers the state of Jajarkot's heritage sites, which remain in ruins, posing additional challenges to reconstruction efforts. The earthquake's impact on government and community buildings, as well as police posts in the Karnali Province, is significant, with many structures still awaiting repair and reconstruction. In terms of health initiatives, the report highlights the successful vaccination campaign against measles/rubella and typhoid in the earthquake-affected districts, reaching a high percentage of the targeted population. This proactive step was taken to mitigate the risk of potential disease outbreaks in the aftermath of the earthquake. The recent seismic activities in Western Nepal, including tremors in Bajhang, highlights the urgent need for earthquake preparedness and resilience in the region. This series of earthquakes emphasizes the long seismic gap and constant geological threat and the necessity for comprehensive preparation.

Additionally, the report highlights the issue of forest encroachment in Jajarkot, particularly in the wake of the earthquake. Concerned authorities have taken a stand against unauthorized shelter construction and tree cutting in community forests, emphasizing the need for sustainable practices and legal compliance. The personal story of Juna Pariyar, a resident struggling with the loss of her sister and her own injuries from the earthquake, is also included, underscoring the profound personal impacts of the disaster.

Finally, the report concludes with a call to action for agencies to submit their data for the Jajarkot Earthquake Relief effort. This final reminder highlights the importance of documenting and recognizing the contributions made by various agencies in the relief efforts.

Over 13,000 affected families are still residing in makeshift tarpaulin tents in Jajarkot

Two months have elapsed since the devastating earthquake struck, leaving numerous families in distress. In the after-effects of the earthquake, affected families hastily shifted to makeshift tarpaulin tents as their houses were rendered uninhabitable. Despite facing the harsh winter

Jajarkot	Updated on 14 January, 2024 (29 Poush 2080)							
	Grant from DDMC to LDMC		Grant to beneficiaries	Total	% of grant			
	Beneficiaries Total			1.1002.00	received			
Bheri M.	6,634	136,925,000	4,647	116,175,000	70.05			
Nalgad M	8,097	202,425,000	2,409	60,225,000	29.75			
Chhedagad M	3,664	91,600,000	1,376	34,400,000	37.55			
Barekot RM	5,586	139,650,000	4,687	117,175,000	83.91			
Kushe RM	5,287	132,175,000	4,154	103,850,000	78.57			
Junichande RM	2,563	64,075,000	1,024	25,600,000	39.95			
Shiwalaya RM	3,309	82,725,000	3,147	78,675,000	95.10			
Total	35,140	849,575,000	21,444	536,100,000	61.02			

conditions, these families find themselves stuck in tarpaulin tents, unable to transition to temporary shelters.

The lengthy wait for government assistance in constructing temporary shelters has put the affected people in a state of distress. The much-needed funds

for these shelters have yet to materialize, leaving families exposed to the biting cold. Binu Shahi, a new mother in Junichande-5, shared the struggles faced, as her family, lacking the funds to build a temporary shelter, resorts to living in a damaged house to escape the severe cold.

In Jajarkot alone, 13,696 (38.9%) families are still awaiting the first installment for temporary shelter whereas 21,444 beneficiaries (61.02%) have already received their first installment. Data from the DDMC in Jajarkot reveals that only 9,638 temporary shelters (27.4%), including 522 shelters assisted by development agencies, have been constructed thus far.

Despite the government's commitment to relocating affected people from tarpaulin tents to temporary shelters within a month of the earthquake, progress has been sluggish. With 35,140 beneficiaries identified in Jajarkot, there remains a significant deficit of 25,502 temporary shelters units to be constructed. The slackness in government response has compelled earthquake-affected individuals to experience the biting cold, leading to health concerns and worsening the suffering of those who are already vulnerable.

Chronically ill individuals, pregnant women, and children are particularly hard-hit by the dire circumstances. The municipalities, fighting with procedural hurdles such as opening bank accounts, self-declaration of homelessness, police verification, and house demolition, are struggling to disburse the crucial first installment. Local government inefficiencies have been cited as primary factors contributing to delays in managing the earthquake-affected population. While the first installment has been deposited in municipal accounts, the bottleneck in its distribution to affected families persists, intensifying the challenges faced by those striving to rebuild their lives within the after-effects of the earthquake.

Temporary shelters construction in Jajarkot and Rukum West stand at just 37 percent completion

In the aftereffects of the Jajarkot earthquake, sluggish progress has been made in the construction of temporary housing units across the affected districts. Presently, a total of 23,644 temporary shelters have been successfully completed, with ongoing construction efforts in various areas.

Jajarkot	Updated on 14 Jan, 29 Poush						
	Total	Beneficiaries recieved grant	Temporary Shelter constructd from Grant		% of shelters		
	beneficiaries		Under Construction	Completed	constructed		
Bheri M.	6,634	4,647		492	7.42		
Nalgad M	8,097	2,409		6,312	77.95		
Chhedagad M	3,664	1,376		372	10.15		
Barekot RM	5,586	4,687		1,631	29.20		
Kushe RM	5,287	4,154		108	2.04		
Junichande RM	2,563	1,024		35	0.00		
Shiwalaya RM	3,309	3,147		723	21.85		
Total	35,140	21,444		9,638	27.43		

Specifically, in Jajarkot, 9,638 units have

been constructed, and in Rukum West, 14,006 units are now in place making 37 percent out of total requirement in both of the districts, while an additional 8,087 units are currently under construction in Rukum West.

The NDRRMA has disbursed Rs. 188 million rupees to the district disaster management fund of Jajarkot and Rukum West for temporary shelter construction. Remarkably, Jajarkot has received Rs. 1,040 million rupees, and Rukum West has been allocated 840 million rupees to facilitate the construction of temporary shelters.

The DDMCs of Jajarkot and Rukum west have, so far, allocated 1,550 million rupees (Rs. 849 million for Jajarkot and 701 million for Rukum West respectively) to the respective local levels for the construction of temporary shelter, benefiting 63,183 beneficiaries (35,140 of Jajarkot and 28,043 for Rukum). According

Rukum West	Updated on 14	1 Jan, 29 Poush			
	Total	Beneficiaries recieved grant	Temporary Shelter constructd from Grant		% of shelters
	beneficiaries		Under Construction	Completed	constructed
Chaurjahari M	6,279	6,165	3,231	2,513	40.02
Aathbishkot M	9,732	7,728	2,565	5,384	55.32
Musikot M	1,660	635	12	70	4.22
Sanibheri RM	5,921	4,785	1,439	4,482	75.70
Triveni RM	2,752	2,752	740	1,440	52.33
Banphikot RM	1,699		40	117	6.89
TOTAL	28,043	22,065	8,027	14,006	49.94

to the authority, local levels have disbursed Rs. 1,087 million to facilitate the construction of temporary housing for 43,509 out of the 63,183 beneficiaries of both of the districts. Among the recipients of funds from the local level for temporary housing construction, there are 21,444 beneficiaries in Jajarkot and 22,065 in Rukum West. In the latest update from DDMC, Rukum West, the number of eligible beneficiaries has risen by 4,435, reaching a total of 28,043.

In terms of the trend in fund disbursement, Jajarkot has witnessed a marginal acceleration in fund distribution, reaching 61.02%, whereas Rukum West possesses a fund distribution percentage of 78.6%.

Jajarkot's heritage sites remain in ruins, hindering reconstruction efforts

Leaving a trail of destruction, the earthquake has affetected the historical palaces in Thaple and Pipaldanda, the district headquarters, to ruins. Two months post-disaster, the quakeravaged structures stand untouched, creating challenges for reconstruction. Occupied by government offices, a hotel, and families, the Thaple palaces clearance require for receiving government assistance for temporary shelter. Discussions about federal



government reconstruction efforts are underway for the privately-owned damaged structures, which include the main palace in Khalanga, built around 138 years ago. The federal government included the main palace in Khalanga on the list of 100 tourist destinations for the Visit Nepal 2020 campaign.

While negotiations aim to bring the quake damaged Upper palace under the Department of Archaeology's ownership, Lower palace awaits reconstruction initiatives. Despite their archaeological significance, these monuments remain neglected. Over 300 government and community-owned buildings suffered earthquake damage, with ongoing efforts to assess the extent. The district disaster management committee has noted 152 damaged structures so far. The earthquake also impacted police posts across multiple districts in the Karnali Province, with 54 posts damaged.

The earthquake displaced thousand families in the province, but even after two months, only around 20 thousand temporary shelters have been built, leaving many displaced families in tarpaulin tents. The federal government's Temporary Housing Construction Grant Procedure aims to provide Rs. 50,000 in two tranches to families with damaged houses. However, many beneficiaries are still awaiting grant for constructing temporary shelters. The Internal Affairs Ministry data reveals 35,140 applicants in Jajarkot, 28,043 in Rukum West, and 1,730 in Salyan, indicating the significant need for reconstruction support. The delay in reconstruction and grant distribution highlights the urgent challenges faced by earthquake-affected communities in Jajarkot.

140,000 individuals have received vaccinations against measles/rubella in the earthquake-affected districts

The government has taken steps to prevent potential outbreaks of diseases like rubella, measles, and typhoid in areas affected by the earthquake. Under the measles/rubella and typhoid vaccination program conducted by the government in the earthquake-affected areas, 140,891 people in Jajarkot have received vaccinations. The campaign, conducted in January, saw 68,344 children between six months and 15 years vaccinated against measles-



rubella, and 72,547 people aged 16 to 45 vaccinated against typhoid, as reported by Shanta Bahadur Budhathoki, Cold Chain Supervisor of Health Service Office, Jajarkot.

Measles-rubella vaccination reached 99 percent coverage, while typhoid vaccination reached 88 percent, with 480 vaccination centers in the district. The government initiated the vaccination campaign to mitigate the risk of respiratory diseases, contaminated drinking water, and various foodborne diseases in earthquake affected Jajarkot, Rukum Paschim, and surrounding districts of Surkhet, Salyan, Dailekh, Kalikot, and Jumla.

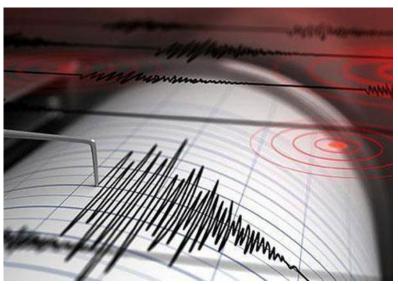
The campaign was induced by the recommendation of the national vaccination advisory committee, aiming to prevent potential outbreaks, especially considering the higher mortality rate during disasters. child health and vaccination division under the department of health services, highlighted the government's regular vaccination efforts against measles-rubella every five years. The division emphasized the need to achieve a 95 percent vaccination rate in the designated age groups to effectively prevent the spread of diseases such as measles-rubella and typhoid. The health service office outlined the target population as 150,000 from 6 months to 15 years and 650,000 from 16 to 45 years, with Jajarkot having a target of 68,999 from six months to 15 years and 86,636 from 16 to 45 years.

Recent tremors in Western Nepal stress the urgent need for earthquake preparedness

The recurrence of earthquakes in Bajhang, with a magnitude of 4.4, on 12th of January 2024 has raised concerns about the region's seismic vulnerability. According to the seismological center Surkhet, the quake's epicenter was around Patalchaur in Chabispathivera Rural Municipality. This

event serves as a reminder of the ongoing geological risks faced by Nepal, particularly in its western parts.

The recent earthquake repeats warnings from geologists who highlight the constant threat of a major earthquake in the region. The series of seismic events in Bajhang itself across different dates in the span of 3 months, measuring various scales on the



Richter scale has added urgency to the need for comprehensive preparation and fortification against potential devastation. This geological activity is not isolated, as Bajhang had recently experienced a more powerful earthquake measuring 6.3 on the Richter scale, followed by aftershocks of smaller magnitudes. The recent seismic events in Bajhang emphasize the urgent need to prioritize earthquake preparedness and resilience.

Unified action against forest encroachment in Jajarkot

Following the devastating earthquake, the community forest areas are witnessing a surge in encroachment, notably under the mask of constructing temporary housing. Concerned by this trend, a diverse gathering comprising community forest officials, ward officials, political party representatives, and journalists was organized at the division forest office in Jajarkot.

The meeting was organized to address the increasing encroachment issue and formulated measures to control illegal activities within the forest areas. Radhakrishna Das, the divisional forest officer, emphasized the urgency to prevent unlawful encroachments and pledged to organize stakeholders for prompt actions against such practices. The discussion emphasized the need for community forests to take proactive steps in stopping unauthorized shelter construction, with a collective commitment from ward offices and political entities to discourage any encroachment within these areas.

Simultaneously, amidst efforts to assist earthquake-affected individuals, reports surfaced from Nalgad and Kushe areas in Jajarkot concerning indiscriminate tree cutting in certain community forests, despite the distribution of free timber and firewood as per an approved action plan. Expressing dismay, affected consumers highlighted the reckless felling of trees, raising concerns about unsustainable practices in the face of a critical situation.

these In recent developments, the meeting emphasized a decisive course of action. Authorities resolved that if illegal activities persisted under the earthquake pretext of efforts, strict recovery would be measures implemented in alignment with existing laws, regulations, and established



action plans. This resolute stance seeks to address the challenge of unauthorized forest encroachment, particularly concerning the construction of temporary shelters post-earthquake. Among the aftermath of the Jajarkot earthquake, community forest areas are dealing with encroachment issues, prompting concerned authorities to take decisive action.

Juna's journey to healing after the earthquake

In the aftereffects of the Jajarkot earthquake, Juna Pariyar from Shiwalaya Rural Municipality-1 struggles with the haunting memory of losing her sister. Not only did she lose her sibling in the quake, but she also sustained injuries herself. Juna's left hand remains immobile due to vein injuries, and although her leg gradually regained movement after treatment,



it's still limited. She now needs assistance to leave her bed. The weight of her sister's loss worsens Juna's emotional struggle, even invading her sleep.

Juna is burdened with guilt, feeling she couldn't save her sister during the earthquake. She often weeps, lamenting her inability to protect her sibling while asleep. The psychosocial counselor at Jajarkot Hospital notes Juna's limited interaction, even with visiting relatives who come to offer support. In the wake of her sister's loss, Juna refrained from consuming food, water, and medication, delaying her physical recovery.

Final Reminder for Agencies to Submit Data for Jajarkot Earthquake Relief

Two months have been passed since the Jajarkot Earthquake, and our focus has now transitioned from immediate relief efforts to the long-term goals of reconstruction and rehabilitation. To effectively document and recognize the valuable contributions made by various agencies in earthquake relief, DPNet has actively reached out for information. This outreach included requesting through quad-day situation reports, emails, WhatsApp groups, and directly phoning certain agencies listed with us. From the data we received, we have carefully compiled a comprehensive 5W relief data list and this resource is now available for public access at

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1AyCbU7uNtnotmKWQmQkQcWtr9ucRhAa3/edit?usp=sharing&ouid=107457124998650092558&rtpof=true&sd=true

We request all agencies that have not yet completed their submissions to participate in this crucial documentation process as a last chance. You can download the form from the provided link. Once you have downloaded the Excel file and updated your data, we request that you highlight the rows you have worked on. This will help us easily identify and incorporate your updates. Please ensure that the completed form is submitted to jajarkotrelief@gmail.com no later than January 15th. The collated data is of significant importance and will be shared with various key entities, including relevant government bodies, the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO), the Association of International NGOs (AIN), and other pertinent stakeholders. This announcement serves as our final request for your participation in this vital effort.

Agencies offering humanitarian support

Please refer to the following link to see the list of agencies offering humanitarian support https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1NhE0S6tJTd HtLu3drZjW0M12Z50T3ApEtFagP4plbk

This Quad-Day Situation Analysis Report is prepared by DPNet in support of Plan International

