



USAID
अमेरिकी जनताबाट

FACTSHEET: USAID'S DISASTER PREPAREDNESS EFFORTS

In preparation for a potential earthquake disaster, USAID has worked over

20
YEARS

supporting **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS** efforts in Nepal. USAID's support enabled partners to strengthen earthquake response capacity at the local and national levels in collaboration with the Government of Nepal, nongovernmental organizations, private companies, and local communities.



USAID was immediately able to distribute pre-positioned emergency **RELIEF ITEMS** to approximately

3,000 **FAMILIES** in earthquake-affected districts.



USAID/OFDA, through the Nepal Red Cross Society, had pre-positioned

2 **WATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS**

that helped reduce the impact of water and sanitation-related health problems post-earthquake.



With Nepal Army helicopter support, USAID partners quickly reached the heavily affected districts and distributed pre-positioned **HOUSEHOLD SHELTER KITS**.

PRE-POSITIONED SUPPLIES

USAID's Program for Enhancement of Emergency Response (PEER) trained over

737



FIRST RESPONDERS from Nepal Police, Nepal Armed Police Force, Nepal Army, Nepal Red Cross Society and various Municipality offices, to name a few. Their efforts proved vital after the April 25 earthquake.

In 24 hours immediately following the earthquake, over

700

PATIENTS were treated by the Teaching Hospital in Kathmandu



400

HOSPITAL STAFF trained by the Hospital Preparedness for Emergencies (HOPE) program, and the US Government-constructed seismic-proof blood bank, enabled the hospital to perform more than

300 **SURGERIES.**



Nepal Red Cross immediately deployed

75

Community Action for Disaster Response volunteers

COMMUNITY-LEVEL RESPONSE TRAINING

USAID is providing more than **\$16 MILLION** in support of National Society

for Earthquake Technology (NSET)'s activities, helping it evolve into one of the world's leading organizations on **EARTHQUAKE PREPAREDNESS, MITIGATION and RECONSTRUCTION.**



Over 20 years of programming has focused on **KATHMANDU VALLEY** and other urban areas of Nepal, including four submetropolitan cities,

53 **MUNICIPALITIES** and **135** **SMALL TOWNS.**

Prior to the earthquake, NSET TRAINED more than

4,000



PEOPLE on disaster preparedness and **DISTRIBUTED** over

600



EMERGENCY GO BAGS.

BUILDING CAPACITY OF KEY NEPALI INSTITUTIONS

In 2013, USAID supported the International Organization for Migration to identify, prepare, and preserve more than

80 **OPEN SPACES** to ensure that the sites were available for displacement camps and relief operations.



ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF OPEN SPACES

KEY DISASTER PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

INTEGRATING DISASTER PREPAREDNESS IN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Over the past several years, USAID integrated disaster preparedness activities into all relevant development projects. For example, USAID's new five-year **COMMUNITY RESILIENCE PROGRAM**, which operates in many of the most-affected districts, has robust community preparedness components. Additionally, USAID's flagship **ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM, HARIYO BAN**, implements **CLIMATE CHANGE** adaptation-related interventions that focus on creating awareness and preparedness for extreme weather events and climate-induced disasters such as floods, landslides, and forest fires.



DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLANNING

In 2013, USAID supported the GoN to develop a **DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN** for a post-earthquake scenario. This plan pre-identified



9 **SITES** for **RUBBLE DISPOSAL** in Kathmandu.

In January 2015, the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development formally took ownership of the plan.

BUILDING CODE IMPLEMENTATION

For years, USAID has conducted **TRAINING AND AWARENESS-RAISING** on seismically safer construction for municipality staff and technical personnel, including building contractors and masons. This effort established incentive systems for building code implementation.



CONSTRUCTION OF DEEP TUBE WELLS

In collaboration with the Department of Defense, USAID helped construct

7 **NEW DEEP TUBE WELLS**



within the Kathmandu Valley to provide water supplies to the population in a major disaster.

Many tube wells were located nearby open spaces.