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# Natural Hazards

## LIC Case Study

### Nepal Earthquake 2015



quiz



## The Big Picture



## Primary Effects

- 8632 people died.
- 19,009 people were injured.
- 8 million affected.
- 3 million people made homeless.
- 1.4 million people needed support with access to water, food and shelter.
- Electric and water supplies affected.
- Seven thousand schools were destroyed.
- Total damage estimated at US \$5 billion.



## Key Terms



**Immediate responses** - The reaction of people as the disaster happens and in the immediate aftermath.



**Long-term responses** - Later reactions that occur in the weeks, months and years after the event.



**Primary effects** - The initial impact of a natural event on people and property, caused directly by it.



**Secondary effects** - The after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event, sometimes on a longer timescale.



## Secondary Effects

- Avalanches and landslides were triggered by the quake, blocked roads restricting relief.
- At least nineteen people lost their lives on Mount Everest due to avalanches.
- 250 people were missing in the Langtang region due to an avalanche.
- The Kali Gandaki River was blocked by a landslide increasing the risk of flooding.



## Overview

- 📅 April 25<sup>th</sup> 2015
- 🕒 11.26 am
- 📍 60km northwest of Kathmandu
- ⚙️ Low income country
- 🌊 Magnitude 7.9
- 🏔️ Collision margin – Indian and Eurasian



## Immediate Responses

- India and China provided over \$1 billion of international aid.
- Over 100 search and rescue responders, medics and disaster experts were provided by The UK, including 3 Chinook helicopter.
- Support from aid workers from charities such as the Red Cross came to help.
- Temporary housing was provided, including half a million tent, 'Tent city' set up in Kathmandu.



## Long-term Responses

- \$3 million grant provided by The Asian Development Bank (ADB) for immediate relief efforts and up to \$200 million for the first phase of rehabilitation.
- Many countries donated aid. £73 million was donated by the UK (£23 million by the government and £50 million by the public).
- Stricter building codes were introduced.

