

# ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT... **Nepal** 2015

## Location



Nepal is located in the continent of Asia

The earthquake's epicentre was located 37 miles North-West of the Capital city – Kathmandu



It happened because the Indian Plate collided with the Eurasian Plate.

## Key facts

Saturday the 25<sup>th</sup> April 2015



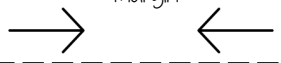
11:26am



7.6 magnitude

## Type of plate margin

At a **collision** plate margin two continental crusts move towards one another. This is a type of destructive plate margin



## Primary effects



- 8841 people died and 6800 people were injured
- 1 million people were made homeless
- 26 hospitals were destroyed
- 50% of schools were destroyed
- \$10 dollars worth of damage

## Secondary effects



It triggered an avalanche on Mount Everest that swept through the Everest base camp.

19 people were killed - 7 were tourists the rest were native Sherpas



Landslides occurred in the Langtang valley

Landslide blocked Kail Gandaki River increasing flood risk



## Immediate responses



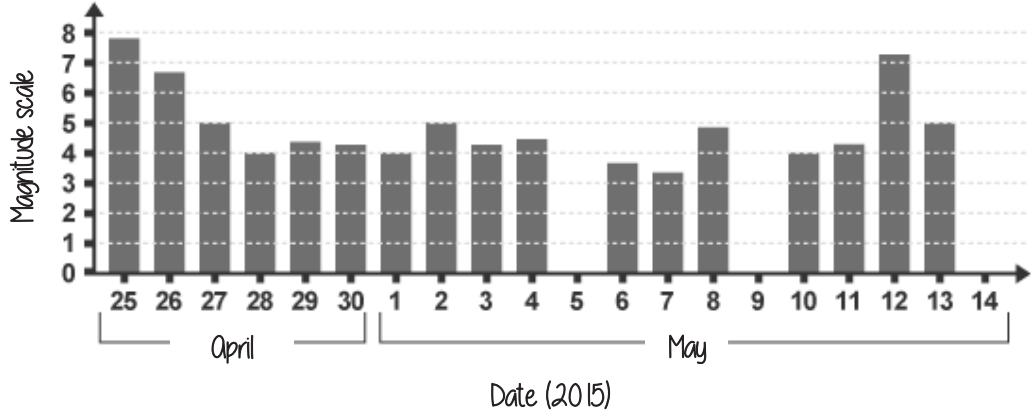
International aid was provided by India and China who in total committed over \$1 billion to help support Nepal. The UK offered help and support. Over 100 search and rescue responders, medical experts, and disaster and rescue experts were sent together with three Chinook helicopters for use by the Nepali government. The GIS tool "Crisis mapping" was used to coordinate the response. Aid workers from charities such as the Red Cross came to help. Temporary housing was provided, including 'Tent city' in Kathmandu.

## Long term responses



A new government taskforce was created to help deal with future earthquakes. Areas were zoned to assess damage. People are now being educated across Nepal to do earthquake drills. The Government of Nepal is trying hard to reduce poverty so that people can build homes and structures which could withstand earthquakes. The Asian Development Bank provided a \$3 million grant to Nepal for immediate relief efforts, and up to \$200 million for the first phase of rehabilitation.

The largest recorded earthquakes in Nepal Each Day



Data excludes earthquakes with a magnitude lower than 2.5

## Aftershocks from the Earthquake

Almost every day for the three weeks that followed, aftershocks were reported across the region.

Almost one in three were a magnitude of five or higher.

