The 2015 Nepal Earthquake: Implications for Future International Relief Efforts
Cook, Alistair D. B.; Shrestha, Maxim; Htet, Zin Bo | April 2016

Abstract
This brief aims to provide a general overview of the international response in the immediate aftermath of the disaster, focusing primarily on the search and rescue and immediate relief phase. It also hopes to highlight observations and recommendations, which have emerged from field interviews conducted with both international responders as well as the beneficiaries of the international effort in Nepal. Altogether, this brief will highlight broad trends and field observations from the Nepal experience to inform stakeholders of similar international missions in the future.

Citation

Keywords
Crisis
Unemployment
Economic cooperation
Gross domestic product
Employment
Economic forecast
Economic Crisis
Economic Efficiency
Show all

Citable URI
http://hdl.handle.net/11540/6514

Metadata
Show full item record

Users also downloaded

ADB–Asian Think Tanks Network e-Newsletter Issue 2
Asian Development Bank (Asian Development Bank, 2015-06-26)

“Promoting Innovation and Inclusion for a Prosperous Asia” was the theme of the ADB–Asian Think Tank Development Forum, held 20–21 November 2014 at the Grand InterContinental Seoul Parnas, Republic of Korea. The forum was organized by the Asian ...
Nepal has this week requested that foreign search-and-rescue teams leave the country, less than 10 days after a 7.8-magnitude earthquake devastated the Himalayan nation. Officially, the government has said that it can complete the remaining tasks on its own, although the available evidence suggests otherwise. I spoke with Laxmi Prasad Dhakal, joint secretary and spokesperson of the Ministry of Home Affairs, who told me that the government is “thankful” to the 34 countries that sent 76 search-and-rescue teams, comprising 4,060 people, for doing a “good job.” However, he insisted that Nepal had This report explores the challenges associated with acquiring and using scientific evidence during a disaster response, focusing on the 2015 Gorkha earthquakes in Nepal. It examines the extent to which scientific information was used during the disaster response and sets out the key actors involved in the response effort, their information needs and how these were communicated to scientists and other knowledge providers. The paper also explores how scientific information was produced and the methods by which it was shared. The authors make a series of recommendations and highlight the need for: