

Case Study Name: • NEPAL LANDSLIDE		Key Terms: DEBRIS FLOWS = 100 miles an hour.		Risk: SEE Fig 8.
Section of the Specification: • GEOPHYSICAL HAZARDS		LIQUEFACTION = DISASTER. =		
Location: <u>Town/City/Region:</u> GORKHA / TIMBU / LANGTANG REGION		Country: • NEPAL	Continent: • ASIA	
Key Information:				
<u>What?</u> PRIMARY HAZARD EARTHQUAKE SECONDARY HAZARD LANDSLIDE. (AVA)		<u>When?</u> 25 th APRIL 2015.		Causes/Theory: • 7.8 EARTHQUAKE • MONSOON SEASON INDUCED ROCKFALLS/SLUMPS • LANDSLIDE DAM. • STEEPER SLOPES • TECTONIC ACTIVITY • DEFORESTATION
<u>Why?</u> SEE CAUSES ▼		<u>Facts and Figures:</u> 20000 FURTHER LANDSLIDE 8000 DEAD FROM EARTHQUAKE 300 FROM LANDSLIDE		
Effects:				
<u>Political</u> • DISASTER.		<u>Economic</u> • LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT • LOSS OF TRADE + TRADE ROUTES (ROAD CONNECTIONS TO KATHMANDU.) • LOSS OF TOURISM		Solutions: <u>What has/could be done? By whom?</u> • CHANNELLING • DRONE FOOTAGE. • SOIL TESTING • VEGETATION SAMPLING • SEISMIC • MODELLING • HELPS UNDERSTAND ROCK STRUCTURE. • DIGITAL TERRAIN MODEL • MORE AID. <u>Are they Sustainable? Why/Why not?</u> • 125000 ex service PERSONAL CALLED FOR RESCUE OPERATION. • 1.4 million PEOPLE REQUIRED FOOD ASSISTANCE. • WORLD FOOD PROGRAM.
<u>Environmental</u> • ROCKFALL • FLOODING		<u>Social</u> • LOSS OF LIFE 300 • LOSS OF HOMES (DUE TO LIQUEFACTION) • LANGTANG (AVALANCHE 2-3KM WIDE) KILLING 300 people. • LOSS OF INFRASTRUCTURE. • LOSS OF LIVESTOCK. 40000 chicken died		
Possible Exam Question: DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE STRATEGIES USED TO MANAGE THE RISKS OF ROCK FALLS AND SOIL CREEP. [6] EXAMINE THE ROLE OF HAZARD MAGNITUDE AND FREQUENCY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HAZARD MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES [10].				

Vulnerability:

- POOR QUALITY HOUSING IN RURAL AREAS.
- 50-70% MOST VULNERABLE IN RURAL AREAS.
- 700,000 pushed INTO POVERTY 2015/16.
- GENDER MORE FEMALES OF ALL AGES DIED.