25 April 2015 Nepal Earthquake Disaster Risk Reduction Situation Report

DRR sitrep 2015-001 – May 4, 2015

1. Background Information on the 2015 Earthquake

According to information provided from the United States Geological Service[1], the earthquake on April 25, 2015 is summarized below:

- Magnitude: 7.8
- Date-Time: 2015-04-25 06:11:26 (UTC) 2015-04-25 11:56:26 (UTC+05:45) at epicenter
- Location: 28.147°N 84.708°E
- Depth: 15.0km (9.3mi)
- Region: 34km (21mi) ESE of Lamjung, Nepal

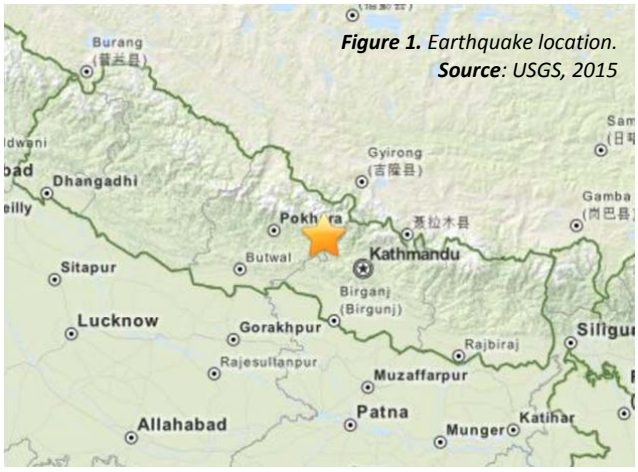

Figure 1. *Earthquake location.*
Source*: USGS, 2015*

According to GDAC[2], the earthquake was focused in the Janakpur Zone of Nepal, which has a population of 2,221,955. There are approximately 5.6 million people within a 100 km radius, 4.1 million within a 75km radius and 1.4 million within a 50km radius, therefore there is expected to be high impact.

2. Basic Country Statistics and Indicators (2014)

Population	People	27,797,457
Urban	% Total population	17.877
Rural	% Total population	82.123
Urban population growth	% Annual	3.198
Population density	People / km2	193.900
GDP (Gross Domestic Product)	Million US$	19,294.348
GDP per capita	US$	694.105
Capital stock	Million US$	53,997.000
GFCF (Gross Fixed Capital Formation)	Million US$	4,356.142
Social Expenditure	Million US$	1,359.000
Gross Savings	Million US$	7,634.353
Total reserves	Million US$	5,293.480

Source*: PreventionWeb Nepal country page: http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/asia/npl/*

3. Historical Disasters

There are a number of sources of data for historical disaster impacts for Nepal. The two most prominent ones are the nationally reported losses, and the internationally reported losses. The national database only has records from 1971 to the present and covers all scales of disasters – from small to large. The international database covers the period 1900 to the present, and only covers disasters that kill more than 10 people, and/or affect more than 100 people and/or cause a declaration of a state of emergency or a call for international assistance.

[1] http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/eventpage/us20002926#general_summary
[2] http://www.gdacs.org/report.aspx?eventtype=EQ&eventid=1052901

3.1. Nationally Reported Losses 1971 - 2013[3]

The below data is sourced from the national disaster loss database developed by National Society for Earthquake Technology-Nepal (NSET, Nepal). The main source of data are government reports and the level of observation is national, so it has a very good coverage in terms of source, space and time. The data is collected in a disaggregated manner at municipality level, which allows its use in sub-national analysis. Finally, there are no thresholds or minimum impacts placed to restrict data collection, or in other words, the data is collected on disasters of all scales – from small to large.

Disasters in Nepal from national datasets 1980-2013

Event	Data Cards*	Deaths	Injured	Missing	Houses Destroyed	Houses Damaged	Affected	Estimated Direct Economic loss (x1000 USD$)
Epidemic	3'516	**16'660**	**43'076**	-	-	-	516'458	
Landslide	3'187	4'658	1'714	623	18'897	34'126	597'334	565'389
Flood	3'942	3'538	547	782	**96'418**	**103'318**	4'453'647	2'379'553
Fire	5'996	1'386	1'498	-	**77'646**	2'154	302'621	1'551'895
Electric Storm	1'450	1'332	2'716	-	360	518	11'047	9'323
Earthquake	222	883	7'049	-	34'813	57'030	39'736	950'144
Cold Wave	646	822	83	-	-	-	2'405	5'745
Avalanche	115	256	117	56	82	33	1'568	1'805
Windstorm	506	184	497	-	2'056	8'712	46'079	87'909
Rain	254	96	44	3	791	2'319	69'636	73'658
Snowstorm	189	82	44	31	102	59	13'750	14'986
Forest Fire	222	71	46	7	1'877	2	16'575	40'019
Hailstorm	751	65	102	-	208	1'636	213'475	36'910
Storm	123	52	283	2	1'022	566	2'397	22'571
Heat Wave	49	45	20	-	-	-	381	29
Drought	185	10	-	-	-	-	591'582	87'739
Frost	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	1'001
TOTAL	**21'359**	**30'147**	**57'836**	**1'504**	**234'272**	**210'473**	**6'878'691**	**5'828'676**
						23-year average annual loss:		**253'421**

***Note:** * Number of disaggregated records, per date per location, within the country. **Source**: UNISDR from National disaster loss database developed by NSET, Nepal (National Society for Earthquake Technology-Nepal). http://www.desinventar.net/*

The table above shows 33 years of disasters nationally reported. A large proportion of destructive disasters in Nepal are small-scale disasters – so-called 'extensive disasters' - averaging more than 90% of all disasters. These small but frequently occurring disasters cause more death, affect more people, destroy more houses, and cause more economic damages, as compared to large but infrequent so-called 'intensive disasters.'

This data shows that there is a very high vulnerability of both people and structures in Nepal: much damage is caused by small-scale disasters, caused essentially by hydro-meteorological hazards such as floods and landslides. It should be noted that landslides and floods killed more than 4,100 and 3,300 people, respectively, in 33 years. This also confirms the extreme vulnerability of people and infrastructure to large-scale events, such as the 2015 earthquake.

[3] UNISDR supports countries develop and maintain national disaster loss databases, which are a key source of disaster risk information. In 2014, 15 new databases were established increasing the total number of disaster loss databases globally to 82.

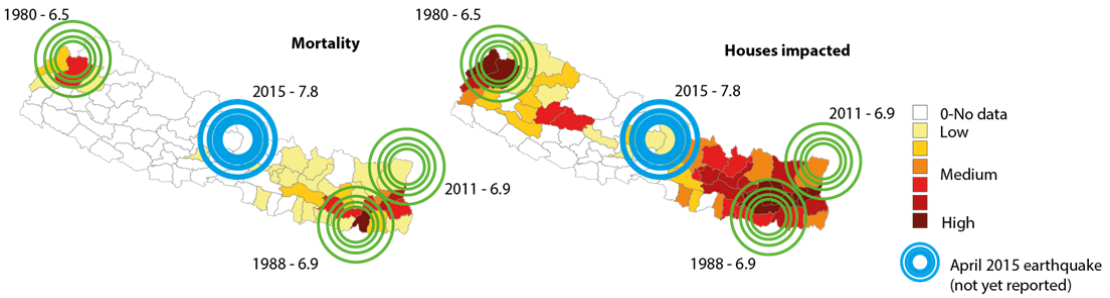

***Figure 2**. Distribution of earthquake deaths (left) and houses destroyed and damaged (right) from nationally reported events from 1980 to the 2013. Note that the 1934 earthquake event is not included in the above maps. **Source**: UNISDR from national disaster loss database developed by National Society for Earthquake Technology-Nepal (NSET, Nepal). http://www.desinventar.net/*

A map showing deaths and houses damaged and destroyed by earthquakes from 1980 to 2013 is shown in Figure 2 above. This shows that past earthquake events struck mostly in different locations than the present 2015 earthquake.

Between 1980 and 2013, NSET recorded more than 50 earthquakes and generated more than 220 datacards[4] (as recorded in a disaggregated manner, at municipality level). In 33 years, the tremors damaged more than 57,000 and destroyed more than 34,800 houses. Also these earthquakes killed 883 and affected around 40,000 people. These losses are mainly generated by three intensive events, in 1980, 1988 and 2011 respectively, with a magnitude of 6.5, 6.9 and 6.9. Also note that these three major events impacted 2,780 schools and 8 hospitals.

Combined with the observation above of the vulnerability of people and assets to small scale disasters, this would mean that there is cumulation of risks in the areas affected by the 2015 earthquake.

3.2. Internationally Reported Losses 1900-2014

The data below is sourced from the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) database[5]. It keeps data of disaster impacts from 1900 to the present, and gets its data from UN agencies, US Government agencies, official governmental sources, IFRC, research centers, Lloyd's, Reinsurance sources, the press, and private sources.

Deadliest earthquake events in Nepal from 1900 to 2014:

Year	Total deaths	Total affected	Total damage
1934	**9,040**	--	--
1966	80	20,100	1,000
1980	100	240,600	**245,000**
1988	709	**301,016**	60,000
1993	--	285	--
2011	7	167,949	--

***Source**: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, www.emdat.be - Université catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium*

The deadliest earthquake in Nepal from 1900 to 2014 is the 1934 event, which killed more than 9,000 people. However, it is the 1988 earthquake, which affected the most, with more than 300,000 people affected.

[4] A data card is a unique database entry, or record, which provides a proxy of disaster frequency
[5] http://www.cred.be

Deadliest and most costly disasters in Nepal from 1900 to 2014:

Disaster type	Event count	Total deaths	Total affected	Total damage ('000 US$)
Drought	6	0	**4,903,000**	10,000
Earthquake	6	**9,936**	729,950	306,000
Epidemic	17	3,883	124,555	0
Extreme temperature	7	217	25,210	123
Flood	**50**	7,186	3,651,001	**1,041,842**
Landslide	23	2,265	627,512	0
Storm	3	113	0	0
Wildfire	2	88	54,000	6,200

***Source**: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, www.emdat.be - Université catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium*

The most frequent disasters in Nepal are floods with 50 events that are internationally reported. Floods cost more than 1 billion USD from 1900 to 2014 making it the most costly hazard for Nepal. The deadliest disasters are earthquakes, which have killed close to 10,000 people so far, most of deaths occurring in the 1934 earthquake. Finally, the disaster that affects the most number of people is drought, where the six events so far have affected close to 5 million people. This may change as the UN reports that the 2015 Nepal earthquake has already affected 8 million people, which will make earthquake the disaster type that affects more people.

4. Risk Assessments and Scenarios

4.1. Probabilistic[6] Economic Loss Risks based on the Global Assessment Report 2015

The UNISDR Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR) is a comprehensive review and analysis of disaster risk and risk management, and is published every two years. GAR15[7] was launched in March 2015 and focused on how to make development sustainable. Main findings of the report are based on analysis of the GAR risk model, which is a multi-hazard model developed in partnership with leading scientific and technical institutions in the world. The GAR global risk model allows the probabilistic estimation of risks for a number of these hazards, permitting a better understanding of the levels of disaster risk. Two elements that the GAR risk model can produce at the national level are the probable maximum loss and the average annual loss.

Probable Maximum Loss (PML)

Return Period	20	50	100	250	500	1,000	1,500
Probable maximum loss for earthquake hazards	68	263	587	1,391	2,365	3,656	4,582

***Note**: Earthquake hazard mean return period in years - values in million US$.*
***Source**: UNISDR, Global Assessment Report 2015. http://www.preventionweb.net/countries/npl/data/*

The above shows that for an earthquake that will likely strike Nepal once every 50 years, it is expected that the maximum economic loss for such an event will be about USD 263 million.

[6] A probabilistic approach to risk assessments estimates the likelihood of an event over a specified time. This method is different from a deterministic method where a possible source of earthquake is determined and the probable maximum earthquake and the impacts that this source can generate are then estimated.
[7] http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2015/en/home/

It should be noted that this amount estimated as the replacement cost of properties destroyed by the earthquake is different from the needs in the relief, recovery and reconstructions phases of the disaster that the earthquake will cause. The amount reflects the value of the properties, which is related to building type, location, and construction methods.

Average Annual Loss (AAL) by hazard

Hazard	Absolute [Million US$]	Capital stock [%]	GFCF [%]	Social expenditure [%]	Total Reserves [%]	Gross Savings [%]
Earthquake	29.50	0.055	0.677	2.171	0.557	0.386
Flood	**143.34**	0.265	3.291	10.550	2.708	1.878
Multi-Hazard	172.84	0.320	3.968	12.721	3.265	2.264

***Source**: UNISDR, Global Assessment Report 2015. http://www.preventionweb.net/countries/npl/data/*

The annual average loss table above shows that it is floods that pose the greatest threat to Nepal in terms of hazard impacts. Over a long period of time, floods pose to cost Nepal about USD 143 million per year, which represent more than 10% of its social expenditure and more than 2.7% of its total reserves. Earthquakes pose a similar threat, but not as large as those posed by floods. Although the absolute amount of losses is modest, they represent a relatively large amount compared to the country's total budget.

4.2. Deterministic[8] Risks based on the Study on Earthquake Disaster Mitigation in the Kathmandu Valley by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

From January 2001 to March 2002, JICA conducted the Earthquake Disaster Mitigation Study for Nepal[9], which considered several earthquake scenarios based on new fault models and the destructive force that each will produce based on the natural and social conditions. These scenarios include:

- Repeat of the 1934 Earthquake (Magnitude 8.4)
- Mid Nepal Earthquake (Richter magnitude = 8.0); MMI VIII (Modified Mercalli Intensity)
- North Bagmati Earthquake (magnitude = 6.0); MMI VI or VII.
- KV Local Earthquake (magnitude = 5.7); Most parts MMI VII or VIII, as high as IX along the fault line.

For the **Mid Nepal scenario**, a Magnitude 8.0 earthquake was assumed. This earthquake has been set based on the seismic gap in the middle of Nepal. Except in mountainous areas, shaking intensity of VIII in the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale would be experienced in the Valley. If an aftershock of magnitude 7 occurred at a position nearest to the main rupture zone, the Kathmandu Valley would experience shaking intensity of VII. Also, moderate liquefaction potential was identified in some areas along the Bagmati River.

Modified Mercalli intensity scale for very strong (VII) and severe (VIII) shaking

VII	Very strong	Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken.

[8] A deterministic method in assessing earthquake risks determines a possible source of the earthquake, and estimates the probable maximum earthquake this source can generate. This method is different from a probabilistic approach, where one estimates the likelihood of an event over a specified time, say, 50 years.
[9] http://un.org.np/node/10640

VIII	Severe	Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse. Damage great in poorly built structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, and walls. Heavy furniture overturned.

Impact Scenario[10]

Building Damages	Around 20% of the total buildings were heavily damaged. The number of damaged buildings was much greater in urban areas than rural areas, with almost half of the buildings in the whole Valley experiencing some kind of damage.
Casualties	Death toll of 18,000 mostly from the house collapse. Injured 147,000 caused by building collapse and falling objects. Over half of the deaths and injuries consisted of older people, children and women. A significant number of visitors to Kathmandu, including tourists, were killed and injured.
Fire, Blockage and Debris	Although fires broke out in tens of places, most did not spread due to the primarily inflammable building materials. Collapsed buildings along roads and highways blocked roads. Already retrofitted schools were safe and generally suffered only slight damage.
Medical Care and Hospitals	Serious injuries requiring hospital care reached 53,000 and other injuries were another 94,000. Limited resources of doctors, nurses, medicines and other resources or facilities were critical.
Homeless, Refugees, Shelters	Around 500,000 people were left homeless and they gathered in shelters or open spaces, searching for their families and relatives. Many affected people were forced to use river water for drinking and washing. Space in shelters and materials were limited and insufficient for serving all the homeless people.
Education and schools	Sixty percent of the public schools damaged. Over 40,000 children affected. Remaining schools used as shelters for a long time for the people who lost their houses or they could not be used at all.
Infrastructure (Roads, Bridges and Airport)	Not too many incidents of damage or cracks in highways and roads, except blockage by collapsed buildings in dense areas. In the western mountainsides, slope failures occurred, causing blockage and suspension of access to and from India. In lower land, several bridge failures occurred due to liquefaction. Access between big settlements a significant problem. Airport suffered slight damages, and functionality recovered in a few days.
Water Supply and Sewage	Damages to water pipelines affected a total of 80% of the users in municipal areas. Available supply trucks delivered water to houses but the lack of access in the narrow streets hindered truck access.
Power Supply	Damage to power lines was concentrated in Kathmandu Municipality. Power cables mainly lower voltage lines were cut. The Nepal Electricity Authority focused emergency efforts on their recovery.
Communication and Information - Telecommunications	Telecommunications stopped completely, and the earliest information of the tragedy was transmitted by satellite phone to the world. After several days, most of the telecommunications had been recovered and mobile phones played an important role.
Communication and Information - Media (TV, FM-radio and newspaper)	Power failure caused a suspension to broadcasting. Half of the FM radio stations had their own home power generator, and after recovering power the next day, they continued to broadcast. As for newspapers, damage to the buildings was moderate, but suffered facilities and equipment damage.

[10] Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Nepal Study on Earthquake Disaster Mitigation. http://bit.ly/1KHaqun

5. Disaster Risk Reduction Implementation Status

5.1. National Level

According to the 2013-2015 self-assessment report[11] submitted by the Government of Nepal to UNISDR on their implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), the

Government notes a summary of its achievements with regard to disaster risk reduction as outlined below.

On the integration of disaster risk reduction into development plans, Nepal reports that it has directed local authorities to allocate 5% of local budgets for DRR related activities. Over the past 4 years, different approaches and tools to support mainstreaming efforts from local to national level have been tested.

On institutional frameworks, a draft Disaster Management Act is in development, and a disaster management division under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The process of approval of the Early Warning Strategic Action Plan has been initiated. At present, historical disaster damage and loss information collected and available through *DesInventar,* which are publicly available. DRR capacity building has reached over 635 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and municipalities. Also 58 municipalities are equipped with fire brigade and Ministry of Agricultural Development has established livestock insurance system. National and district level land use mapping has been completed. Land use mapping of 254 VDCs has also been completed.

On integration of DRR in preparedness and recovery, the Government has established a National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC) in Kathmandu and expansion of Emergency Operation Centers (EOC) in all 5 regions, 42 districts and 5 EOCs in municipalities have been created. A resilient communication system has been placed through these EOCs. Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) for National and district EOCs have been finalized and simulation exercises have been conducted in 16 districts to test the SOP and coordination mechanisms.

Nepal Red Cross Society already established 12 warehouses in strategic locations in Nepal with a capacity to support 36,000 families. The Government of Nepal has identified and secured 83 safe open spaces for emergency response in Kathmandu Valley. These spaces will act as hubs for response efforts in a large-scale emergency situation. The primary response mechanism for the Government of Nepal is a nationally coordinated cluster approach, with 10 established clusters. Through this approach, the Government and humanitarian partners coordinate response efforts.

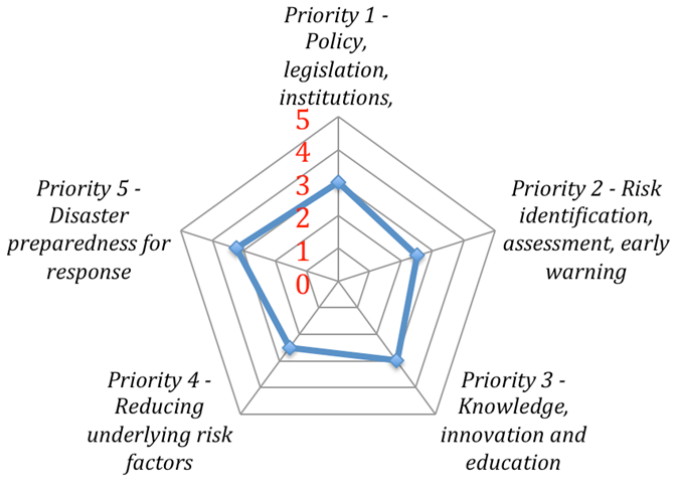

***Figure 3**. Self assessment scores by Government of Nepal on their DRR actions to implement the HFA. A score of five means comprehensive achievement, while a score of zero means no achievement. **Source**: UNISDR, HFA Monitor, 2015*

[11] http://www.preventionweb.net/english/policies/v.php?id=41755&cid=121

The **self-assessment scores** by the Government according to the HFA five priority areas are shown in Figure 3. This figure shows that there is moderate progress overall on disaster risk reduction efforts, and the weakest areas of work on DRR by the Government are in reducing the underlying drivers of risks, risk identification, risk assessment and early warning.

Self-assessment levels of progress and description of achievements

Level	Description of achievements for each level of progress
5	Comprehensive achievement has been attained, with the commitment and capacities to sustain efforts at all levels.
4	Substantial achievement has been attained, but with some recognized deficiencies in commitment, financial resources or operational capacities.
3	There is some institutional commitment and capacities to achieving DRR but progress is not comprehensive or substantial.
2	Achievements have been made but are incomplete, and while improvements are planned, the commitment and capacities are limited.
1	Achievements are minor and there are few signs of planning or forward action to improve the situation.

5.2. Local Level

Eight municipalities from two Districts in Nepal are members of the UNISDR "Making Cities Resilient" Campaign[12]. As part of joining the Campaign, these municipalities have submitted self-assessment reports (called Local Government Self-Assessment Tool reports or LG-SATs)[13] of their work on DRR based on the "ten essentials for building city resilience[14]," which is a ten-point checklist and the building block for disaster risk reduction at the local level. These municipalities are Banepa Municipality, Birgunj Sub Metropolitan City, Dhulikhel Municipality, Hetauda Municipality, Kathmandu Metropolitan City, Kirtipur Municipality, Madhyapur Thimi Municipality, and Pokhara.

The locations of these Municipalities are shown in the map below overlaid in the damage map developed by the UN for the 2015 earthquake.

[12] http://www.unisdr.org/we/campaign/cities
[13] At present, close to 1,000 local governments around the world have submitted self-assessment reports on their work on DRR to UNISDR.
[14] http://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/toolkit/essentials

***Figure 3**. Locations of cities and municipalities with self assessment reports on their work on DRR as submitted to UNISDR as part of the "Making Cities Resilient" Campaign. Overlaid on top of the UN disaster map showing severity of damages.* ***Source**: Revised from UNOCHA, 2015*

Figure 4 show that all of the cities and municipalities have had little progress in disaster risk reduction actions at the local level. The national capital Kathmandu Metropolitan (KTM) reports slightly better achievements as compared to other municipalities. All of the cities and municipalities report lower achievement as compared to the national DRR self-assessment report, which means that there is a gap between national achievements and the translation of these achievements to the local level.

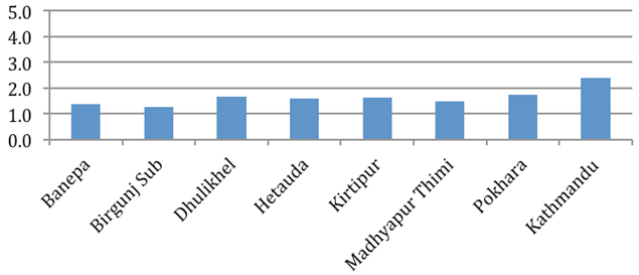

***Figure 4**. Average self assessment scores by cities and municipalities on their work on DRR. Source: UNISDR LG-SAT reports.* ***Source**: UNISDR, Nepal submitted LG-SAT reports. http://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/toolkit/howto*

A table of the self-assessment reports, categorized by the "ten-essentials for building city resilience" is shown below. This figure shows that overall; there is very little progress in DRR action at the local level in Nepal with overall self-assessment score ranging from 1.0 to 2.0 on all indicators. In particular, most of the municipalities report extremely low progress in disaster contingency planning, risk assessments, early warning, and in improving the safety of critical infrastructures. These issues would have had a severe effect in the impacts of the 2015 earthquake.

Self assessment scores by cities and municipalities on their work on DRR

	Organization, & Coordination	DRR Budget	Risk Assessment	Critical Infrastructure	Safe Schools & Hospitals	Building codes	DRR Education	Ecosystem	Early Warning	Contingency Plan	Average
Banepa Municipality	1.8	1.2	1.4	**1.0**	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	**1.0**	**1.0**	1.4
Birgunj Sub metropolitan City	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.0	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	1.3
Dhulikhel Municipality	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.6
Hetauda Municipality	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.7	**1.0**	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.2	**1.0**	1.6
Kirtipur Municipality	3.0	1.3	1.8	**1.0**	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.3	**1.0**	1.6
Madhyapur Thimi Municipality	1.8	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	**1.0**	1.5
Pokhara	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	3.0	1.5	**1.0**	1.7
Kathmandu	2.8	2.5	1.4	3.3	2.5	4.5	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.4

***Source**: UNISDR, Nepal submitted LG-SAT reports. http://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/toolkit/howto*

6. Useful DRR Resources

6.1. Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium

The Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium (NRRC) is a unique arrangement that unites humanitarian and development partners with financial institutions in partnership with the Government of Nepal in order to reduce Nepal's vulnerability to natural disasters. Based on the Hyogo Framework and Nepal's National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management, the NRRC has identified 5 flagship priorities for sustainable disaster risk management. These flagship priorities include school and hospital

safety, emergency preparedness and response, flood risk management, community based disaster risk management, and policy and institutional strengthening.

The NRRC provides lessons and experience on building resilience in Nepal in broad partnership among the Government, the UN and development partners. Website: *http://un.org.np/coordinationmechanism/nrrc*

6.2. International Recovery Platform (IRP)

The International Recovery Platform (IRP) is a thematic platform of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) system. UNISDR supports and leads the secretariat of the International Recovery Platform, a network of agencies[15] engaged in ensuring integration of DRR into recovery and reconstruction: Build Back Better. The key role of IRP is to identify gaps and constraints experienced in post disaster recovery and to serve as a catalyst for the development of tools, resources, and capacity for resilient recovery. IRP aims to be an international source of knowledge on good recovery practice. The IRP provides guidance notes on how to integrate disaster risk reduction in recovery. This includes guidance notes on shelter, psychosocial issues, livelihoods, infrastructure, health, governance, gender, environment, climate change, recovery planning, and telling live lessons. View all at: *http://www.recoveryplatform.org/resources/guidance_notes_on_recovery* In addition, the there is also a guide to integrate disaster risk reduction (DRR) in the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) - *http://bit.ly/1zIdhlZ*

6.3. Preventionweb.net

PreventionWeb.net is the participatory platform of the disaster risk reduction community and is a project of the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR). It aims to help users understand and do DRR more easily by giving a place to share knowledge and information, and connect. Website: *http://www.preventionweb.net/*

- PreventionWeb Nepal country page: *http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/asia/npl/*
- Recovery and Earthquake documents and publications: *http://bit.ly/1I2DlLj*
- Earthquake and Cultural Heritage documents: *http://bit.ly/1KzhKs2*
- Collection of DRR related standards: *http://bit.ly/1KzhzNq*
- Nepal: Statement made at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) *http://preventionweb.net/go/44031* (external video link)
- Nepal: National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015) *http://preventionweb.net/go/41755* (PDF, 269.49KB)
- Nepal: Local progress reports on the implementation of the HFA and 10 Essentials for Making Cities Resilient (2013-2014) *http://bit.ly/1I9tGm5*

[15] The International Recovery Platform is a partnership between the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC), Cabinet Office Japan, Hyogo Prefectural Government Japan, International, Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Labour Organization (ILO), Ministry of Foreign Affairs Italy, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), The World Bank, United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Enviornment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS),United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN/OCHA), and World Health Organization