

Earthquakes

	Italy - HIC	Nepal - LIC
	April 2009 – 6.3 magnitude – 3.32am (most people asleep)	April 2015 – 7.8 magnitude (a stronger earthquake)
Primary Effects	308 people killed 1,500 injured 10,000 – 15,000 buildings collapsed – San Salvador Hospital, many cultural buildings	8,841 people killed 16,800 injured Historic buildings collapsed, 26 hospitals and 50% of schools destroyed. Reduced supply of water, food (rice was destroyed) and electricity.
Secondary Effects	67,500 homeless Landslides due to aftershocks Mudflow due to burst water mains House price rises due to lack of homes Less business and tourism	Avalanche in Mt Everest – 19 died. Reduced tourism to the area (they are reliant on tourist for income) Rice was destroyed leading to food shortages and loss of income. Water borne diseases 315,000 people cut off by road and 75,000 unreachable by air.
Short Term Responses	Hotels provided for 10,000 people, 40,000 tents given out. Seven dog units, 36 ambulances and red cross searched for survivors Emergency aid distributed. Italian Post Office gave free mobile calls. EU granted \$552.9 million in aid.	International aid was requested. Temporary tents set up by red cross 225,000 people. UN and WHO provided medical care for worst affected areas. Aid had to be hiked to some areas which were unreachable. Companies did not charge for telephone calls.
Long Term responses	Remembrance service Residents didn't pay tax during 2010. Homes took several years to rebuild Cultural rebuilding will take around 15 years. Government officials found guilty for not predicting the earthquake.	23 areas required rebuilding \$274 million of aid was committed to recovery efforts. Everest tourism permits were extended to encourage tourists back. UN started a crop recovery program.
Similarities	Deaths, homelessness, landslides, damage	
Differences	Less severe as buildings are stronger. Fewer hospitals damaged and a fast response team so many were saved treated and rescued. Could afford more aid. Was able to rebuild relatively quickly	Many more buildings damaged which means more deaths. Poor health care and so relied on international aid to save people. This means there were many more deaths. Some people unreachable due to poor transport. Still reliant on international aid to recover.
Reasons for difference	Has more money to build better facilities and respond quickly and effectively. Takes less time to recover in the long run.	Cannot afford to build strong buildings has no emergency money and so relies on international help which takes longer. Cannot afford to rebuild in the long term and so people are still suffering.