

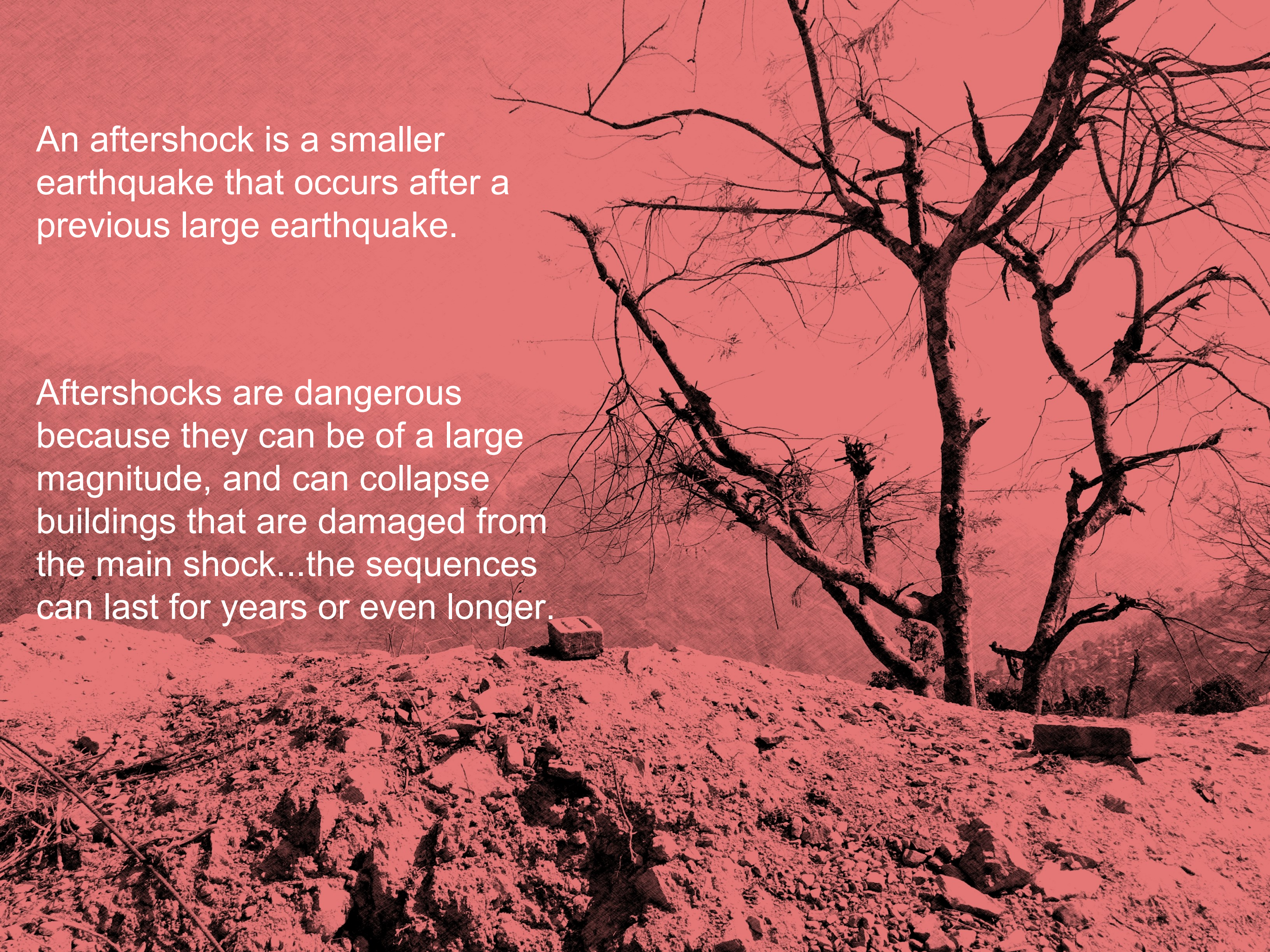


Research for Emergency Aftershock Response

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An aftershock is a smaller earthquake that occurs after a previous large earthquake.

Aftershocks are dangerous because they can be of a large magnitude, and can collapse buildings that are damaged from the main shock...the sequences can last for years or even longer.





CHINA

NEPAL

DOLPA

MUSTANG

Dhaulagiri

**Annapurna
Range**

Mount Manaslu

• GORKHA

• POKHARA

• KODARI

**Mount
Everest**

• KATHMANDU

Kang

INDIA

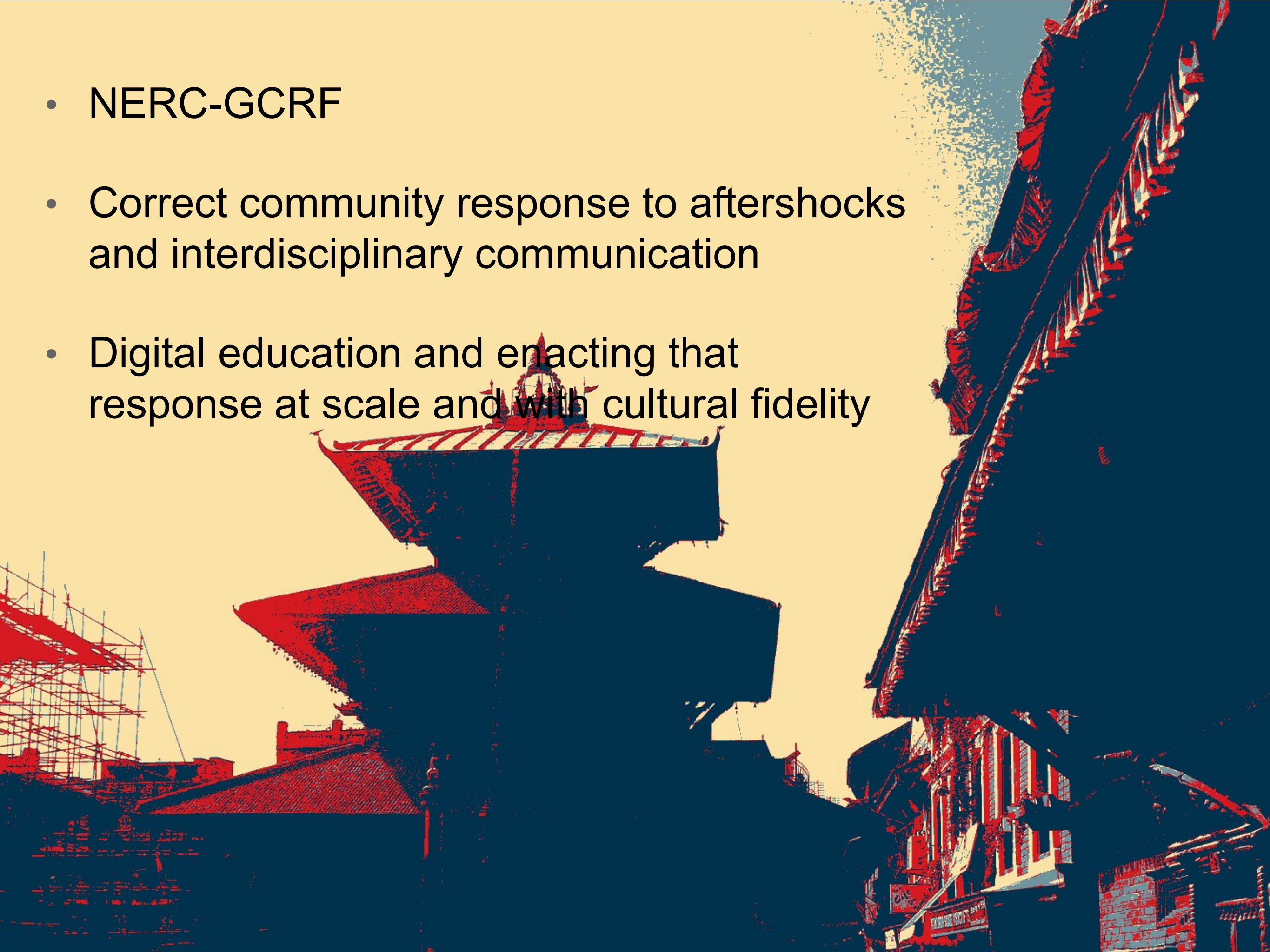
MAIN SHOCK	25 APR 15	GORKHA	7.9
1	25 APR 15	SINDHUPALCHOWK	5.5
2	25 APR 15	GORKHA	6.6
3	25 APR 15	RASUWA	5.7
4	25 APR 15	RASUWA	5.0
5	25 APR 15	TIBET	5.1
6	25 APR 15	SINDHUPALCHOWK	5.2
7	25 APR 15	GORKHA	5.1
8	25 APR 15	GORKHA	5.2
9	25 APR 15	KAVREPALANCHOWK	5.7
10	25 APR 15	RASUWA	5.3
11	25 APR 15	TIBET	5.9
12	25 APR 15	SINDHUPALCHOWK	5.5
12	25 APR 15	GORKHA	5.5
13	25 APR 15	TIBET	5.4
14 [4]	12 MAY 15	DOLAKHA	7.3
15	12 MAY 15	DOLAKHA	6.3
16	25 MAY 15	GORKHA	5.0
17	26 MAY 15	RASUWA	5.0

Inhibiting disaster response

- Science is clear but communication is not
- Lack of (perceived) authoritative information
- Lack of authoritative channels to distribute that information
- Lack of accessibility by many
- Cultural, social factors inhibiting response



- NERC-GCRF
- Correct community response to aftershocks and interdisciplinary communication
- Digital education and enacting that response at scale and with cultural fidelity



Technology can
complicate the situation







- Key educational challenges for disaster response
- How to target culturally-appropriate educational intervention within short time-frames
- How to design digital learning where there is lack of network connectivity and low digital skills
- How to counter inequity in access

Findings

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