SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 16 May-19 May 2015

On 25 April 2015, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal with its epicenter in Lamjung District, approximately 81 km northwest of the country capital, Kathmandu. Another earthquake of magnitude 7.3 followed on 12 May 2015 in Dolakha District. REACH, through its partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster, was deployed to Nepal to facilitate the development of a comprehensive shelter and settlements recovery strategy for the Nepal Shelter Cluster, and establish a baseline for analysis of the recovery process. The data presented in this factsheet is the result of a stratified, random survey of 168 households, including those with damaged and non-damaged shelters. Findings can be generalised at district level with a 95% level of confidence and a 10% margin of error.

Demographics

- Average household size: 5.7
- 49% Male / 51% Female
- 20% Female-headed households
- 1% Households with only one member over the age of 18
- 0% Households who are renting
- 4% Households hosting separated, orphaned or unaccompanied child(ren)

Displacement

- 75% of households reported that they are not living in the same shelter as before the earthquakes
- 2 min Median travel time from current shelter to original house
- 33% of households are 10 minutes or more from their original house

Households that are 10 minutes or more from their original house are predominantly living with family in a different community.

Where displaced households are staying

- Land of damaged house: 60%
- Open ground: 15%
- With family in same community: 13%
- With family in different community: 5%
- Evacuation Centre: 4%

Reported reasons for displacement (Respondents could report multiple reasons)

- Fear of aftershocks: 75%
- House is damaged or destroyed: 74%
- Unsure if house is safe: 56%

Reported emergency shelter needs

- Of households that sustained housing damage:
  - 52% reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters
  - 31% of all households surveyed reported that they have received material shelter assistance
  - 0% reported that they have received cash assistance

Temporary Shelter

- 25% of all households surveyed reported that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

Housing Damage

- 84% of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes
- 60% of households reported that that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

Top types of material shelter assistance received (Respondents could report multiple types)

- Tarps: 81%
- Tents: 33%
- Kitchen sets: 13%

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
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REACH Initiative: geneva@reach-initiative.org

REACH
Informing more effective humanitarian action

[Population: 1,744,240*   Households: 436,344*]
### Housing Recovery

**Of households reporting housing damage:**
- 9% of households reported that they have started repairing or rebuilding their original house
- 92% of these 12 households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild
- 39% of households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

**Female-headed household recovery**
(Due to the small sample size, it should be noted that the information below is not statistically significant)
- 3% of female-headed households that reported that they are repairing or rebuilding their original house
- 0% of these 1 households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild
- 35% of female-headed households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

### Communication

**Top 3 ways of receiving public information**
(Respondents could report multiple ways)
- Television 67%
- Radio 54%
- Word-of-mouth 51%

46% of households reported knowing of someone in the community who was consulted before aid delivery

### Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:
- 35% of households feel only partially protected or completely unprotected against current weather conditions
- 61% of households do not feel protected against upcoming monsoon season
- 62% of households do not feel protected against upcoming winter conditions
- 24% of households have experienced damage from past natural hazard(s)

### Public Services

**Reported inability to access services**
Of all assessed households the following percentage reported they could not access each service:
- 5% Health services
- 14% Municipal services
- 32% Education

### WASH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of drinking water</th>
<th>Before 25 April</th>
<th>After 12 May</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private pipe</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal tap</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spout</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottled water</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Livelihoods

**Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes**
(Respondents could report multiple livelihoods)
- Informal wages 36%
- Wages 32%
- Subsistence gardening 29%
- Business 26%
- Rent 19%

73% of households reported a decrease in income immediately after the earthquakes
1% of households reported a decrease in income said that their income has since been fully restored
38% of households reported a decrease in income said that their income has since been partially restored

**Livestock ownership**
- 10% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes

On average, 94% of these households' livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes

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**Priority Household Needs**

### Priority NFI needs
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

- Sleeping mat: 53%
- Hygiene items: 11%
- Kitchen items: 9%
- Gas fuel: 9%
- Clothing: 3%
- Gas cooker: 3%
- Stonyards: 2%
- Tarps: 1%
- Gas fuel: 0%

### Access to needed repair / rebuild materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Financial</th>
<th>Cement</th>
<th>Sand</th>
<th>CGI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Lots</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Home Energy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of toilet facility</th>
<th>Before 25 April</th>
<th>After 12 May</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flush (septic)</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush (sewer)</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit Latrine</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No toilet</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Footnote
*Based on 2011 Nepal census

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
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