Summary

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 121 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: 6.7
- Male: 51%, Female: 49%
- Age Distribution:
  - 60+: 5%
  - 59: 18%
  - 17: 12%
  - 11: 5%
  - 4: 1%

Displacement

- 91% of households reported that they are not living in the same shelter as before the earthquakes
- Median travel time from current shelter to original house: 2 minutes
- 19% 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 the same community.

Where displaced households are staying

- Land of damaged house: 45%
- Open ground: 27%
- With family in same community: 25%
- With family in different community: 3%
- Evacuation Centre: 0%

Reported reasons for displacement

- Fear of aftershocks: 84%
- House is damaged or destroyed: 96%
- Unsure if house is safe: 28%

Intentions of displaced households

- 7 days: 30%
- 30 days: 70%

- 0%: Return home
- 2%: Return to original house
- 93%: Stay in temporary shelter
- 8%: Move to another shelter
- 0%: Don’t know

Reported damage by housing typology

- Walls: mud-bonded brickstone
  - Completely destroyed: 78%
  - Heavy damage / partial collapse: 17%
  - Minor-moderate damage: 0%
  - No damage: 5%

- Walls: cement-bonded brickstone
  - Completely destroyed: 33%
  - Heavy damage / partial collapse: 33%
  - Minor-moderate damage: 0%
  - No damage: 13%

- Walls: reinforced concrete cement (RCC)
  - Completely destroyed: 13%
  - Heavy damage / partial collapse: 37%
  - Minor-moderate damage: 37%
  - No damage: 0%

Temporary Shelter

- Of households that sustained housing damage:
  - 74% reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters
  - 72% of all households surveyed reported that they have received material shelter assistance
  - 1% reported that they have received cash assistance

Reported emergency shelter needs

- 76%: First
- 67%: Second
- 57%: Third

- Durable construction materials: 76%
- Recovery of belongings: 11%
- Technical assistance: 8%
- Shelter materials: 3%
- Labour: 3%
- Mats / Blankets: 0%

Top types of material shelter assistance received

- Tarps: 97%
- Blankets: 54%
- Tents: 16%

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
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**Housing Recovery**

Of households reporting housing damage:
- 15% of households reported that they have started repairing or rebuilding their original house
- 33% of these 18 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)
- 7% of female-headed households 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
- 36% of female-headed households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

**Access to needed repair / rebuild materials**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGI</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hazard Protection**

Of all assessed households:
- 62% of households feel only partially protected or completely unprotected against current weather conditions
- 83% of households do not feel protected against upcoming monsoon season
- 87% of households do not feel protected against upcoming winter conditions
- 22% of households have experienced damage from past natural hazard(s)

**WASH**

- 23% of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 49% of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

**Livelihoods**

**Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes**

(Respondents could report multiple livelihoods)
- Subsistence gardening: 83%
- Keep livestock: 69%
- Masonry: 17%
- Business: 12%
- Other: 4%

- 77% of households reported a decrease in income immediately after the earthquakes
- 9% of households reporting a decrease in income said that their income has since been fully restored
- 24% of households reporting a decrease in income said that their income has since been partially restored

**Livestock ownership**

- 69% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes

- On average, 82% of these households’ livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes