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 122 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Distribution</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 - 59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 - 17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 - 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49% Male / 51% Female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average household size</th>
<th>6.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

20% Female-headed households
5% Households with only one member over the age of 18
2% Households who are renting
9% Households with physically disabled
4% Households hosting separated, orphaned or unaccompanied child(ren)

Displacement

66% of households reported that they are not living in the same shelter as before the earthquakes
1 min Median travel time from current shelter to original house
46% 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 | 62% |
| Open ground          | 21% |
| With family in same community | 12% |
| With family in different community | 2% |
| Evacuation Centre    | 1% |

Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)

| Fear of aftershocks | 84% |
| House is damaged or destroyed | 78% |
| Unsure if house is safe | 49% |

Temporary Shelter

Of households that sustained housing damage:

42% reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters

Top types of material shelter assistance received

(Respondents could report multiple types)

| Tarps          | 96% |
| Blankets       | 12% |
| Kitchen sets   | 4% |

Reported emergency shelter needs

| Durable construction materials | First | Second | Third |
|---------------------------------|--|-------|--|-------|
|                                | 57% | 68%   | 34% |

| Shelter materials | 19% | 20% | 39% |
| Technical assistance | 16% | 11% | 13% |
| Recovery of belongings | 8%  | 6%  | 8%  |
| Mats / Blankets | 0%  | 1%  | 1%  |
| Labour | 0% | 0% | 11% |

| 82% of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes |
| 56% of households reported that that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in |

Reported damage by housing typology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls</th>
<th>mud-bonded brick/stone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roof</td>
<td>slate / tile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing type prevalence</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completely destroyed</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy damage / partial collapse</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor-moderate damage</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No damage</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls</th>
<th>cement-bonded brick/stone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roof</td>
<td>CGI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing type prevalence</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completely destroyed</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy damage / partial collapse</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor-moderate damage</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No damage</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls</th>
<th>reinforced concrete cement (RCC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roof</td>
<td>RCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing type prevalence</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completely destroyed</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy damage / partial collapse</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor-moderate damage</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No damage</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Intentions of displaced households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7 days</th>
<th>30 days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12% Return to original house</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81% Stay in temporary shelter</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1% Move to another shelter</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5% Don’t know</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reported Household Needs

Of households reporting housing damage:
- 8% of households reported that they have started repairing or rebuilding their original house
- 75% of these 8 households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild
- 19% 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)
- 8% of female-headed households that reported they are rebuilding or repairing their original house
- 0% of these 2 households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild
- 13% of female-headed households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

Access to needed repair / rebuild materials

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs
(Respondents could report multiple needs)
- Financial: 64%
- Sand: 53%
- Cement: 51%
- Labour: 48%

WASH
17% of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
11% 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: 30%
Wages: 27%
Business: 25%
Informal wages: 17%
Livelihood farm: 13%
Summary

On 25 April 2015, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal with its epicenter in Lamjung District, approximately 61 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 124 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

5.8 Average household size

Age Distribution

51% Male / 49% Female

60+ 18 - 59 12 - 17 5 - 11 0 - 4

27% Female-headed households
6% Households with only one member over the age of 18
0% Households who are renting
12% Households with physically disabled
2% Households hosting separated, orphaned or unaccompanied child(ren)

Displacement

82% of households reported that they are not living in the same shelter as before the earthquakes

1 min Median travel time from current shelter to original house

21% 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land of damaged house</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open ground</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With family in same community</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With family in different community</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evacuation Centre</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Displacement

82% of households reported that they are not living in the same shelter as before the earthquakes

1 min Median travel time from current shelter to original house

21% 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land of damaged house</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open ground</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With family in same community</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With family in different community</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evacuation Centre</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)

- Fear of aftershocks: 81%
- House is damaged or destroyed: 93%
- Unsure if house is safe: 28%

Reported damage by housing typology

- Walls: mud-bonded brick/stone
  - Housing type prevalence 38% (Completely destroyed 28%
  - Minor-moderate damage 34%
  - No damage 0%
- Walls: cement-bonded brick/stone
  - Housing type prevalence 2%
- Walls: reinforced concrete cement (RCC)
  - Housing type prevalence 3%

Reported emergency shelter needs

- Durable construction materials: 53% First, 59% Second, 68% Third
- Technical assistance: 37% First, 17% Second, 15% Third
- Labour: 8% First, 17% Second, 12% Third
- Shelter materials: 2% First, 3% Second, 5% Third
- Recovery of belongings: 1% First, 4% Second, 2% Third
- Mats / Blankets: 0% First, 0% Second, 0% Third
- Kitchen sets: 27% First, 60% Second, 21% Third

Top types of material shelter assistance received

(Respondents could report multiple types)

- Tarps 97%
- Blankets 60%
- Kitchen sets 27%

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
Shelter Cluster: coord1.nepal@sheltercluster.org
REACH Initiative: geneva@reach-initiative.org

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action
Housing Recovery

Of households reporting housing damage:
- 47% of households reported that they have started repairing or rebuilding their original house
- 33% of these 57 households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild
- 62% of households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

Female-headed household recovery

- 48% of female-headed households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris
- 30% of these 16 households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild
- 64% of female-headed households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

Communication

Top 3 ways of receiving public information
- Television 40%
- Radio 33%
- Word-of-mouth 90%

Public Services

Reported inability to access services
- Of all assessed households the following percentage reported they could not access each service:
  - 29% Health services
  - 39% Municipal services
  - 38% Education

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs
(Respondents could report multiple needs)
- CGI 82%
- Financial 63%
- Labour 54%
- Cement 52%

Access to needed repair / rebuild materials
-

Top 4 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes
(Respondents could report multiple livelihoods)
- Business 16%
- Livelihood farm 23%
- Informal wages 22%
- Keep livestock 47%
- Subsistence gardening 57%

Livestock ownership
- 47% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes

Dhading District - Factsheet
SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 28 May-3 June 2015

[Population: 336,067*   Households: 73,851*]

Nepal Earthquake Response

Prior NFI needs
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CGI</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WASH
- 18% of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 47% of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

Source of drinking water
- Before 25 April
  - Municipal tap 24%
  - Private pipe 19%
- After 12 May
  - Bottled water 9%
  - Other 14%

Type of toilet facility
- Before 25 April
  - Flush (septic) 75%
  - Pit Latrine 15%
- After 12 May
  - Other 32%
  - No toilet 19%

Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes
(Respondents could report multiple livelihoods)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment / Jobs</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene items</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building tools</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity supply</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of households reporting a decrease in income immediately after the earthquakes
- 61%
- 8%
- 58%

Of households reporting a decrease in income said that their income has since been fully restored
- 71%
- 48%
- 33%

Of households reporting a decrease in income said that their income has since been partially restored
- 29%
- 19%
- 17%

On average, 71% of these households' livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
- Shelter Cluster, c/o nepal@sheltercluster.org
- REACH Initiative, geneva@reach-intiative.org

REACH
Informing more effective humanitarian action
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 126 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: 5.6
- Male: 51% / Female: 49%
- Age Distribution:
  - 0-4: 0%
  - 5-11: 1%
  - 12-17: 6%
  - 18-59: 17%
  - 60+: 5%

Displacement

- 95% 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: 1 min
- 19% of households are 10 minutes or more from their original house

Where displaced households are staying

- Land of damaged house: 71%
- Open ground: 13%
- With family in same community: 13%
- With family in different community: 3%
- Evacuation Centre: 0%

意向 of displaced households

- 7 days: 0%
- 30 days: 2%
- Return to original house: 2%
- Stay in temporary shelter: 95%
- Move to another shelter: 5%
- Don’t know: 4%

Temporary Shelter

Of households that sustained housing damage:

- 81% reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters
- 23% of all households surveyed reported that they have received material shelter assistance
- 69% reported that they have received cash assistance

Top types of material shelter assistance received

- Tarps: 93%
- Tents: 28%
- Blankets: 21%

Reported emergency shelter needs

- Durable construction materials:
  - First: 63%
  - Second: 88%
  - Third: 74%
- Technical assistance: 19%
- Recovery of belongings: 14%
- Shelter materials: 3%
- Labour: 2%

Reported damage by housing type

- Walls: mud-bonded brick/stone
  - Completely destroyed: 29%
  - Heavy damage / partial collapse: 43%
  - Minor-moderate damage: 23%
  - No damage: 5%
- Roofs: cement-bonded brick/stone
  - Completely destroyed: 25%
  - Heavy damage / partial collapse: 50%
  - Minor-moderate damage: 25%
  - No damage: 0%
- Walls: reinforced concrete cement (RCC)
  - Completely destroyed: 0%
  - Heavy damage / partial collapse: 40%
  - Minor-moderate damage: 60%
  - No damage: 0%
- Roofs: corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)
  - Completely destroyed: 28%
  - Heavy damage / partial collapse: 48%
  - Minor-moderate damage: 21%
  - No damage: 3%

Reported reasons for displacement

- Fear of aftershocks: 24%
- House is damaged or destroyed: 93%
- Unsure if house is safe: 18%

Reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

- 92% of households reported housing damage
- 82% of households reported that that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in
Housing Recovery

Of households reporting housing damage:
- 22% of households reported that they have started repairing or rebuilding their original house
- 60% of these 25 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.
- 5% 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
- 23% of female-headed households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

Communication

Top 3 ways of receiving public information

- 84% of households reported knowing of someone in the community who was consulted before aid delivery
- 55% of households reported knowing of someone in the community who was consulted before aid delivery

Public Services

Reported inability to access services

- 67% of households reported being unable to access services
- 60% of households reported being unable to access services
- 44% of households reported being unable to access services

WASH

- 25% of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 62% of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

Source of drinking water

- 79% of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 21% of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged

Livelihoods

Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes

- 79% of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 54% of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged

Livestock ownership

- 54% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes
- 31% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes

Access to needed repair / rebuild materials

- 12% of households reported that they need support to remove debris
- 44% of households reported that they need support to remove debris
- 22% of households reported that they need support to remove debris

Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:
- 40% of households feel only partially protected or completely unprotected against current weather conditions
- 88% of households do not feel protected against upcoming monsoon season
- 83% of households do not feel protected against upcoming winter conditions
- 31% of households have experienced damage from past natural hazard(s)

Type of toilet facility

- 40% of households shared toilet facilities with other households
- 60% of households shared toilet facilities with other households
- 16% of households shared toilet facilities with other households

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

- 73% of households reported that they need support to remove debris
- 72% of households reported that they need support to remove debris
- 66% of households reported that they need support to remove debris

Priority NFI needs

- 22% of households reported that they need support to remove debris
- 39% of households reported that they need support to remove debris
- 54% of households reported that they need support to remove debris

Priority household needs

- 56% of households reported that they need support to remove debris
- 29% of households reported that they need support to remove debris
- 13% of households reported that they need support to remove debris

Female-headed household recovery

Of these 25 households, 55% reported that they need support to remove debris

Livelihoods

Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes

- 79% of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 54% of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged

Livestock ownership

- 54% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes
- 31% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes

On average, 49% of these households' livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes
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 122 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

- 5.8 Average household size
- 50% Male / 50% Female
- 60+ 15% 18 - 59 32% 12 - 17 22% 5 - 11 10% 0 - 4 1% 0%

Displacement

- 90% 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
- 12% 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 in open ground.

Where displaced households are staying

- Land of damaged house 68%
- Open ground 22%
- With family in same community 10%
- With family in different community 0%
- Evacuation Centre 0%

Temporary Shelter

- 63% reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters
- 79% of all households surveyed reported that they have received material shelter assistance
- 3% reported that they have received cash assistance

Reported emergency shelter needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Durable construction materials</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical assistance</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter materials</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery of belongings</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mats / Blankets</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reported reasons for displacement

- Fear of aftershocks 77%
- House is damaged or destroyed 94%
- Unsure if house is safe 40%

Reported types of material shelter assistance received

- Tarps 98%
- Blankets 30%
- Kitchen sets 23%

Reported damage by housing typology

- Walls mud-bonded brick/stone
  - Completely destroyed 98%
  - Heavy damage / partial collapse 0%
  - Minor-moderate damage 0%
  - No damage 0%
- Walls cement-bonded brick/stone
  - Completely destroyed 7%
  - Heavy damage / partial collapse 56%
  - Minor-moderate damage 44%
  - No damage 0%
- Walls corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)
  - Completely destroyed 45%
  - Heavy damage / partial collapse 44%
  - Minor-moderate damage 8%
  - No damage 7%
- Walls reinforced concrete cement (RCC)
  - Completely destroyed 14%
  - Heavy damage / partial collapse 7%
  - Minor-moderate damage 94%
  - No damage 0%

Recovery of belongings

- Durable construction materials 85% 73% 56%
- Labour 7% 10% 14%
- Technical assistance 6% 3% 8%
- Shelter materials 1% 15% 23%
- Recovery of belongings 1% 0% 0%
- Mats / Blankets 0% 0% 0%

Intentions of displaced households

- 7 days
  - Return to original house 8%
  - Stay in temporary shelter 88%
  - Move to another shelter 1%
  - Don’t know 9%
- 30 days
  - Return to original house 8% 88%
  - Stay in temporary shelter 62%
  - Move to another shelter 11%
  - Don’t know 19%
**Housing Recovery**

Of households reporting housing damage:
- 6% of households reported that they have started repairing or rebuilding their original house
- 57% of these 7 households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild
- 42% of households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

**Female-headed household recovery**

- 4% of female-headed households that received support to repair or rebuild
- 1% of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 4% of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

**Communication**

- 49% of households reported knowing of someone in the community who was consulted before aid delivery

**Public Services**

- 41% of households reported inability to access services

**Access to needed repair / rebuild materials**

- 17% CGI, 3% Financial, 11% Labour, 15% Milled timber

**Hazard Protection**

- 61% of households feel only partially protected or completely unprotected against current weather conditions
- 31% of households reported a decline in water quality
- 7% of households have experienced damage from past natural hazard(s)

**Livelihoods**

- 61% of households reported a decrease in income immediately after the earthquakes
- 4% of households reported a decrease in income said that their income has since been fully restored
- 27% of households reported a decrease in income said that their income has since been partially restored

**WASH**

- 2% of households that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 14% of households that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

**Type of toilet facility**

- 52% of households reported that their pre-earthquake toilet facility was completely destroyed or heavily damaged
- 4% of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

**Livestock ownership**

- 28% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes
- 53% of households' livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
Shelter Cluster: casref.nepal@sheltercluster.org
REACH Initiative: george@reach-cluster.org

---

**Reported Household Needs**

**Priority NFI needs**

- Sleeping mat 37%
- Hygiene items 20%
- Gas fuel 18%
- Tarpaulin 17%
- Kitchen Items 12%
- Clothing 11%

**Access to needed repair / rebuild materials**

- CGI: 17% Lots, 27% Some, 6% None
- Financial: 3% Lots, 72% Some, 4% None
- Labour: 11% Lots, 69% Some, 15% None
- Milled timber: 5% Lots, 82% Some, 14% None

**Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs**

- CGI: 74%
- Financial: 66%
- Labour: 60%
- Milled timber: 43%

**Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes**

- Employment / Jobs 62%
- Keep livestock 28%
- Informal wages 17%
- Business 14%
- Wages 13%

**Top 5 reported livelihoods post earthquakes**

- Employment / Jobs 62%
- Keep livestock 28%
- Informal wages 17%
- Business 14%
- Wages 13%
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
- **Age Distribution**
  - 49% Male / 51% Female
  - 60+ 15%
  - 18 - 59 56%
  - 12 - 17 5%
  - 5 - 11 3%
  - 0 - 4 1%

- **Female-headed households**: 20%
- **Households with only one member over the age of 18**: 1%
- **Households who are renting**: 0%
- **Households with physically disabled**: 9%
- **Households hosting separated, orphaned or unaccompanied child(ren)**: 4%

### Displacement

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

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%

### Temporary Shelter

### Reported emergency shelter needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Durable construction materials</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter materials</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical assistance</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery of belongings</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mats / Blankets</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reported reasons for displacement

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

### Intentions of displaced households

- **7 days**: 14% Return to original house
- **30 days**: 37% Stay in temporary shelter
- **10%**: Move to another shelter

### Reported damage by housing typology

- **Walls**: mud-bonded brick/stone
  - Completely destroyed: 0%
  - Heavy damage / partial collapse: 74%
  - Minor-moderate damage: 29%
  - No damage: 0%

- **Roof**: corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)
  - Completely destroyed: 14%
  - Heavy damage / partial collapse: 71%
  - Minor-moderate damage: 14%
  - No damage: 0%

- **Walls**: cement-bonded brick/stone
  - Completely destroyed: 0%
  - Heavy damage / partial collapse: 43%
  - Minor-moderate damage: 43%
  - No damage: 14%

- **Roof**: reinforced concrete cement (RCC)
  - Completely destroyed: 1%
  - Heavy damage / partial collapse: 11%
  - Minor-moderate damage: 54%
  - No damage: 33%

### Housing Damage

- **84%** of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

### Top types of material shelter assistance received

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

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
Shelter Cluster: coord1.nepal@sheltercluster.org
REACH: geneva@reach-initiative.org
**Housing Recovery**

- 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**

(For the small sample size, it should be noted that the information below is not statistically significant)

- 3% of female-headed households that reported they are repairing or rebuilding their original house.
- 0% of these 1 household 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:
  - Television: 67%
  - Radio: 54%
  - Word-of-mouth: 51%

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

**Public Services**

- Reported inability to access services:
  - Health services: 5%
  - Municipal services: 14%
  - Education: 32%

**Access to needed repair / rebuild materials**

- 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).

**Hazard Protection**

- Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs
  - Financial: 63%
  - Cement: 57%
  - Sand: 55%
  - CGI: 50%

**WASH**

- 15% of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged.
- 13% of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged.

**Livelihoods**

- Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes:
  - Informal wages: 36%
  - Wages: 32%
  - Subsistence gardening: 29%
  - Business: 26%
  - Rent: 19%

- Of households reporting a decrease in income immediately after the earthquakes:
  - 1% of households reported a decrease in income that their income has since been fully restored.
  - 26% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes.
  - Of these households’ livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes.

- On average, 94% of these households’ livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes.
Nepal Earthquake Response
Kavrepalanchok District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 30 May-4 June 2015

[Population: 381,937*   Households: 80,720*]

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 129 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

5.9 Average household size

Age Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 - 59</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 - 17</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 11</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 - 4</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18% Female-headed households
4% Households with only one member over the age of 18
2% Households who are renting
6% Households with physically disabled
3% Households hosting separated, orphaned or unaccompanied child(ren)

Displacement

93% of households reported that they are not living in the same shelter as before the earthquakes
1 min Median travel time from current shelter to original house
10% of households are 10 minutes or more from their original house

Where displaced households are staying

- Land of damaged house: 90%
- Open ground: 3%
- With family in same community: 4%
- With family in different community: 1%
- Evacuation Centre: 0%
- 7 days
- 30 days

Reported reasons for displacement

- Fear of aftershocks: 46%
- House is damaged or destroyed: 98%
- Unsure if house is safe: 11%

Reported emergency shelter needs

Types of material shelter assistance received

- Tarps: 99%
- Blankets: 32%
- CGI: 10%

Temporary Shelter

Of households that sustained housing damage:
90% reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters
88% of all households surveyed reported that they have received material shelter assistance
0% reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters

Reported damage by housing typology

- Walls: mud-bonded brick/stone
- Roof: slate / tile
- Housing type prevalence: 26%

Reported damage by housing typology

- Walls: completely destroyed: 39%
- Walls: heavy damage / partial collapse: 45%
- Walls: minor-moderate damage: 15%
- Walls: no damage: 0%

- Roof: Complete destroyed: 41%
- Roof: heavy damage / partial collapse: 41%
- Roof: minor-moderate damage: 16%
- Roof: no damage: 2%

- Housing type prevalence: 2%

House is damaged

- No damage: 99%
- Minor-moderate damage: 32%
- Heavy damage / partial collapse: 26%
- Completely destroyed: 15%

Housing type prevalence

- Walls: reinforced concrete cement (RCC)
- Roof: corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)
- Housing type prevalence: 64%

- Walls: completely destroyed: 0%
- Walls: heavy damage / partial collapse: 50%
- Walls: minor-moderate damage: 50%
- Walls: no damage: 0%

- Roof: completely destroyed: 50%
- Roof: heavy damage / partial collapse: 50%
- Roof: minor-moderate damage: 0%
- Roof: no damage: 0%

- Housing type prevalence: 2%

Top types of material shelter assistance received

(Respondents could report multiple types)

- Mats / Blankets: 99%
- Tarps: 32%
- CGI: 10%

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
Shelter Cluster: coord1.nepal@sheltercluster.org
REACH Initiative: geneva@reach-initiative.org
Housing Recovery

Of households reporting housing damage:
- 18% of households reported that they have started repairing or rebuilding their original house
- 70% of these 23 households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild
- 23% 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)
- 4% 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
- 22% 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 28%
- Radio 44%
- Word-of-mouth 71%

42% of households reported knowing of someone in the community who was consulted before aid delivery

Public Services

Reported inability to access services

Of all assessed households the following percentage reported they could not access each service:
- 9% Health services
- 9% Municipal services
- 31% Education

Reported Household Needs

Priority NFI needs

(Respondents’ reported top three needs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sleeping mat</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene items</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen items</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerycans</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torches</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas fuel</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas cooker</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tent</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Access to needed repair / rebuild materials

Financial

- 1% Don't know
- 25% Some
- 72% None
- 2% Don't know

CGL

- 32% Don't know
- 15% None
- 51% Some
- 1% Don't know

Milled timber

- 19% Lots
- 11% Some
- 30% None
- 0% Don't know

Labour

- 14% Lots
- 55% Some
- 32% None
- 0% Don't know

WASH

20% of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged

41% of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

Source of drinking water

Before 25 April

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private pipe</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal tap</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spout</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottled water</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After 12 May

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private pipe</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal tap</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spout</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottled water</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Livelihoods

Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes

(Respondents could report multiple livelihoods)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livelihoods</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subsistence gardening</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep livestock</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal wages</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No income</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

46% of households reported a decrease in income immediately after the earthquakes

1% of households reporting a decrease in income said that their income has since been fully restored

41% of households reporting a decrease in income said that their income has since been partially restored

Livestock ownership

46% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes

On average, 59% of these households' livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes
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 126 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6.6</th>
<th>Average household size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Male / 51% Female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age Distribution

- 0% 60+
- 15% 18 - 59
- 12% 12 - 17
- 5% 5 - 11
- 11% 0 - 4

21% Female-headed households

0% Households with only one member over the age of 18

2% Households who are renting

6% Households with physically disabled

6% Households hosting separated, orphaned or unaccompanied child(ren)

Displacement

86% of households reported that they are not living in the same shelter as before the earthquakes

1 min Median travel time from current shelter to original house

24% 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

| 68% | Land of damaged house |
| 19% | Open ground |
| 8%  | With family in same community |
| 4%  | With family in different community |
| 0%  | Evacuation Centre |

Reported reasons for displacement

(Responseents could report multiple reasons)

- Fear of aftershocks 85%
- House is damaged or destroyed 81%
- Unsure if house is safe 50%

Reported emergency shelter needs

- 63% for durable construction materials
- 17% for shelter materials
- 13% for labour
- 6% for technical assistance
- 1% for recovery of belongings
- 0% for mats / blankets

Top types of material shelter assistance received

- 98% Tarps
- 3% Tents
- 3% Kitchen sets

Housing Damage

91% of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

66% of households reported that that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

Reported damage by housing typology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls</th>
<th>Roof</th>
<th>Housing type prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mud-bonded brick/stone</td>
<td>slit</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cement-bonded brick/stone</td>
<td>CGI</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reinforced concrete cement (RCC)</td>
<td></td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17% Completely destroyed
67% Heavy damage / partial collapse
17% Minor-moderate damage
0% No damage

Temporary Shelter

Of households that sustained housing damage:

- 65% reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters
- 51% of all households surveyed reported that they have received material shelter assistance
- 0% reported that they have received cash assistance

Intentions of displaced households

- 7 days: 10% Return to original house
- 30 days: 23% Stay in temporary shelter
- 69% Move to another shelter
- 6% Don’t know

Top types of material shelter assistance received

(Responseents could report multiple types)

- 67% Mats / Blankets
- 6% Tents
- 0% Kitchen sets

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
Shelter Cluster: coord1.nepal@sheltercluster.org
REACH: info@reachcluster.org
Housing Recovery

Of households reporting housing damage:
- 10% 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.
- 24% 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.
- 4% of these 2 households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild.
- 15% of female-headed households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris.

Communication

Top 3 ways of receiving public information:
- Television: 65%
- Radio: 62%
- Word-of-mouth: 66%

52% of households reported knowing of someone in the community who was consulted before aid delivery.

Public Services

Reported inability to access services:
- 13% Health services
- 28% Municipal services
- 37% Education

Of all assessed households the following percentage reported they could not access each service:
- 23% Average # of households per toilet

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Access to needed repair / rebuild materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Financial</th>
<th>Labour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lots</td>
<td>Some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>Lots</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WASH

12% of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged.

11% of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged.

Source of drinking water

Before 25 April
- 21% Private pipe
- 47% Municipal tap
- 23% Spout
- 2% Bottled water
- 7% Other

After 12 May
- 20% Private pipe
- 39% Municipal tap
- 23% Spout
- 6% Other
- 12% Other

36% of households reported a decline in water quality.

17% of households reported a decrease in water quantity.

Type of toilet facility

Before 25 April
- 68% Flush (septic)
- 13% Flush (sewer)
- 17% Pit Latrine
- 1% No toilet
- 1% Other

After 12 May
- 62% Flush (septic)
- 13% Flush (sewer)
- 13% Pit Latrine
- 6% No toilet
- 6% Other

Livelihoods

Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes:
- Business: 21%
- Employment / Jobs: 16%
- Hygiene items: 11%
- Food: 11%
- Construction: 10%

75% of households reported a decrease in income immediately after the earthquakes.

3% of households reporting a decrease in income said that their income has since been fully restored.

23% of households reporting a decrease in income said that their income has since been partially restored.

Livestock ownership

23% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes.

On average, 66% of these households' livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes.

Reported Household Needs

Priority NFI needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sleeping mat</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torches</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene items</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas cooker</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas fuel</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen items</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerry cans</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas fuel</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarpaulin</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top 3 reported livelihoods:
- Employment / Jobs: 16%
- Food: 5%
- Building tools: 3%
- Electricity supply: 2%
- Health: 1%

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></td>
<td>Lots</td>
<td>Some</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>Lots</td>
<td>Some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>Lots</td>
<td>Some</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top 3 reported livelihoods:
- Keep livestock: 23%
- Business: 21%
- Employment / Jobs: 16%
- Construction: 10%
- Hygiene items: 11%

75% of these households' livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes.

Education

None: 19%
Some: 68%
Lots: 13%

Don’t know: 19%
None: 68%
Some: 13%

57% of households feel only partially protected or are not protected at all.

(Respondents could report multiple needs)

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs:
- Financial: 74%
- Labour: 69%
- Cement: 57%
- Sand: 53%
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 122 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: 6.5
- Female-headed households: 17%
- Households with only one member over the age of 18: 3%
- Households who are renting: 0%
- Households with physically disabled: 6%
- Households hosting separated, orphaned or unaccompanied child(ren): 1%
- Age Distribution:
  - 0 - 4: 15%
  - 5 - 11: 14%
  - 12 - 17: 8%
  - 18 - 59: 54%
  - 60+: 8%

Displacement

- Of households reported that they are not living in the same shelter as before the earthquakes: 61%
- Median travel time from current shelter to original house: 1 min
- Of households are 10 minutes or more from their original house: 45%

Housing Damage

- Of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes: 86%
- Of households reported that that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in: 69%

Reported damage by housing typology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls</th>
<th>Roof</th>
<th>Housing type prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mud-bonded brick/stone</td>
<td>corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cement-bonded brick/stone</td>
<td>reinforced concrete cement (RCC)</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No damage</td>
<td>No damage</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Temporary Shelter

- Intentions of displaced households:
  - Return to original house: 75%
  - Stay in temporary shelter: 15%
  - Move to another shelter: 5%
  - Don’t know: 10%

Reported emergency shelter needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Durable construction materials</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical assistance

- 9%

Shelter materials

- 5%

Recovery of belongings

- 3%

Labour

- 2%

Mats / Blankets

- 0%

Top types of material shelter assistance received

- Tarps: 98%
- Blankets: 13%
- Kitchen sets: 2%
Housing Recovery

Of households reporting housing damage:
- 11% 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
- 36% 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:
- 10% of female-headed households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris
- 6% of female-headed households that sustained housing damage were completely destroyed or heavily damaged

Access to needed repair / rebuild materials

WASH

3% of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
3% 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: 70%
- Keep livestock: 38%
- Informal wages: 19%
- Informal wages: 19%
- Business: 17%

Livestock ownership
38% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes

On average, 70% of these households' livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes
Nepal Earthquake Response
Nuwakot District - Factsheet
SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 21 May-26 May 2015


Summary
On 25 April 2015, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal with its epicenter in Lamjung District, approximately 61 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
7.3 Average household size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Distribution</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>5 - 11</th>
<th>12 - 17</th>
<th>0 - 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Displacement
89% of households reported that they are not living in the same shelter as before the earthquakes

1 min Median travel time from current shelter to original house

20% 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 in another place.

Reported reasons for displacement
(Respondents could report multiple reasons)

- Fear of aftershocks: 65%
- House is damaged or destroyed: 95%
- Unsure if house is safe: 49%

Intentions of displaced households

- 7 days: Return to original house (2%), Stay in temporary shelter (99%), Move to another shelter (1%)
- 30 days: Don’t know (11%)

Reported emergency shelter needs

- Durable construction materials: First (61%), Second (66%), Third (53%)
- Technical assistance: 19% for First, 17% for Second, 7% for Third
- Recovery of belongings: 14% for First, 2% for Second, 3% for Third
- Shelter materials: 4% for First, 11% for Second, 15% for Third
- Labour: 2% for First, 2% for Second, 7% for Third
- Mats / Blankets: 0% for First, 0% for Second, 0% for Third

House ofddles that sustained housing damage:

- 98% of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

Reported damage by housing typology

- Walls: mud-bonded brick/stone
  - Roof slate / tile: Housing type prevalence 35%
  - Roof CGI: Housing type prevalence 2%
  - Completely destroyed: 5%
  - Heavy damage / partial collapse: 62%
  - Minor-moderate damage: 33%
  - No damage: 0%

- Walls: cement-bonded brick/stone
  - Roof CGI: Housing type prevalence 2%
  - Completely destroyed: 33%
  - Heavy damage / partial collapse: 33%
  - Minor-moderate damage: 33%
  - No damage: 0%

- Walls: reinforced concrete cement (RCC)
  - Roof RCC: Housing type prevalence 9%
  - Completely destroyed: 0%
  - Heavy damage / partial collapse: 27%
  - Minor-moderate damage: 55%
  - No damage: 18%

Temporary Shelter

- 62% reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters
- 63% of all households surveyed reported that they have received material shelter assistance
- 66% reported that they have received cash assistance

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

- Tarps: 83%
- Kitchen sets: 33%
- Blankets: 22%

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
Shelter Cluster: coord1.nepal@sheltercluster.org
REACH: geneva@reach-initiative.org
Housing Recovery

Of households reporting housing damage:
- 8% of households reported that they have started repairing or rebuilding their original house
- 78% of these 9 households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild
- 50% 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)
- 17% of female-headed households that sustained housing damage reported that they are rebuilding or repairing their original house
- 6% of these 3 households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild
- 50% 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 41%
- Radio 89%
- Word-of-mouth 88%

24% of households reported knowing of someone in the community who was consulted before aid delivery

Public Services

Reported inability to access services

Of all assessed households the following percentage reported they could not access each service:
- 40% Health services
- 57% Municipal services
- 86% Education

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs
(Respondents could report multiple needs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGI</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Access to needed repair / rebuild materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:
- 61% of households feel only partially protected or completely unprotected against current weather conditions
- 90% of households do not feel protected against upcoming monsoon season
- 92% of households do not feel protected against upcoming winter conditions
- 32% of households have experienced damage from past natural hazard(s)

Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes
(Respondents could report multiple livelihoods)
- Subsistence gardening 55%
- Keep livestock 34%
- Livelihood farm 29%
- Business 14%
- Employment / Jobs 14%

Livelihoods

Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes
(Respondents could report multiple livelihoods)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subsistence gardening</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep livestock</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood farm</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment / Jobs</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WASH

- 8% of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 36% of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

Source of drinking water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Before 25 April</th>
<th>After 12 May</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private pipe</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal tap</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spout</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottled water</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type of toilet facility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Before 25 April</th>
<th>After 12 May</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flush (septic)</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush (sewer)</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit Latrine</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No toilet</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Livestock ownership

- 34% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes

On average, 46% of these households' livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes
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 137 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

6.2 Average household size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Distribution</th>
<th>51% Male</th>
<th>49% Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 - 59</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 - 17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 - 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

85% of households reported that they are not living in the same shelter as before the earthquakes

1 min Median travel time from current shelter to original house

20% 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.

Displacement

85% of households reported that they are not living in the same shelter as before the earthquakes

1 min Median travel time from current shelter to original house

20% of households are 10 minutes or more from their original house

Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)

- Fear of aftershocks: 70%
- House is damaged or destroyed: 90%
- Unsure if house is safe: 38%

Temporary Shelter

Of households that sustained housing damage:

- 71% reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters
- 73% of all households surveyed reported that they have received material shelter assistance
- 0% reported that they have received cash assistance

Top types of material shelter assistance received

(Respondents could report multiple types)

- Tarps: 99%
- Blankets: 41%
- Kitchen sets: 6%

Reported emergency shelter needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Durable construction materials</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter materials</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical assistance</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery of belongings</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mats / Blankets</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reported emergency shelter needs

- 71% reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters
- 73% of all households surveyed reported that they have received material shelter assistance
- 0% reported that they have received cash assistance

Intentions of displaced households

- 7 days
- 30 days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intention</th>
<th>1%</th>
<th>9%</th>
<th>95%</th>
<th>3%</th>
<th>1%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Return to original house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stay in temporary shelter</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move to another shelter</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reported damage by housing typology

- Walls mud-bonded brick/stone
- Roof corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)
- Housing type prevalence 49%

- Walls cement-bonded brick/stone
- Roof CGI
- Housing type prevalence 1%

- Walls reinforced concrete cement (RCC)
- Roof RCC
- Housing type prevalence 0%

97% of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

87% of households reported that that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

Housing Damage

- 97% of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes
- 87% of households reported that that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
Shelter Cluster: coord1.nepal@sheltercluster.org
REACH: gen@reach-initiative.org
Reported Household Needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CGI</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milled timber</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nails</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Access to needed repair / rebuild materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access to repair / rebuild materials</th>
<th>CGI</th>
<th>Financial</th>
<th>Milled timber</th>
<th>Nails</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>Lots 70%</td>
<td>Lots 76%</td>
<td>Lots 84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Some 8%</td>
<td>Some 3%</td>
<td>Some 3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>None 1%</td>
<td>None 3%</td>
<td>None 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>Don't know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WASH

- 15% of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 26% of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

Source of drinking water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before 25 April</th>
<th>After 12 May</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal tap</td>
<td>Private pipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottled water</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spout</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Livelihoods

Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes

- Subsistence gardening 78%
- Keep livestock 62%
- Wages 13%
- Remittance 12%
- Business 10%

- 74% of households reported a decrease in income immediately after the earthquakes
- 7% of households reported a decrease in income that has since been fully restored
- 78% of households reported a decrease in income that has since been partially restored

Livestock ownership

- 62% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes
- On average, 76% of these households' livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
Shelter Cluster: coord1.nepal@sheltercluster.org
REACH Initiative: geneva@reach-initiative.org

*Based on 2011 Nepal census*
Nepal Earthquake Response

Ramechhap District - Factsheet

SHelter Recovery Assessment, 26 May-1 June 2015

(Population: 202,646*   Households: 43,910*)

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
Shelter Cluster: coord1.nepal@sheltercluster.org
REACH Initiative: geneva@reach-initiative.org

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 114 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: 6.8
  - 51% Male / 49% Female

Displacement

- 98% 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 min
- 16% 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.

Displacement of households

- 77% in land of damaged house
- 8% in open ground
- 15% in shelter with family in same community
- 0% in shelter with family in different community
- 0% in evacuation center

Reported reasons for displacement

- Fear of aftershocks: 72%
- House is damaged or destroyed: 62%
- Unsure if house is safe: 49%

Displacement of households

- 18% Female-headed households
- 1% Households with only one member over the age of 18
- 0% Households who are renting
- 16% Households with physically disabled
- 3% Households hosting separated, orphaned or unaccompanied child(ren)

Reported housing damage

99% of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

Reported damage by housing type

- Walls: mud-bonded brick/stone, cement-bonded brick/stone, reinforced concrete cement (RCC)
- Roof: slate / tile, corrugated galvanised iron (CGI), reinforced concrete cement (RCC)

Reported emergency shelter needs

- 85% reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters
- 67% of all households surveyed reported that they have received material shelter assistance
- 0% reported that they have received cash assistance

Top types of material shelter assistance received

- Tarps: 99%
- Blankets: 20%
- Kitchen sets: 4%

Temporary Shelter

- Of households that sustained housing damage:
  - 57% have received shelter materials
  - 36% have received durable construction

Recovery of belongings

0% reported that they have received shelter materials

Technical assistance

0% reported that they have received technical assistance

Labour

5% reported that they have received labor

Shelter materials

3% reported that they have received shelter materials

Technical assistance

0% reported that they have received technical assistance

Mats / Blankets

0% reported that they have received mats / blankets

Recovery of belongings

0% reported that they have received recovery of belongings

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
Shelter Cluster: coord1.nepal@sheltercluster.org
REACH Initiative: geneva@reach-initiative.org

REACH
Informing more effective humanitarian action
Housing Recovery

Of households reporting housing damage:
- 12% of households reported that they have started repairing or rebuilding their original house
- 21% of these 14 households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild
- 35% of households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

Female-headed household recovery

(For the small sample size, it should be noted that the information below is not statistically significant)
- 24% of female-headed households reported that they are repairing or rebuilding their original house
- 24% of these 5 households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild
- 33% of female-headed households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

Communication

Top 3 ways of receiving public information
- 39% television
- 73% radio
- 93% word-of-mouth
- 24% of households reported knowing of someone in the community who was consulted before aid delivery

Public Services

Reported inability to access services
- 46% health services
- 39% municipal services
- 75% education

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs
- Financial: 93%
- CGI: 73%
- Labour: 65%
- Milled timber: 42%

Access to needed repair / rebuild materials
- Financial
  - 0% lots
  - 21% some
  - 69% none
  - 4% don't know
- CGI
  - 4% lots
  - 63% some
  - 28% none
  - 5% don't know
- Labour
  - 1% lots
  - 70% some
  - 22% none
  - 7% don't know
- Milled timber
  - 3% lots
  - 71% some
  - 26% none
  - 0% don't know

WASH
- 19% of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged
- 15% of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged

Hazard Protection
- 39% of households feel only partially protected or completely unprotected against current weather conditions
- 94% of households do not feel protected against upcoming monsoon season
- 96% of households do not feel protected against upcoming winter conditions
- 5% of households have experienced damage from past natural hazard(s)

Livelihoods

Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes
- Subsistence gardening 84%
- Keep livestock 56%
- Masonry 21%
- Business 15%
- Informal wages 9%

Livestock ownership
- 56% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes
- On average, 77% of these households' livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes

Top 5 reported NFI needs
- Shelter / housing 93%
- Food 4%
- Electricity supply 0%
- Hygiene items 0%
- Labour 0%

Type of toilet facility
- Before 25 April
  - 61% flush (septic)
  - 32% pit latrine
  - 3% no toilet
- After 12 May
  - 44% flush (septic)
  - 25% pit latrine
  - 19% no toilet

Access to WASH
- Before 25 April
  - 38% private pipe
  - 15% municipal tap
  - 21% spout
  - 26% bottled water
- After 12 May
  - 26% private pipe
  - 15% municipal tap
  - 21% spout
  - 33% bottled water

Source of drinking water
- Before 25 April
  - 30% private pipe
  - 15% municipal tap
  - 21% spout
  - 26% bottled water
- After 12 May
  - 26% private pipe
  - 15% municipal tap
  - 21% spout
  - 33% bottled water

Food
- 2% before 25 April
- 33% after 12 May

Non-food
- 4% before 25 April
- 33% after 12 May

Education
- 1% before 25 April
- 33% after 12 May

Health
- 1% before 25 April
- 33% after 12 May

Electricity supply
- 1% before 25 April
- 33% after 12 May

Labour
- 0% before 25 April
- 33% after 12 May

Households sharing toilet facilities with other households
- 12% reported

Average # of households per toilet
- 2.0

Pre and post earthquakes comparison:

- 3.9
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 124 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**

- 7.2 Average household size
- Age Distribution:
  - 60+
  - 18 - 59
  - 12 - 17
  - 5 - 11
  - 0 - 4
- Female-headed households: 10%
- Households with only one member over the age of 18: 2%
- Households who are renting: 0%
- Households with physically disabled: 10%
- Households hosting separated, orphaned or unaccompanied child(ren): 2%
- Average household size: 7.2
- Male/Female: 52% Male / 48% Female
- 30% of households are 10 minutes or more from their original house

**Displacement**

- 83% 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 min
- 39% 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 in open ground.

**Where displaced households are staying**

- Land of damaged house: 71%
- Open ground: 14%
- With family in same community: 9%
- With family in different community: 2%
- Evacuation Centre: 2%

**Reported reasons for displacement**

- Fear of aftershocks: 48%
- House is damaged or destroyed: 100%
- Unsure if house is safe: 19%

**Intentions of displaced households**

- 7 days
- 30 days
- 1% Return to original house
- 3% Stay in temporary shelter
- 2% Don’t know
- 90% Move to another shelter
- 61% Move to another shelter
- 24% Move to another shelter
- 7% Move to another shelter
- 2% Evacuation Centre

**Temporary Shelter**

- Of households that sustained housing damage:
  - 65% reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters
  - 84% of all households surveyed reported that they have received material shelter assistance
  - 80% reported that they have received cash assistance

**Top types of material shelter assistance received**

- Tarps: 98%
- Blankets: 58%
- CGI: 28%

**Housing Damage**

- 98% of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

**Reported damage by housing typology**

- Walls: mud-bonded brick/stone
- Roof: slate / tile
- Housing type prevalence: 15%
- Completely destroyed: 42%
- Heavy damage / partial collapse: 47%
- Minor-moderate damage: 11%
- No damage: 0%

- Walls: cement-bonded brick/stone
- Roof: CGI
- Housing type prevalence: 2%
- Completely destroyed: 0%
- Heavy damage / partial collapse: 50%
- Minor-moderate damage: 50%
- No damage: 0%

- Walls: reinforced concrete cement (RCC)
- Roof: RCC
- Housing type prevalence: 2%
- Completely destroyed: 0%
- Heavy damage / partial collapse: 0%
- Minor-moderate damage: 100%
- No damage: 0%

**Reported emergency shelter needs**

- Durable construction materials:
  - First: 85%
  - Second: 89%
  - Third: 87%
- Recovery of belongings: 5% 1% 3%
- Technical assistance: 4% 4% 1%
- Shelter materials: 3% 2% 3%
- Labour: 3% 3% 4%
- Mats / Blankets: 0% 0% 0%

**For more information on this factsheet please contact:**
Shelter Cluster: coord1.nepal@sheltercluster.org
REACH Initiative: geneva@reach-initiative.org
Housing Recovery

Of households reporting housing damage:
- 25% of households reported that they have started repairing or rebuilding their original house
- 63% of those 30 households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild
- 44% of households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

Female-headed household recovery

(For due to the small sample size, it should be noted that the information below is not statistically significant)
- 25% of female-headed households that reported that they are repairing or rebuilding their original house
- 17% of these 3 households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild
- 25% 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 44%
- Radio 57%
- Word-of-mouth 78%

57% of households reported knowing of someone in the community who was consulted before aid delivery

Public Services

Reported inability to access services
Of all assessed households the following percentage reported they could not access each service:
- 16% Health services
- 10% Municipal services
- 26% Education

Priority NFI needs
(Respondents reported top three needs)
- Hygiene items 21%
- Kitchen items 20%
- Sleeping mat 17%

Access to needed repair / rebuild materials

WASH

13% of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged

46% of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

Source of drinking water

- Before 25 April
  - Municipal tap 28%
  - Spout 38%
  - Bottled water 0%
- After 12 May
  - Municipal tap 17%
  - Spout 38%
  - Bottled water 0%

Livelihoods

Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes
(Respondents reported multiple livelihoods)
- Subsistence gardening 77%
- Keep livestock 60%
- Livelihood farm 21%
- Informal wages 19%
- Other 12%

60% of households reported a decrease in income immediately after the earthquakes
0% of households reporting a decrease in income said that their income has since been fully restored
9% of households reporting a decrease in income said that their income has since been partially restored

Livestock ownership

60% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes
On average, 47% of these households’ livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes
**Nepal Earthquake Response**

**Sindhuli District - Factsheet**

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 22 May-27 May 2015

**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 120 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**

- **6.1 Average household size**
  - Age Distribution
    - 60+ 51%
    - 18 - 59 49%
    - 12 - 17 3%
    - 5 - 11 0%
    - 0 - 4 0%

- **18%** Female-headed households
- **5%** Households with only one member over the age of 18
- **0%** Households who are renting
- **12%** Households with physically disabled
- **2%** Households hosting separated, orphaned or unaccompanied child(ren)

**Displacement**

- **56%** of households reported that they are not living in the same shelter as before the earthquakes
- 1 min Median travel time from current shelter to original house
- **47%** 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**

- **82%** Land of damaged house
- **3%** Open ground
- **9%** With family in same community
- **1%** With family in different community
- **0%** Evacuation Centre

**Reported reasons for displacement**

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)

- **63%** Fear of aftershocks
- **88%** House is damaged or destroyed
- **21%** Unsure if house is safe

**Reported housing damage**

- **85%** of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

**Reported damage by housing typology**

- **Walls**
  - Mud-bonded brick/stone: 68%
  - Cement-bonded brick/stone: 6%
  - Corrugated galvanised iron (CGI): 26%
- **Roof**
  - Slate / tile: 60%
  - Corrugated galvanised iron (CGI): 25%
  - Mud-bonded brick/stone: 17%

**Temporary Shelter**

- **54%** reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters
- **58%** of all households surveyed reported that they have received material shelter assistance
- **0%** reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters

**Top types of material shelter assistance received**

(Respondents could report multiple types)

- **99%** Tarps
- **11%** Blankets
- **10%** Kitchen sets

**For more information on this factsheet please contact**

Shelter Cluster: coord1.nepal@sheltercluster.org
REACH: geneva@reach-initiative.org

*Based on 2011 Nepal census

**INDIA**

**CHINA**

**Sindhuli**

**Priority districts**

Asessed district

**epicenters**

Minor earthquakes

**REACH Initiative**: geneva@reach-initiative.org

**REACH**: more effective humanitarian action
Housing Recovery

Of households reporting housing damage:
- 14% of households reported that they have started repairing or rebuilding their original house
- 57% of these 14 households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild
- 31% 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)
- 5% of female-headed households reported that they are repairing or rebuilding their original house
- 0% of these 1 household reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild
- 23% 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 29%
- Radio 50%
- Word-of-mouth 73%

44% of households reported knowing of someone in the community who was consulted before aid delivery

Public Services

Reported inability to access services
Of all assessed households the following percentage reported they could not access each service:
- 12% Health services
- 14% Municipal services
- 48% Education

WASH

3% of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged

12% of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

Source of drinking water

Type of toilet facility

Livelihoods

Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes
(Respondents could report multiple livelihoods)
- Livestock ownership 78%
- Business 15%
- No income 8%
- Keep livestock 7%
- Business 7%

43% of households reported a decrease in income immediately after the earthquakes

4% of households reporting a decrease in income said that their income has since been fully restored

65% of households reporting a decrease in income said that their income has since been partially restored

Livestock ownership

43% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes

On average, 33% of these households' livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes
**Sindhupalchok District - Factsheet**

**SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 21 May-25 May 2015**

**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 Nepal to facilitate the development of a comprehensive shelter and settlements recovery strategy for the Nepal Shelter Cluster, and establish a baseline for Nepal.

Another earthquake of magnitude 7.3 followed on 12 May 2015 in Dolakha District. Lamjung District, approximately 81 km northwest of the country capital, Kathmandu.

On 25 April 2015, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal with its epicenter in Sindhupalchok District.珏

**Demographics**

- **Average household size**: 6.7
  - 51% Male / 49% Female
  - Age Distribution:
    - 40% 60+
    - 18 - 59
    - 12 - 17
    - 5 - 11
    - 0 - 4

**Displacement**

- **91%** 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
- **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**

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)

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

**Reported emergency shelter needs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Durable construction materials</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>76%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Recovery of belongings | 11% | 3% | 3% |
| Technical assistance    | 8%  | 4% | 9% |
| Shelter materials       | 3%  | 14%| 22% |
| Labour                  | 3%  | 11%| 8%  |
| Mats / Blankets         | 0%  | 0% | 0%  |

**Housing Damage**

- **99%** of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes
- **74%** of households reported that that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

**Reported damage by housing typology**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Walls</th>
<th>Roof</th>
<th>Housing type prevalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mud-bonded brick/stone</td>
<td>corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completely destroyed</td>
<td>Heavy damage / partial collapse</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor-moderate damage</td>
<td>No damage</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Temporary Shelter**

- **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 types of material shelter assistance received**

(Respondents could report multiple types)

- Tarps: 97%
- Blankets: 54%
- Tents: 16%
Nepal Earthquake Response
Sindhupalchok District - Factsheet
SHelter REcovery ASSESSMENT, 21 May-25 May 2015

Housing Recovery
Of households reporting housing damage:
- 15% of households reported that they have started repairing or rebuilding their original house
- 33% of those 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
- 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

Communication
Top 3 ways of receiving public information
- Television: 10%
- Radio: 58%
- Word-of-mouth: 95%
- 37% of households reported knowing of someone in the community who was consulted before aid delivery

Public Services
Reported inability to access services
- Of all assessed households the following percentage reported they could not access each service:
  - 60% Health services
  - 42% Municipal services
  - 97% Education

Reported Household Needs

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs
(Respondents could report multiple needs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGI</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Access to needed repair / rebuild materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Financial</th>
<th>CGI</th>
<th>Labour</th>
<th>Cement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CGI</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</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

Source of drinking water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Before 25 April</th>
<th>After 12 May</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private pipe</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal tap</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spout</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottled water</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Livelihoods

Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes
(Respondents could report multiple livelihoods)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subsistence gardening</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep livestock</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonary</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
Shelter Cluster, country, nepal@sheltercluster.org
REACH Initiative, geneva@reach-initiative.org

REACH
Informating more effective humanitarian action