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

- **Average household size**: 6.2
  - 51% Male / 49% Female
  - Age Distribution:
    - 60+ 5%
    - 18 - 59 18%
    - 12 - 17 5%
    - 5 - 11 5%
    - 0 - 4 4%

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

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**: 82%
- **Open ground**: 9%
- **With family in same community**: 4%
- **With family in different community**: 2%
- **Evacuation Centre**: 0%

Reported reasons for displacement

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

Intentions of displaced households

- **7 days**
  - Return to original house: 1%
  - Stay in temporary shelter: 95%
  - Move to another shelter: 3%
  - Don’t know: 1%
  - 30 days

Reported damage by housing typology

- **Walls**:
  - Mud-bonded brick/stone: 15%
  - Cement-bonded brick/stone: 1%
  - Reinforced concrete cement (RCC): 0%
- **Roof**:
  - Corrugated galvanised iron (CGI): 10%
  - Reinforced concrete cement (RCC): 0%
- **Housing type prevalence**: 49%

Temporary Shelter

- **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

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

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:
- 14% of households reported that they have started repairing or rebuilding their original house
- 83% of these 18 households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild
- 38% of households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

Female-headed household recovery

(Due to the small sample size, it should be noted that the information below is not statistically significant)
- 7% of female-headed households reported that they are repairing or rebuilding their original house
- 0% of these 2 households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild
- 28% 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: 53%
- Word-of-mouth: 90%
- 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:
- 19% Health services
- 10% Municipal services
- 42% Education

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

(Respondents could report multiple needs)
- CGI
- Financial
- Milled timber
- Nails

Access to needed repair / rebuild materials

- CGI
- Financial
- Milled timber
- Nails

Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:
- 50% of households feel only partially protected or completely unprotected against current weather conditions
- 88% of households do not feel protected against upcoming monsoon season
- 90% of households do not feel protected against upcoming winter conditions
- 69% of households have experienced damage from past natural hazard(s)

Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes

(Respondents could report multiple livelihoods)
- 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 reporting a decrease in income said that their income has since been fully restored
- 78% of households reporting a decrease in income said that their income 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

Reported Household Needs

Priority NFI needs

(Respondents reported top three needs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NFI Need</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sleeping mat</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene items</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerrycans</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen items</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torches</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas fuel</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas cooker</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas fuel</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarps</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</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

Before 25 April
- 26% Private pipe
- 49% Municipal tap
- 10% Spout
- 15% Bottled water
- 15% Other

After 12 May
- 28% Private pipe
- 44% Municipal tap
- 12% Spout
- 0% Bottled water
- 16% Other

Type of toilet facility

Before 25 April
- 57% Flush (septic)
- 32% Pit Latrine
- 11% No toilet
- 0% Other

After 12 May
- 51% Flush (septic)
- 26% Pit Latrine
- 12% No toilet
- 11% Other

Priority household needs

(Respondents reported top three needs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Need</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter / Housing</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment / Jobs</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building tools</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene items</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>