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: 6.0**
  - **Age Distribution:**
    - 49% Male / 51% Female
    - 40+ 20%, 18 - 59 46%, 12 - 17 10%, 5 - 11 10%, 0 - 4 4%

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%

Displacement reasons for reported displacement

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

Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fear of aftershocks</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House is damaged or destroyed</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsure if house is safe</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Displacement of households

- **46%** of households are 10 minutes or more from their original house
- **20%** of households reported the house they were living in was unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

Intentions of displaced households

- **7 days:**
  - Return to original house 32%
  - Stay in temporary shelter 64%
  - Move to another shelter 8%
  - Don’t know 10%

- **30 days:**
  - Return to original house 32%
  - Stay in temporary shelter 44%
  - Move to another shelter 10%
  - Don’t know 14%

Reported housing damage

- **82%** of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

Reported damage by housing typology

- **Walls:**
  - **Mud-bonded brickstone:**
    - Completely destroyed 6%
    - Heavy damage / partial collapse 71%
    - Minor-moderate damage 24%
    - No damage 0%
  - **Cement-bonded brickstone:**
    - Completely destroyed 0%
    - Heavy damage / partial collapse 25%
    - Minor-moderate damage 75%
    - No damage 0%
- **Roof:**
  - **Corrugated galvanised iron (CGI):**
    - Completely destroyed 11%
    - Heavy damage / partial collapse 58%
    - Minor-moderate damage 31%
    - No damage 0%
  - **Reinforced concrete cement (RCC):**
    - Completely destroyed 0%
    - Heavy damage / partial collapse 11%
    - Minor-moderate damage 50%
    - No damage 39%

Temporary shelter

- **42%** reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters
- **42%** 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:** 96%
- **Blankets:** 12%
- **Kitchen sets:** 4%
- **Mats / Blankets:** 0%
- **Technical assistance:** 16%
- **Mats / Blankets:** 11%
- **Labour:** 0%

Reported emergency shelter needs

- **Durable construction materials:**
  - First 57%, Second 68%, Third 54%
- **Shelter materials:**
  - First 19%, Second 20%, Third 39%
- **Technical assistance:**
  - First 16%, Second 11%, Third 13%
- **Recovery of belongings:**
  - First 8%, Second 6%, Third 8%
- **Mats / Blankets:**
  - First 0%, Second 1%, Third 1%
- **Labour:**
  - First 0%, Second 0%, Third 11%
- **Other:**
  - First 0%, Second 0%, Third 0%
### Housing Recovery

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 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
- **13%** of female-headed households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

### Communication

#### Top 3 ways of receiving public information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Before 25 April</th>
<th>After 12 May</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Television</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word-of-mouth</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:
- **4%** Health services
- **9%** Municipal services
- **11%** Education

### Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Access to needed repair / rebuild materials

#### Financial

- **8%** Lots
- **31%** Some
- **59%** None
- **2%** Don't know

#### Sand

- **25%** Lots
- **23%** Some
- **21%** None
- **2%** Don't know

#### Cement

- **28%** Lots
- **21%** Some
- **31%** None
- **10%** Don't know

#### Labour

- **4%** Lots
- **67%** Some
- **17%** None
- **13%** Don't know

### Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:
- **57%** of households feel only partially protected or completely unprotected against current weather conditions
- **52%** of households do not feel protected against upcoming monsoon season
- **49%** of households do not feel protected against upcoming winter conditions
- **33%** of households have experienced damage from past natural hazard(s)

### Livelihoods

**Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Before 25 April</th>
<th>After 12 May</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livestock ownership</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsistence gardening</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal wages</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment / Jobs</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

71% 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

49% of households reporting a decrease in income said that their income has since been partially restored

### 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

#### Source of drinking water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Before 25 April</th>
<th>After 12 May</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private pipe</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal tap</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spout</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottled water</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23% of households reported a decline in water quality

29% of households reported a decrease in water quantity

### 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>61%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush (sewer)</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pit Latrine</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No toilet</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11% Households sharing toilet facilities with other households

25% Average # of households per toilet

On average, 86% of these households’ livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes

### 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>51%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene items</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trenches</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas fuel</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen items</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerrycans</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas cooker</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas fuel</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarquin</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Priority household needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter / Housing</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment / Jobs</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building tools</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene items</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity supply</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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*Based on 2011 Nepal census

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**REACH:** Informing more effective humanitarian action