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

Age Distribution

- 50% Male / 50% Female
- 60+
- 18 - 59
- 12 - 17
- 5 - 11
- 0 - 4

22% Female-headed households
2% Households with only one member over the age of 18
0% Households who are renting
11% Households with physically disabled
2% Households hosting separated, orphaned or unaccompanied child(ren)

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%

Demographic data shows that 5.8 average household size with 50% Male / 50% Female distribution. Age distribution is as follows:
- 60+ 22%
- 18 - 59 17%
- 12 - 17 11%
- 5 - 11 11%
- 0 - 4 5%

22% of households are female-headed, 2% have only one member over 18, 0% are renting, 11% have physically disabled individuals, and 2% are hosting separated, orphaned or unaccompanied children.

Displacement data indicates:
- 90% of households are not living in the same shelter as before the earthquakes
- Median travel time is 2 minutes
- 12% of households are 10 minutes or more from their original house

Intention of displaced households

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

Housing Damage

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

Reported damage by housing typology

- Walls: mud-bonded brick/stone
  - Completely destroyed: 7%
  - Heavy damage / partial collapse: 38%
  - Minor-moderate damage: 25%
  - No damage: 11%
- Walls: cement-bonded brick/stone
  - Completely destroyed: 6%
  - Heavy damage / partial collapse: 38%
  - Minor-moderate damage: 44%
  - No damage: 0%

Temporary Shelter

63% reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters

Reported emergency shelter needs

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

Top types of material shelter assistance received

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

(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
- 41% 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)
- 48% Television
- 70% Radio
- 81% Word-of-mouth
- 49% 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:
- 41% Health services
- 49% Municipal services
- 75% Education

Access to needed repair / rebuild materials

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

(Respondents could report multiple needs)
- CGI 74%
- Financial 66%
- Labour 60%
- Milled timber 43%

Access to needed repair / rebuild materials

(Respondents’ reported top three needs)
- CGI
  - 17% Lots
  - 50% Some
  - 27% None
  - 6% Don’t know
- Financial
  - 3% Lots
  - 32% Some
  - 72% None
  - 4% Don’t know
- Labour
  - 11% Lots
  - 69% Some
  - 15% None
  - 4% Don’t know
- Milled timber
  - 5% Lots
  - 82% Some
  - 14% None
  - 0% Don’t know

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

(Respondents reported top three needs)
- CGI
- Financial
- Labour
- Milled timber

Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:
- 61% of households feel only partially protected or completely unprotected against current weather conditions
- 89% of households do not feel protected against upcoming monsoon season
- 85% of households do not feel protected against upcoming winter conditions
- 7% of households have experienced damage from past natural hazard(s)

WASH

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

Source of drinking water

(Respondents reported top three needs)
- Before 25 April
  - 43% Private pipe
  - 26% Municipal tap
  - 18% Spout
- After 12 May
  - 42% Private pipe
  - 15% Municipal tap
  - 14% Spout

Food

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

Livestock ownership

28% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes
On average, 53% 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