Sindhupalchok District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 21 May-25 May 2015

[Population: 287,798* Households: 66,688*]

*Based on 2011 Nepal census

ShelterCluster.org Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

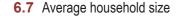
Summary

On 25 April 2015, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal with its epicenter in Lamjung District, approximately 81 km northwest of the country capital, Kathmandu. Another earthquake of magnitude 7.3 followed on 12 May 2015 in Dolakha District.

REACH, through its partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster, was deployed to Nepal to facilitate the development of a comprehensive shelter and settlements recovery strategy for the Nepal Shelter Cluster, and establish a baseline for analysis of the recovery process. The data presented in this factsheet is the result of a stratified, random survey of 121 households, including those with damaged and non-damaged shelters. Findings can be generalised at district level with a 95% level of confidence and a 10% margin of error.

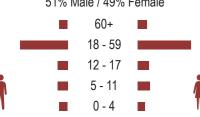


Demographics



Age Distribution

51% Male / 49% Female



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%	I .
Evacuation Centre	0%	

2% Female-headed households

3% Households with only one member over the age of 18

Households who are renting

8% Households with physically disabled

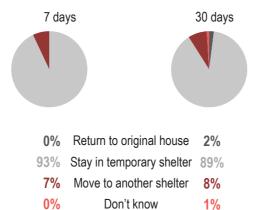
Mouseholds hosting separated, orphaned or unaccompanied child(ren)

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%	

Intentions of displaced households



Housing Damage

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 19%



78% Completely destroyed
17% Heavy damage / partial collapse
4% Minor-moderate damage
0% No damage

Walls cement-bonded brick/stone Roof CGI Housing type prevalence 2%



33% Completely destroyed
33% Heavy damage / partial collapse
33% Minor-moderate damage
0% No damage

Temporary Shelter

Of households that sustained housing damage:

74% reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters

72% of all households surveyed reported that they have received material shelter assistance

1% reported that they have received cash assistance

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

Tarps 97%

Blankets 54%

Tents 16%

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

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone
Roof corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)
Housing type prevalence 61%



57% Completely destroyed
42% Heavy damage / partial collapse
1% Minor-moderate damage
0% No damage

Walls reinforced concrete cement (RCC)
Roof RCC
Housing type prevalence 7%



13% Completely destroyed
37% Heavy damage / partial collapse
37% Minor-moderate damage
13% No damage

Reported emergency shelter needs

	First	Second	Third
Durable construction materials	76%	67%	57%
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%



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Housing Recovery

Of households reporting housing damage:

15% of households reported that they have started repairing or rebuilding their original house

of these 18 households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild

39% of households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

Female-headed household recovery

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

of female-headed households reported that they are repairing or rebuilding their original house

of these 1 households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild

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 10% Radio 58% Word-of-mouth 95%

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:

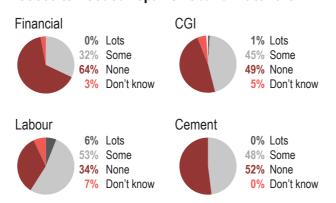
Health services Municipal services Education

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

(Respondents could report multiple needs)

Financial	96%	
CGI	71%	
Labour	69%	
Cement	47%	

Access to needed repair / rebuild materials



Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:

of households feel only partially protected or completely unprotected against current weather condititons

of households do not feel protected against upcoming monsoon season

of households do not feel protected against upcoming winter conditions

of households have experienced damage from past natural hazard(s)

Reported Household Needs

Priority NFI needs

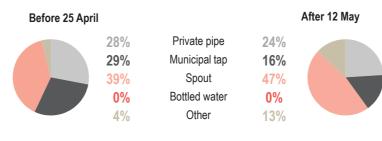
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Sleeping mat	49%	20%	11%
Kitchen items	23%	14%	13%
Hygiene items	19%	28%	33%
Clothing	8%	31%	21%
Torches	2%	4%	13%
Gas fuel	0%	0%	6%
Jerrycans	0%	1%	0%
Gas cooker	0%	0%	0%
Gas fuel	0%	2%	3%
Tarpaulin	0%	0%	0%

WASH

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

Source of drinking water



of households reported a decline in water quality of households reported a decrease in water quantity

Type of toilet facility

Before 25 April		A	After 12 May	
	75% 3% 20% 2% 0%	Flush (septic) Flush (sewer) Pit Latrine No toilet Other	24% 0% 8% 29% 39%	
2%	Housel	nolds sharing toilet	facilities	22%

with other households

Average # of households per toilet 3.5

Priority household needs

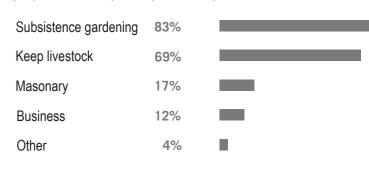
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Shelter / Housing	89%	2%	1%
Food	2%	45%	12%
Drinking water	2%	12%	3%
Health	1%	3%	8%
Electricity supply	1%	3%	3%
Education	1%	7%	11%
Employment / Jobs	0%	5%	12%
Building tools	0%	3%	4%
Hygiene items	0%	2%	11%

Livelihoods

Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes

(Respondents could report multiple livelihoods)



of households reported a decrease in income immediately after the earthquakes

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

24% of households reporting a decrease in income said that their income has since been partially restored

Livestock ownership

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