

Nepal Earthquake Response

Bhaktapur District - Factsheet

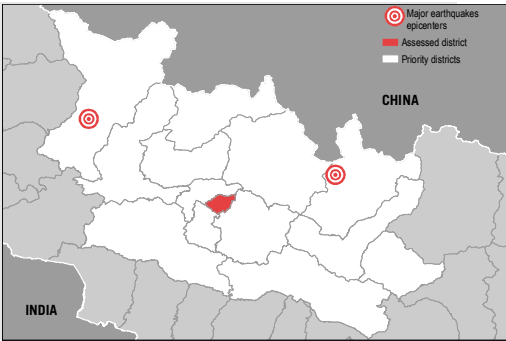
SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 17 May-18 May 2015

[Population: 304,651 * Households: 68,636*]

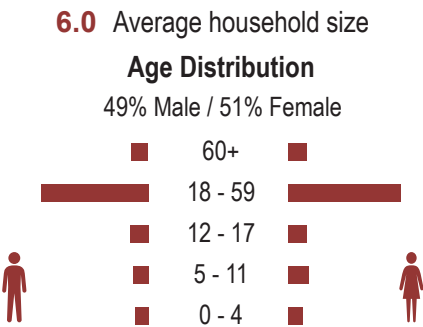
*Based on 2011 Nepal census

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



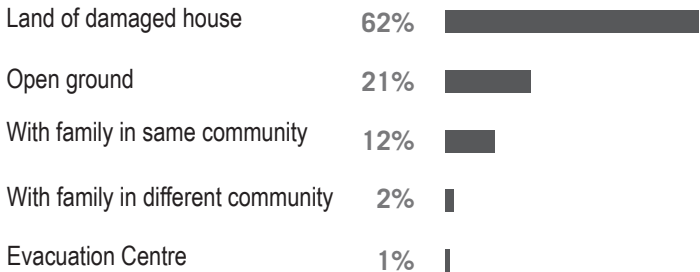
- 20% Female-headed households
- 5% Households with only one member over the age of 18
- 2% Households who are renting
- 9% Households with physically disabled
- 4% Households hosting separated, orphaned or unaccompanied child(ren)

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

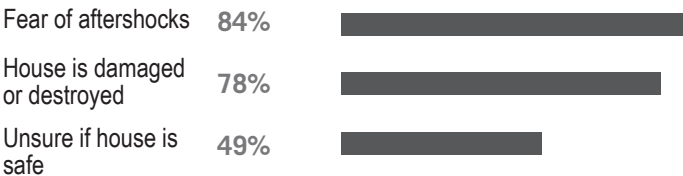
Households that are 10 minutes or more from their original house are predominantly living **with family in a different community**.

Where displaced households are staying

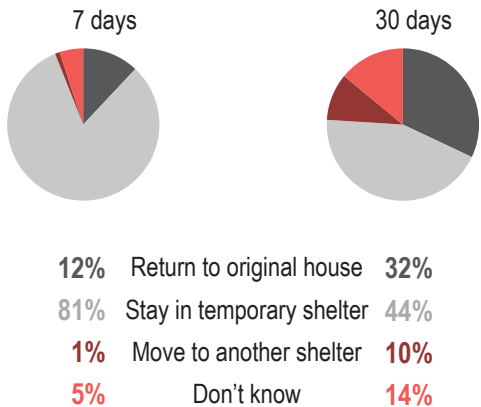


Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)



Intentions of displaced households



Housing Damage

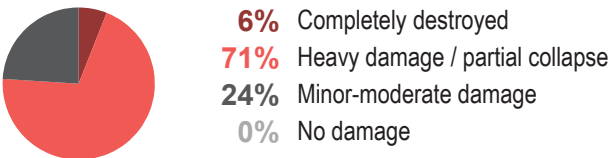
- 82% of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

Reported damage by housing typology

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone

Roof slate / tile

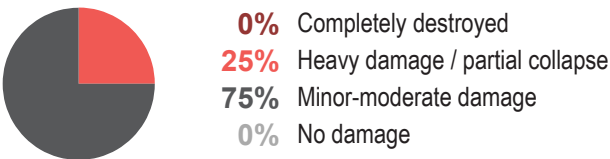
Housing type prevalence 14%



Walls cement-bonded brick/stone

Roof CGI

Housing type prevalence 3%

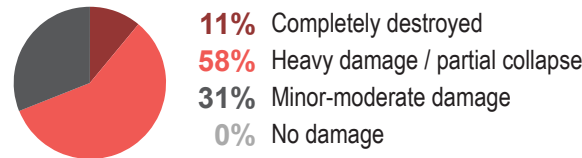


- 56% of households reported that that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone

Roof corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)

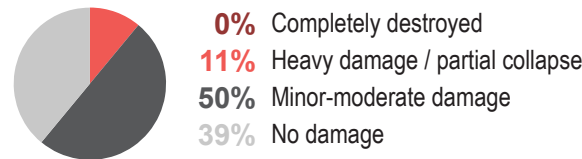
Housing type prevalence 30%



Walls reinforced concrete cement (RCC)

Roof RCC

Housing type prevalence 46%



Temporary Shelter

Of households that sustained housing damage:

- 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)



Reported emergency shelter needs

	First	Second	Third
Durable construction materials	57%	68%	54%
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%

Nepal Earthquake Response

Bhaktapur District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 17 May-18 May 2015

[Population: 304,651* Households: 68,636*]
*Based on 2011 Nepal census

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

(Respondents could report multiple ways)

Television	80%	
Radio	62%	
Word-of-mouth	60%	

- 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:

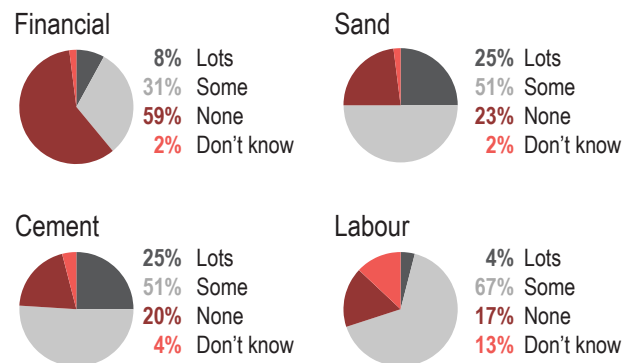
4%	Health services	9%	Municipal services	11%	Education
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Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

(Respondents could report multiple needs)

Financial	64%	
Sand	53%	
Cement	51%	
Labour	48%	

Access to needed repair / rebuild materials



Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:

- 57%** of households feel only partially protected or completely unprotected against current weather condititons
- 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)

Reported Household Needs

Priority NFI needs

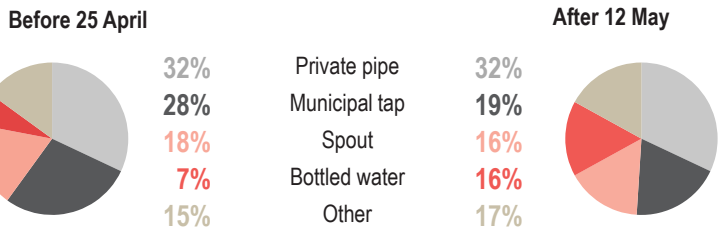
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Sleeping mat	51%	14%	26%
Hygiene items	14%	12%	23%
Torches	13%	8%	10%
Gas fuel	8%	14%	16%
Kitchen items	7%	27%	10%
Clothing	3%	14%	6%
Jerrycans	3%	10%	3%
Gas cooker	1%	0%	3%
Gas fuel	0%	0%	3%
Tarpaulin	0%	2%	0%

WASH

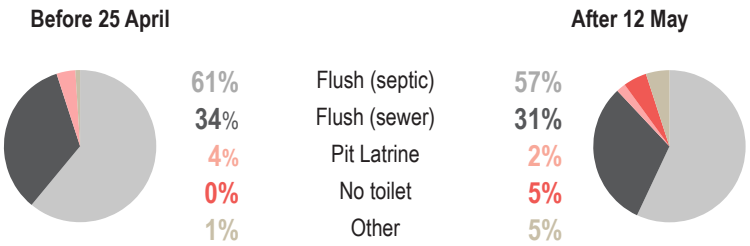
- 17%** of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 11%** of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

Source of drinking water



- 23%** of households reported a decline in water quality
- 29%** of households reported a decrease in water quantity

Type of toilet facility



- 11%** Households sharing toilet facilities with other households
- 3.2** Average # of households per toilet
- 25%**
- 3.7**

Priority household needs

(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Shelter / Housing	50%	10%	5%
Drinking water	23%	13%	5%
Employment / Jobs	8%	13%	12%
Food	4%	18%	9%
Building tools	4%	9%	13%
Health	2%	7%	16%
Education	1%	4%	5%
Hygiene items	1%	3%	5%
Electricity supply	0%	1%	7%

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%	

- 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

Livestock ownership

- 11%** of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes

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

Nepal Earthquake Response

Dhading District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 28 May-3 June 2015

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

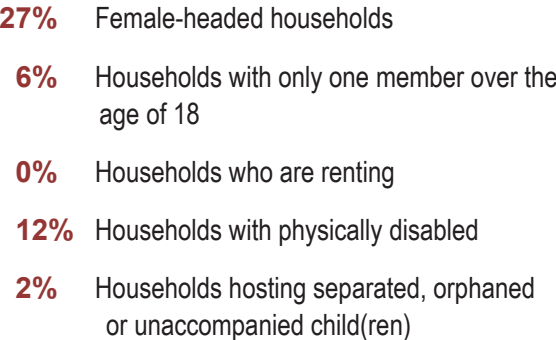
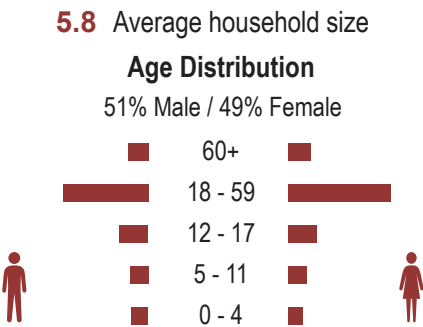
*Based on 2011 Nepal census

Summary

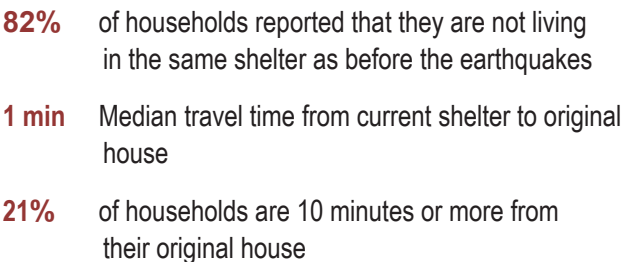
On 25 April 2015, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal with its epicenter in Lamjung District, approximately 81 km northwest of the country capital, Kathmandu. Another earthquake of magnitude 7.3 followed on 12 May 2015 in Dolakha District. REACH, through its partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster,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

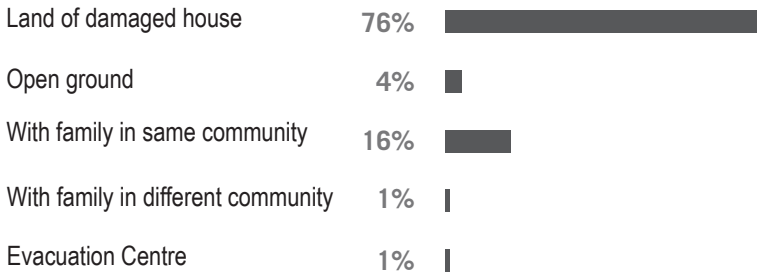


Displacement



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

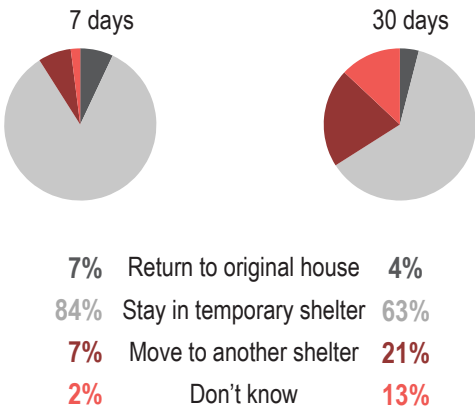


Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)



Intentions of displaced households



Housing Damage

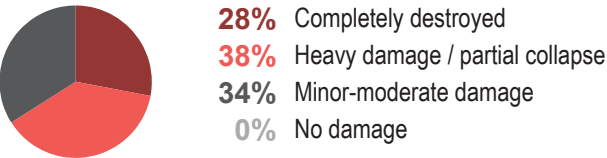
98% of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

Reported damage by housing typology

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone

Roof slate / tile

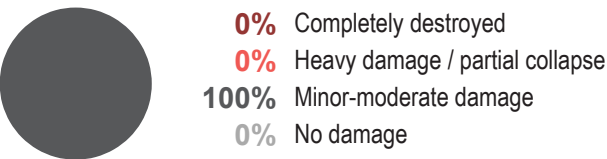
Housing type prevalence 38%



Walls cement-bonded brick/stone

Roof CGI

Housing type prevalence 2%

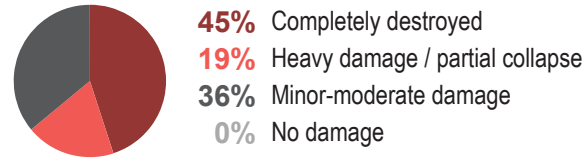


82% of households reported that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone

Roof corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)

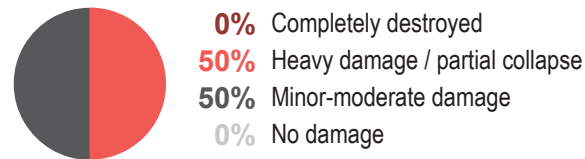
Housing type prevalence 43%



Walls reinforced concrete cement (RCC)

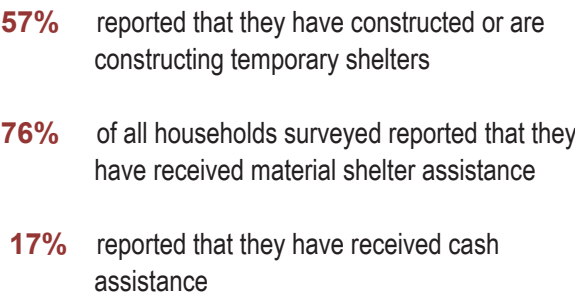
Roof RCC

Housing type prevalence 3%



Temporary Shelter

Of households that sustained housing damage:



Top types of material shelter assistance received

(Respondents could report multiple types)



Reported emergency shelter needs

	First	Second	Third
Durable construction materials	53%	59%	66%
Technical assistance	37%	17%	15%
Labour	8%	17%	12%
Shelter materials	2%	3%	5%
Recovery of belongings	1%	4%	2%
Mats / Blankets	0%	0%	0%

Nepal Earthquake Response

Dhading District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 28 May-3 June 2015

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

*Based on 2011 Nepal census

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

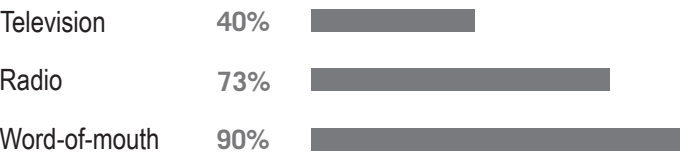
(Due to the small sample size, it should be noted that the information below is not statistically significant)

- 48%** of female-headed households reported that they are repairing or rebuilding their original house
- 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

(Respondents could report multiple ways)



- 50%** of households reported knowing of someone in the community who was consulted before aid delivery

Public Services

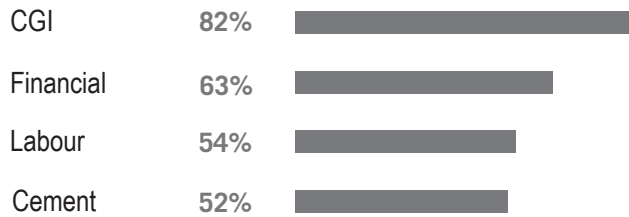
Reported inability to access services

Of all assessed households the following percentage reported they could not access each service:

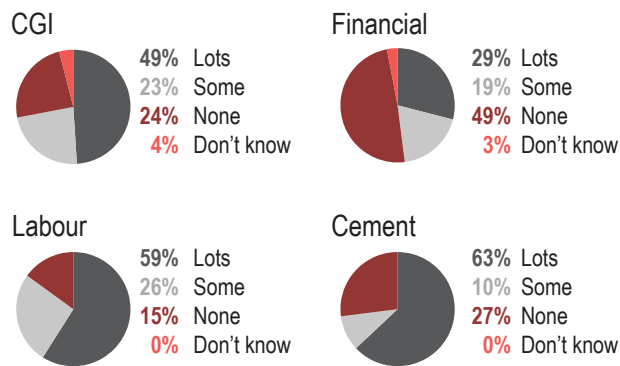
- | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|
| 29% | Health services | 39% | Municipal services | 38% | Education |
|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

(Respondents could report multiple needs)



Access to needed repair / rebuild materials



Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:

- 37%** of households feel only partially protected or completely unprotected against current weather condititons
- 84%** of households do not feel protected against upcoming monsoon season
- 84%** of households do not feel protected against upcoming winter conditions
- 35%** of households have experienced damage from past natural hazard(s)

Reported Household Needs

Priority NFI needs

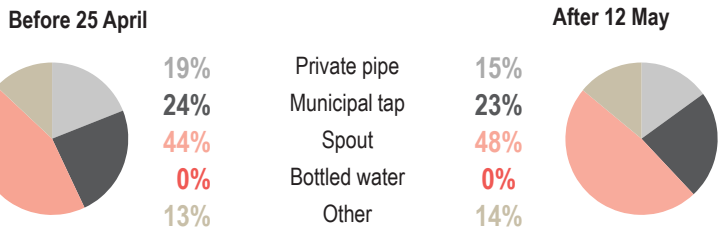
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Sleeping mat	28%	19%	13%
Gas cooker	19%	4%	5%
Gas fuel	17%	12%	11%
Kitchen items	15%	26%	14%
Hygiene items	9%	13%	21%
Clothing	5%	18%	25%
Jerrycans	5%	4%	2%
Torches	2%	4%	7%
Gas fuel	1%	0%	3%
Tarpaulin	0%	0%	0%

WASH

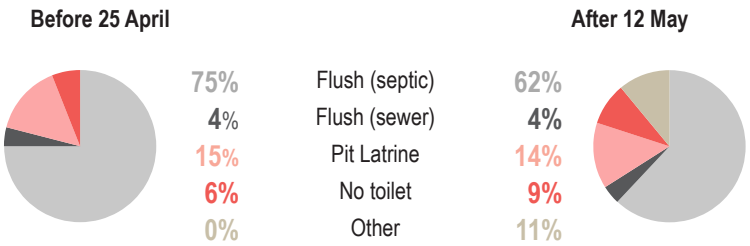
- 18%** of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 47%** of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

Source of drinking water



- 47%** of households reported a decline in water quality
- 54%** of households reported a decrease in water quantity

Type of toilet facility



- | | | |
|------------|--|------------|
| 7% | Households sharing toilet facilities with other households | 22% |
| 2.8 | Average # of households per toilet | 2.3 |

Priority household needs

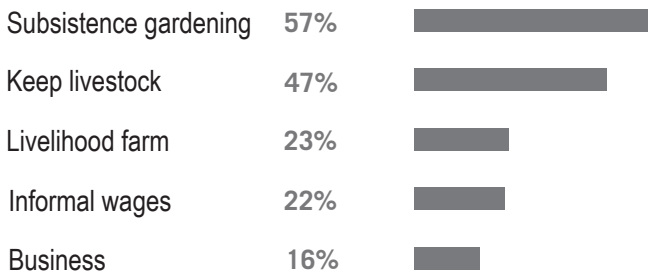
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Shelter / Housing	51%	7%	4%
Drinking water	13%	12%	8%
Hygiene items	13%	3%	7%
Health	6%	8%	12%
Food	2%	19%	19%
Employment / Jobs	2%	6%	6%
Building tools	2%	9%	14%
Electricity supply	2%	4%	2%
Education	2%	7%	7%

Livelihoods

Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes

(Respondents could report multiple livelihoods)



- 61%** of households reported a decrease in income immediately after the earthquakes
- 8%** of households reporting a decrease in income said that their income has since been fully restored
- 58%** of households reporting a decrease in income said that their income has since been partially restored

Livestock ownership

- 47%** of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes

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

Nepal Earthquake Response
Dolakha District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 27 May-1 June 2015

[Population: 186,557* Households: 45,688*]

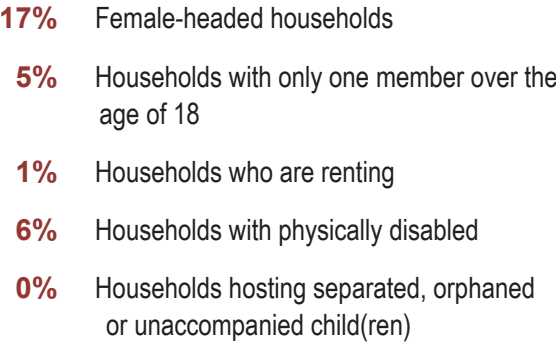
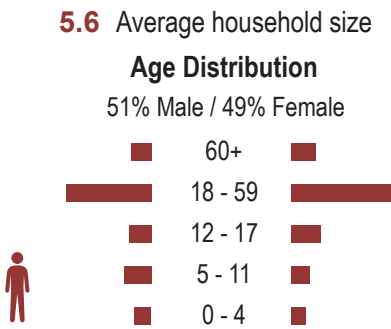
*Based on 2011 Nepal census

Summary

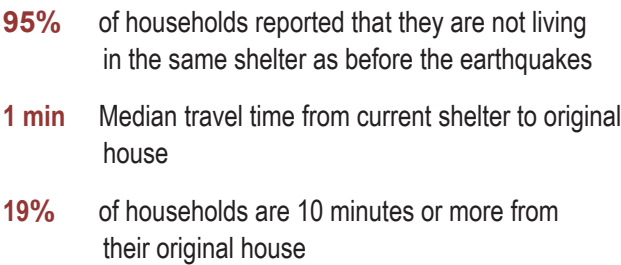
On 25 April 2015, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal with its epicenter in Lamjung District, approximately 81 km northwest of the country capital, Kathmandu. Another earthquake of magnitude 7.3 followed on 12 May 2015 in Dolakha District. REACH, through its partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster,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

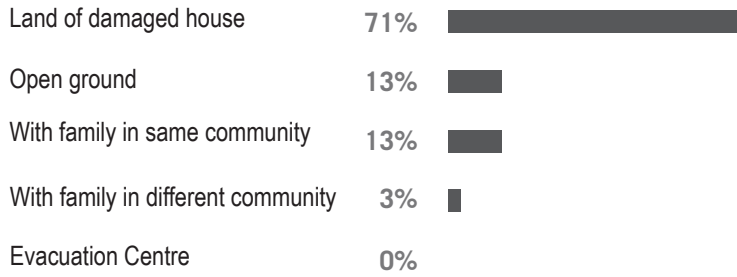


Displacement



Households that are 10 minutes or more from their original house are predominantly living **in open ground**.

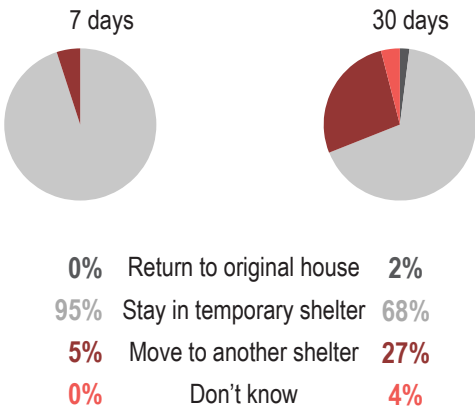
Where displaced households are staying



Reported reasons for displacement
(Respondents could report multiple reasons)



Intentions of displaced households

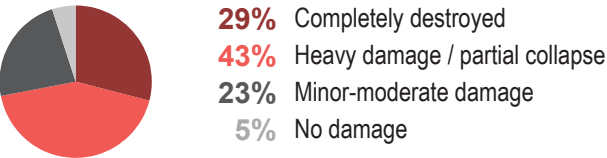


Housing Damage

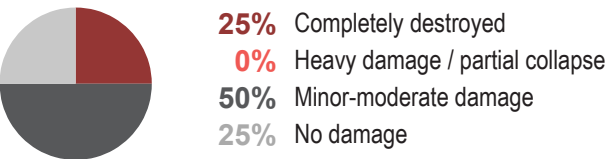
92% of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

Reported damage by housing typology

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone
Roof slate / tile
Housing type prevalence 44%

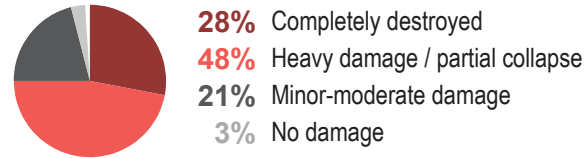


Walls cement-bonded brick/stone
Roof CGI
Housing type prevalence 3%

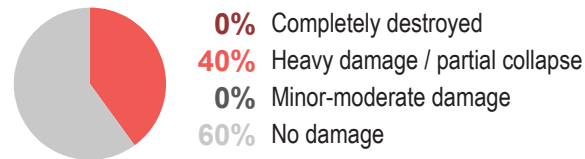


82% of households reported that that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone
Roof corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)
Housing type prevalence 46%

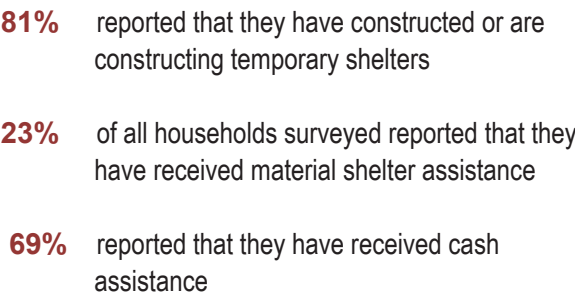


Walls reinforced concrete cement (RCC)
Roof RCC
Housing type prevalence 4%



Temporary Shelter

Of households that sustained housing damage:



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



Reported emergency shelter needs

	First	Second	Third
Durable construction materials	63%	88%	74%
Technical assistance	19%	9%	9%
Recovery of belongings	14%	1%	4%
Shelter materials	3%	1%	1%
Labour	2%	2%	12%
Mats / Blankets	0%	0%	0%

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

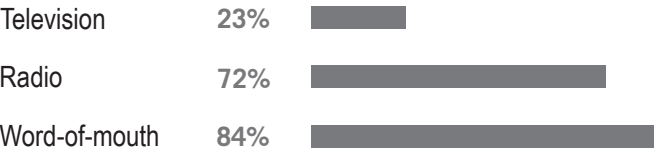
Female-headed household recovery

(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
(Respondents could report multiple ways)



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

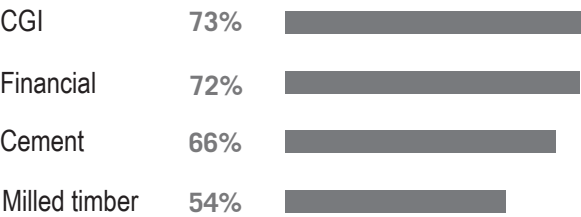
Public Services

Reported inability to access services

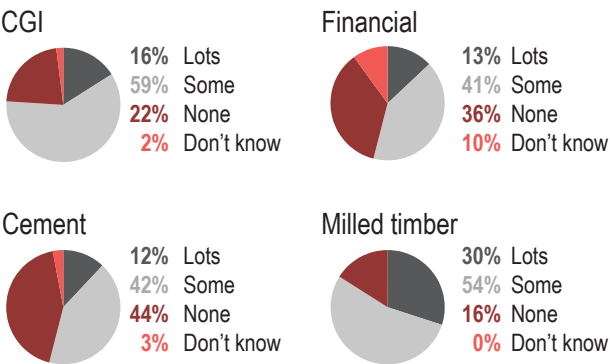
Of all assessed households the following percentage reported they could not access each service:

- 44%** Health services **67%** Municipal services **60%** Education

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



Access to needed repair / rebuild materials



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)

Reported Household Needs

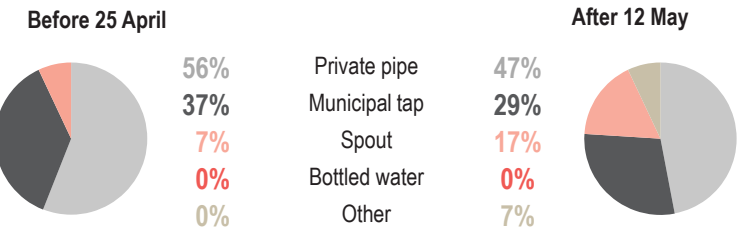
Priority NFI needs
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Gas fuel	26%	11%	13%
Sleeping mat	22%	28%	14%
Kitchen items	19%	13%	18%
Hygiene items	17%	14%	17%
Clothing	10%	6%	11%
Torches	2%	22%	18%
Gas cooker	2%	3%	4%
Jerrycans	1%	3%	3%
Gas fuel	1%	1%	4%
Tarpaulin	0%	0%	0%

WASH

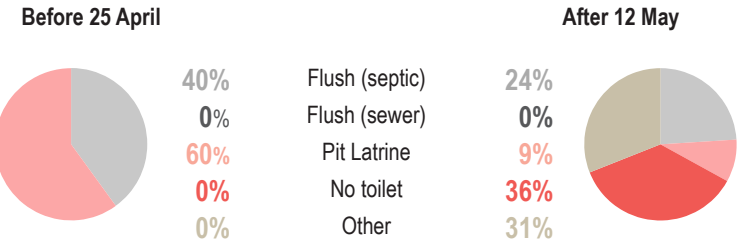
- 25%** of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 62%** of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

Source of drinking water



- 65%** of households reported a decline in water quality
- 60%** of households reported a decrease in water quantity

Type of toilet facility



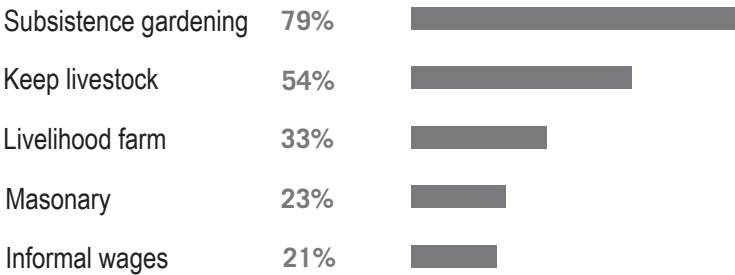
- 16%** Households sharing toilet facilities with other households **13%**
- 1.8** Average # of households per toilet **2.6**

Priority household needs
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Shelter / Housing	61%	9%	3%
Hygiene items	7%	12%	12%
Electricity supply	6%	9%	8%
Employment / Jobs	5%	7%	5%
Drinking water	5%	5%	3%
Food	3%	14%	21%
Building tools	3%	5%	11%
Education	3%	8%	18%
Health	2%	15%	7%

Livelihoods

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



- 56%** 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
- 40%** of households reporting a decrease in income said that their income has since been partially restored

Livestock ownership

- 54%** 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

Nepal Earthquake Response

Gorkha District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 17 May-19 May 2015

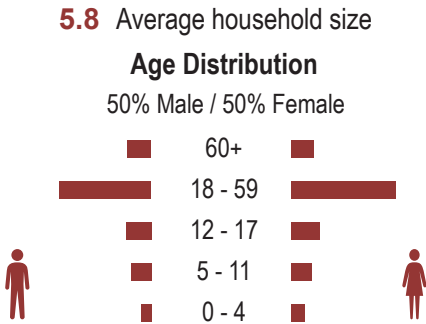
[Population: 271,061 * Households: 66,506*]
*Based on 2011 Nepal census

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



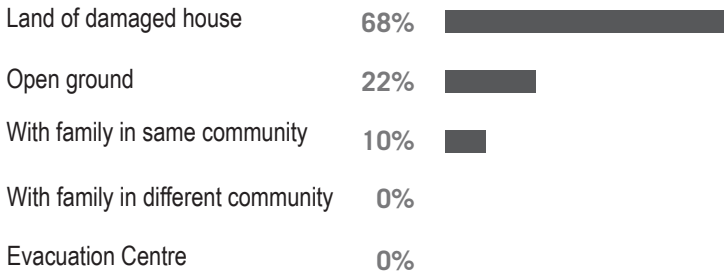
- 22%** Female-headed households
- 2%** Households with only one member over the age of 18
- 0%** Households who are renting
- 11%** Households with physically disabled
- 2%** Households hosting separated, orphaned or unaccompanied child(ren)

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**.

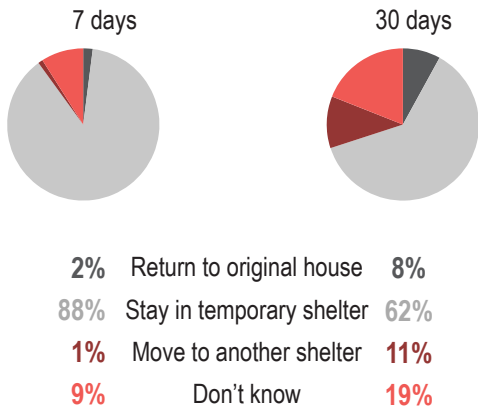
Where displaced households are staying



Reported reasons for displacement
(Respondents could report multiple reasons)



Intentions of displaced households

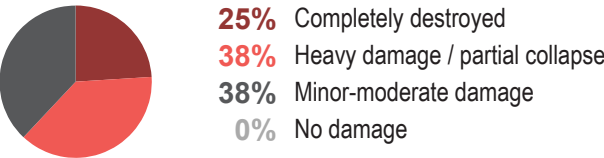


Housing Damage

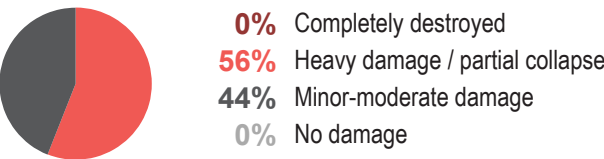
98% of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

Reported damage by housing typology

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone
Roof slate / tile
Housing type prevalence 7%

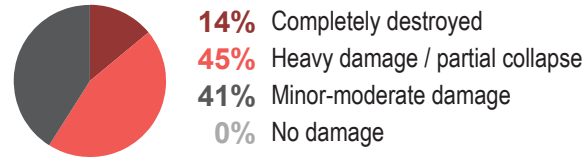


Walls cement-bonded brick/stone
Roof CGI
Housing type prevalence 7%

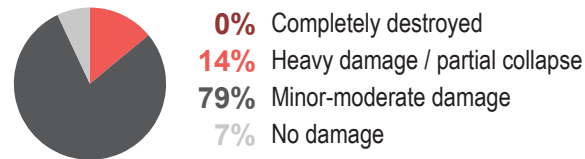


83% of households reported that that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone
Roof corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)
Housing type prevalence 58%



Walls reinforced concrete cement (RCC)
Roof RCC
Housing type prevalence 11%



Temporary Shelter

Of households that sustained housing damage:

- 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

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



Reported emergency shelter needs

	First	Second	Third
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%

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

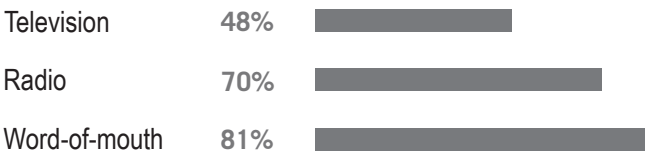
Female-headed household recovery

(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)



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

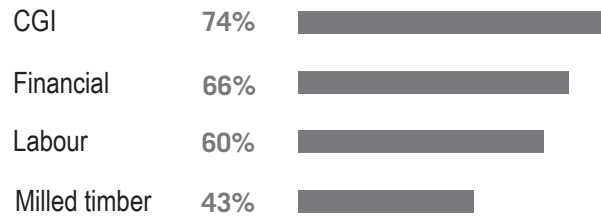
Public Services

Reported inability to access services

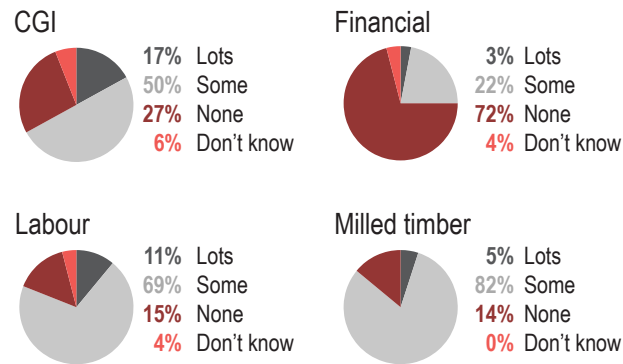
Of all assessed households the following percentage reported they could not access each service:

- | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|
| 41% | Health services | 49% | Municipal services | 75% | Education |
|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|

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



Access to needed repair / rebuild materials



Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:

- 61%** of households feel only partially protected or completely unprotected against current weather condititons
- 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)

Reported Household Needs

Priority NFI needs

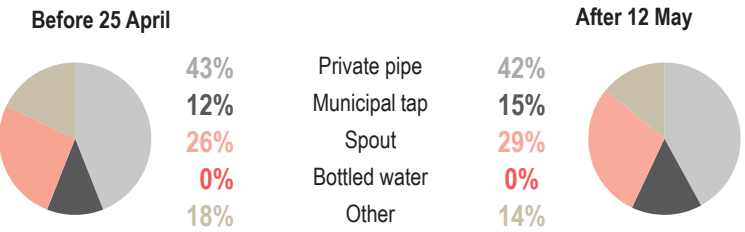
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Sleeping mat	37%	26%	9%
Hygiene items	20%	16%	17%
Gas fuel	18%	10%	9%
Torches	17%	15%	17%
Gas cooker	4%	3%	3%
Gas fuel	2%	0%	1%
Jerrycans	1%	5%	6%
Kitchen items	0%	14%	17%
Clothing	0%	11%	20%
Tarpaulin	0%	0%	0%

WASH

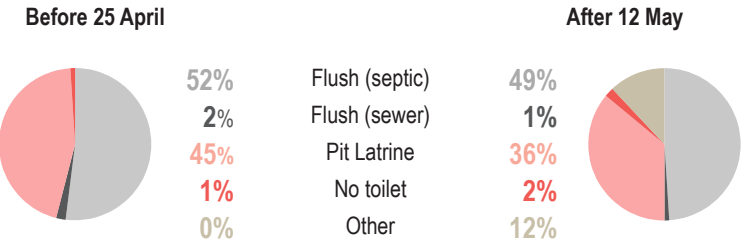
- 2%** of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 14%** of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

Source of drinking water



- 31%** of households reported a decline in water quality
- 15%** of households reported a decrease in water quantity

Type of toilet facility



- | | | |
|------------|--|------------|
| 1% | Households sharing toilet facilities with other households | 17% |
| 2.0 | Average # of households per toilet | 5.3 |

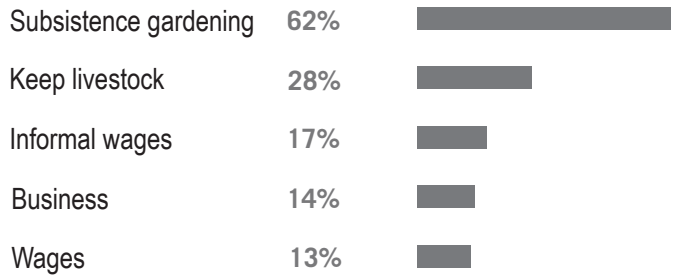
Priority household needs

(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Shelter / Housing	78%	9%	7%
Employment / Jobs	6%	13%	13%
Electricity supply	5%	12%	13%
Drinking water	3%	7%	2%
Food	3%	25%	12%
Education	3%	11%	11%
Health	1%	2%	4%
Building tools	0%	10%	10%
Hygiene items	0%	1%	10%

Livelihoods

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



- 61%** 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
- 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

Nepal Earthquake Response

Kathmandu District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 16 May-19 May 2015

[Population: 1,744,240* Households: 436,344*]

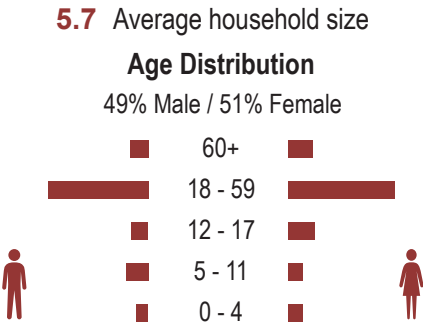
*Based on 2011 Nepal census

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 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



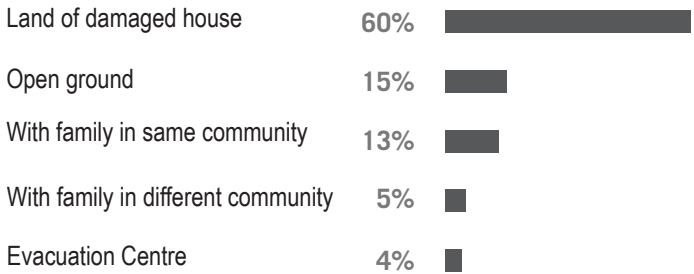
- 20%** Female-headed households
- 1%** Households with only one member over the age of 18
- 0%** Households who are renting
- 9%** Households with physically disabled
- 4%** Households hosting separated, orphaned or unaccompanied child(ren)

Displacement

- 75%** 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
- 33%** of households are 10 minutes or more from their original house

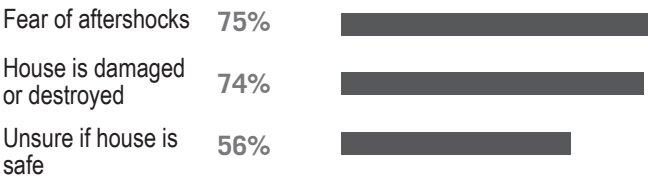
Households that are 10 minutes or more from their original house are predominantly living **with family in a different community**.

Where displaced households are staying

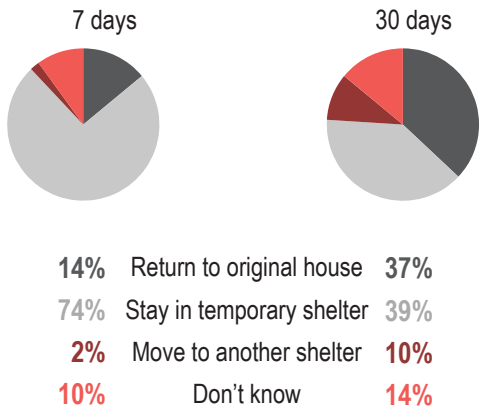


Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)



Intentions of displaced households

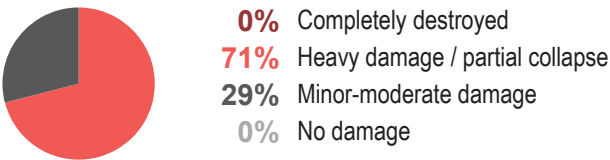


Housing Damage

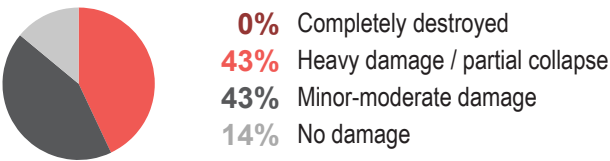
84% of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

Reported damage by housing typology

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone
Roof slate / tile
Housing type prevalence 4%

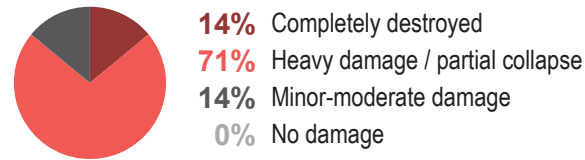


Walls cement-bonded brick/stone
Roof CGI
Housing type prevalence 5%

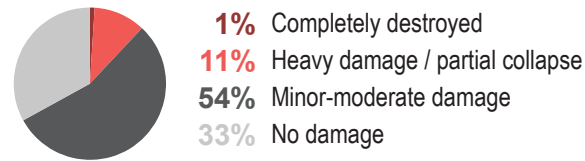


60% of households reported that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone
Roof corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)
Housing type prevalence 25%



Walls reinforced concrete cement (RCC)
Roof RCC
Housing type prevalence 47%



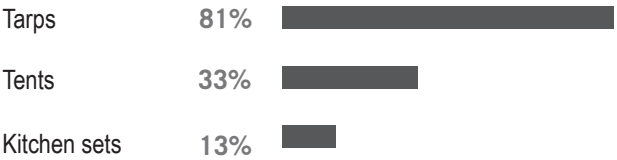
Temporary Shelter

Of households that sustained housing damage:

- 52%** reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters
- 31%** 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)



Reported emergency shelter needs

	First	Second	Third
Durable construction materials	66%	66%	57%
Shelter materials	19%	21%	9%
Technical assistance	10%	6%	9%
Recovery of belongings	4%	1%	5%
Mats / Blankets	0%	0%	0%
Labour	0%	1%	7%

Housing Recovery

Of households reporting housing damage:

- 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

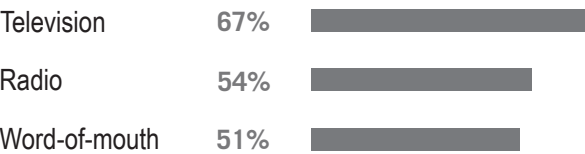
Female-headed household recovery

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

- 3%** 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
- 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
(Respondents could report multiple ways)



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

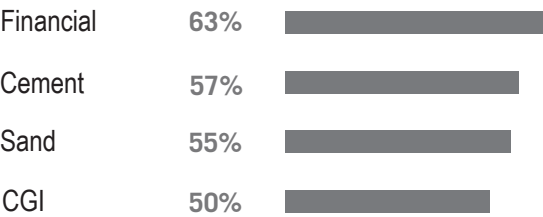
Public Services

Reported inability to access services

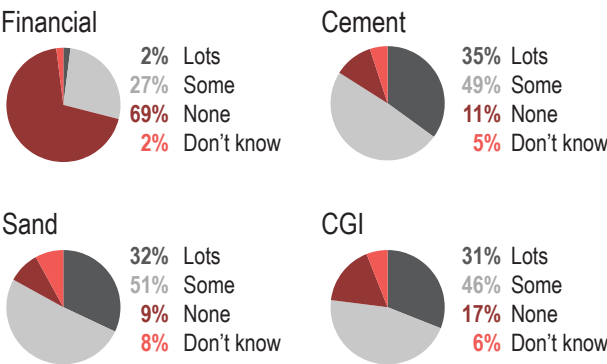
Of all assessed households the following percentage reported they could not access each service:

- 5%** Health services **14%** Municipal services **32%** Education

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



Access to needed repair / rebuild materials



Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:

- 35%** of households feel only partially protected or completely unprotected against current weather condititons
- 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)

Reported Household Needs

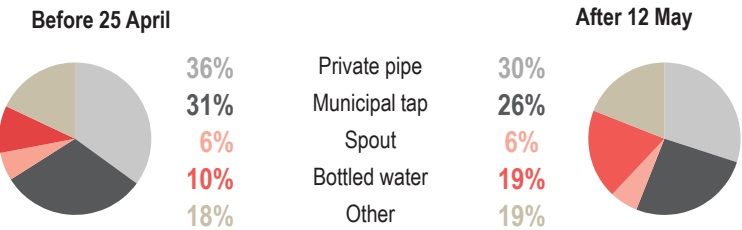
Priority NFI needs
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Sleeping mat	53%	22%	5%
Hygiene items	11%	10%	10%
Torches	10%	14%	18%
Kitchen items	9%	19%	3%
Gas fuel	9%	14%	12%
Clothing	3%	8%	22%
Gas cooker	3%	0%	2%
Jerrycans	2%	10%	22%
Tarpaulin	1%	1%	0%
Gas fuel	0%	0%	7%

WASH

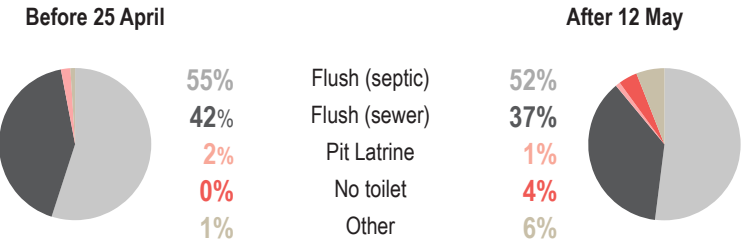
- 15%** of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 13%** of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

Source of drinking water



- 26%** of households reported a decline in water quality
- 23%** of households reported a decrease in water quantity

Type of toilet facility



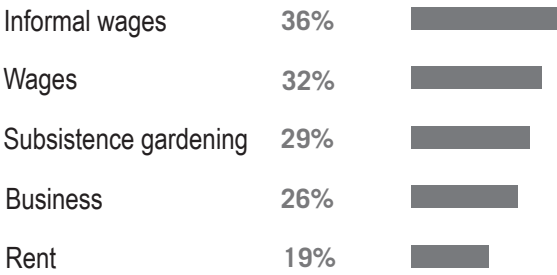
- 16%** Households sharing toilet facilities with other households **34%**
- 2.7** Average # of households per toilet **4.3**

Priority household needs
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Shelter / Housing	61%	9%	10%
Drinking water	8%	11%	4%
Food	6%	15%	8%
Building tools	6%	16%	13%
Employment / Jobs	5%	21%	14%
Hygiene items	2%	2%	8%
Health	1%	2%	7%
Education	1%	6%	7%
Electricity supply	0%	5%	5%

Livelihoods

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



- 73%** 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
- 38%** of households reporting a decrease in income said that their income has since been partially restored

Livestock ownership

- 10%** of households kept livestock prior to 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*]

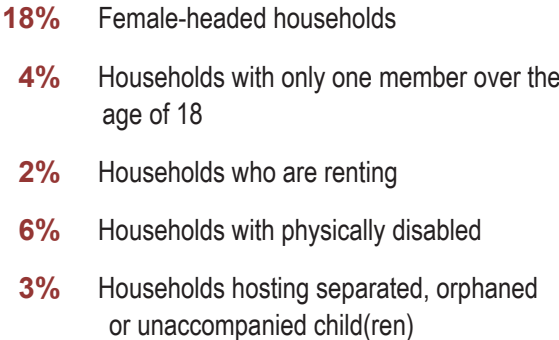
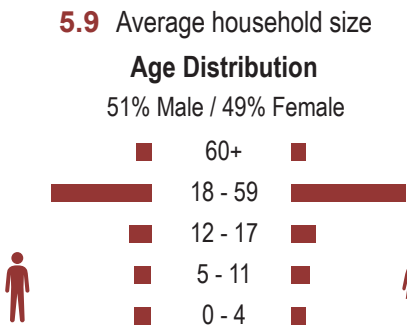
*Based on 2011 Nepal census

Summary

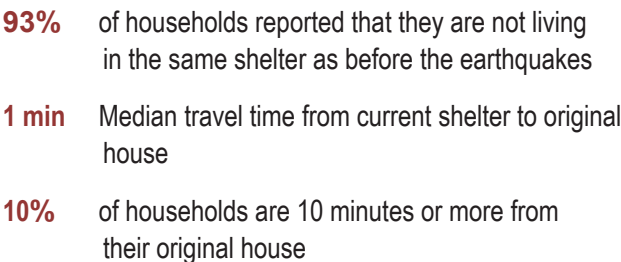
On 25 April 2015, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal with its epicenter in Lamjung District, approximately 81 km northwest of the country capital, Kathmandu. Another earthquake of magnitude 7.3 followed on 12 May 2015 in Dolakha District. REACH, through its partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster,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

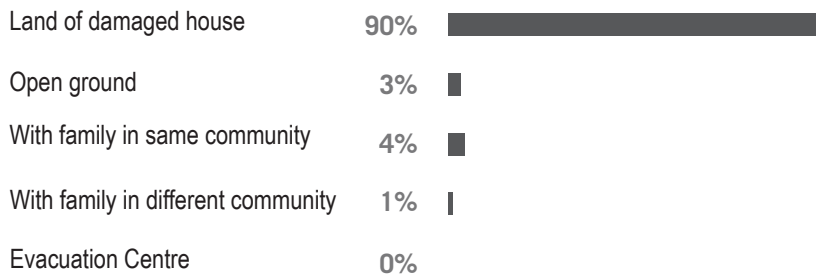


Displacement



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

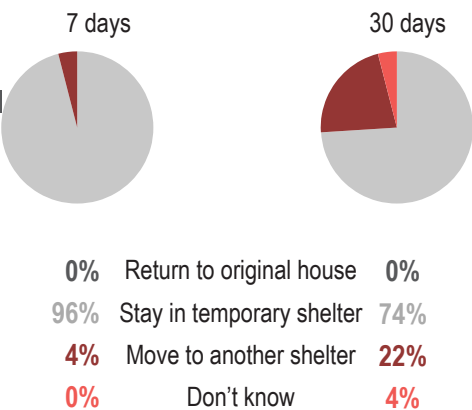


Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)



Intentions of displaced households

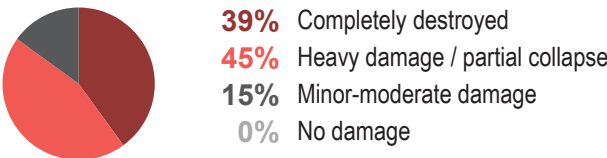


Housing Damage

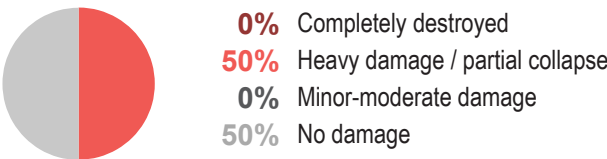
97% of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

Reported damage by housing typology

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

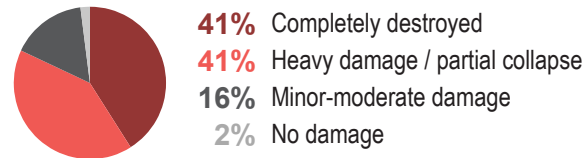


Walls cement-bonded brick/stone
Roof CGI
Housing type prevalence 2%

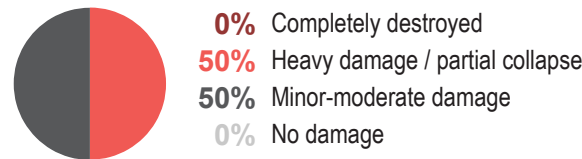


98% of households reported that that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone
Roof corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)
Housing type prevalence 64%

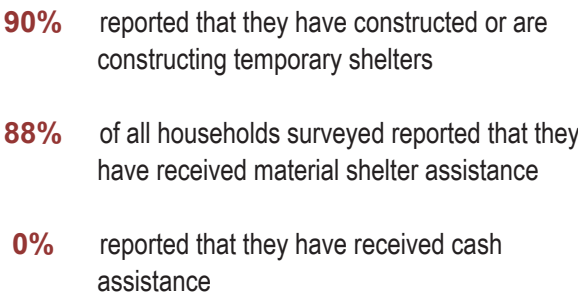


Walls reinforced concrete cement (RCC)
Roof RCC
Housing type prevalence 2%



Temporary Shelter

Of households that sustained housing damage:



Top types of material shelter assistance received

(Respondents could report multiple types)



Reported emergency shelter needs

	First	Second	Third
Durable construction materials	69%	75%	53%
Technical assistance	23%	17%	16%
Labour	5%	5%	23%
Shelter materials	2%	2%	5%
Recovery of belongings	2%	0%	2%
Mats / Blankets	0%	0%	0%

Nepal Earthquake Response

Kavrepalanchok District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 30 May-4 June 2015

[Population: 381,937* Households: 80,720*]
*Based on 2011 Nepal census

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

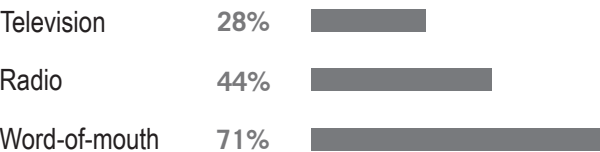
(Due to the small sample size, it should be noted that the information below is not statistically significant)

- 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)



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

Public Services

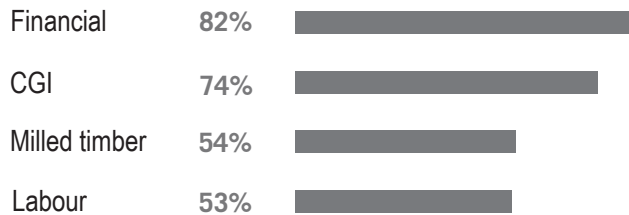
Reported inability to access services

Of all assessed households the following percentage reported they could not access each service:

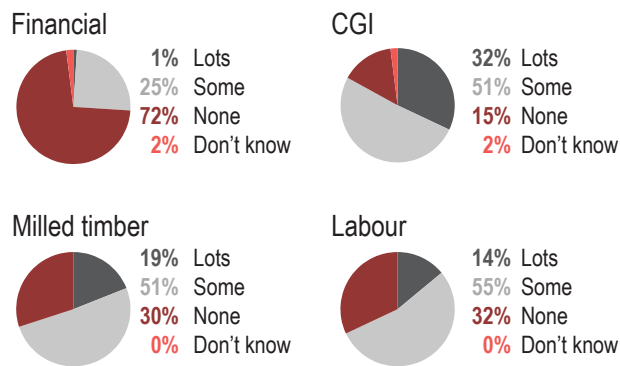
- | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|------------|-----------|
| 9% | Health services | 9% | Municipal services | 31% | Education |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|------------|-----------|

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

(Respondents could report multiple needs)



Access to needed repair / rebuild materials



Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:

- 69%** of households feel only partially protected or completely unprotected against current weather condititons
- 87%** of households do not feel protected against upcoming monsoon season
- 67%** of households do not feel protected against upcoming winter conditions
- 25%** of households have experienced damage from past natural hazard(s)

Reported Household Needs

Priority NFI needs

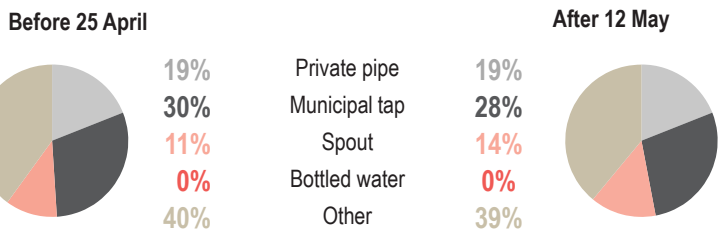
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Sleeping mat	45%	22%	8%
Hygiene items	21%	19%	18%
Kitchen items	15%	20%	20%
Jerrycans	9%	11%	8%
Torches	8%	11%	5%
Clothing	1%	7%	30%
Gas fuel	1%	1%	8%
Gas fuel	1%	6%	3%
Gas cooker	0%	2%	0%
Tarpaulin	0%	0%	0%

WASH

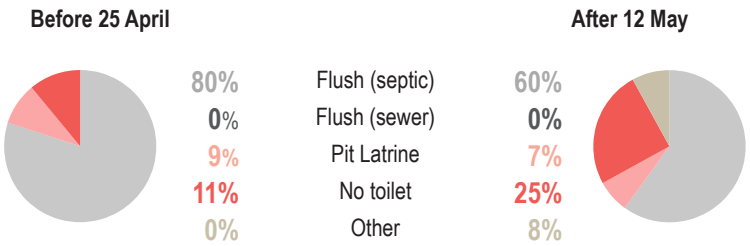
- 20%** of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 41%** of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

Source of drinking water



- 25%** of households reported a decline in water quality
- 33%** of households reported a decrease in water quantity

Type of toilet facility



- | | | |
|------------|--|------------|
| 6% | Households sharing toilet facilities with other households | 14% |
| 1.8 | Average # of households per toilet | 2.3 |

Priority household needs

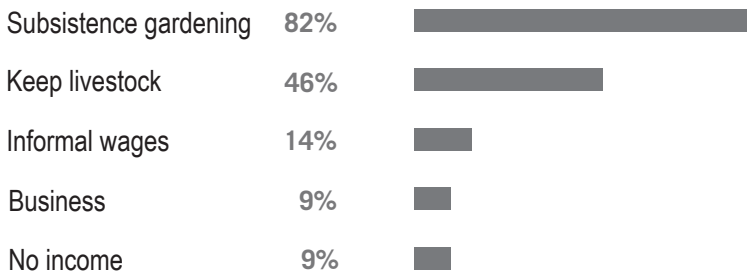
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Shelter / Housing	80%	12%	6%
Drinking water	9%	26%	12%
Employment / Jobs	6%	12%	11%
Building tools	5%	16%	12%
Food	0%	3%	3%
Health	0%	9%	18%
Electricity supply	0%	6%	6%
Education	0%	1%	2%
Hygiene items	0%	2%	8%

Livelihoods

Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes

(Respondents could report multiple livelihoods)



- 69%** 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

Nepal Earthquake Response

Lalitpur District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 16 May-17 May 2015

[Population: 468,132* Households: 109,797*]

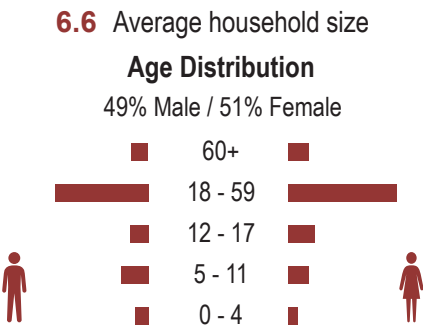
*Based on 2011 Nepal census

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



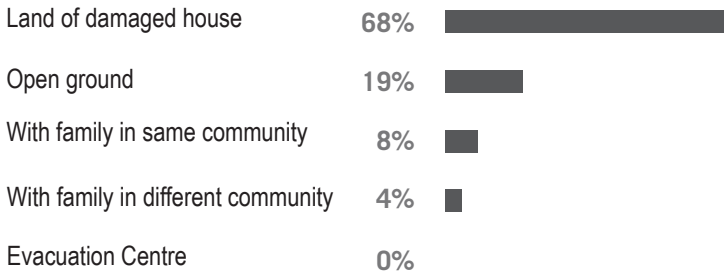
- 21% Female-headed households
- 0% Households with only one member over the age of 18
- 2% Households who are renting
- 6% Households with physically disabled
- 6% Households hosting separated, orphaned or unaccompanied child(ren)

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

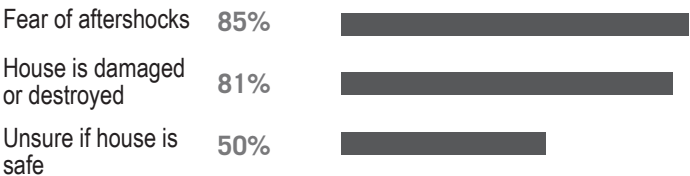
Households that are 10 minutes or more from their original house are predominantly living **with family in a different community**.

Where displaced households are staying

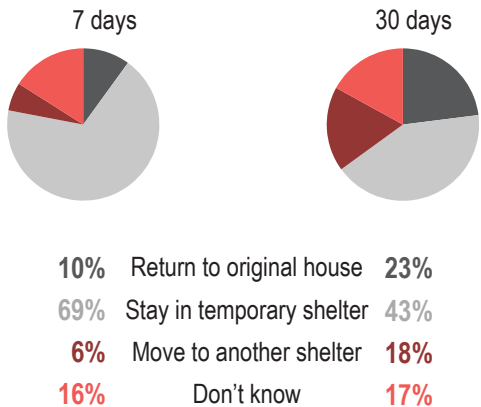


Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)



Intentions of displaced households

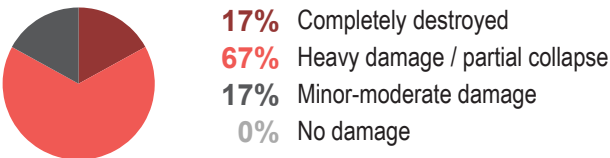


Housing Damage

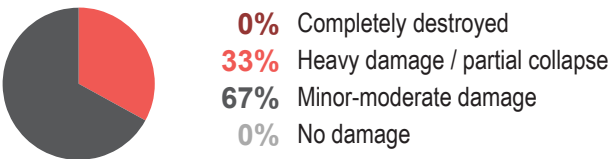
91% of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

Reported damage by housing typology

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone
Roof slate / tile
Housing type prevalence 10%

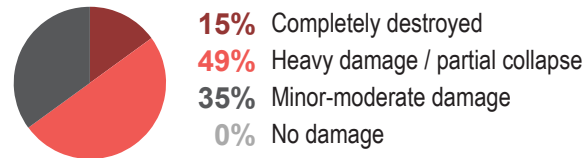


Walls cement-bonded brick/stone
Roof CGI
Housing type prevalence 2%

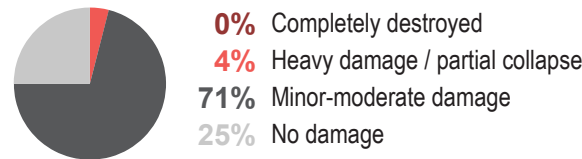


66% of households reported that that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone
Roof corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)
Housing type prevalence 56%



Walls reinforced concrete cement (RCC)
Roof RCC
Housing type prevalence 22%



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

Top types of material shelter assistance received

(Respondents could report multiple types)



Reported emergency shelter needs

	First	Second	Third
Durable construction materials	63%	79%	51%
Shelter materials	17%	8%	6%
Labour	13%	5%	22%
Technical assistance	6%	3%	8%
Recovery of belongings	1%	0%	2%
Mats / Blankets	0%	0%	0%

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
(Respondents could report multiple ways)

Television	65%	<div></div>
Radio	62%	<div></div>
Word-of-mouth	66%	<div></div>

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

Public Services

Reported inability to access services

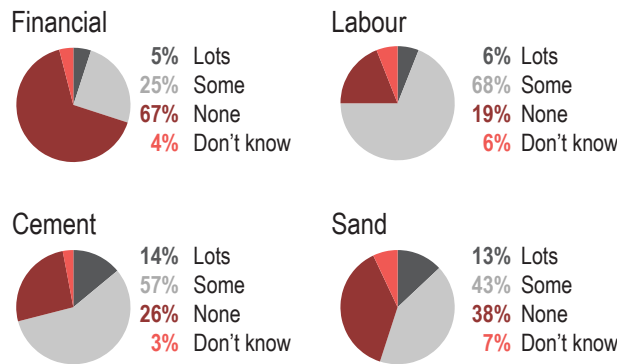
Of all assessed households the following percentage reported they could not access each service:

13% Health services	28% Municipal services	37% Education
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Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs
(Respondents could report multiple needs)

Financial	74%	<div></div>
Labour	69%	<div></div>
Cement	57%	<div></div>
Sand	53%	<div></div>

Access to needed repair / rebuild materials



Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:

- 56%** of households feel only partially protected or completely unprotected against current weather condititons
- 71%** of households do not feel protected against upcoming monsoon season
- 67%** of households do not feel protected against upcoming winter conditions
- 29%** of households have experienced damage from past natural hazard(s)

Reported Household Needs

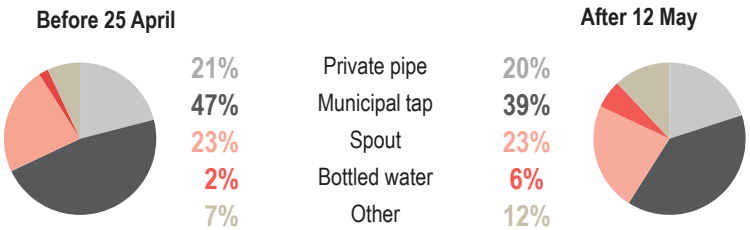
Priority NFI needs
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Sleeping mat	34%	24%	18%
Torches	17%	11%	12%
Hygiene items	14%	8%	9%
Gas cooker	12%	1%	0%
Gas fuel	11%	16%	8%
Clothing	7%	5%	19%
Kitchen items	4%	19%	16%
Jerrycans	1%	16%	15%
Gas fuel	0%	0%	3%
Tarpaulin	0%	0%	0%

WASH

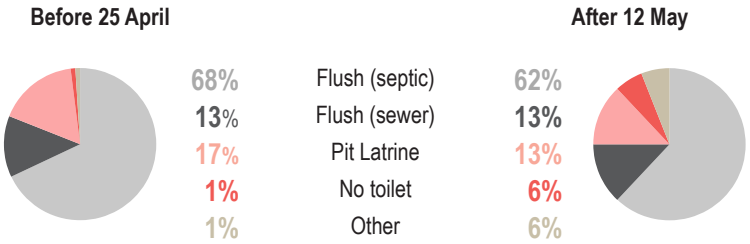
- 12%** of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 11%** of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

Source of drinking water



- 36%** of households reported a decline in water quality
- 17%** of households reported a decrease in water quantity

Type of toilet facility



- 7%** Households sharing toilet facilities with other households
- 2.3** Average # of households per toilet
- 23%**
- 4.7**

Priority household needs
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Shelter / Housing	59%	15%	5%
Drinking water	16%	7%	8%
Food	5%	24%	5%
Employment / Jobs	5%	9%	11%
Building tools	3%	9%	16%
Electricity supply	2%	4%	5%
Health	1%	6%	11%
Education	1%	2%	8%
Hygiene items	1%	5%	12%

Livelihoods

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

Subsistence gardening	57%	<div></div>
Informal wages	26%	<div></div>
Keep livestock	23%	<div></div>
Business	21%	<div></div>
Business	21%	<div></div>

- 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

Nepal Earthquake Response

Makwanpur District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 22 May-29 May 2015

[Population: 420,477* Households: 86,127*]

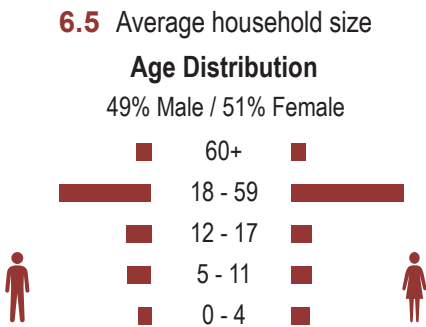
*Based on 2011 Nepal census

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



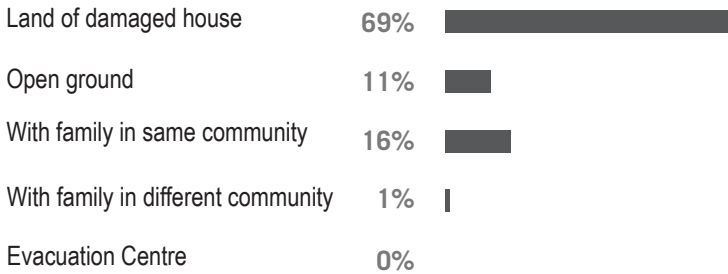
- 17%** Female-headed households
- 3%** Households with only one member over the age of 18
- 0%** Households who are renting
- 6%** Households with physically disabled
- 1%** Households hosting separated, orphaned or unaccompanied child(ren)

Displacement

- 61%** 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
- 45%** of households are 10 minutes or more from their original house

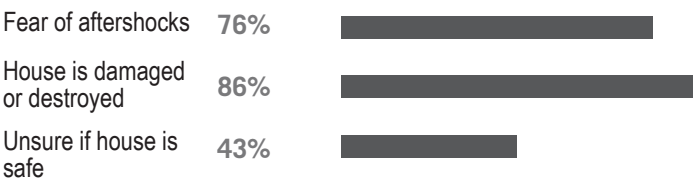
Households that are 10 minutes or more from their original house are predominantly living **with family in the same community**.

Where displaced households are staying

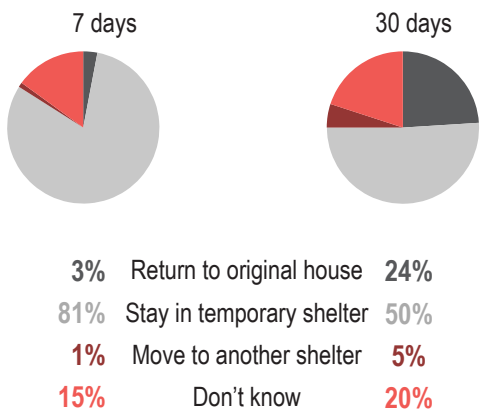


Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)



Intentions of displaced households

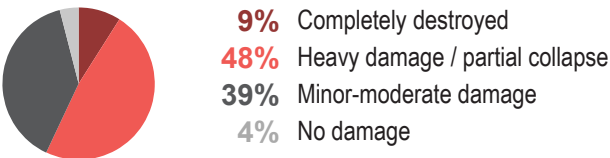


Housing Damage

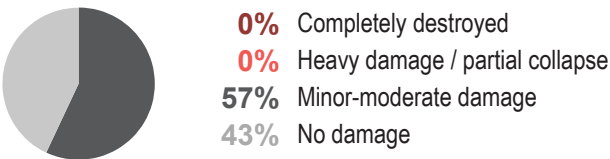
86% of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

Reported damage by housing typology

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone
Roof slate / tile
Housing type prevalence 19%

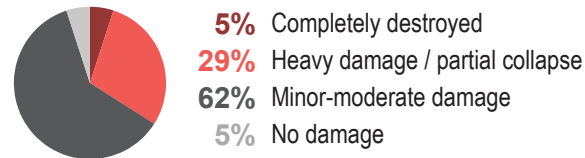


Walls cement-bonded brick/stone
Roof CGI
Housing type prevalence 6%

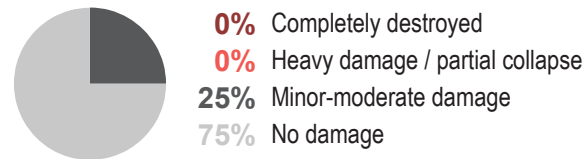


69% of households reported that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone
Roof corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)
Housing type prevalence 54%



Walls reinforced concrete cement (RCC)
Roof RCC
Housing type prevalence 3%



Temporary Shelter

Of households that sustained housing damage:

- 30%** reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters
- 43%** 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)



Reported emergency shelter needs

	First	Second	Third
Durable construction materials	80%	88%	76%
Technical assistance	9%	4%	8%
Shelter materials	5%	4%	2%
Recovery of belongings	3%	0%	0%
Labour	2%	1%	2%
Mats / Blankets	0%	0%	0%

Nepal Earthquake Response

Makwanpur District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 22 May-29 May 2015

[Population: 420,477* Households: 86,127*]

*Based on 2011 Nepal census

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

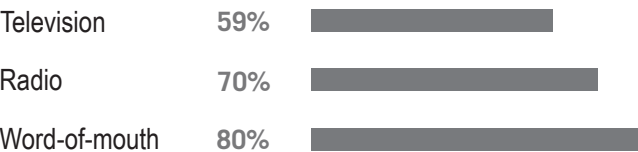
(Due to the small sample size, it should be noted that the information below is not statistically significant)

- 10% of female-headed households reported that they are repairing or rebuilding their original house
- 5% of these 2 households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild
- 14% 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)



- 43% of households reported knowing of someone in the community who was consulted before aid delivery

Public Services

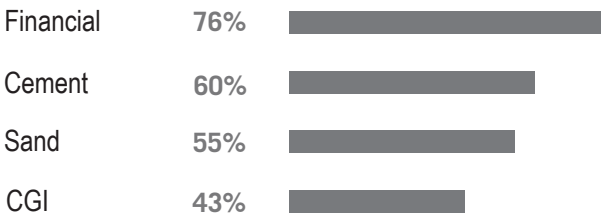
Reported inability to access services

Of all assessed households the following percentage reported they could not access each service:

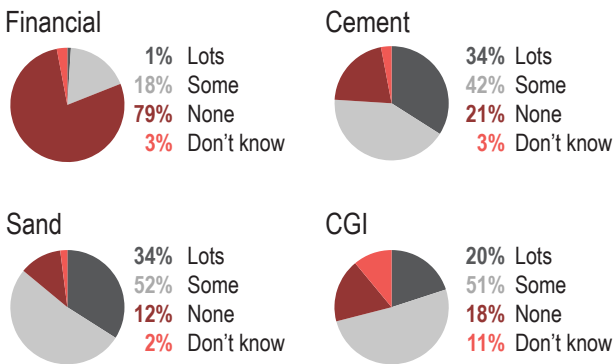
- | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|----|--------------------|-----|-----------|
| 8% | Health services | 1% | Municipal services | 38% | Education |
|----|-----------------|----|--------------------|-----|-----------|

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

(Respondents could report multiple needs)



Access to needed repair / rebuild materials



Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:

- 40% of households feel only partially protected or completely unprotected against current weather condititons
- 52% of households do not feel protected against upcoming monsoon season
- 51% of households do not feel protected against upcoming winter conditions
- 61% of households have experienced damage from past natural hazard(s)

Reported Household Needs

Priority NFI needs

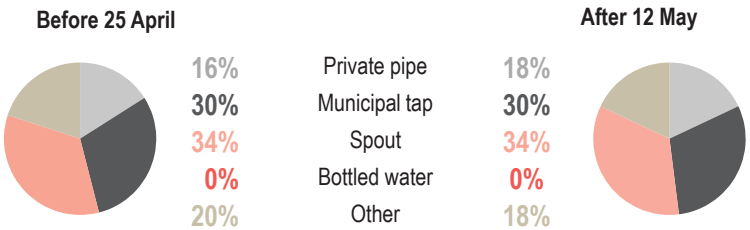
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Sleeping mat	44%	20%	8%
Gas fuel	17%	4%	8%
Hygiene items	14%	11%	25%
Kitchen items	10%	24%	11%
Jerrycans	6%	23%	21%
Clothing	5%	4%	7%
Torches	3%	13%	16%
Gas cooker	1%	0%	3%
Gas fuel	0%	0%	0%
Tarpaulin	0%	0%	0%

WASH

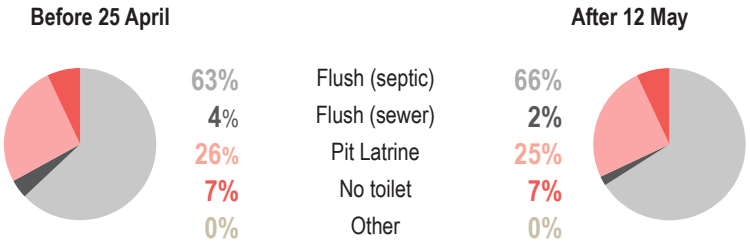
- 3% of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 3% of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

Source of drinking water



- 33% of households reported a decline in water quality
- 7% of households reported a decrease in water quantity

Type of toilet facility



- 7% Households sharing toilet facilities with other households
- 2.4 Average # of households per toilet
- 18%
- 2.7

Priority household needs

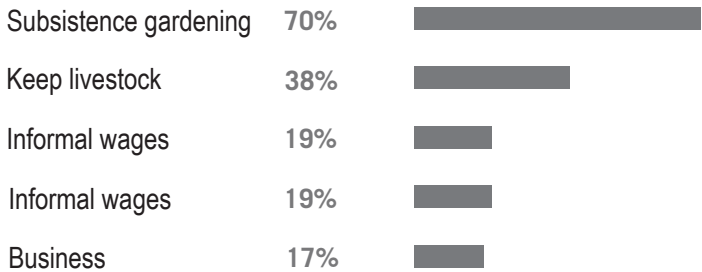
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Shelter / Housing	64%	3%	0%
Employment / Jobs	9%	21%	16%
Drinking water	7%	11%	1%
Education	4%	8%	10%
Building tools	3%	6%	5%
Hygiene items	3%	2%	5%
Health	2%	9%	21%
Food	1%	9%	3%
Electricity supply	0%	8%	3%

Livelihoods

Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes

(Respondents could report multiple livelihoods)



- 70% 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
- 55% of households reporting a decrease in income said that their income has since been partially restored

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

[Population: 277,471* Households: 59,215*]

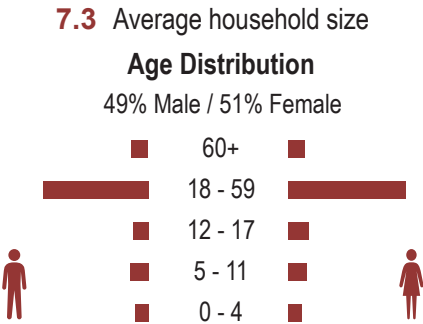
*Based on 2011 Nepal census

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



- 15% Female-headed households
- 2% Households with only one member over the age of 18
- 2% Households who are renting
- 10% Households with physically disabled
- 0% Households hosting separated, orphaned or unaccompanied child(ren)

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

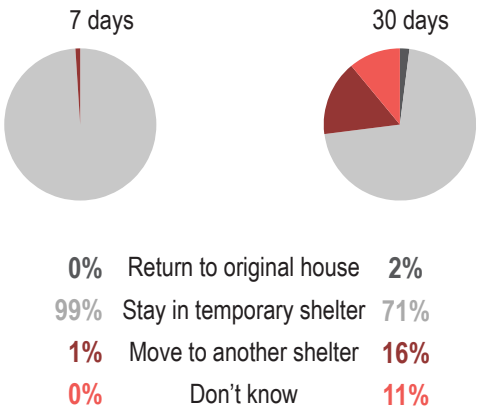
Households that are 10 minutes or more from their original house are predominantly living in another place.

Reported reasons for displacement

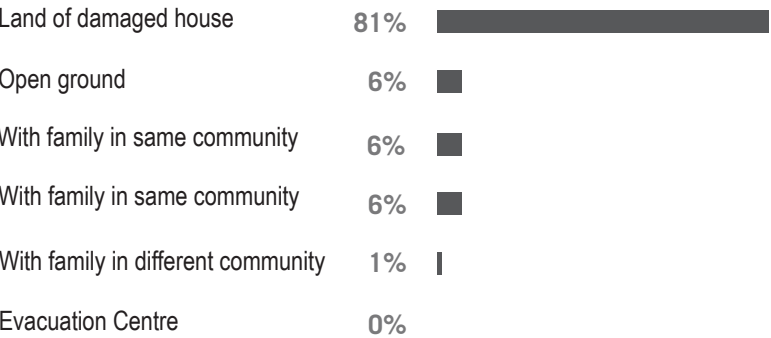
(Respondents could report multiple reasons)



Intentions of displaced households



Where displaced households are staying



Housing Damage

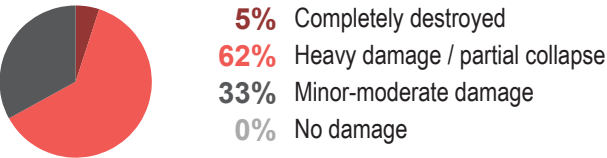
98% of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

Reported damage by housing typology

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone

Roof slate / tile

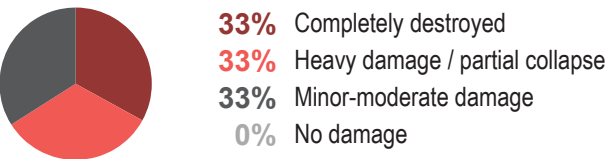
Housing type prevalence 35%



Walls cement-bonded brick/stone

Roof CGI

Housing type prevalence 2%

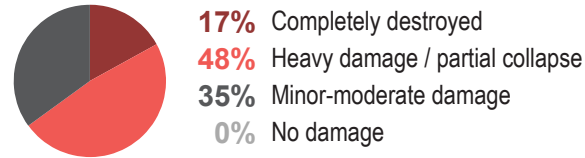


89% of households reported that that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone

Roof corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)

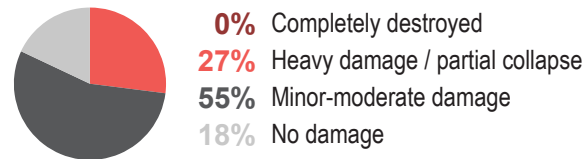
Housing type prevalence 45%



Walls reinforced concrete cement (RCC)

Roof RCC

Housing type prevalence 9%



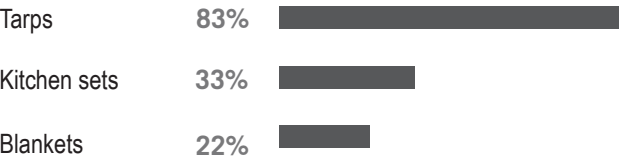
Temporary Shelter

Of households that sustained housing damage:

- 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)



Reported emergency shelter needs

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

Nepal Earthquake Response

Nuwakot District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 21 May-26 May 2015

[Population: 277,471* Households: 59,215*]

*Based on 2011 Nepal census

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 reported that they are repairing or rebuilding 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:

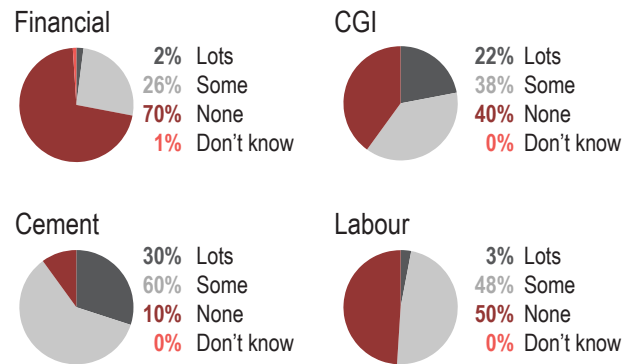
40%	Health services	57%	Municipal services	86%	Education
-----	-----------------	-----	--------------------	-----	-----------

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

(Respondents could report multiple needs)

Financial	76%	
CGI	66%	
Cement	45%	
Labour	34%	

Access to needed repair / rebuild materials



Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:

- 61% of households feel only partially protected or completely unprotected against current weather condititons
- 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)

Reported Household Needs

Priority NFI needs

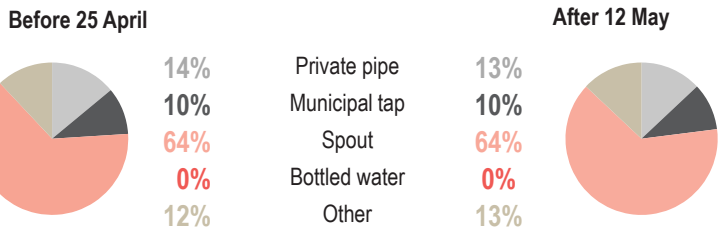
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Sleeping mat	65%	16%	6%
Kitchen items	11%	48%	23%
Hygiene items	9%	20%	39%
Torches	6%	3%	8%
Clothing	5%	9%	10%
Gas fuel	2%	4%	8%
Gas cooker	1%	0%	0%
Gas fuel	1%	0%	4%
Jerrycans	0%	1%	1%
Tarpaulin	0%	0%	0%

WASH

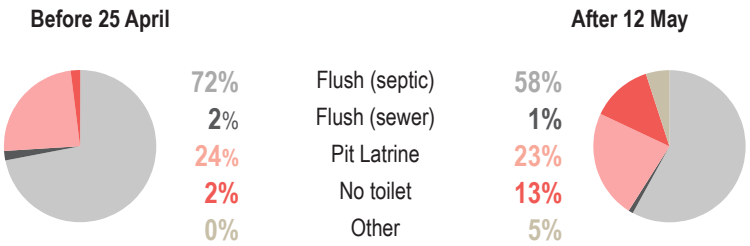
- 8% of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 36% of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

Source of drinking water



- 26% of households reported a decline in water quality
- 17% of households reported a decrease in water quantity

Type of toilet facility



- 3% Households sharing toilet facilities with other households
- 1.5 Average # of households per toilet
- 6%
- 2.4

Priority household needs

(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Shelter / Housing	87%	3%	0%
Drinking water	4%	16%	5%
Food	2%	19%	23%
Employment / Jobs	2%	12%	9%
Building tools	0%	29%	20%
Health	0%	2%	9%
Electricity supply	0%	3%	1%
Education	0%	4%	14%
Hygiene items	0%	2%	7%

Livelihoods

Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes

(Respondents could report multiple livelihoods)

Subsistence gardening	55%	
Keep livestock	34%	
Livelihood farm	29%	
Business	14%	
Business	14%	

- 68% 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
- 16% of households reporting a decrease in income said that their income has since been partially restored

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

Nepal Earthquake Response

Okhaldhunga District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 26 May-31 May 2015

[Population: 147,984* Households: 32,502*]

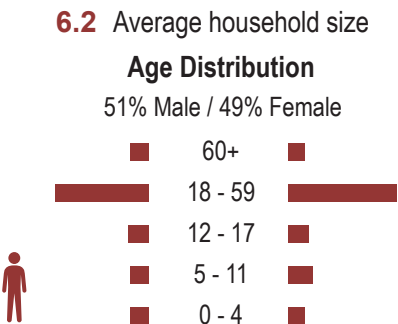
*Based on 2011 Nepal census

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 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



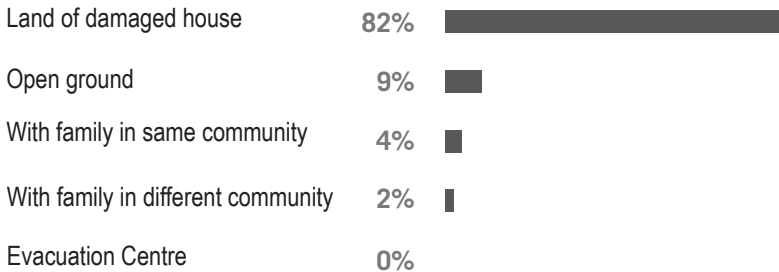
- 21%** Female-headed households
- 1%** Households with only one member over the age of 18
- 1%** Households who are renting
- 19%** Households with physically disabled
- 2%** Households hosting separated, orphaned or unaccompanied child(ren)

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

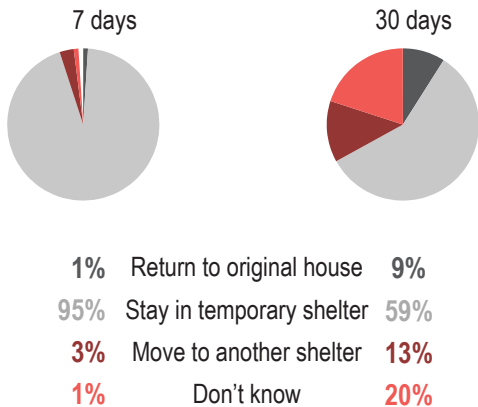


Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)



Intentions of displaced households

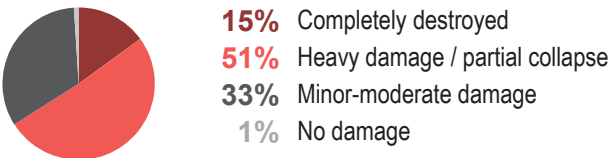


Housing Damage

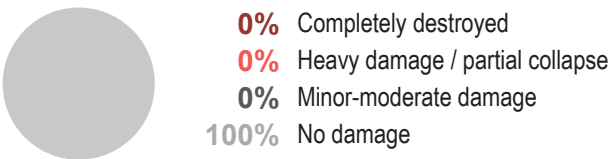
97% of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

Reported damage by housing typology

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone
Roof slate / tile
Housing type prevalence 49%

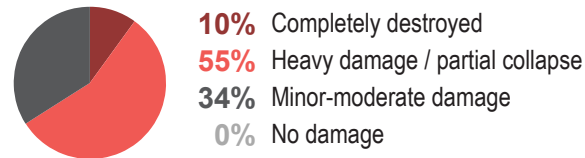


Walls cement-bonded brick/stone
Roof CGI
Housing type prevalence 1%

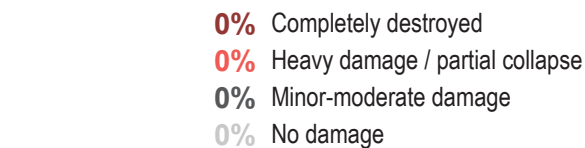


87% of households reported that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone
Roof corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)
Housing type prevalence 21%



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



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)



Reported emergency shelter needs

	First	Second	Third
Durable construction materials	89%	77%	66%
Shelter materials	8%	9%	5%
Technical assistance	2%	6%	8%
Recovery of belongings	2%	2%	1%
Mats / Blankets	0%	0%	0%
Labour	0%	1%	6%

Nepal Earthquake Response

Okhaldhunga District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 26 May-31 May 2015

[Population: 147,984* Households: 32,502*]
*Based on 2011 Nepal census

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

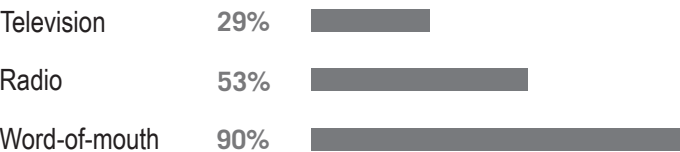
(Due to the small sample size, it should be noted that the information below is not statistically significant)

- 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)



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

Public Services

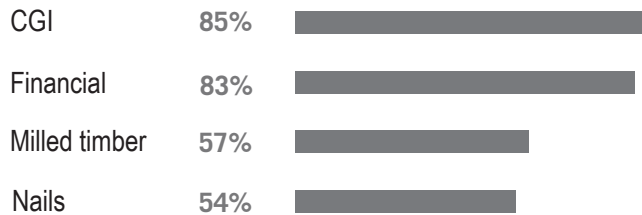
Reported inability to access services

Of all assessed households the following percentage reported they could not access each service:

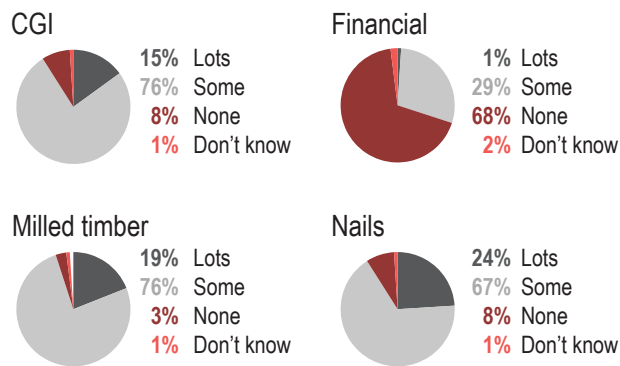
- | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|
| 19% | Health services | 10% | Municipal services | 42% | Education |
|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

(Respondents could report multiple needs)



Access to needed repair / rebuild materials



Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:

- 50%** of households feel only partially protected or completely unprotected against current weather condititons
- 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)

Reported Household Needs

Priority NFI needs

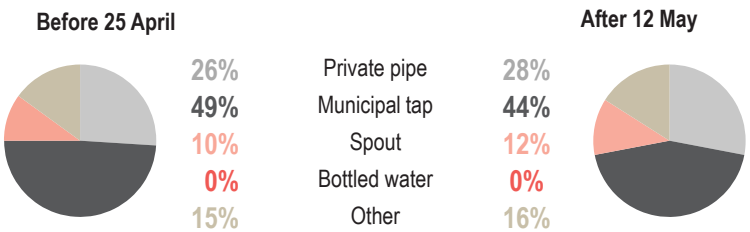
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Sleeping mat	61%	12%	8%
Hygiene items	13%	19%	20%
Jerrycans	11%	22%	10%
Kitchen items	7%	13%	21%
Torches	3%	24%	18%
Gas fuel	3%	2%	2%
Clothing	2%	6%	17%
Gas cooker	2%	0%	1%
Gas fuel	0%	2%	2%
Tarpaulin	0%	0%	0%

WASH

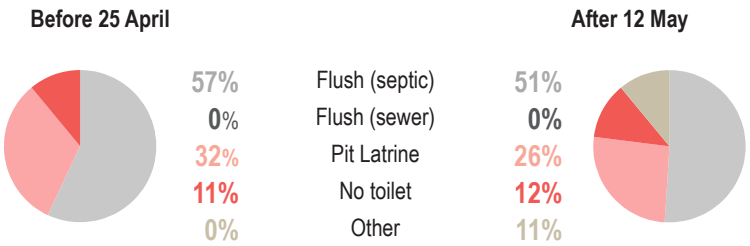
- 15%** of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 26%** of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

Source of drinking water



- 59%** of households reported a decline in water quality
- 39%** of households reported a decrease in water quantity

Type of toilet facility



- | | | |
|------------|--|------------|
| 13% | Households sharing toilet facilities with other households | 18% |
| 2.4 | Average # of households per toilet | 2.4 |

Priority household needs

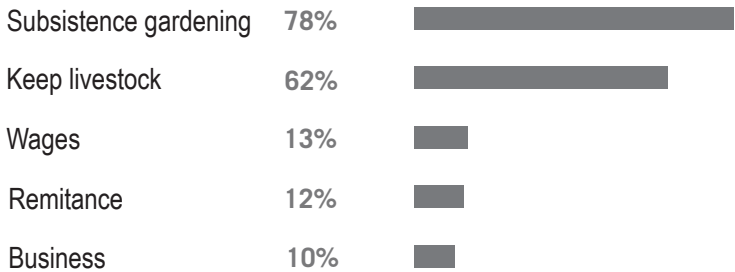
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Shelter / Housing	70%	5%	2%
Employment / Jobs	10%	10%	14%
Drinking water	9%	24%	5%
Electricity supply	5%	17%	11%
Food	1%	8%	5%
Building tools	1%	5%	5%
Health	0%	2%	4%
Education	0%	6%	5%
Hygiene items	0%	4%	16%

Livelihoods

Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes

(Respondents could report multiple livelihoods)



- 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

Nepal Earthquake Response

Ramechhap District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 26 May-1 June 2015

[Population: 202,646* Households: 43,910*]

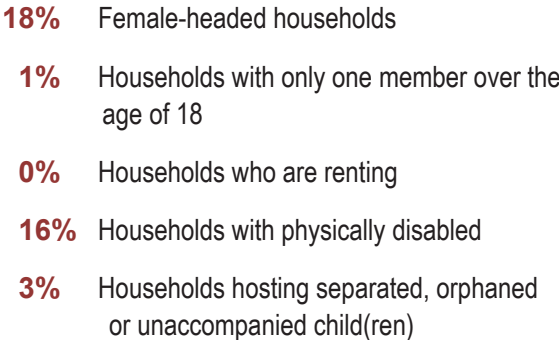
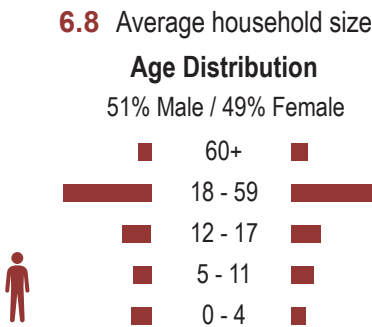
*Based on 2011 Nepal census

Summary

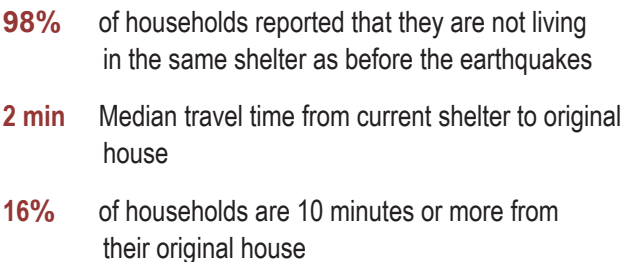
On 25 April 2015, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal with its epicenter in Lamjung District, approximately 81 km northwest of the country capital, Kathmandu. Another earthquake of magnitude 7.3 followed on 12 May 2015 in Dolakha District. REACH, through its partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster,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

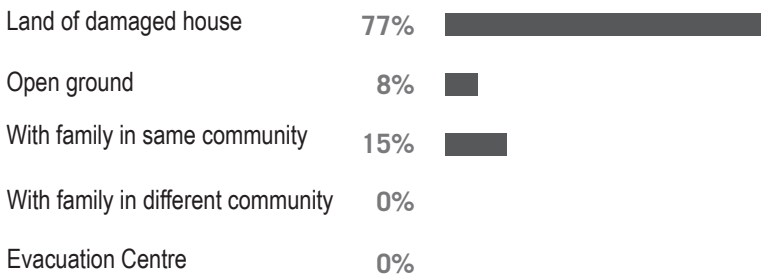


Displacement



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

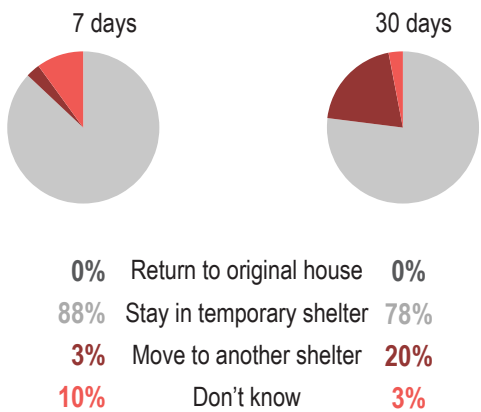


Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)



Intentions of displaced households

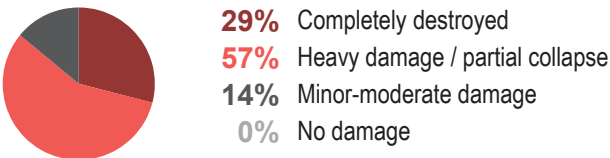


Housing Damage

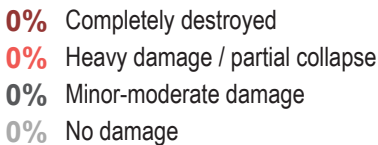
99% of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

Reported damage by housing typology

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone
Roof slate / tile
Housing type prevalence 56%

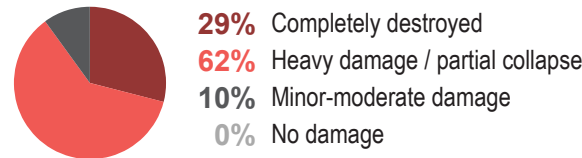


Walls cement-bonded brick/stone
Roof CGI
Housing type prevalence 0%

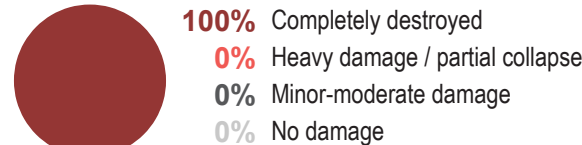


80% of households reported that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone
Roof corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)
Housing type prevalence 36%

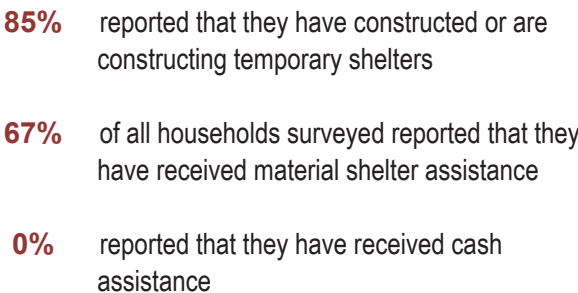


Walls reinforced concrete cement (RCC)
Roof RCC
Housing type prevalence 1%



Temporary Shelter

Of households that sustained housing damage:



Top types of material shelter assistance received

(Respondents could report multiple types)



Reported emergency shelter needs

	First	Second	Third
Durable construction materials	93%	80%	52%
Labour	5%	8%	12%
Shelter materials	3%	11%	29%
Technical assistance	0%	0%	4%
Mats / Blankets	0%	0%	0%
Recovery of belongings	0%	1%	0%

Nepal Earthquake Response

Ramechhap District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 26 May-1 June 2015

[Population: 202,646* Households: 43,910*]
*Based on 2011 Nepal census

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

(Due to 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

(Respondents could report multiple ways)



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

Public Services

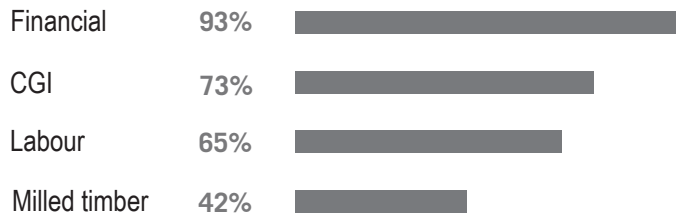
Reported inability to access services

Of all assessed households the following percentage reported they could not access each service:

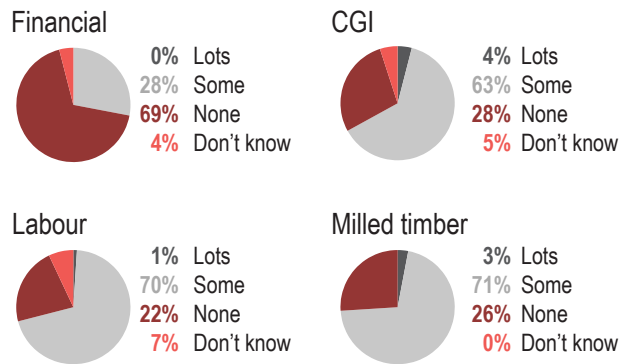
- | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|
| 46% | Health services | 39% | Municipal services | 75% | Education |
|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

(Respondents could report multiple needs)



Access to needed repair / rebuild materials



Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:

- 39%** of households feel only partially protected or completely unprotected against current weather condititons
- 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)

Reported Household Needs

Priority NFI needs

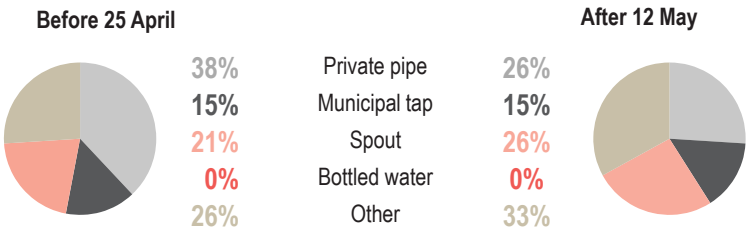
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Sleeping mat	54%	24%	14%
Hygiene items	28%	22%	35%
Kitchen items	12%	14%	13%
Clothing	4%	33%	29%
Gas fuel	1%	0%	3%
Gas cooker	1%	0%	0%
Torches	0%	7%	7%
Jerrycans	0%	0%	0%
Gas fuel	0%	0%	0%
Tarpaulin	0%	0%	0%

WASH

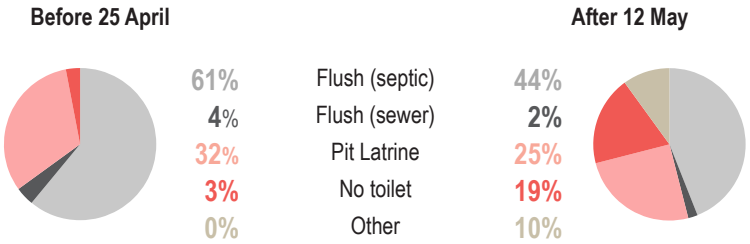
- 15%** of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 19%** of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

Source of drinking water



- 32%** of households reported a decline in water quality
- 19%** of households reported a decrease in water quantity

Type of toilet facility



- | | | |
|------------|--|------------|
| 4% | Households sharing toilet facilities with other households | 12% |
| 2.0 | Average # of households per toilet | 3.9 |

Priority household needs

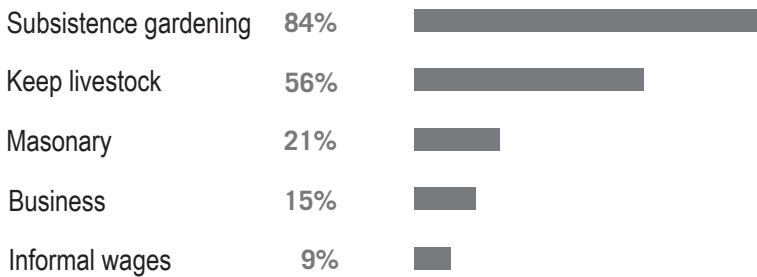
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Shelter / Housing	93%	4%	0%
Food	2%	37%	9%
Drinking water	1%	8%	7%
Building tools	1%	4%	3%
Health	1%	9%	13%
Electricity supply	1%	9%	11%
Education	1%	4%	5%
Employment / Jobs	0%	10%	12%
Hygiene items	0%	0%	6%

Livelihoods

Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes

(Respondents could report multiple livelihoods)



- 73%** 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
- 28%** of households reporting a decrease in income said that their income has since been partially restored

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

Nepal Earthquake Response

Rasuwa District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 29 May-3 June 2015

[Population: 43,300* Households: 9,778*]

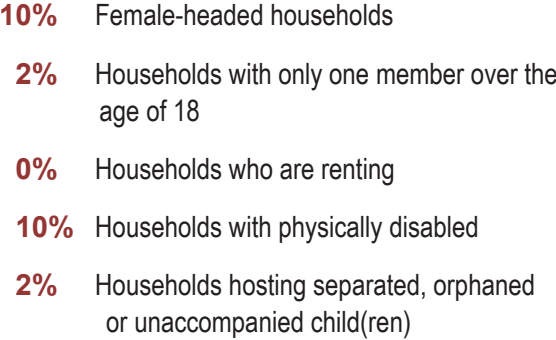
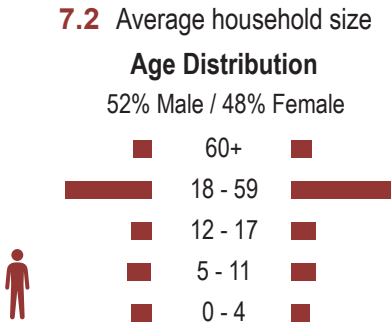
*Based on 2011 Nepal census

Summary

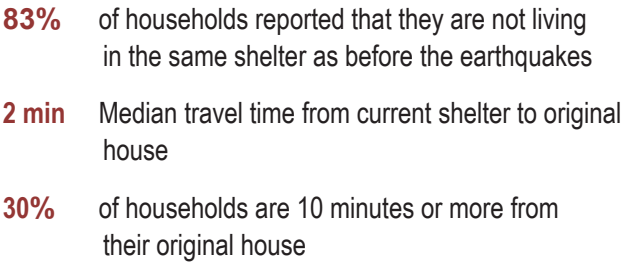
On 25 April 2015, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal with its epicenter in Lamjung District, approximately 81 km northwest of the country capital, Kathmandu. Another earthquake of magnitude 7.3 followed on 12 May 2015 in Dolakha District. REACH, through its partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster,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

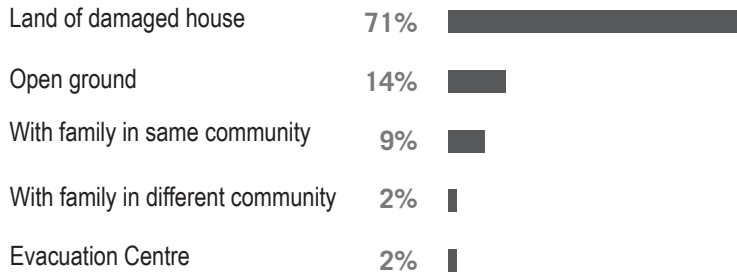


Displacement



Households that are 10 minutes or more from their original house are predominantly living in open ground.

Where displaced households are staying

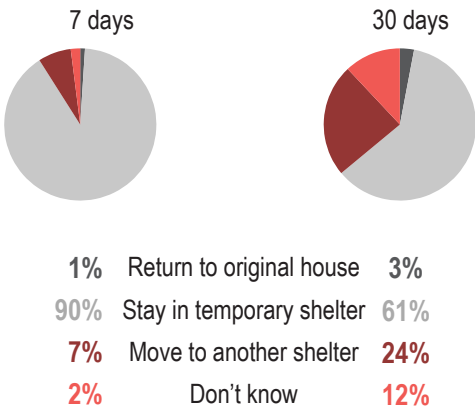


Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)



Intentions of displaced households



Housing Damage

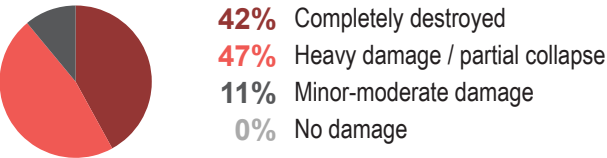
98% of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

Reported damage by housing typology

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone

Roof slate / tile

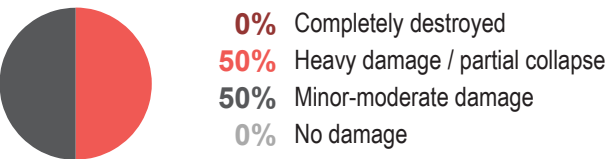
Housing type prevalence 15%



Walls cement-bonded brick/stone

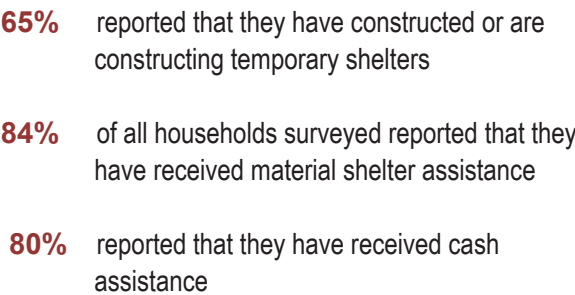
Roof CGI

Housing type prevalence 2%



Temporary Shelter

Of households that sustained housing damage:



Top types of material shelter assistance received

(Respondents could report multiple types)

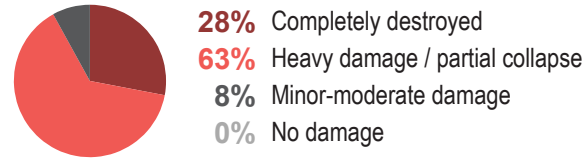


69% of households reported that that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone

Roof corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)

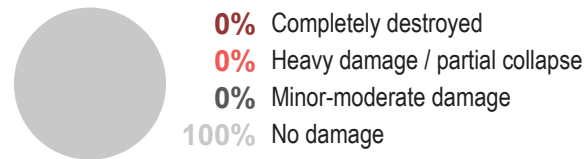
Housing type prevalence 77%



Walls reinforced concrete cement (RCC)

Roof RCC

Housing type prevalence 2%



Reported emergency shelter needs

	First	Second	Third
Durable construction materials	85%	89%	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%

Housing Recovery

Of households reporting housing damage:

- 25%** of households reported that they have started repairing or rebuilding their original house
- 63%** of these **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

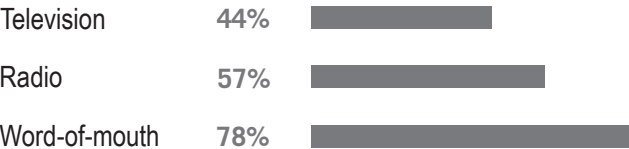
Female-headed household recovery

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

- 25%** of female-headed households 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)



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

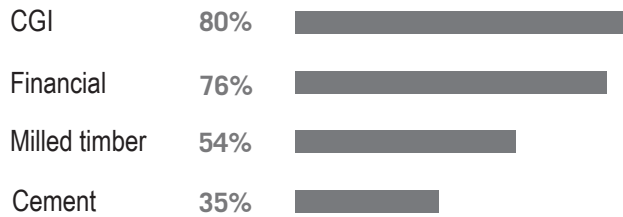
Public Services

Reported inability to access services

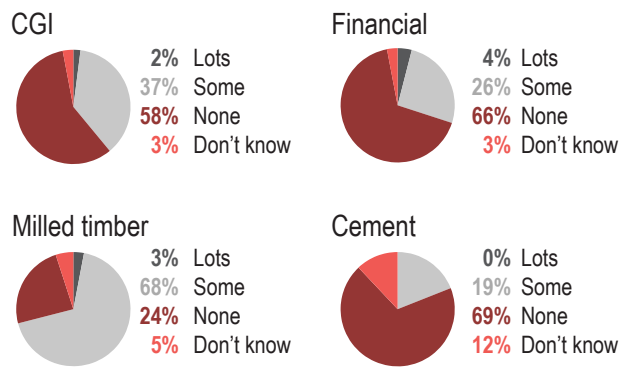
Of all assessed households the following percentage reported they could not access each service:

- 16%** Health services **10%** Municipal services **26%** Education

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



Access to needed repair / rebuild materials



Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:

- 67%** of households feel only partially protected or completely unprotected against current weather conditions
- 55%** of households do not feel protected against upcoming monsoon season
- 49%** of households do not feel protected against upcoming winter conditions
- 23%** of households have experienced damage from past natural hazard(s)

Reported Household Needs

Priority NFI needs

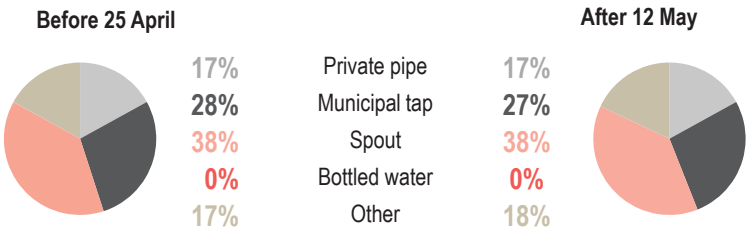
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Hygiene items	21%	7%	4%
Kitchen items	21%	20%	13%
Sleeping mat	17%	35%	14%
Clothing	15%	17%	39%
Torches	10%	8%	8%
Gas fuel	10%	11%	8%
Gas cooker	4%	0%	1%
Jerrycans	2%	2%	5%
Gas fuel	0%	0%	7%
Tarpaulin	0%	0%	0%

WASH

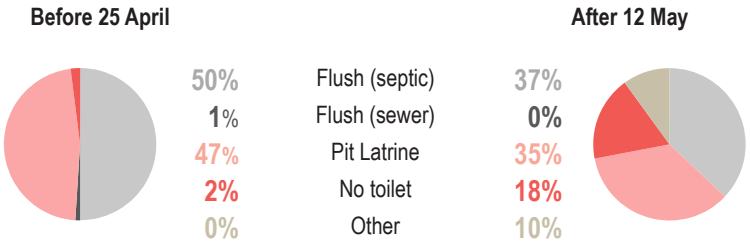
- 13%** of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 46%** of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

Source of drinking water



- 34%** of households reported a decline in water quality
- 28%** of households reported a decrease in water quantity

Type of toilet facility



- 2%** Households sharing toilet facilities with other households **10%**
- 2.0** Average # of households per toilet **4.9**

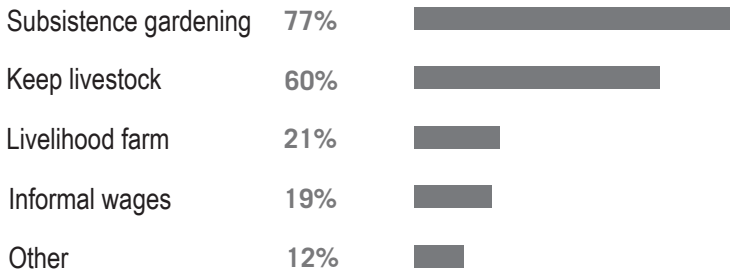
Priority household needs

(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Shelter / Housing	62%	12%	5%
Food	13%	18%	9%
Employment / Jobs	8%	11%	15%
Drinking water	8%	9%	5%
Education	3%	9%	8%
Health	1%	3%	16%
Hygiene items	1%	3%	8%
Building tools	0%	10%	7%
Electricity supply	0%	4%	4%

Livelihoods

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



- 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

[Population: 296,192* Households: 57,581*]

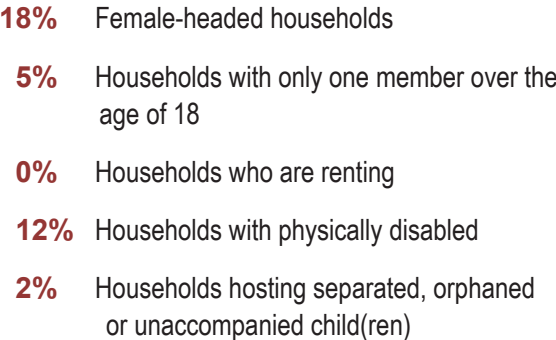
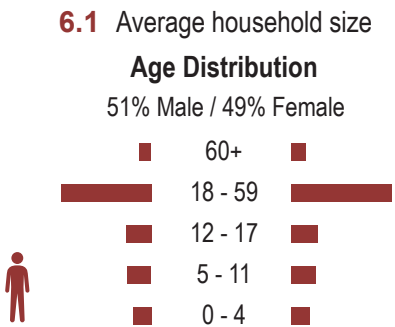
*Based on 2011 Nepal census

Summary

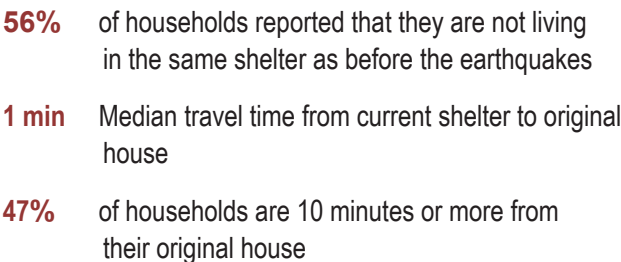
On 25 April 2015, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal with its epicenter in Lamjung District, approximately 81 km northwest of the country capital, Kathmandu. Another earthquake of magnitude 7.3 followed on 12 May 2015 in Dolakha District. REACH, through its partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster,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

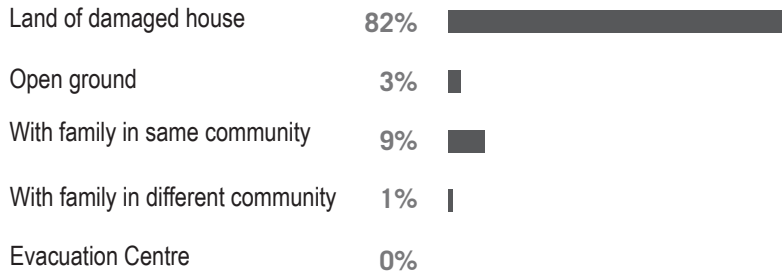


Displacement



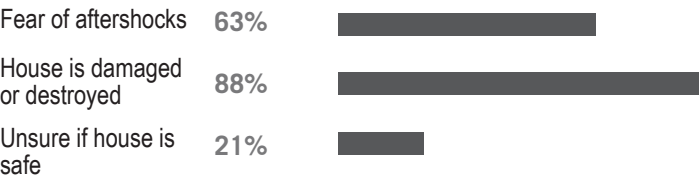
Households that are 10 minutes or more from their original house are predominantly living **with family in a different community**.

Where displaced households are staying

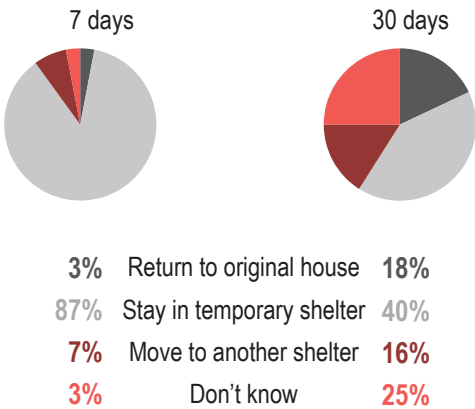


Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)



Intentions of displaced households



Housing Damage

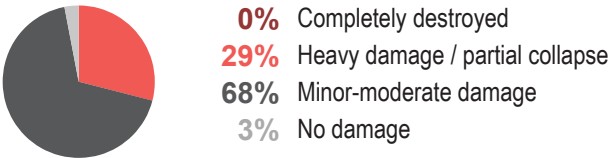
85% of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

Reported damage by housing typology

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone

Roof slate / tile

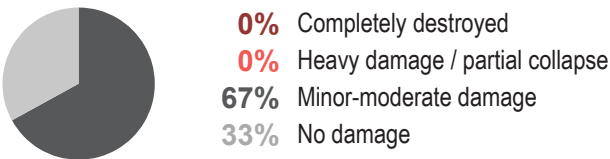
Housing type prevalence 26%



Walls cement-bonded brick/stone

Roof CGI

Housing type prevalence 3%

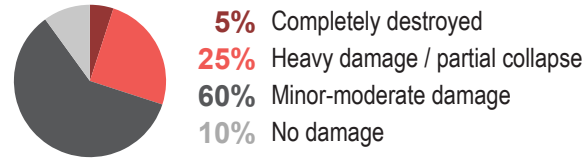


84% of households reported that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone

Roof corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)

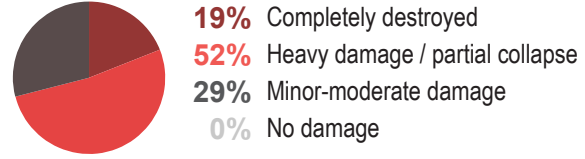
Housing type prevalence 17%



Walls mud-bonded brick/stone **

Roof thatch / straw

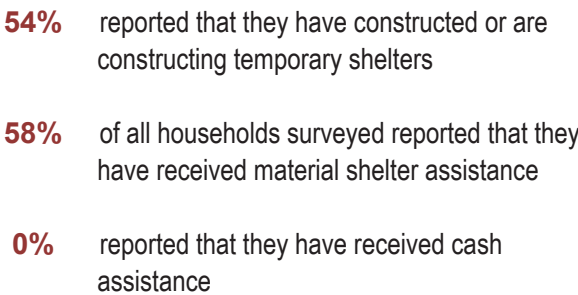
Housing type prevalence 18%



**while 18% of houses in this district were classified as this shelter typology, this is not one of the four standard typologies used by the shelter cluster for national comparisons

Temporary Shelter

Of households that sustained housing damage:



Top types of material shelter assistance received

(Respondents could report multiple types)



Reported emergency shelter needs

	First	Second	Third
Durable construction materials	68%	83%	59%
Technical assistance	21%	8%	17%
Labour	7%	8%	21%
Shelter materials	3%	0%	3%
Recovery of belongings	1%	1%	0%
Mats / Blankets	0%	0%	0%

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

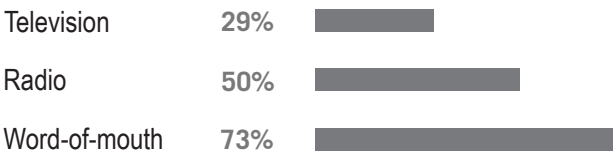
Female-headed household recovery

(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** 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
(Respondents could report multiple ways)



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

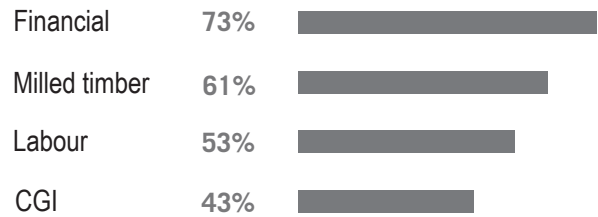
Public Services

Reported inability to access services

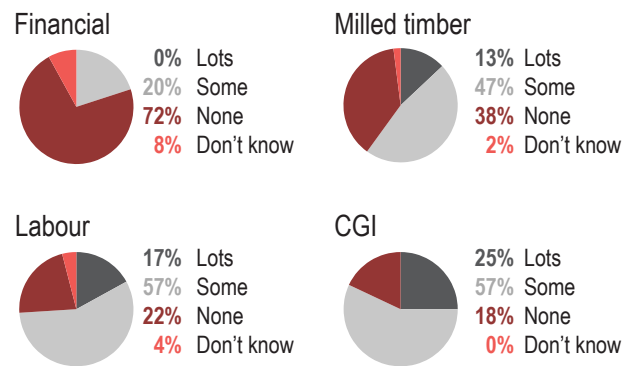
Of all assessed households the following percentage reported they could not access each service:

- 12%** Health services **14%** Municipal services **48%** Education

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



Access to needed repair / rebuild materials



Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:

- 44%** of households feel only partially protected or completely unprotected against current weather conditions
- 70%** of households do not feel protected against upcoming monsoon season
- 41%** of households do not feel protected against upcoming winter conditions
- 9%** of households have experienced damage from past natural hazard(s)

Reported Household Needs

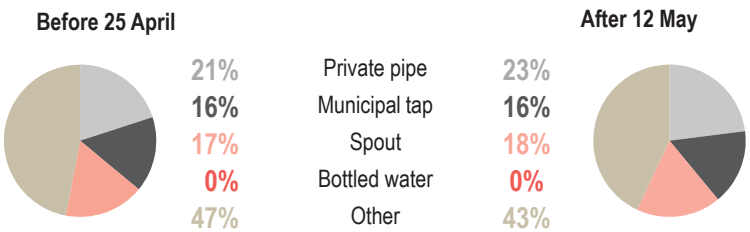
Priority NFI needs
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Sleeping mat	41%	26%	20%
Hygiene items	23%	22%	40%
Torches	21%	4%	3%
Kitchen items	11%	17%	10%
Clothing	4%	15%	17%
Gas fuel	0%	2%	3%
Jerrycans	0%	4%	3%
Gas cooker	0%	0%	0%
Gas fuel	0%	9%	3%
Tarpaulin	0%	0%	0%

WASH

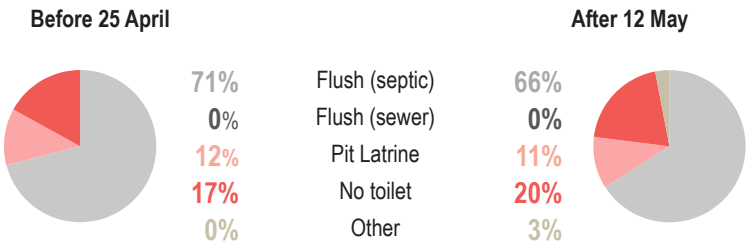
- 3%** of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 12%** of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

Source of drinking water



- 6%** of households reported a decline in water quality
- 7%** of households reported a decrease in water quantity

Type of toilet facility



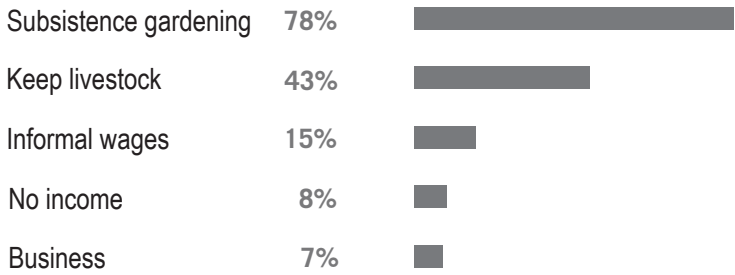
- 5%** Households sharing toilet facilities with other households **7%**
- 2.2** Average # of households per toilet **2.5**

Priority household needs
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	First	Second	Third
Shelter / Housing	76%	9%	1%
Employment / Jobs	7%	17%	14%
Building tools	6%	13%	10%
Health	6%	10%	13%
Drinking water	4%	10%	3%
Food	1%	5%	7%
Electricity supply	0%	16%	22%
Education	0%	2%	5%
Hygiene items	0%	3%	6%

Livelihoods

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



- 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

Nepal Earthquake Response

Sindhupalchok District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 21 May-25 May 2015

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

*Based on 2011 Nepal census

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.

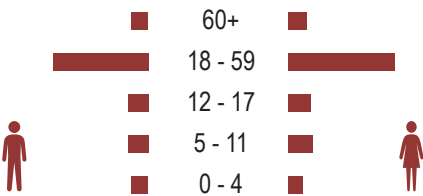


Demographics

6.7 Average household size

Age Distribution

51% Male / 49% Female



12% Female-headed households

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

4% Households who are renting

8% Households with physically disabled

7% Households hosting separated, orphaned or unaccompanied child(ren)

Displacement

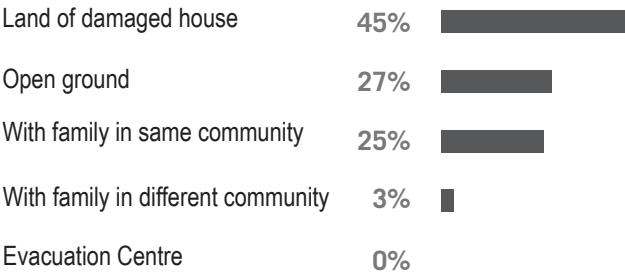
91% of households reported that they are not living in the same shelter as before the earthquakes

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

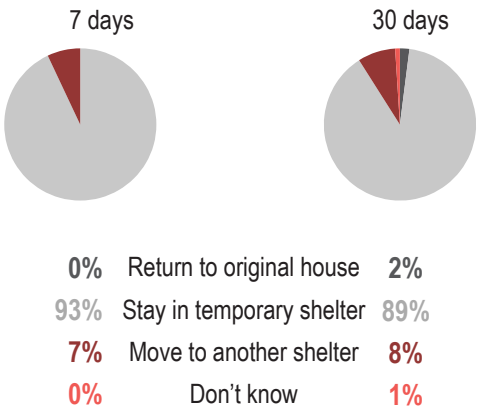


Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)



Intentions of displaced households

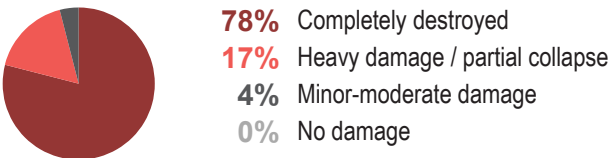


Housing Damage

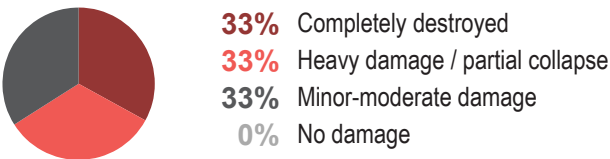
99% of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

Reported damage by housing typology

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone
Roof slate / tile
Housing type prevalence 19%

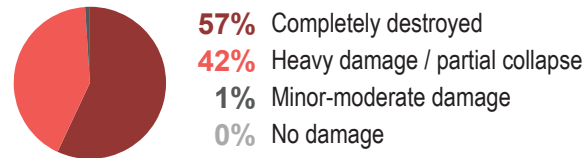


Walls cement-bonded brick/stone
Roof CGI
Housing type prevalence 2%

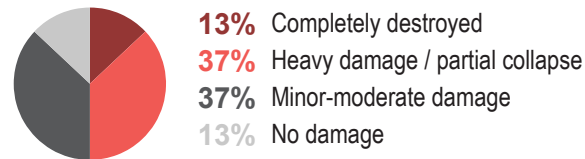


74% of households reported that that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

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



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



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)



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%

Nepal Earthquake Response

Sindhupalchok District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 21 May-25 May 2015

[Population: 287,798* Households: 66,688*]
*Based on 2011 Nepal census

Housing Recovery

Of households reporting housing damage:

- 15%** of households reported that they have started repairing or rebuilding their original house
- 33%** 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)

- 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

(Respondents could report multiple ways)



- 37%** of households reported knowing of someone in the community who was consulted before aid delivery

Public Services

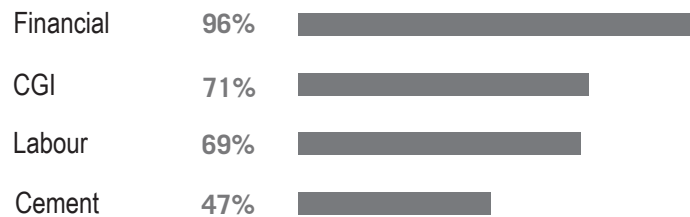
Reported inability to access services

Of all assessed households the following percentage reported they could not access each service:

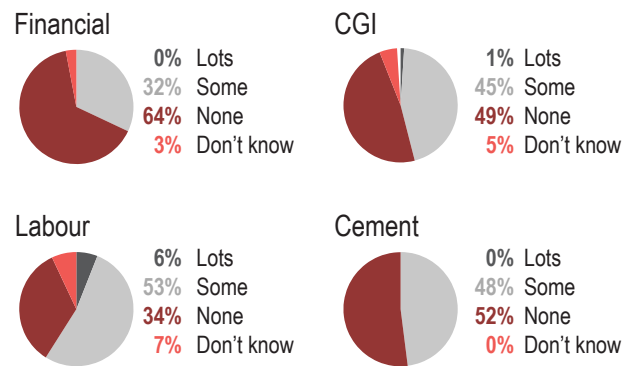
- | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|
| 60% | Health services | 42% | Municipal services | 97% | Education |
|------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

(Respondents could report multiple needs)



Access to needed repair / rebuild materials



Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:

- 62%** of households feel only partially protected or completely unprotected against current weather condititons
- 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)

Reported Household Needs

Priority NFI needs

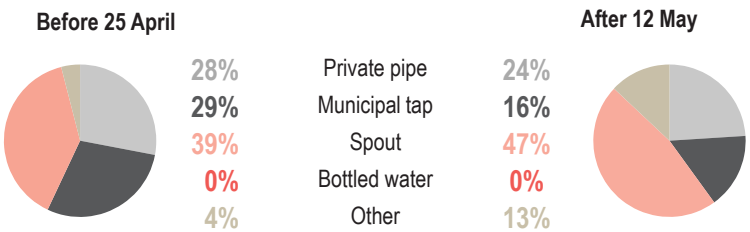
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	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

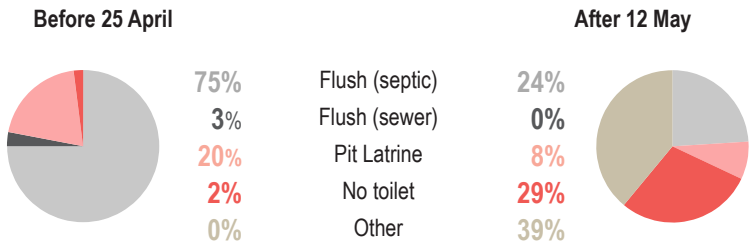
- 23%** of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 49%** of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

Source of drinking water



- 34%** of households reported a decline in water quality
- 26%** of households reported a decrease in water quantity

Type of toilet facility



- | | | |
|------------|--|------------|
| 2% | Households sharing toilet facilities with other households | 22% |
| 5.7 | Average # of households per toilet | 3.5 |

Priority household needs

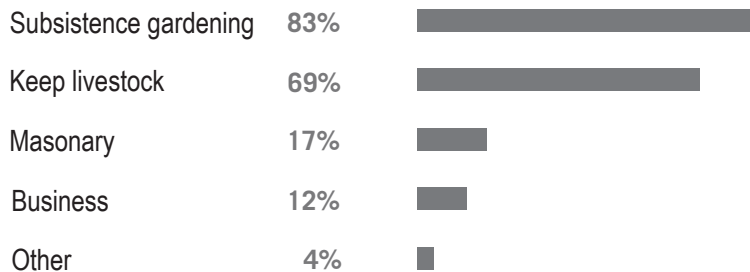
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	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)



- 77%** of households reported a decrease in income immediately after the earthquakes
- 9%** 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

- 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