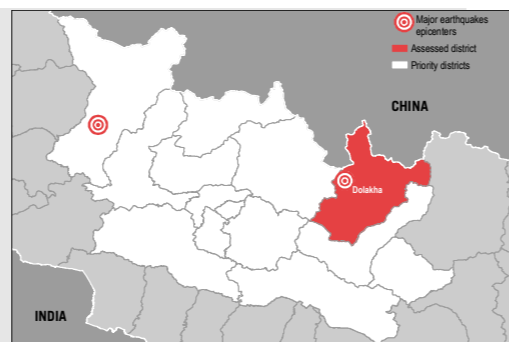


Summary

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.

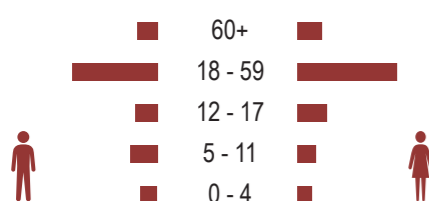


Demographics

5.6 Average household size

Age Distribution

51% Male / 49% Female



17% Female-headed households

5% Households with only one member over the age of 18

1% Households who are renting

6% Households with physically disabled

0% Households hosting separated, orphaned or unaccompanied child(ren)

Displacement

95% of households reported that they are not living in the same shelter as before the earthquakes

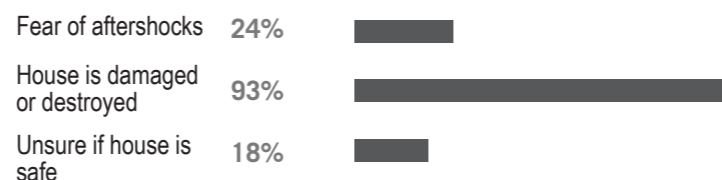
1 min Median travel time from current shelter to original house

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 **in open ground**.

Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)

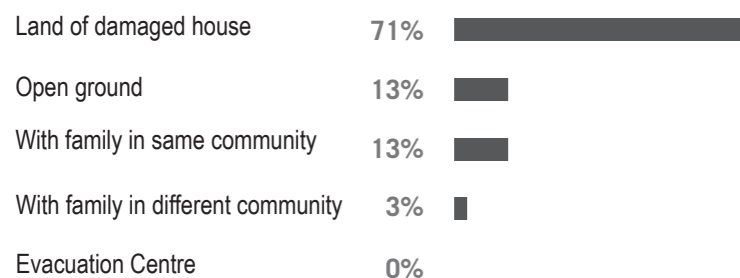


Intentions of displaced households



0%	Return to original house	2%
95%	Stay in temporary shelter	68%
5%	Move to another shelter	27%
0%	Don't know	4%

Where displaced households are staying

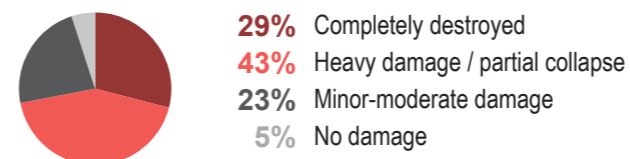


Housing Damage

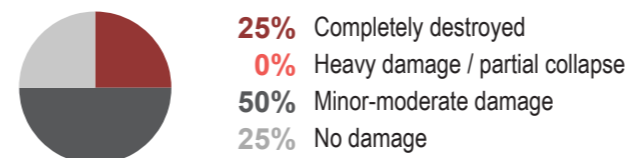
92% of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

Reported damage by housing typology

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

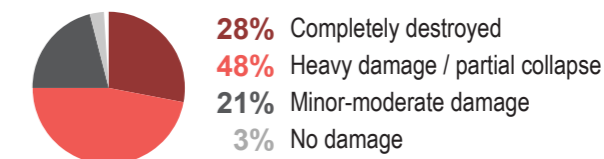


Walls cement-bonded brick/stone
Roof CGI
Housing type prevalence 3%

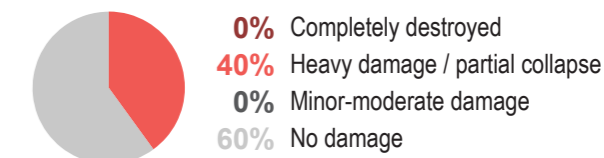


82% of households reported that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

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:

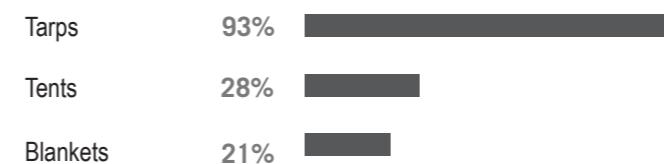
81% reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters

23% of all households surveyed reported that they have received material shelter assistance

69% 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%	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)

Television	23%
Radio	72%
Word-of-mouth	84%

- 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:

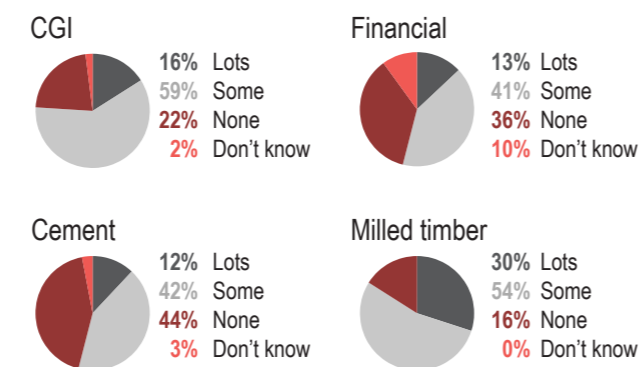
44% Health services	67% Municipal services	60% Education
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Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

(Respondents could report multiple needs)

CGI	73%
Financial	72%
Cement	66%
Milled timber	54%

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

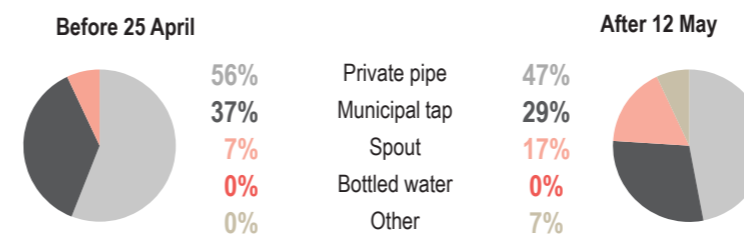
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	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

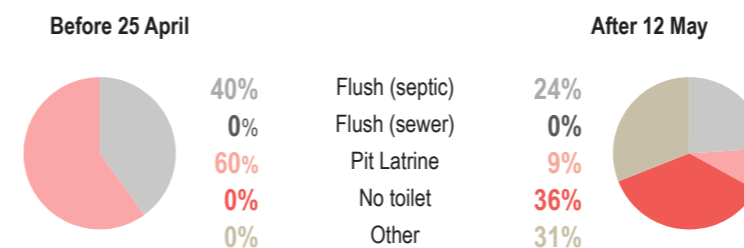
- 25%** of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 62%** of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

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%** Average # of households per toilet

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)

Subsistence gardening	79%
Keep livestock	54%
Livelihood farm	33%
Masonry	23%
Informal wages	21%

- 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