

# Nepal Earthquake Response Sindhuli District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 22-27 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.

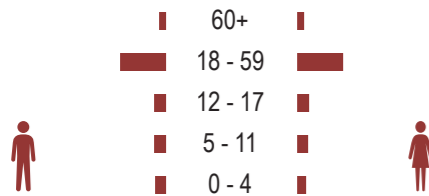


## Demographics

**6.1** Average household size

### Age Distribution

51% Male / 49% Female



**18%** Female-headed households

**6%** Households with only one member over the age of 18

**3%** Households who are renting

**12%** Households with physically disabled

**2%** Households hosting separated, orphaned

## Displacement

**56%** of households reported that they are not living in the same shelter as before the earthquakes

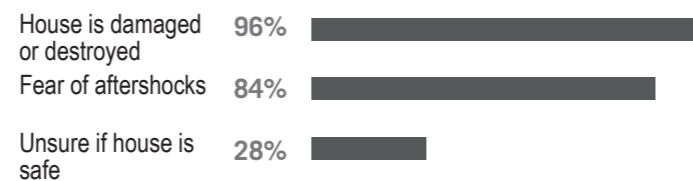
**1 min** Median travel time from current shelter to original house

**3%** of households are 10 minutes or more from their original house

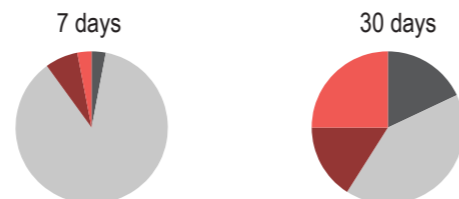
Households that are 10 minutes or more from their original house are predominantly **with family in a different community**.

## Reported reasons for displacement

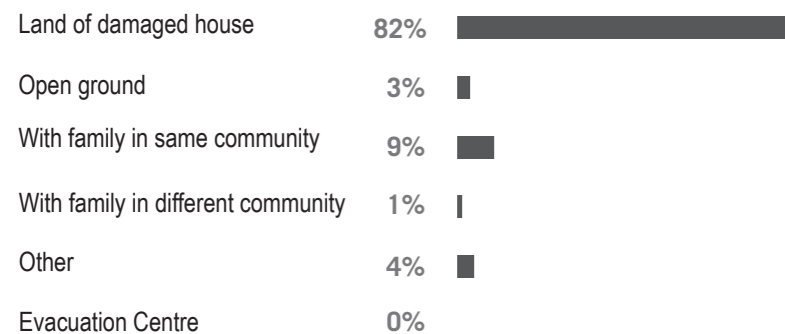
(Respondents could report multiple reasons)



## Intentions of displaced households



## Where displaced households are staying

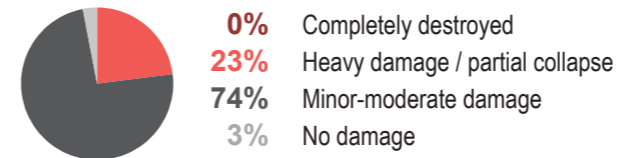


## Housing Damage

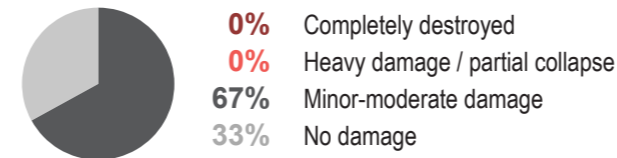
**85%** of households reported housing damage as a result of the earthquakes

### Reported damage by housing typology

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

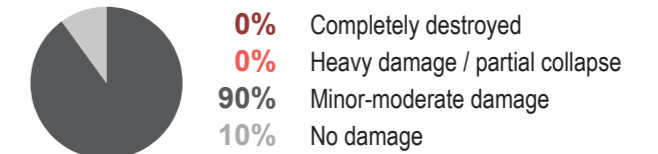


Walls cement-bonded brick/stone  
Roof CGI  
Housing type prevalence 3%

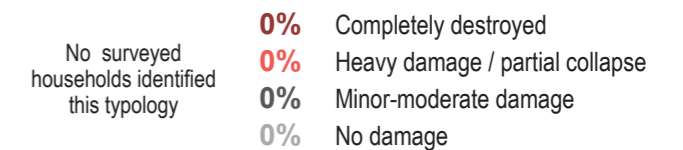


**84%** of households reported that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone  
Roof corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)  
Housing type prevalence 17%



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



## Temporary Shelter

Of households that sustained housing damage:

**54%** reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters

**58%** of all households surveyed reported that they have received material shelter assistance

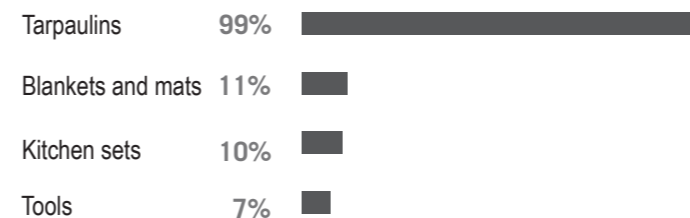
**0%** reported that they have received cash assistance

## Reported emergency shelter needs

	1st need	2nd need	3rd need
Durable construction materials	68%	80%	53%
Shelter materials	3%	0%	3%
Blankets/mats	0%	0%	0%
Tools	0%	3%	8%
Labour	7%	8%	19%
Technical assistance	21%	8%	15%
Other	1%	1%	3%

## Top types of material shelter assistance received

(Respondents could report multiple types)



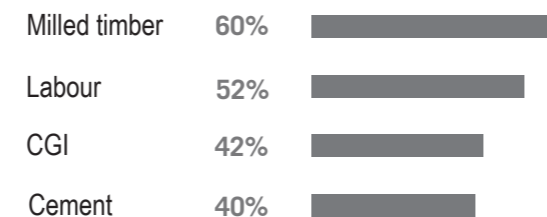
## Housing Recovery

Of households reporting housing damage:

- 14%** of households reported that they have started repairing or rebuilding their original house
- 43%** of these **14** households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild
- 66%** of households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

### Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

(Respondents could report multiple needs)

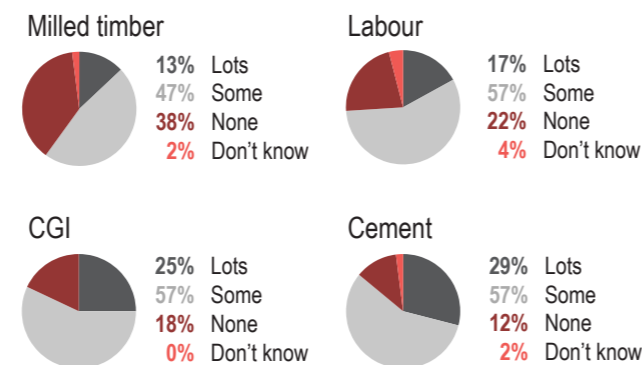


### Female-headed household recovery

(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
- 59%** of households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

### Access to needed repair / rebuild materials



## Reported Household Needs

### Priority NFI needs

(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	1st need	2nd need	3rd need
Blankets/mats	39%	26%	20%
Hygiene items	21%	22%	40%
Torches	20%	4%	3%
Kitchen items	11%	17%	10%
Clothing	4%	15%	17%

### Priority household needs

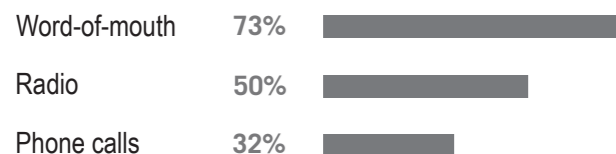
(Respondents' reported top three needs)

	1st need	2nd need	3rd need
Shelter/housing	68%	8%	1%
Employment/jobs	6%	16%	10%
Building tools	5%	12%	8%
Health	5%	9%	9%
Drinking water	4%	10%	3%

## 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 to services and primary reason

Of all assessed households:

- 15%** Health services Physical access constraints
- 25%** Municipal services Physical access constraints
- 64%** Education Facility destroyed in earthquake

## Hazard Protection

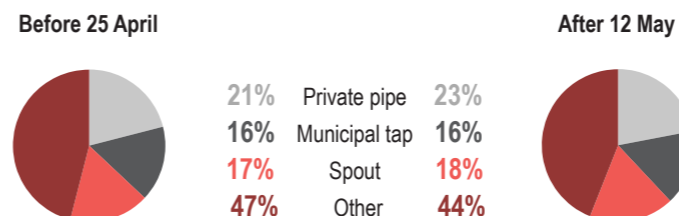
Of all assessed households:

- 69%** 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)

## WASH

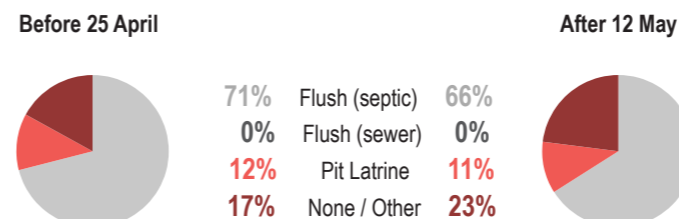
- 3%** of households reported that their pre-earthquake source of drinking water was damaged
- 12%** of households reported that their sanitation system was completely destroyed or heavily damaged

### Source of drinking water



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

### Type of toilet facility

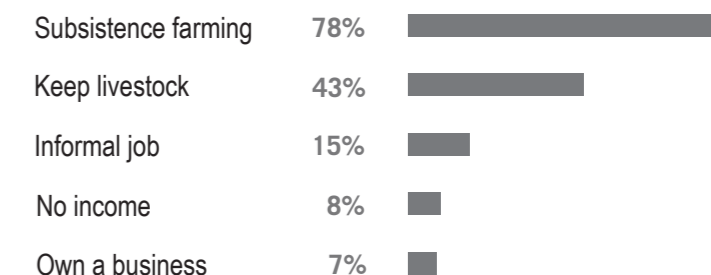


- 5%** Households sharing toilet facilities with other households
- 2.2** Average # of households per toilet
- 7%**
- 2.5**

## 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

- 86%** of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes
- On average, **<1%** of these households' livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes