Nepal Earthquake Response

Bhaktapur District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 17-18 MAY 2015 **[Population: 304,651* Households: 68,636*]**

*Based on 2011 Nepal census

ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Summary

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

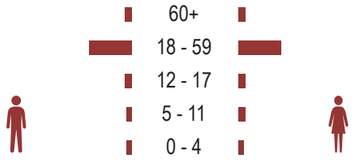
REACH, through its partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster, was deployed to Nepal to facilitate the development of a comprehensive shelter and settlements recovery strategy for the Nepal Shelter Cluster, and establish a baseline for analysis of the recovery process. The data presented in this factsheet is the result of a stratified, random survey of 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

6.0 Average household size

Age Distribution

49% Male / 51% Female



20% Female-headed households

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

16% Households who are renting

9% Households with physically disabled

4% Households hosting separated, orphaned

Displacement

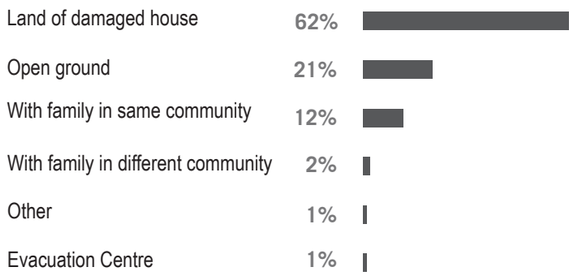
66% of households reported that they are not living in the same shelter as before the earthquakes

1 min Median travel time from current shelter to original house

7% of households are 10 minutes or more from their original house

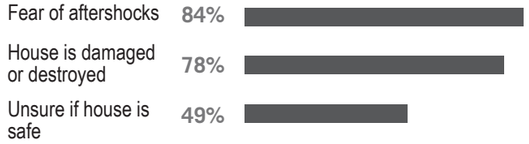
Households that are 10 minutes or more from their original house are predominantly **with family in a different community**.

Where displaced households are staying

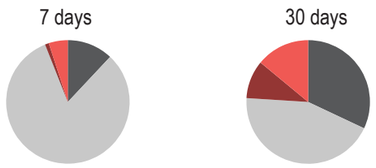


Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)



Intentions of displaced households



7 days		30 days
12%	Return to original house	32%
81%	Stay in temporary shelter	44%
1%	Move to another shelter	10%
5%	Don't know	14%

Housing Damage

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

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

Reported damage by housing typology

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone
Roof slate / tile
Housing type prevalence 14%

0%	Completely destroyed
35%	Heavy damage / partial collapse
65%	Minor-moderate damage
0%	No damage

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone
Roof corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)
Housing type prevalence 30%

8%	Completely destroyed
47%	Heavy damage / partial collapse
44%	Minor-moderate damage
0%	No damage

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

0%	Completely destroyed
25%	Heavy damage / partial collapse
75%	Minor-moderate damage
0%	No damage

Walls reinforced concrete cement (RCC)
Roof RCC
Housing type prevalence 46%

0%	Completely destroyed
7%	Heavy damage / partial collapse
54%	Minor-moderate damage
39%	No damage

Temporary Shelter

Of households that sustained housing damage:

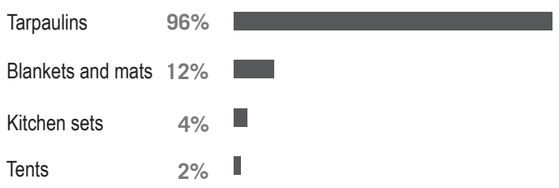
42% reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters

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

	1st need	2nd need	3rd need
Durable construction materials	55%	67%	51%
Shelter materials	18%	15%	25%
Blankets/mats	0%	1%	1%
Tools	3%	1%	1%
Labour	0%	2%	0%
Technical assistance	16%	11%	12%
Other	8%	2%	9%

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
Shelter Cluster: coord1.nepal@sheltercluster.org
REACH Initiative: geneva@reach-initiative.org

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Nepal Earthquake Response

Bhaktapur District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 17-18 MAY 2015 [Population: 304,651* Households: 68,636*]

*Based on 2011 Nepal census

ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Housing Recovery

Of households reporting housing damage:

8% of households reported that they have started repairing or rebuilding their original house

25% of these **8** households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild

62% of households that sustatined 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)

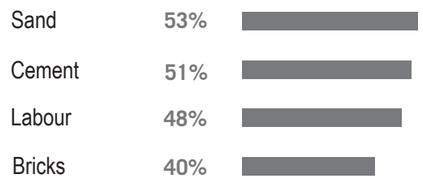
9% of female-headed households reported that they are repairing or rebuilding their original house

0% of these **2** households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild

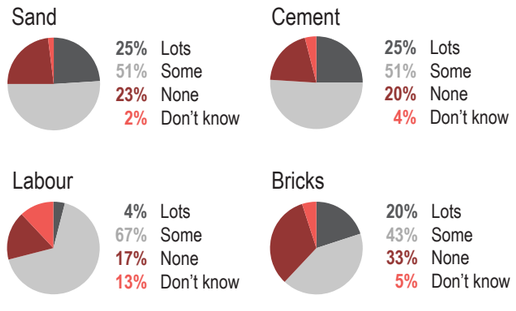
77% of households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

(Respondents could report multiple needs)



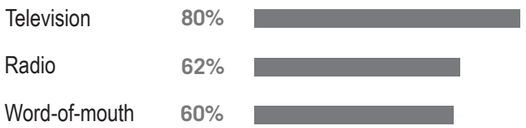
Access to needed repair / rebuild materials



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 to services and primary reason

Of all assessed households:

10% Health services
Facility destroyed in earthquake

17% Municipal services
Lack of documentation

20% Education
Facility destroyed in earthquake

Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:

65% 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)

	1st need	2nd need	3rd need
Blankets/mats	51%	13%	25%
Hygiene items	14%	11%	22%
Torches	13%	7%	9%
Gas/fuel	8%	13%	16%
Kitchen items	6%	26%	9%

Priority household needs

(Respondents' reported top three needs)

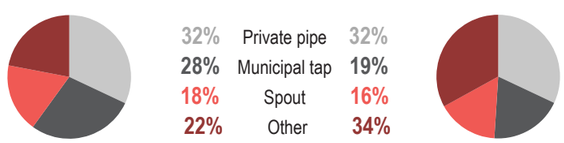
	1st need	2nd need	3rd need
ShelterHousing	50%	10%	5%
Drinking water	23%	13%	5%
EmploymentJobs	8%	12%	12%
Wastewater disposal system	6%	4%	6%
Food	4%	18%	9%

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

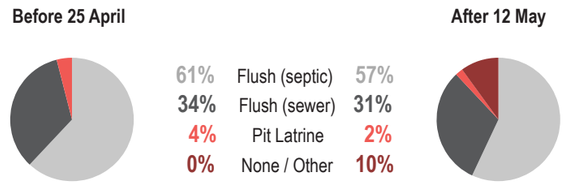
Source of drinking water



23% of households reported a decline in water quality

29% of households reported a decrease in water quantity

Type of toilet facility



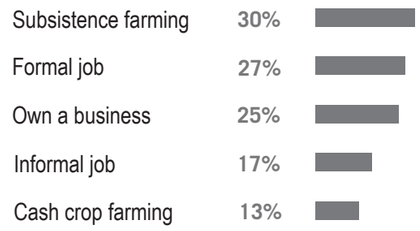
11% Households sharing toilet facilities with other households **25%**

3.2 Average # of households per toilet **3.7**

Livelihoods

Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes

(Respondents could report multiple livelihoods)



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

37% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes

On average, **7%** of these households' livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes

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REACH Initiative: geneva@reach-initiative.org

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Nepal Earthquake Response

Gorkha District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 17-19 MAY 2015 **[Population: 271,061* Households: 66,506*]**

*Based on 2011 Nepal census

ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Summary

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

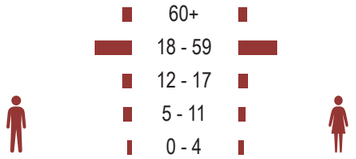
REACH, through its partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster, was deployed to Nepal to facilitate the development of a comprehensive shelter and settlements recovery strategy for the Nepal Shelter Cluster, and establish a baseline for analysis of the recovery process. The data presented in this factsheet is the result of a stratified, random survey of 122 households, including those with damaged and non-damaged shelters. Findings can be generalised at district level with a 95% level of confidence and a 10% margin of error.

Demographics

5.8 Average household size

Age Distribution

50% Male / 50% Female



22% Female-headed households

2% Households with only one member over the age of 18

2% Households who are renting

11% Households with physically disabled

2% Households hosting separated, orphaned

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

1% of households are 10 minutes or more from their original house

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

Where displaced households are staying

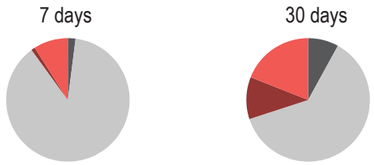
Land of damaged house	68%
Open ground	22%
With family in same community	10%
With family in different community	0%
Other	0%
Evacuation Centre	0%

Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)

House is damaged or destroyed	94%
Fear of aftershocks	77%
Unsure if house is safe	40%

Intentions of displaced households



7 days		30 days
2%	Return to original house	8%
88%	Stay in temporary shelter	62%
1%	Move to another shelter	11%
9%	Don't know	19%

Housing Damage

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

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

Reported damage by housing typology

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

25%	Completely destroyed
38%	Heavy damage / partial collapse
38%	Minor-moderate damage
0%	No damage

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

14%	Completely destroyed
28%	Heavy damage / partial collapse
58%	Minor-moderate damage
0%	No damage

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

0%	Completely destroyed
56%	Heavy damage / partial collapse
44%	Minor-moderate damage
0%	No damage

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

0%	Completely destroyed
23%	Heavy damage / partial collapse
69%	Minor-moderate damage
8%	No damage

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)

Tarpaulins	98%
Blankets and mats	30%
Kitchen sets	23%
Tents	10%

Reported emergency shelter needs

	1st need	2nd need	3rd need
Durable construction materials	83%	68%	47%
Shelter materials	1%	14%	19%
Blankets/mats	0%	0%	0%
Tools	2%	7%	14%
Labour	7%	9%	12%
Technical assistance	6%	3%	7%
Other	1%	0%	1%

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Nepal Earthquake Response

Gorkha District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 17-19 MAY 2015 **[Population: 271,061* Households: 66,506*]**

*Based on 2011 Nepal census

ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Housing Recovery

Of households reporting housing damage:

6% of households reported that they have started repairing or rebuilding their original house

43% of these **7** households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild

80% of households that sustatined 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)

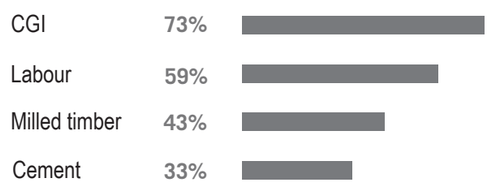
4% of female-headed households reported that they are repairing or rebuilding their original house

0% of these **1** households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild

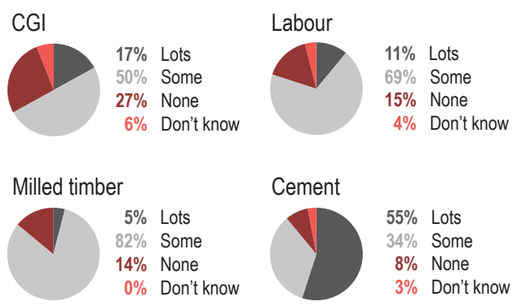
73% of households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

(Respondents could report multiple needs)



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	37%	26%	9%
Hygiene items	20%	16%	17%
Gas/fuel	18%	10%	9%
Torches	17%	15%	17%
Gas cooker	4%	3%	3%

Priority household needs

(Respondents' reported top three needs)

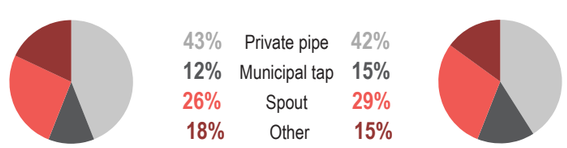
	1st need	2nd need	3rd need
Shelter/housing	78%	9%	7%
Employment/jobs	6%	13%	13%
Electricity supply	5%	12%	13%
Drinking water	3%	7%	2%
Food	3%	25%	12%

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

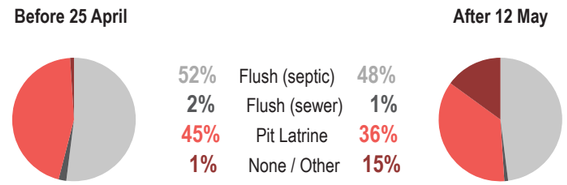
Source of drinking water



31% of households reported a decline in water quality

15% of households reported a decrease in water quantity

Type of toilet facility



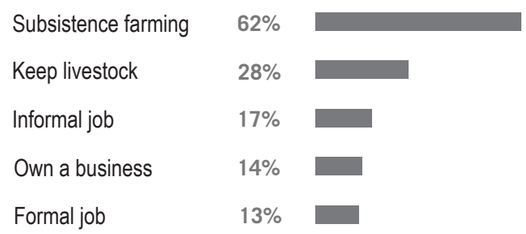
1% Households sharing toilet facilities with other households **17%**

2 Average # of households per toilet **5.3**

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

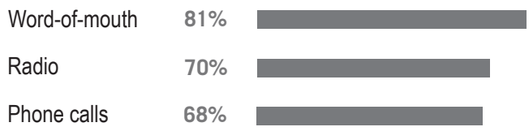
82% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes

On average, **6%** of these households' livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes

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 to services and primary reason

Of all assessed households:

56% Health services
Facility destroyed in earthquake

52% Municipal services
Physical access constraints

82% Education
Facility destroyed in earthquake

Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:

87% 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)

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REACH Initiative: geneva@reach-initiative.org

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Nepal Earthquake Response

Kathmandu District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 16-19 MAY 2015 **[Population: 1,744,240* Households: 436,344*]**

*Based on 2011 Nepal census

ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Summary

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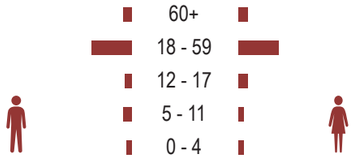
REACH, through its partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster, was deployed to Nepal to facilitate the development of a comprehensive shelter and settlements recovery strategy for the Nepal Shelter Cluster, and establish a baseline for analysis of the recovery process. The data presented in this factsheet 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

5.7 Average household size

Age Distribution

49% Male / 51% Female



20% Female-headed households

0% Households with only one member over the age of 18

17% Households who are renting

9% Households with physically disabled

4% Households hosting separated, orphaned

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

9% 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**.

Where displaced households are staying

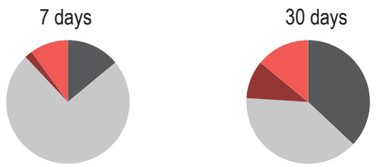
Land of damaged house	60%
Open ground	15%
With family in same community	13%
With family in different community	5%
Other	3%
Evacuation Centre	4%

Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)

Fear of aftershocks	75%
House is damaged or destroyed	74%
Unsure if house is safe	56%

Intentions of displaced households



7 days		30 days
14%	Return to original house	37%
74%	Stay in temporary shelter	39%
2%	Move to another shelter	10%
10%	Don't know	14%

Housing Damage

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

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

Reported damage by housing typology

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

0%	Completely destroyed
71%	Heavy damage / partial collapse
29%	Minor-moderate damage
0%	No damage

Walls cement-bonded brick/stone
Roof CGI
Housing type prevalence 4%

0%	Completely destroyed
43%	Heavy damage / partial collapse
43%	Minor-moderate damage
14%	No damage

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

14%	Completely destroyed
57%	Heavy damage / partial collapse
29%	Minor-moderate damage
0%	No damage

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

1%	Completely destroyed
10%	Heavy damage / partial collapse
56%	Minor-moderate damage
33%	No damage

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)

Tarpaulins	81%
Tents	33%
Kitchen sets	13%
Tools	8%

Reported emergency shelter needs

	1st need	2nd need	3rd need
Durable construction materials	66%	65%	54%
Shelter materials	20%	26%	21%
Blankets/mats	0%	0%	0%
Tools	1%	1%	5%
Labour	0%	1%	7%
Technical assistance	10%	6%	9%
Other	4%	1%	5%

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REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Nepal Earthquake Response

Kathmandu District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 16-19 MAY 2015 **[Population: 1,744,240* Households: 436,344*]**

*Based on 2011 Nepal census

ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Housing Recovery

Of households reporting housing damage:

9% of households reported that they have started repairing or rebuilding their original house

8% of these **12** households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild

72% 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)

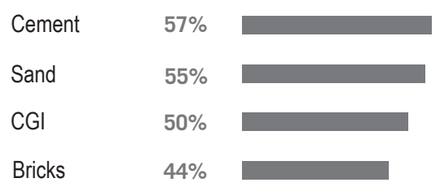
3% of female-headed households reported that they are repairing or rebuilding their original house

0% of these **1** households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild

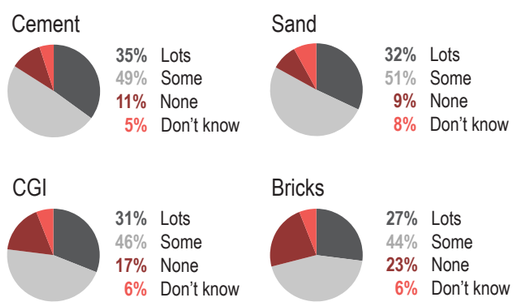
70% of households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

(Respondents could report multiple needs)



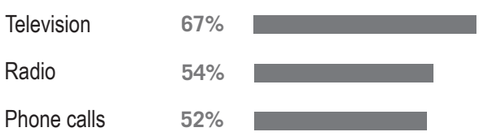
Access to needed repair / rebuild materials



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 to services and primary reason

Of all assessed households:

13% Health services
Facility destroyed in earthquake

26% Municipal services
Lack of documentation

41% Education
Facility destroyed in earthquake

Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:

59% 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)

	1st need	2nd need	3rd need
Blankets/mats	53%	22%	5%
Hygiene items	11%	10%	10%
Torches	10%	14%	18%
Gas/fuel	9%	14%	11%
Kitchen items	9%	19%	3%

Priority household needs

(Respondents' reported top three needs)

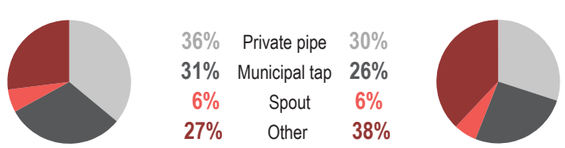
	1st need	2nd need	3rd need
Shelter/housing	60%	9%	6%
Drinking water	8%	11%	2%
Wastewater disposal system	6%	2%	1%
Food	6%	15%	5%
Building tools	6%	16%	8%

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

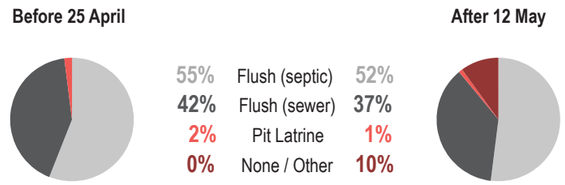
Source of drinking water



26% of households reported a decline in water quality

23% of households reported a decrease in water quantity

Type of toilet facility



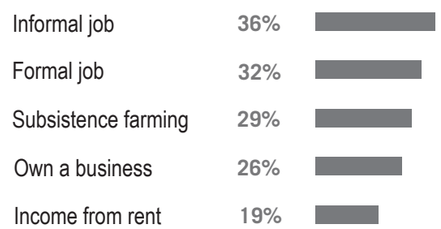
16% Households sharing toilet facilities with other households **34%**

2.7 Average # of households per toilet **4.3**

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

30% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes

On average, **5%** of these households' livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
Shelter Cluster: coord1.nepal@sheltercluster.org
REACH Initiative: geneva@reach-initiative.org

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Nepal Earthquake Response

Lalitpur District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 16-17 MAY 2015 [Population: 468,132* Households: 109,797*]

*Based on 2011 Nepal census

ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Summary

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

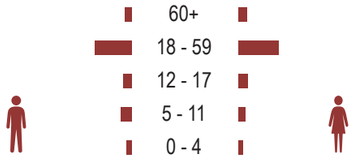
REACH, through its partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster, was deployed to Nepal to facilitate the development of a comprehensive shelter and settlements recovery strategy for the Nepal Shelter Cluster, and establish a baseline for analysis of the recovery process. The data presented in this factsheet is the result of a stratified, random survey of 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

6.6 Average household size

Age Distribution

49% Male / 51% Female



21% Female-headed households

1% Households with only one member over the age of 18

8% Households who are renting

6% Households with physically disabled

6% Households hosting separated, orphaned

Displacement

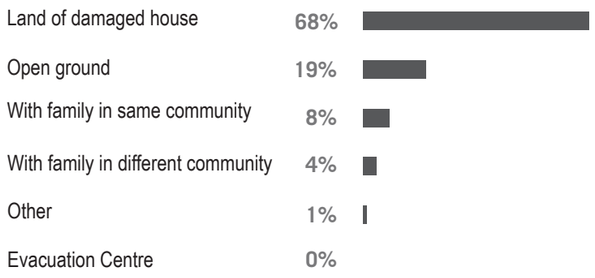
86% of households reported that they are not living in the same shelter as before the earthquakes

1 min Median travel time from current shelter to original house

9% of households are 10 minutes or more from their original house

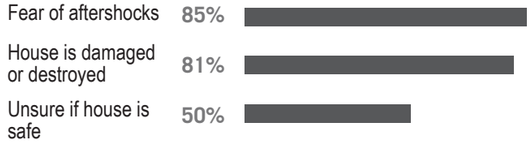
Households that are 10 minutes or more from their original house are predominantly **with family in a different community**.

Where displaced households are staying



Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)



Intentions of displaced households

7 days		30 days
10%	Return to original house	23%
69%	Stay in temporary shelter	43%
6%	Move to another shelter	18%
16%	Don't know	17%

Housing Damage

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

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

Reported damage by housing typology

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

8%	Completely destroyed
33%	Heavy damage / partial collapse
58%	Minor-moderate damage
0%	No damage

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

10%	Completely destroyed
45%	Heavy damage / partial collapse
45%	Minor-moderate damage
0%	No damage

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

0%	Completely destroyed
33%	Heavy damage / partial collapse
67%	Minor-moderate damage
0%	No damage

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

0%	Completely destroyed
4%	Heavy damage / partial collapse
71%	Minor-moderate damage
25%	No damage

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

	1st need	2nd need	3rd need
Durable construction materials	62%	78%	48%
Shelter materials	17%	13%	16%
Blankets/mats	0%	0%	0%
Tools	2%	1%	4%
Labour	13%	5%	21%
Technical assistance	6%	3%	8%
Other	1%	0%	4%

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
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REACH Initiative: geneva@reach-initiative.org

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Nepal Earthquake Response

Lalitpur District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 16-17 MAY 2015 [Population: 468,132* Households: 109,797*]

*Based on 2011 Nepal census

ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Housing Recovery

Of households reporting housing damage:

10% of households reported that they have started repairing or rebuilding their original house

8% of these **12** households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild

69% of households that sustatined 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)

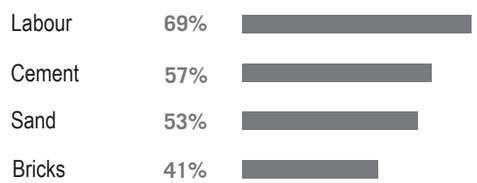
8% of female-headed households reported that they are repairing or rebuilding their original house

50% of these **2** households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild

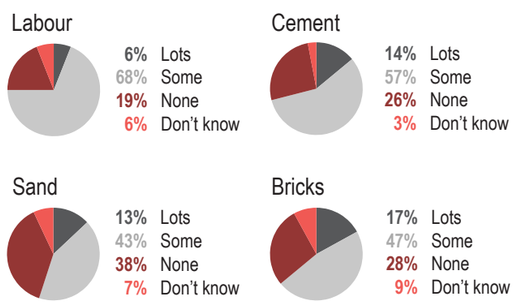
52% of households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

(Respondents could report multiple needs)



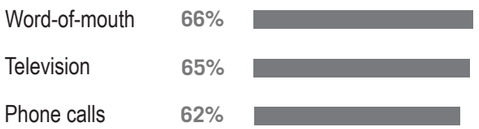
Access to needed repair / rebuild materials



Communication

Top 3 ways of receiving public information

(Respondents could report multiple ways)



52% 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:

21% Health services
Physical access constraints

30% Municipal services
Physical access constraints

42% Education
Facility destroyed in earthquake

Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:

79% 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)

	1st need	2nd need	3rd need
Blankets/mats	34%	24%	17%
Torches	17%	11%	12%
Hygiene items	14%	8%	9%
Gas cooker	12%	1%	0%
Gas/fuel	11%	16%	8%

Priority household needs

(Respondents' reported top three needs)

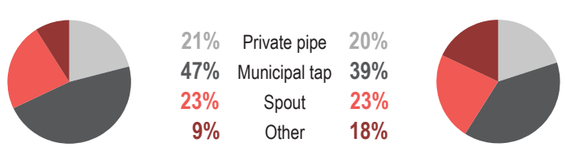
	1st need	2nd need	3rd need
Shelter/housing	59%	15%	5%
Drinking water	16%	7%	8%
Security/policing	6%	9%	2%
Food	5%	24%	5%
Employment/jobs	5%	9%	11%

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

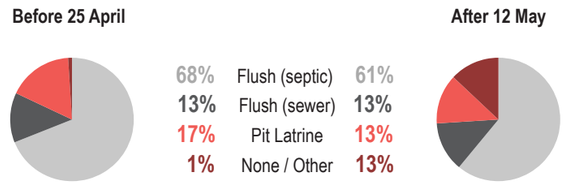
Source of drinking water



36% of households reported a decline in water quality

17% of households reported a decrease in water quantity

Type of toilet facility



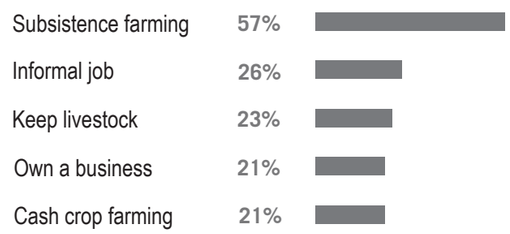
7% Households sharing toilet facilities with other households **23%**

2.3 Average # of households per toilet **4.7**

Livelihoods

Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes

(Respondents could report multiple livelihoods)



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

63% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes

On average, **5%** of these households' livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes

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REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Nepal Earthquake Response

Makwanpur District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 22-29 MAY 2015 **[Population: 420,477* Households: 86,127*]**

*Based on 2011 Nepal census

ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Summary

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

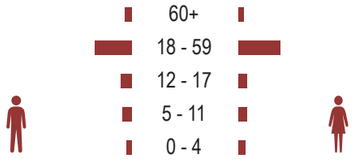
REACH, through its partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster, was deployed to Nepal to facilitate the development of a comprehensive shelter and settlements recovery strategy for the Nepal Shelter Cluster, and establish a baseline for analysis of the recovery process. The data presented in this factsheet is the result of a stratified, random survey of 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

6.5 Average household size

Age Distribution

49% Male / 51% Female



17% Female-headed households

2% Households with only one member over the age of 18

5% Households who are renting

6% Households with physically disabled

1% Households hosting separated, orphaned

Displacement

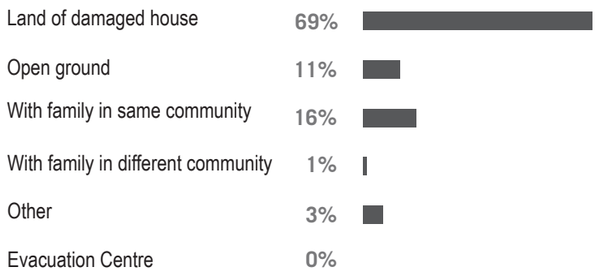
61% of households reported that they are not living in the same shelter as before the earthquakes

1 min Median travel time from current shelter to original house

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

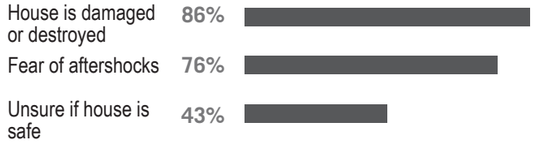
Households that are 10 minutes or more from their original house are predominantly **with family in the same community**.

Where displaced households are staying

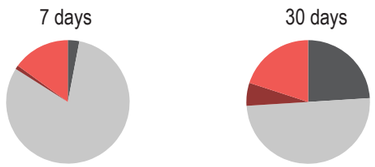


Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)



Intentions of displaced households



7 days		30 days
3%	Return to original house	24%
81%	Stay in temporary shelter	50%
1%	Move to another shelter	5%
15%	Don't know	20%

Housing Damage

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

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

Reported damage by housing typology

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

0%	Completely destroyed
52%	Heavy damage / partial collapse
43%	Minor-moderate damage
4%	No damage

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

2%	Completely destroyed
24%	Heavy damage / partial collapse
70%	Minor-moderate damage
5%	No damage

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

0%	Completely destroyed
0%	Heavy damage / partial collapse
57%	Minor-moderate damage
43%	No damage

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

0%	Completely destroyed
0%	Heavy damage / partial collapse
25%	Minor-moderate damage
75%	No damage

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

	1st need	2nd need	3rd need
Durable construction materials	78%	87%	74%
Shelter materials	5%	6%	13%
Blankets/mats	0%	0%	0%
Tools	2%	1%	2%
Labour	2%	1%	2%
Technical assistance	9%	4%	8%
Other	3%	0%	1%

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Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Housing Recovery

Of households reporting housing damage:

11% of households reported that they have started repairing or rebuilding their original house

8% of these **12** households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild

70% of households that sustatined 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)

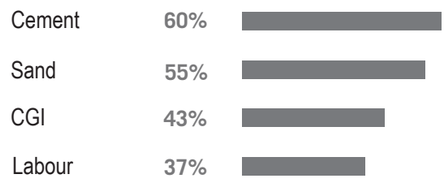
11% of female-headed households reported that they are repairing or rebuilding their original house

50% of these **2** households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild

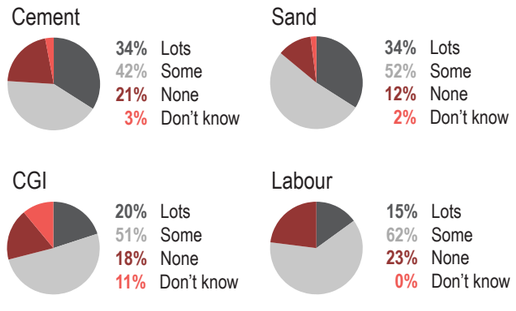
63% of households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

(Respondents could report multiple needs)



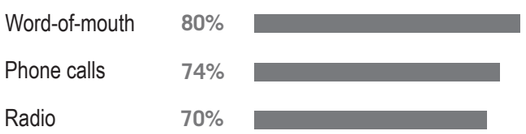
Access to needed repair / rebuild materials



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 to services and primary reason

Of all assessed households:

8% Health services
Facility destroyed in earthquake

2% Municipal services
Physical access constraints

48% Education
Facility destroyed in earthquake

Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:

65% 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)

	1st need	2nd need	3rd need
Blankets/mats	44%	20%	8%
Gas/fuel	17%	4%	8%
Hygiene items	14%	11%	24%
Kitchen items	10%	24%	11%
Jerrycans	6%	23%	21%

Priority household needs

(Respondents' reported top three needs)

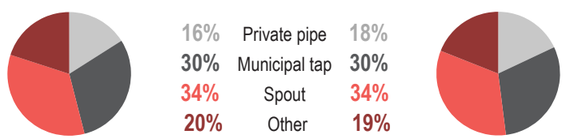
	1st need	2nd need	3rd need
Shelter/housing	64%	3%	0%
Employment/jobs	9%	19%	12%
Drinking water	7%	10%	1%
Security/policing	4%	1%	2%
Roads	4%	15%	7%

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

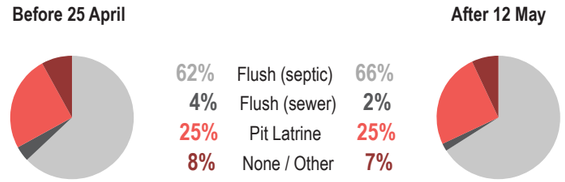
Source of drinking water



33% of households reported a decline in water quality

7% of households reported a decrease in water quantity

Type of toilet facility



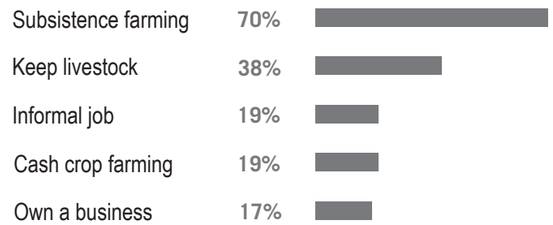
7% Households sharing toilet facilities with other households **18%**

2.4 Average # of households per toilet **2.7**

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

85% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes

On average, **2%** of these households' livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
Shelter Cluster: coord1.nepal@sheltercluster.org
REACH Initiative: geneva@reach-initiative.org

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Nepal Earthquake Response

Nuwakot District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 21-26 MAY 2015 **[Population: 277,471* Households: 59,215*]**

*Based on 2011 Nepal census

ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Summary

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

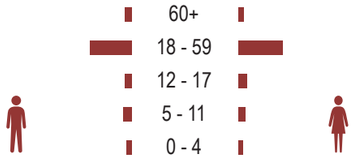
REACH, through its partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster, was deployed to Nepal to facilitate the development of a comprehensive shelter and settlements recovery strategy for the Nepal Shelter Cluster, and establish a baseline for analysis of the recovery process. The data presented in this factsheet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

Demographics

7.3 Average household size

Age Distribution

49% Male / 51% Female



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

Displacement

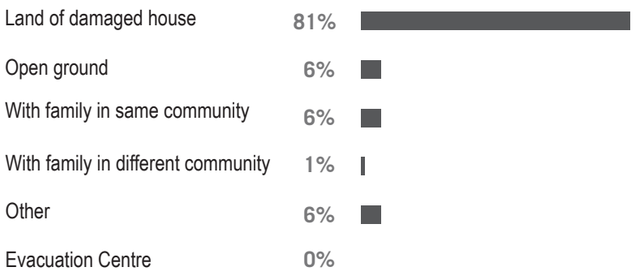
89% of households reported that they are not living in the same shelter as before the earthquakes

1 min Median travel time from current shelter to original house

5% of households are 10 minutes or more from their original house

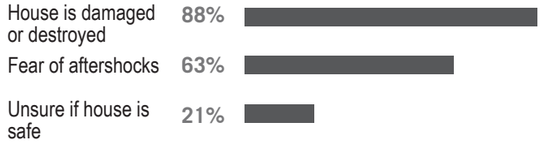
Households that are 10 minutes or more from their original house are predominantly **with family in a different community**.

Where displaced households are staying



Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)



Intentions of displaced households

7 days		30 days
0%	Return to original house	2%
99%	Stay in temporary shelter	71%
1%	Move to another shelter	16%
0%	Don't know	11%

Housing Damage

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

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

Reported damage by housing typology

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone
Roof slate / tile
Housing type prevalence 35%

5% Completely destroyed
45% Heavy damage / partial collapse
50% Minor-moderate damage
0% No damage

Walls mud-bonded brick/stone
Roof corrugated galvanised iron (CGI)
Housing type prevalence 45%

17% Completely destroyed
44% Heavy damage / partial collapse
39% Minor-moderate damage
0% No damage

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

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

Walls reinforced concrete cement (RCC)
Roof RCC
Housing type prevalence 9%

0% Completely destroyed
27% Heavy damage / partial collapse
55% Minor-moderate damage
18% No damage

Temporary Shelter

Of households that sustained housing damage:

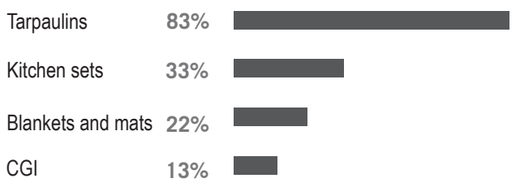
62% reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters

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

	1st need	2nd need	3rd need
Durable construction materials	61%	63%	48%
Shelter materials	3%	13%	27%
Blankets/mats	0%	0%	0%
Tools	1%	2%	8%
Labour	2%	2%	7%
Technical assistance	19%	16%	7%
Other	14%	4%	4%

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Nepal Earthquake Response

Nuwakot District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 21-26 MAY 2015 **[Population: 277,471* Households: 59,215*]**

*Based on 2011 Nepal census

ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Housing Recovery

Of households reporting housing damage:

8% of households reported that they have started repairing or rebuilding their original house

22% of these **9** households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild

87% of households that sustatined 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)

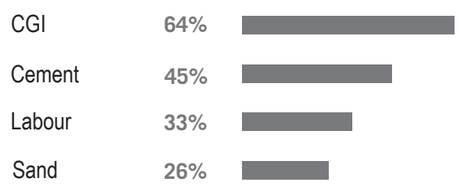
17% of female-headed households reported that they are repairing or rebuilding their original house

33% of these **3** households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild

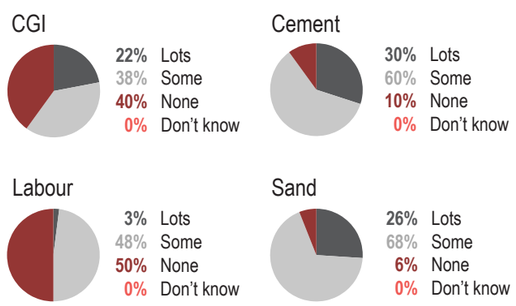
94% of households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

(Respondents could report multiple needs)



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	65%	16%	6%
Kitchen items	11%	48%	23%
Hygiene items	9%	20%	39%
Torches	6%	3%	8%
Clothing	5%	9%	10%

Priority household needs

(Respondents' reported top three needs)

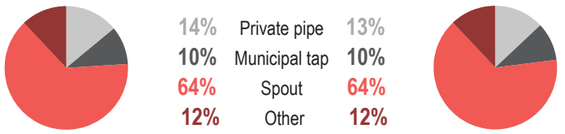
	1st need	2nd need	3rd need
Shelter/housing	87%	3%	0%
Security/policing	5%	0%	0%
Drinking water	4%	16%	5%
Food	2%	19%	23%
Employment/jobs	2%	12%	9%

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

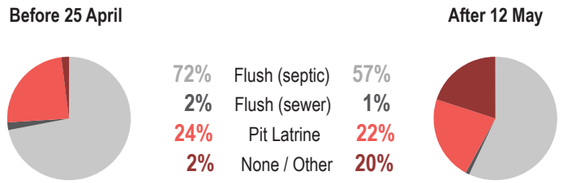
Source of drinking water



26% of households reported a decline in water quality

17% of households reported a decrease in water quantity

Type of toilet facility

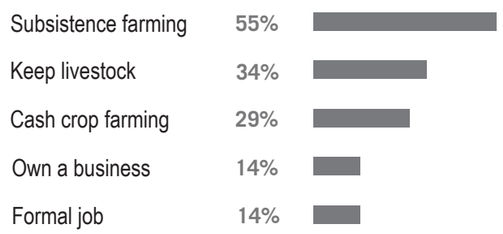


3%	Households sharing toilet facilities with other households	**6%**
1.5	Average # of households per toilet	**2.4**

Livelihoods

Top 5 reported livelihoods prior to earthquakes

(Respondents could report multiple livelihoods)



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

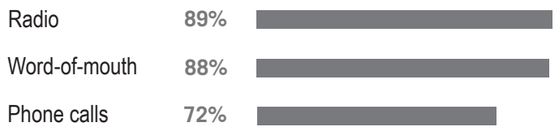
86% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes

On average, **4%** of these households' livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes

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 to services and primary reason

Of all assessed households:

55% Health services
Physical access constraints

60% Municipal services
Physical access constraints

94% Education
Facility destroyed in earthquake

Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:

66% 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)

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
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REACH Initiative: geneva@reach-initiative.org

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Nepal Earthquake Response

Sindhuli District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 22-27 MAY 2015 **[Population: 296,192* Households: 57,581*]**

*Based on 2011 Nepal census

ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Summary

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

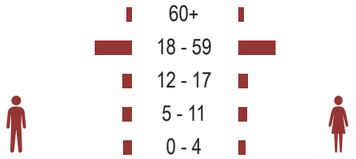
REACH, through its partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster, was deployed to Nepal to facilitate the development of a comprehensive shelter and settlements recovery strategy for the Nepal Shelter Cluster, and establish a baseline for analysis of the recovery process. The data presented in this factsheet is the result of a stratified, random survey of 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**.

Where displaced households are staying

Land of damaged house	82%
Open ground	3%
With family in same community	9%
With family in different community	1%
Other	4%
Evacuation Centre	0%

Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)

House is damaged or destroyed	96%
Fear of aftershocks	84%
Unsure if house is safe	28%

Intentions of displaced households

7 days		30 days
3%	Return to original house	18%
87%	Stay in temporary shelter	40%
7%	Move to another shelter	16%
3%	Don't know	25%

Housing Damage

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

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

Reported damage by housing typology

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

0%	Completely destroyed
23%	Heavy damage / partial collapse
74%	Minor-moderate damage
3%	No damage

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

0%	Completely destroyed
0%	Heavy damage / partial collapse
67%	Minor-moderate damage
33%	No damage

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

0%	Completely destroyed
0%	Heavy damage / partial collapse
90%	Minor-moderate damage
10%	No damage

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

No surveyed households identified this typology

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

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

Top types of material shelter assistance received

(Respondents could report multiple types)

Tarpaulins	99%
Blankets and mats	11%
Kitchen sets	10%
Tools	7%

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%

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Nepal Earthquake Response

Sindhuli District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 22-27 MAY 2015 **[Population: 296,192* Households: 57,581*]**

*Based on 2011 Nepal census

ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

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 sustatined 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)

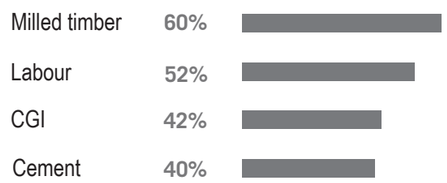
5% of female-headed households reported that they are repairing or rebuilding their original house

0% of these **1** households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild

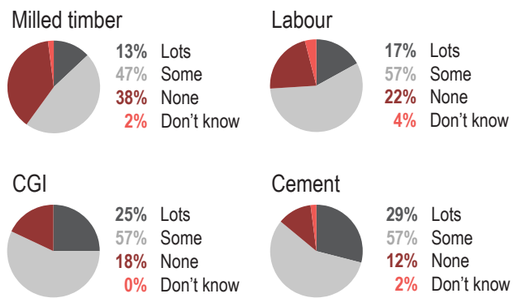
59% of households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

(Respondents could report multiple needs)



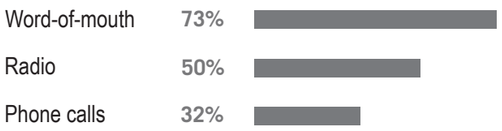
Access to needed repair / rebuild materials



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 condititons

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)

	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)

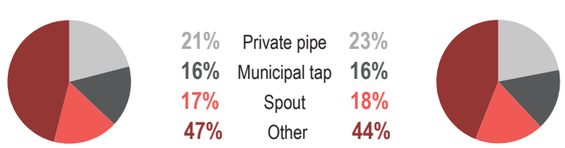
	1st need	2nd need	3rd need
Shelter/housing	68%	8%	1%
Employment/jobs	6%	16%	10%
Building tools	5%	12%	8%
Health	5%	9%	9%
Drinking water	4%	10%	3%

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

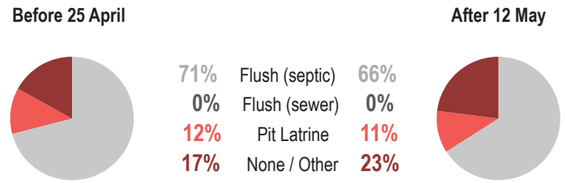
Source of drinking water



6% of households reported a decline in water quality

7% of households reported a decrease in water quantity

Type of toilet facility



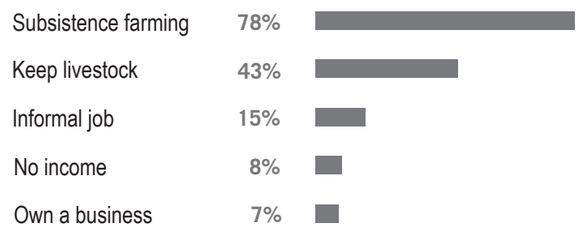
5% Households sharing toilet facilities with other households **7%**

2.2 Average # of households per toilet **2.5**

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

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REACH Initiative: geneva@reach-initiative.org

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Nepal Earthquake Response

Sindhupalchok District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 21-25 MAY 2015 **[Population: 287,798* Households: 66,688*]**

*Based on 2011 Nepal census

ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Summary

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

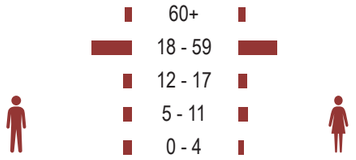
REACH, through its partnership with the Global Shelter Cluster, was deployed to Nepal to facilitate the development of a comprehensive shelter and settlements recovery strategy for the Nepal Shelter Cluster, and establish a baseline for analysis of the recovery process. The data presented in this factsheet is the result of a stratified, random survey of 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

6.7 Average household size

Age Distribution

51% Male / 49% Female



12% Female-headed households

1% Households with only one member over the age of 18

3% Households who are not homeowners

8% Households with physically disabled

8% Households hosting separated, orphaned

Displacement

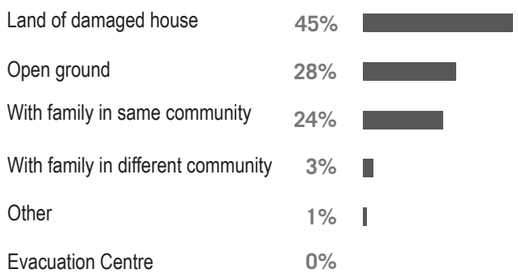
91% of households reported that they are not living in the same shelter as before the earthquakes

2 min Median travel time from current shelter to original house

8% of households are 10 minutes or more from their original house

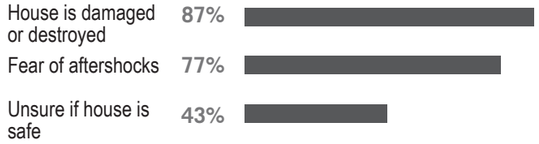
Households that are 10 minutes or more from their original house are predominantly **with family in the same community**.

Where displaced households are staying



Reported reasons for displacement

(Respondents could report multiple reasons)



Intentions of displaced households

7 days		30 days
0%	Return to original house	2%
93%	Stay in temporary shelter	89%
7%	Move to another shelter	8%
0%	Don't know	1%

Housing Damage

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

73% of households reported that that they feel unsafe in the shelter they are currently living in

Reported damage by housing typology

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

61% Completely destroyed
35% Heavy damage / partial collapse
4% Minor-moderate damage
0% No damage

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

49% Completely destroyed
45% Heavy damage / partial collapse
5% Minor-moderate damage
0% No damage

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

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

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

13% Completely destroyed
25% Heavy damage / partial collapse
50% Minor-moderate damage
13% No damage

Temporary Shelter

Of households that sustained housing damage:

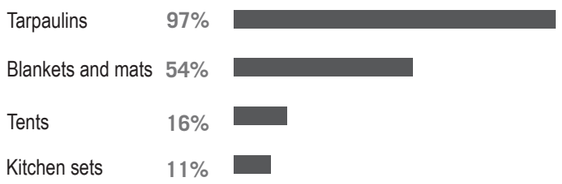
74% reported that they have constructed or are constructing temporary shelters

73% 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

	1st need	2nd need	3rd need
Durable construction materials	71%	56%	45%
Shelter materials	3%	12%	19%
Blankets/mats	0%	0%	0%
Tools	1%	5%	8%
Labour	3%	9%	6%
Technical assistance	8%	3%	7%
Other	15%	14%	15%

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
Shelter Cluster: coord1.nepal@sheltercluster.org
REACH Initiative: geneva@reach-initiative.org

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Nepal Earthquake Response

Sindhupalchok District - Factsheet

SHELTER RECOVERY ASSESSMENT, 21-25 MAY 2015 [Population: 287,798* Households: 66,688*]

*Based on 2011 Nepal census

ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

Housing Recovery

Of households reporting housing damage:

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

67% of these **18** households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild

95% of households that sustatined 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)

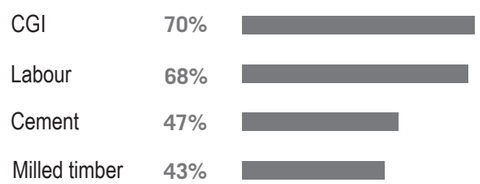
8% of female-headed households reported that they are repairing or rebuilding their original house

0% of these **1** households reported that they have received support to repair or rebuild

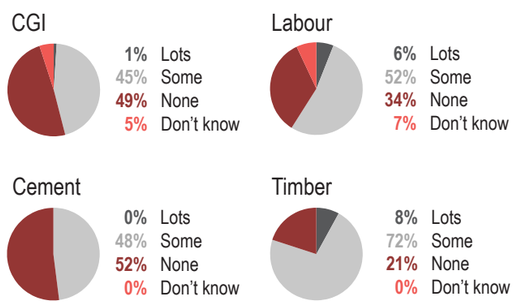
92% of households that sustained housing damage reported that they need support to remove debris

Top 4 reported repair / rebuild needs

(Respondents could report multiple needs)



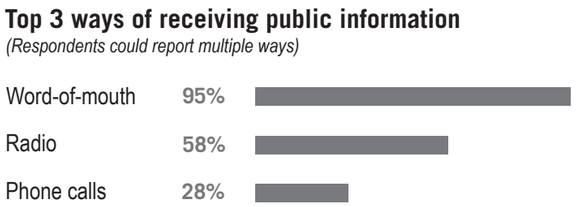
Access to needed repair / rebuild materials



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 to services and primary reason

Of all assessed households:

65% Health services
Facility destroyed in earthquake

58% Municipal services
Facility destroyed in earthquake

98% Education
Facility destroyed in earthquake

Hazard Protection

Of all assessed households:

94% 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

23% of households have experienced damage from past natural hazard(s)

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)

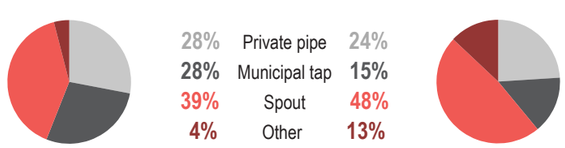
	1st need	2nd need	3rd need
Shelter/housing	88%	3%	1%
Security/policing	3%	3%	2%
Cash	3%	7%	16%
Drinking water	2%	13%	3%
Food	2%	44%	12%

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

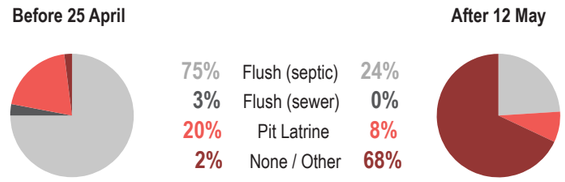
Source of drinking water



33% of households reported a decline in water quality

25% of households reported a decrease in water quantity

Type of toilet facility

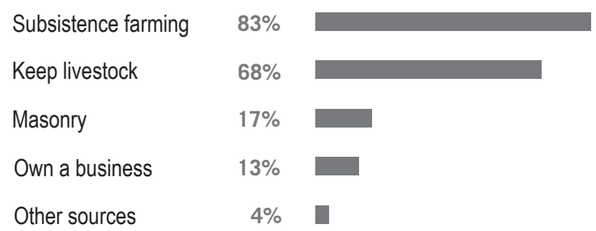


3%	Households sharing toilet facilities with other households	23%
5.7	Average # of households per toilet	3.5

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

77% of households kept livestock prior to the earthquakes

On average, **21%** of these households' livestock died or were lost as a result of the earthquakes

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