



Aid and Recovery in Post-Earthquake Nepal

Independent Impacts and Recovery Monitoring Phase 1
Quantitative Survey: June 2015



The Asia Foundation



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Independent Impacts and Recovery Monitoring Phase 1: **Quantitative Survey**

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PREFACE

Responding effectively to disasters requires knowledge of the needs of the affected, how they evolve over time, and the effectiveness of aid in addressing these. The international aid apparatus is a well-oiled disaster response machine. Within days, emergency relief can be deployed, pulling bodies from rubble and providing basic sustenance and shelter to those who have lost their homes. A now-standardized tool, the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, provides information on what immediate needs are and estimates the financial costs of replacing infrastructure and repairing economic damage as well as impacts on different sectors such as health and education. This helps determine the overall level of official development assistance and government money needed to repair damage, compensate for losses, and determines where and on what such money should go. This usually becomes the basis for a joint early recovery and development plan, which guides the response over the short, medium, and long term.

Such damage assessments are valuable but their focus on quantifying impacts and costs means key information needed for disaster responses to be effective and accountable is missed. Issues such as local social relations are important, for recovery

requires communities to work together to overcome their challenges. Politics and leadership, at the local and higher levels, will help determine the extent to which aid is employed effectively; and the way aid is delivered may, in turn, shape political preferences and competition. Understanding how local structures and norms change over time requires in-depth research in affected communities.

Further, ‘one shot’ assessments, conducted shortly after the disaster, are unable to capture how social, economic, and political impacts—and associated needs—change over time. The evolution of such needs will not only be a function of the intensity and nature of the impacts of the disaster but also of the disaster *response*. Aid may replace people’s homes, get people working again, or avert disease; however, it may also have negative impacts on the social and economic fabric, for example by accentuating competition over scarce resources or changing local power relations. Understanding these evolving impacts and needs at the local level, and the interaction with the provision of aid, is vital for the effective delivery of emergency, early recovery, and development assistance. This requires continued visits to communities to see how things are changing.

This report is part of a larger, longer-term project aimed at tracking changing needs, and the impact of aid responses, in areas of Nepal that were affected by two devastating earthquakes in April and May 2015. The report presents findings from a large representative quantitative household survey conducted two months after the first quake. A sister report, outlining findings from

in-depth qualitative fieldwork conducted at the same time, is released in parallel. In order to track changes over time, future rounds of work—two per year—are planned.

We hope that the survey findings will help aid providers, Nepali and international alike, respond effectively to help the people of Nepal recover.



Patrick Barron
Regional Director for Conflict & Development
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The survey was implemented by a team from Interdisciplinary Analysts (IDA), led by Sudhindra Sharma. Analysis of the data was done by Anup Phayal and Sunil Pillai, who co-authored the report with Sasiwan Chingchit and Patrick Barron.

A number of people provided useful inputs at various stages, including in the formation of the questionnaires, finalization of the sampling strategy, and analysis of the data. They include George Varughese, Ed Anderson, Nandita Baruah, and Lena Michaels (from The Asia Foundation), Sudip Pokharel (Democracy Resource Center

Nepal), and Jacob Rinck. Thanit Herabat provided research assistance and Lavinia Tyrrel and Mim Koletschka assisted with editorial support.

Many thanks to the people of the 14 affected districts who spent time sharing their views with the research teams.

This project was funded by UK aid from the UK government. Andy Murray, Tom Wingfield, Ed Bell and Ben Powis from the Department for International Development (DFID) provided useful inputs and guidance. The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect the UK government's official policies.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 25 April 2015, a powerful 7.8-magnitude earthquake struck Nepal. Thousands were killed, tens of thousands were injured, and hundreds of thousands of homes were damaged or destroyed. A second major earthquake struck less than three weeks later, killing hundreds more and adding to the destruction.

National and international aid providers quickly responded with emergency aid. But developing effective plans for long-term sustainable recovery requires learning from relief efforts to date and understanding the needs and challenges that lie ahead. The Independent Impacts and Recovery Monitoring for Accountability in Post-earthquake Nepal (IRM) project contributes to this by assessing five interrelated issues—aid delivery and effectiveness; politics and leadership; social relations and conflict; protection and vulnerability; and economy and livelihoods—through two research components.

Impacts of the earthquake

The two earthquakes caused substantial damage to infrastructure. The survey findings support the accuracy of the government's initial assessment of damage to property; in

This report is based on quantitative survey research conducted between 15-29 June 2015. It focuses on four areas: the impacts of the earthquakes; the nature of the aid delivered and satisfaction with it; immediate and short-term needs; and security, social relations, and politics. The second report, which is based on in-depth qualitative field research, is published in parallel.

The survey comprised face-to-face interviews with 2,980 respondents randomly selected from 240 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and municipalities across 14 of the 26 earthquake-affected districts, along with 298 ward leaders. Data collection took place in six high impact districts, five medium impact districts, and three low impact districts. The household sample was distributed equally among men and women. Respondents were individuals over the age of 18 who are involved in household decision-making. Findings are representative of the full population of the 26 earthquake-affected districts.

our high impact districts, 86% of respondents report that their house was destroyed or still uninhabitable two months on from the first quake. The scale of destruction is partly

a result of the poor quality of housing in high impact districts. Most houses in high impact areas are made from mud mortar and collapsed, while the relatively few concrete and pillar houses were rarely substantially impacted. The poor are most likely to have lost their homes with those who farm their own land, daily wage laborers and those with livestock the most affected. Amongst public infrastructure, schools are reported to be the most affected.

Aid

There is evidence of substantial mistargeting of aid both for immediate and longer-term assistance. Aid appears to have largely been targeted by district with the likelihood of receiving aid proportionate to the district-level impacts of the earthquake. Ninety-eight percent of people in high impact districts, 39% in medium impact districts, and 17% in low impact districts report receiving immediate assistance (tarps and/or food). However, people whose houses were badly damaged or destroyed in medium and low impact districts are far less likely to say they have received such assistance than those in high impact districts. Similarly, those in high impact districts who have seen substantial housing damage are far more likely to have received corrugated iron sheets than have those with similar housing damage in lower impact districts. Only 10% of people report that they directly received corrugated iron sheets, which provide more solid shelter, by late June.

Forty percent of people in high impact districts say they have received cash, with more flowing to those most affected, although at lower levels than expected given government policies. Again, people who have

The incomes of businesspeople are reported as being the most affected, despite them suffering less damage to their houses than many other occupational groups. The income of low caste groups has been affected less than that of others. Borrowing has increased, particularly in highly affected districts and wards and for those who suffered major housing damage. People are most frequently turning to relatives or moneylenders for cash with few taking loans from banks.

similar levels of damage to their houses are far more likely to receive cash if they live in high impact districts.

Aid is reaching areas that are difficult to access, including remote areas. Rural areas are more affected and have received more aid than urban ones. Lower caste people appear just as likely to get most forms of aid as others, cash being the exception.

The government is the main agency seen as providing relief materials. Levels of contentment with the central government and local government's disaster response are mixed. There is higher satisfaction with the conduct of VDCs and municipalities in allocating aid. People in affected areas are highly satisfied with the performance of Nepal's security forces who provided a prompt response after the earthquake. Foreign agencies and NGOs receive mixed responses with political parties seen as performing the poorest in responding to the disaster. Men are more likely to be dissatisfied with aid providers than women. Low caste groups are also more likely to be dissatisfied, despite receiving as much aid as others, particularly with INGOs.

Immediate and short-term needs

Two months on from the earthquake, affected populations still have many needs. In high impact districts, only 2% of the population state that they do not require any further assistance. The nature of needs differs by the level of earthquake impact. In the most affected areas, the immediate reported priority of people was for corrugated iron sheets, followed by cash and foodstuffs.

Other goods that were commonly distributed in the early period after the quake, such as medical support and sanitation packages, are in less demand. Over the coming few months, respondents prioritized the provision of cash, suggesting markets are functioning and people can buy what they need.

Security and politics

Violence and crime are not reported to be major issues in the two months following the earthquake. Most people feel safe, few report violence as having occurred, and these figures are similar for potentially vulnerable groups such as women and those who lost their homes. However, where people now live appears to be a determinant of perceptions of safety, with those in community shelters feeling the least safe.

The survey finds that in the early post-earthquake period, the disaster has had little impact on people's reported political

preferences. Most people say they will vote for the same political party as they previously did, or say they have not decided yet, despite high levels of dissatisfaction with the performance of parties in responding after the earthquake. However, those who are less satisfied with the responses of political parties to the disaster are more likely to either state they will change the party they vote for or that they have not made a decision on this. Overall, we find high levels of political apathy, in particular amongst youths, women, and the less educated.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CA	Constituent Assembly
CDO	Chief District Officer
CPN-M	Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist
CPN-UML	Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Marxist-Leninist)
DDRC	District Disaster Relief Committee
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
HQ	(District) headquarters
IDA	Interdisciplinary Analysts
INGO	International non-governmental organization
LGCDP	Local Governance and Community Development Programme
MJF-D	Madhesi Janaadhikar Forum-Democratic
MJF-N	Madhesi Janaadhikar Forum-Nepal
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NPR	Nepali Rupees
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size (sampling method)
RPP	Rastriya Prajatantra Party
RPP-N	Rastriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal
SD	Standard deviation
UCPN (Maoist)	Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)
UN	United Nations
VDC	Village Development Committee

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Photo: Aneta Buraityte



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and objectives

A devastating earthquake struck Nepal on 25 April 2015, killing thousands, injuring tens of thousands more, and leading to devastating infrastructure damage. Less than three weeks later, on 12 May 2015, another major quake hit, bringing further destruction and misery. Since then, aid providers—Nepali and international alike—have mobilized, providing emergency relief and, over time, cash and in-kind support aimed at helping the affected recover.

Beyond immediate disaster responses, there is a need to come up with an effective plan for sustainable recovery. The following questions need to be answered. What support has been provided? How effective have such responses been? What are the current challenges that people in the earthquake zone face and what challenges are likely to emerge in the coming months? And how will the earthquakes, and the disaster response, shape economic recovery, social relations, leadership, and politics in Nepal?

This report is one of two produced by The Asia Foundation, in collaboration with the local partners, that seek to contribute towards answers to these questions. This report outlines findings from a large survey of 2,980 respondents in earthquake-affected areas, conducted between 15 and 29 June 2015, around two months after the first earthquake occurred. The second report is based on more in-depth qualitative fieldwork conducted in 36 wards.¹

In combination, the reports present findings from the first wave of what is planned to be longitudinal monitoring of how people are recovering, the evolving challenges they face, how the quakes are affecting economic and social structures and political choices, and the role aid is playing in shaping these things.

Continued monitoring of communities' recovery, and the ways in which aid is shaping them, is key: both because many of the effects of the disasters will play out over the longer term; and because the nature and modalities of aid will also change as goals evolve—from saving lives, to providing early relief, to recovery, on to reconstruction. Effective aid addresses needs on the ground in ways that strengthen collective action and social harmony and improve economic opportunities. Aid can alleviate need but it can also cause problems. It may replace people's homes, get people working again, or avert disease. But it may also have negative impacts on the social and economic

fabric by accentuating competition over scarce resources or changing local power relations. Understanding these evolving impacts and needs at the local level, and the interaction with the provision of aid, is vital for the effective delivery of emergency, early recovery, and development assistance. Longitudinal field-based monitoring and regular larger-sample survey work can contribute towards ensuring effective responses.

This report focuses on a number of areas:

- The *impacts of the earthquakes*: on property, public infrastructure and facilities, and on people's incomes and financial behaviour (Section 2);
- The *nature of the aid* that has been provided and *people's satisfaction* with the assistance received and those providing it (Section 3);
- The *immediate and short-term needs* of the affected and *how assistance provided fits* with the things people need (Section 4);
- *Security and social relations* in affected areas and the impacts of the quakes on people's *political preferences* (Section 5).

The report concludes with a summary of findings and a discussion of some of the implications for the aid effort moving forward.

¹ The Asia Foundation and Democracy Resource Center Nepal (2015). *Aid and Recovery in Post-Earthquake Nepal – Qualitative Field Monitoring: June 2015*. Kathmandu and San Francisco: The Asia Foundation.

1.2 Methods: what the report can tell us, what it cannot

The household survey involved interviews with 2,980 respondents who were selected to be representative of the broader population of the 26 most affected districts. Teams from Interdisciplinary Analysts (IDA) randomly selected men and women from 295 wards across 14 of the 26 districts that were deemed to be affected by the government.² Affected districts were stratified into high impact districts (where more than 50% of houses are uninhabitable), medium impact ones (20-50% uninhabitable), and low impact districts (10-20% uninhabitable). Throughout the report, we employ this breakdown to see how situations and attitudes vary by earthquake impact.

In the analyses that follow, we also disaggregate the surveyed population by a range of demographic variables (such as gender, age, caste, and occupation), geographic variables (such as ward remoteness), as well as the household-level impacts of the earthquake (for example, whether or not people lost their house). This allows us to see, for example, if people in high impact districts are more likely to have received aid than others, whether people feel more or less safe

in more remote areas, and how the opinions of young and old differ.

The survey is representative of the full population of the 26 districts. At the aggregate level, there is a margin of error of +/- 1.8% at a 95% confidence level. This means that for analyses that include responses from all sampled respondents we can be 95% confident that the given finding is reflective of the true situation across the whole population of earthquake-affected areas within a range of +/- 1.8%. As such, the survey derives accurate estimates at the aggregate level. Where we break down the surveyed population by impact, demographic or other variables (for example, comparing the opinions of men or women, or the impacts in high, medium and low impact districts) the level of accuracy of survey findings reduces. However, we are still reasonably confident that the data and findings reflect the situation on the ground.³

As with all surveys, caution should be taken in interpreting findings. Quantitative research has strengths and weaknesses. First, surveys provide useful information on the situation of large numbers of people, selected such that findings can be generalized across the

² Government data as of late May 2015 identified 26 districts that together accounted for 95% of the houses destroyed by the earthquake (data available at <http://drrportal.gov.np/>). Subsequently, districts were recategorized as part of the government's Post-Disaster Needs Assessment into five groups: severely hit; crisis hit; hit with heavy losses; hit;

and slightly affected. However, this information was not available at the time the sampling strategy was finalized. More information on the methods employed is provided in Annex A.

³ See Annex A for margins of error for each breakdown.

broader population. However, surveys are less well equipped to explain the underlying factors that determine different situations and attitudes – for example, *why* people feel safe or *why* they have not received aid.⁴ Second, information provided throughout the report on levels of damage and whether people received aid is based on the reports of those interviewed. Individuals may have incentives to over- or under-report the level of impact they have experienced and whether

they have received assistance. Third, some questions, such as whether violence has occurred or who people plan to vote for in the future, are sensitive and some may prefer not to answer them. The final synthesis report, published separately, combines information from both the quantitative survey and the in-depth fieldwork, allowing for a triangulation of findings. In this report, we simply note where survey findings differ from those of the qualitative work.



Photo: Chiran Manandhar

⁴ Throughout the report, we present correlations between outcome variables and factors that may be associated with them (for example, who people will vote for and their levels of satisfaction with political

parties). But this does not mean that one causes the other (for example, that lack of satisfaction is driving propensity for a person to change who they will vote for).



2. THE IMPACTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE

Photo: Tenzing Paljor

The two earthquakes caused substantial damage to infrastructure. In districts classified by the government as being highly impacted, respondents report that 86% of houses have been destroyed or were still uninhabitable two months on from the first quake. The scale of destruction was partly a result of the poor quality of housing in high impact districts. Most houses in these districts use mud mortar and collapsed while the relatively few concrete and pillar houses were rarely substantially impacted. The poor are most likely to report that they have lost their homes with those who farm their own land, daily wage laborers and those in livestock the most affected. Amongst public infrastructure, schools are reported as being the most impacted.

The incomes of businesspeople are reported as being the most affected, despite them suffering less damage to their houses than many other occupational groups. The income of low caste groups has been affected less than that of others. Borrowing has increased, in particular in highly affected districts and for those who suffered major housing damage. People are most frequently turning to relatives or moneylenders for cash.

2.1 The physical impacts of the disaster

Where did the quake do the most damage?

Survey data shows that the government's initial assessment of damage to housing was fairly accurate. Districts classified as high impact based on government data do indeed have the highest levels of destruction. In these districts, 72% report that their house is completely destroyed and 14% that it is partially destroyed, needing substantial repairs before it can be habitable (Figure 2.1). Within high impact districts, 70% of wards are highly impacted, with more than 66% of houses reporting their house is uninhabitable due to the earthquake (Table 2.1).⁵

In medium impact districts, a substantial proportion of houses are destroyed or are uninhabitable (31%). Many houses are otherwise affected but need minor repairs (43%) while one-quarter of houses have not been damaged. While some wards in medium impact districts (12%) are highly affected, in three-quarters of wards less than 33% of houses are now uninhabitable.

Almost four-fifths of houses in low impact districts are not substantially affected but 6% report their houses have been destroyed and another 16% that their homes are uninhabitable at the time of the survey.

Table 2.1: Level of destruction to wards – by district earthquake impact

		WARD IMPACT			
		High	Medium	Low	Total
DISTRICT IMPACT	High	70%	11%	19%	100%
	Medium	12%	14%	74%	100%
	Low	0%	9%	91%	100%

⁵ Wards were categorized as being highly impacted if more than 66% of houses are uninhabitable as a result of the earthquake, based on information from the survey (completely and partially destroyed houses, combined). They were deemed medium

impact if 33-66% of houses are uninhabitable and low impact if less than 33% of houses can be inhabited. Throughout the report, estimates of damage to housing are based on what people report rather than on external technical assessments.

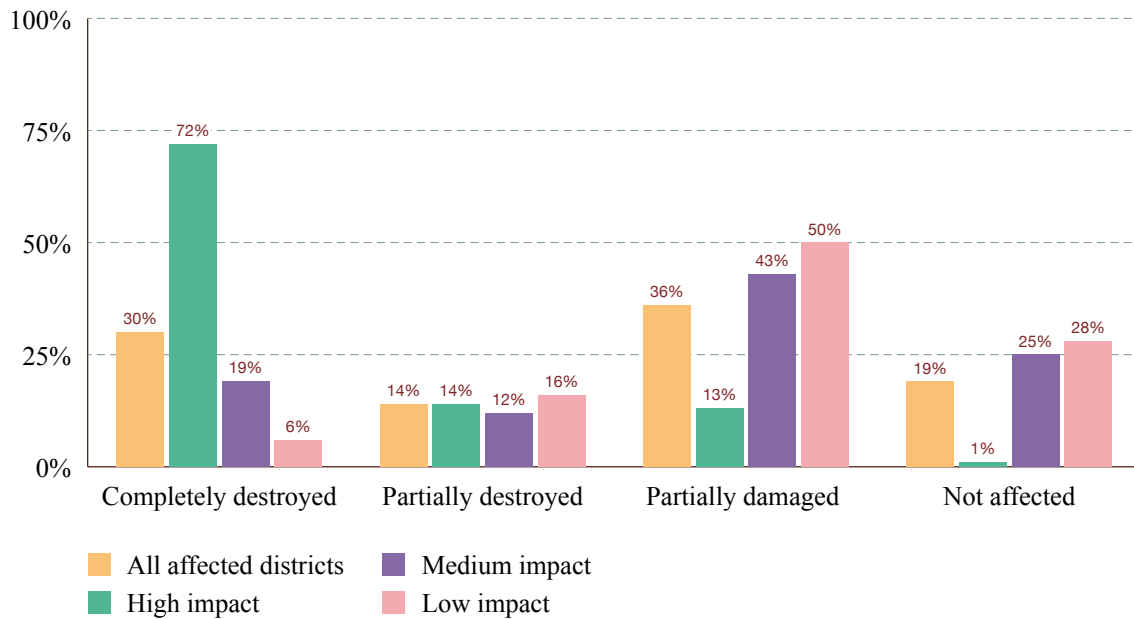


Figure 2.1: Damage to houses – by district earthquake impact

Within high impact districts, most wards were heavily affected whereas three-quarters of wards in medium impact districts suffered no or low impacts. No wards in the low impact districts suffered a high level of impact (Table 2.1).

The earthquake disproportionately affected rural and remote areas (Figure 2.2).⁶ Fifty-one percent of houses in rural areas are

reported as being unlivable compared with 26% in urban areas. Wards that are more accessible to district headquarters saw less housing damage on average than wards further away, with the districts furthest from district headquarters the most affected (Figure 2.3).⁷

While housing destruction and damage is extremely widespread, fatalities are less so.

⁶ The government's rural/urban classification is used. Rural areas are those with Village Development Committees (VDCs); urban areas are those with municipalities.

⁷ Wards were classified into five categories based on distance from the district headquarters. Distances were measured by the quickest means of transportation possible. Wards classified as being

very accessible are within one hour of the district HQ (86 wards). Those classified as accessible are 1-3 hours away (91 wards). Quite accessible wards are 3-6 hours from the district HQ (74 wards). Less accessible wards are 6-12 hours away (25 wards). Eighteen wards are more than 12 hours from the district HQ and are classified as being far from the district HQ. In some large wards, more than one enumeration area was selected.

Overall, 1.6% of respondents report having lost someone in their household due to the earthquakes. As expected, these deaths occur most frequently in high impact districts, where 2.9% report a household death (Table

2.2). Three percent of respondents report that someone in their house is seriously injured or sick due to the earthquake, with this rising to 5% for those whose house is reported as being completely destroyed.

Table 2.2: Reported deaths in household – by district earthquake impact

District impact	Did you lose anyone in your household due to the earthquake?		
	Yes	No	Total
High	2.9%	97.1%	100.0%
Medium	1.5%	98.5%	100.0%
Low	0.4%	99.6%	100.0%

What types of houses are most likely to be damaged or destroyed?

One of the primary reasons why some areas were highly affected and others less so is the quality of housing present there. The majority of people (58%) in earthquake-affected areas report that they lived in houses made of stone and mud; in high impact districts, 91% of people lived in these houses (Figure 2.4). These structures, along with others using mud as mortar, are more likely to be seriously impacted than others. Fifty-eight percent of people living in stone and mud houses now report that their house is unlivable, with 41% completely destroyed (Figure 2.5). Indeed, 79% of all houses reported as being completely destroyed, and 73% of those partially destroyed are stone and mud houses.⁸ In high impact districts, 95% of houses reported as being completely destroyed, and 93% of those partially destroyed and unlivable, are made from stone and mud.

Pillar structure houses are far less likely to be substantially impacted even in high impact districts. In these areas, 25% of pillar structure houses are now reported as being unlivable.⁹ The findings have important implications for strategies for reconstruction and there is a need to ‘build back better’ if the impacts of future disasters are to be limited.

⁸ Throughout the report, substantial and major damage are used interchangeably and refer to structures that were either (a) completely destroyed, or (b) partially destroyed to the extent that they are uninhabitable.

⁹ Only 4% of pillar structure houses are now reported as being unlivable in medium impact districts and 2% in low impact districts.

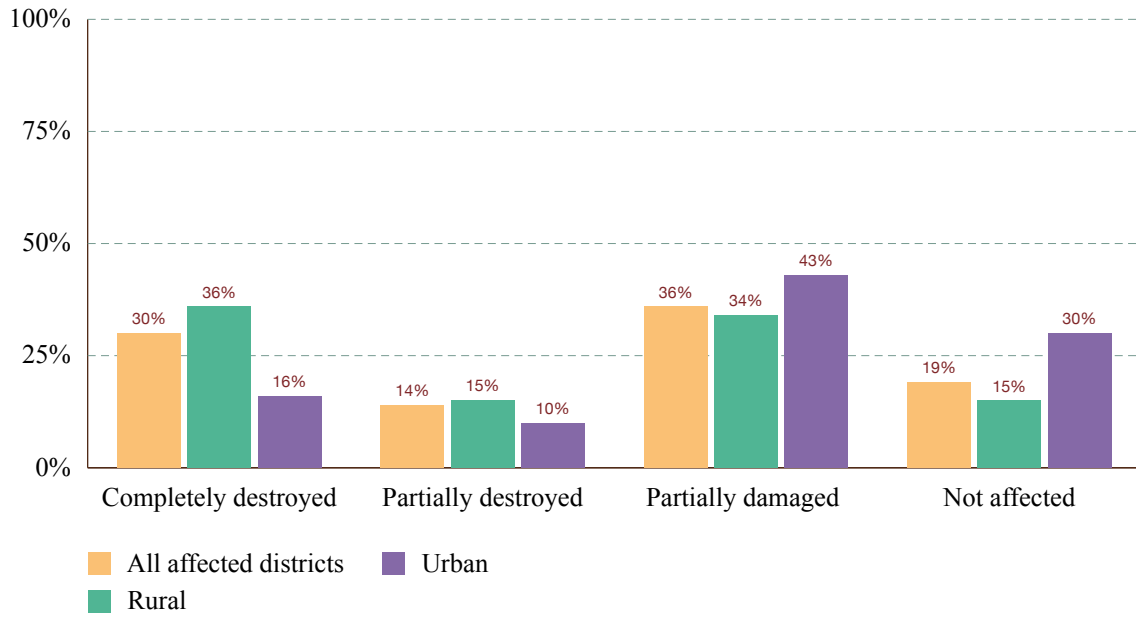


Figure 2.2: Damage to houses – by rural/urban

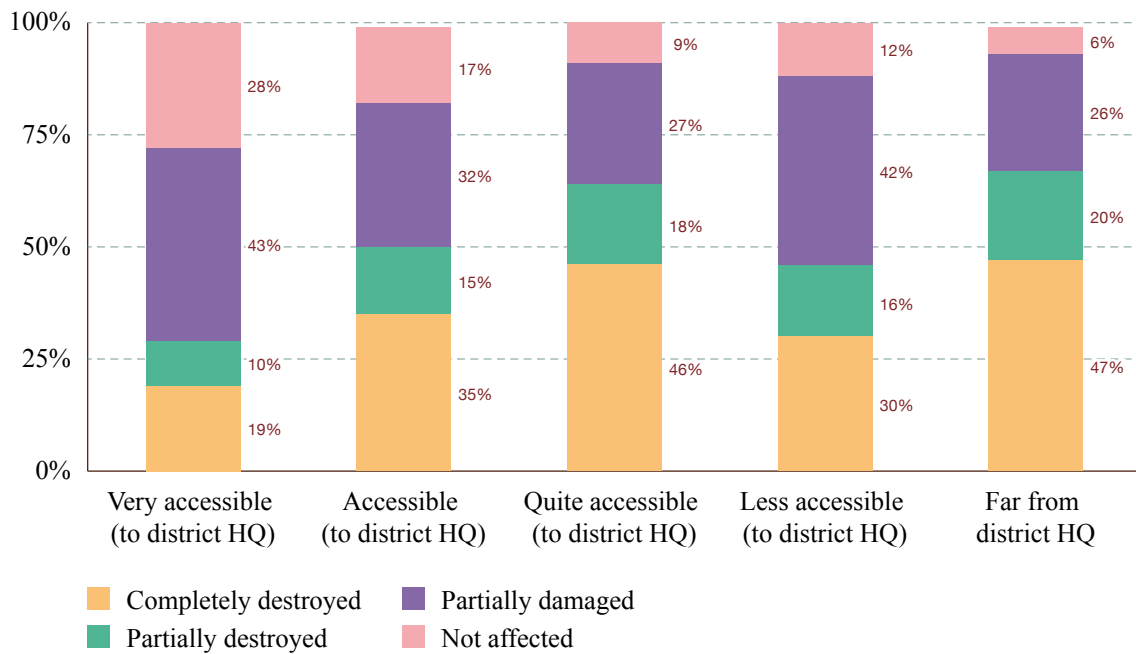


Figure 2.3: Damage to houses – by ward remoteness

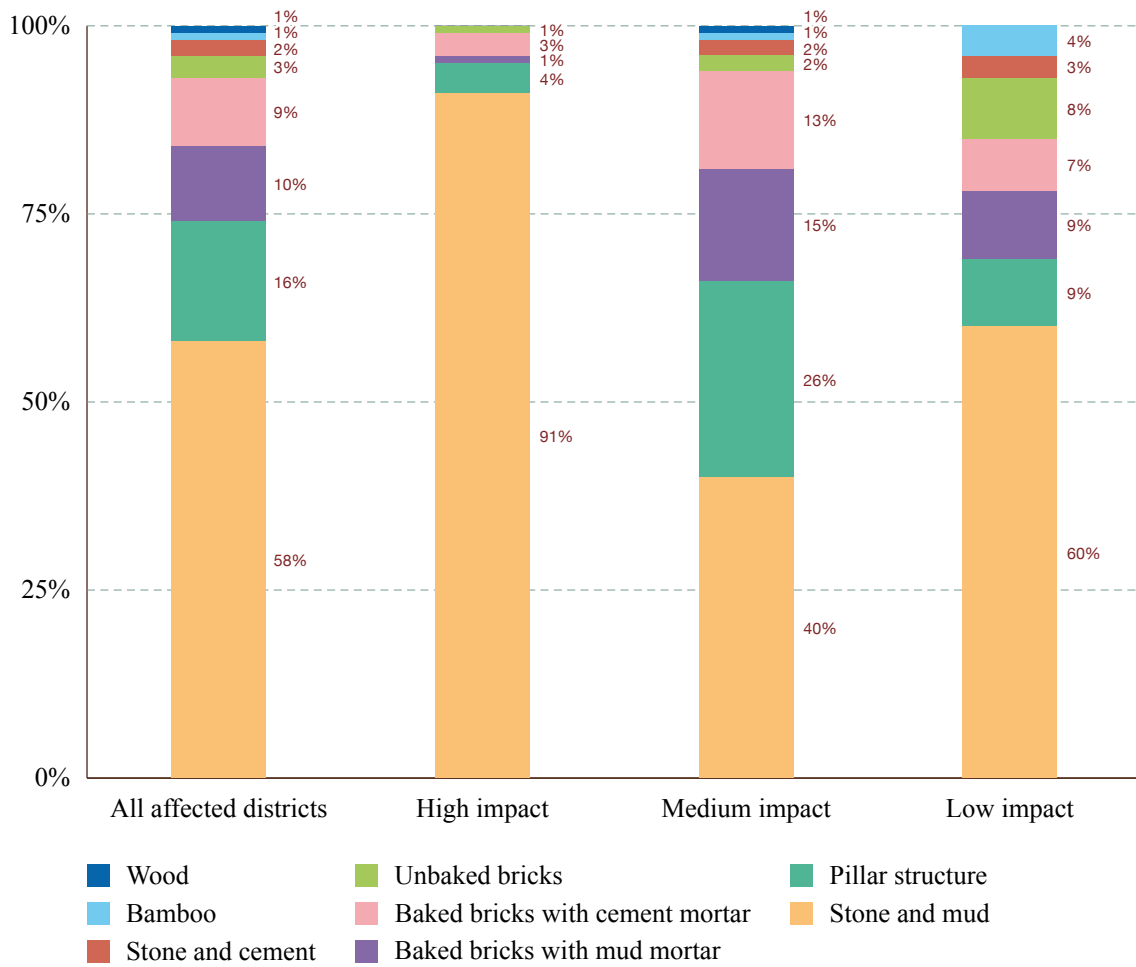


Figure 2.4: Where people lived – by district earthquake impact

Who is most likely to have lost their house?

Those with income of under NPR 20,000 per month are much more likely to report that they have suffered substantial damage to their houses than those who bring in more (Figure 2.6). People with an income of NPR 2,500- 9,999 are the most likely to report having experienced such damage. Of those

who earn less than NPR 2,500, fully 94% report having suffered some damage to their house. In contrast, 65% of those with income of NPR 20,000-39,999 report minor or no damage to their house and this rises to 71% for those with an income above NPR 40,000.

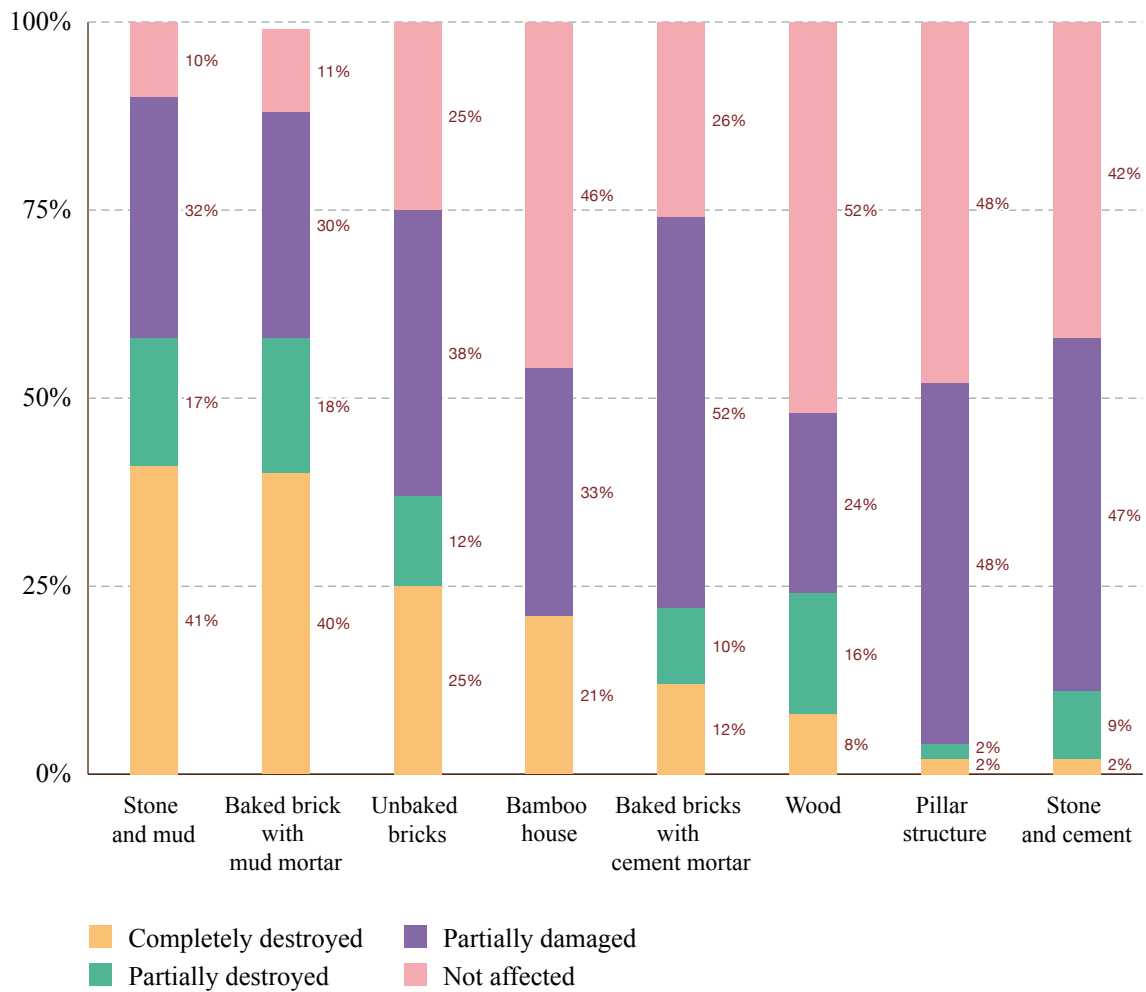


Figure 2.5: Damage to houses – by type of house

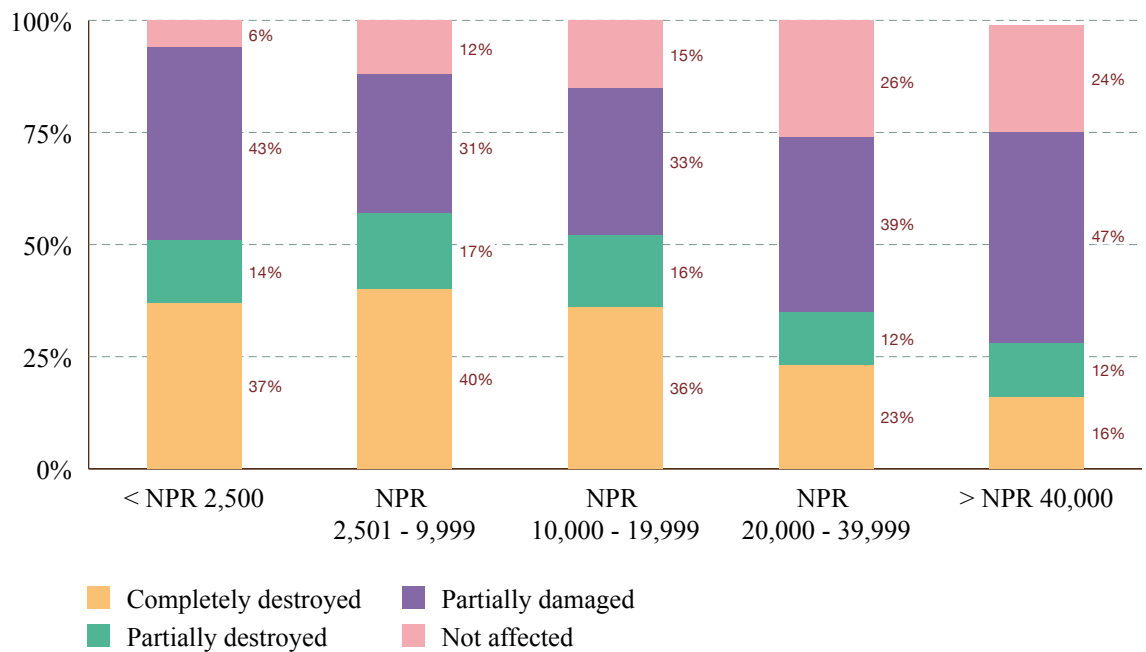


Figure 2.6: Damage to houses – by monthly income

Findings are similar if we look at monthly household expenses. Those with low to moderate levels of expenses are the most likely to report major damage to, or the destruction of, their house (Figure 2.7). The very richest—those with expenses of over NPR 60,000/month—are extremely unlikely to report experiencing substantial impacts.

One reason for the differential impacts on groups with different levels of wealth is that the rich tend to live in more robust structures. Sixty-one percent of those living in pillar structures have a monthly income of over NPR 20,000 and the figure is 41%

for those living in baked brick and cement houses (Figure 2.8).

A second factor is that the rich are less likely to live in high impact areas. The percentage of people in high impact districts who had expenses of over NPR 20,000/month before the earthquake is considerably lower than for medium impact districts although the rich are also less likely to live in low impact districts (Table 2.3). The rich are also far less likely to live in rural areas, which, as we have seen, are proportionately more affected.

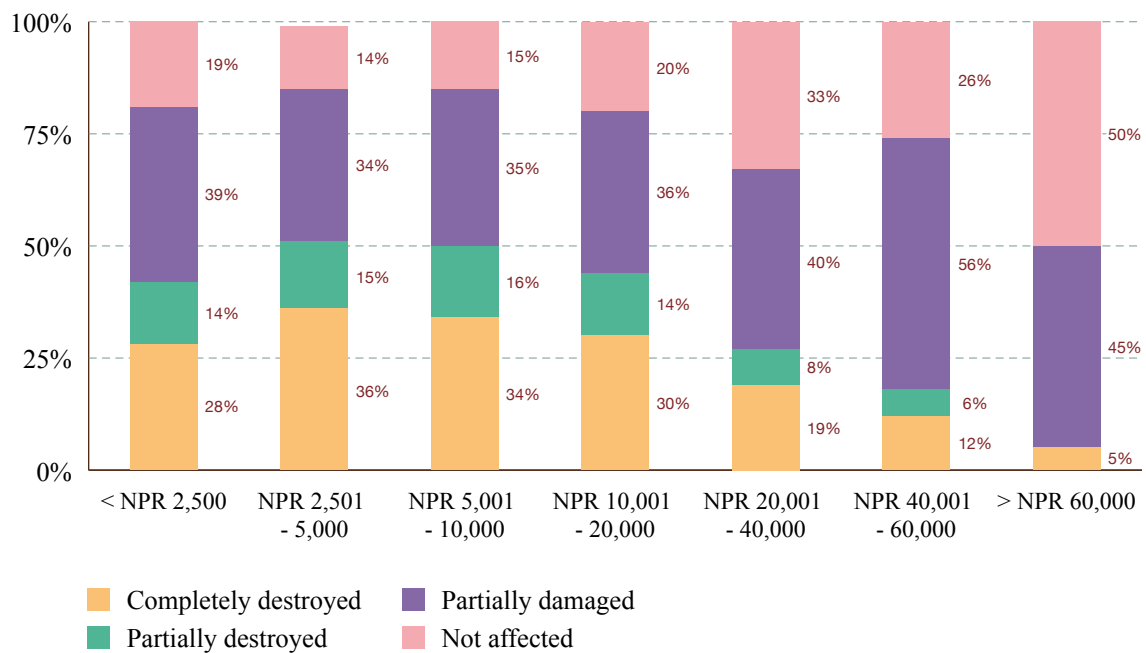


Figure 2.7: Damage to houses – by monthly expenditures

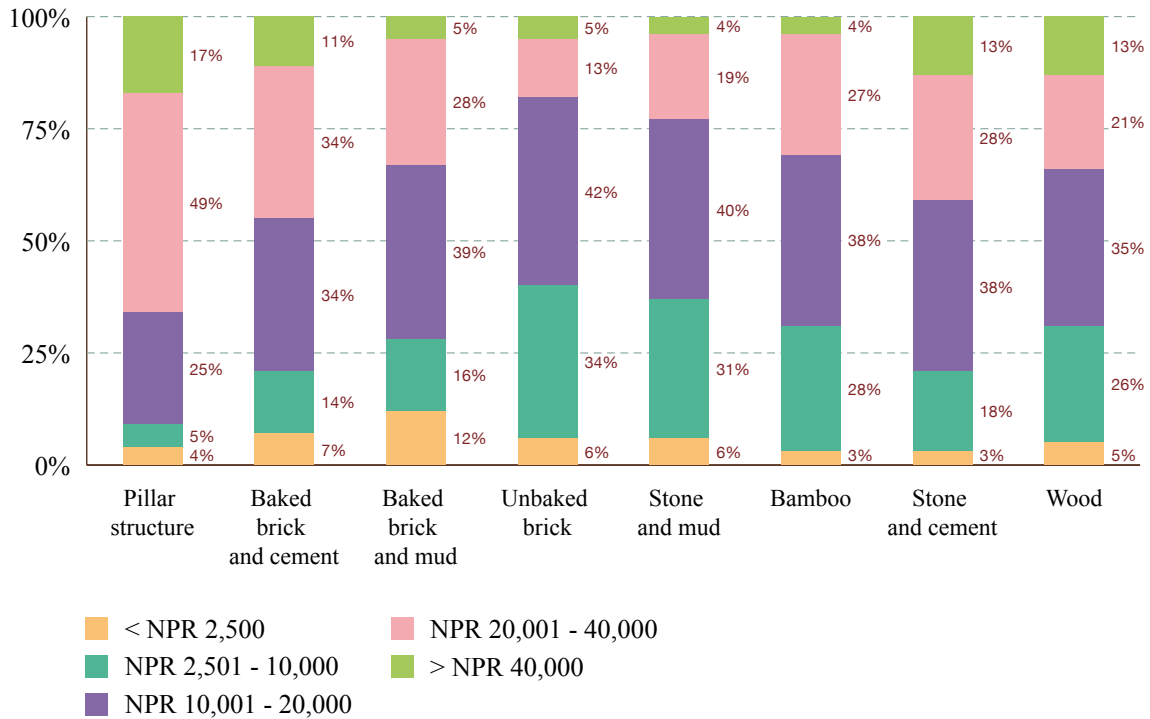


Figure 2.8: Types of house – by monthly income

Table 2.3: Pre-earthquake monthly expenses – by impact and rural-urban

	All affected districts	District earthquake impact			Ward	
		High impact	Medium impact	Low impact	Rural	Urban
Less than NPR 2,500/ month	3%	3%	2%	4%	4%	0%
NPR 2,501-5,000/ month	14%	20%	10%	15%	17%	4%
NPR 5,001-10,000/ month	32%	40%	24%	40%	36%	22%
NPR 10,001- 20,000/ month	36%	30%	40%	34%	34%	43%
NPR 20,001-Rs. 40,000/ month	12%	6%	19%	5%	8%	24%
More than NPR 40,000/ month	2%	0%	3%	0%	1%	3%
<i>Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>

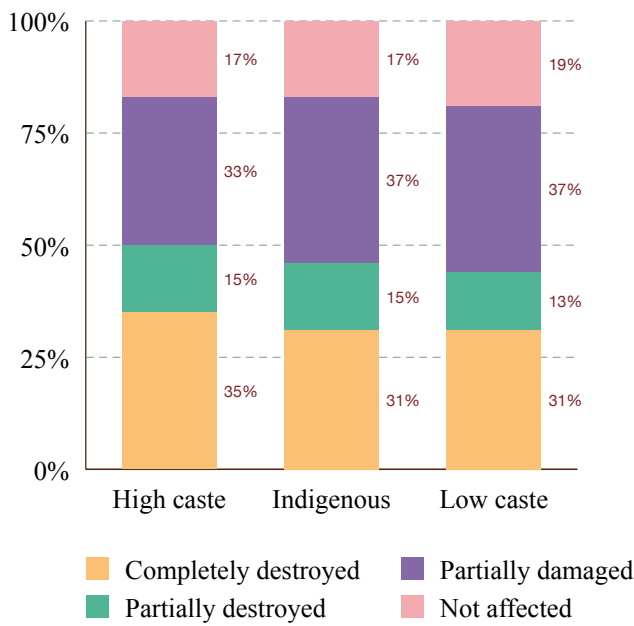


Figure 2.9: Damage to houses – by caste

There is no major difference in the proportion of people reporting major destruction to their houses by caste (Figure 2.9).¹⁰

Those whose main profession is agriculture, or who are laborers, are the most likely to report having suffered serious damage to their house (Figure 2.10). Fifty-five percent of farmers across all areas report that they can no longer live in their houses; the figure for laborers is 49%. In high impact districts, the houses of three-quarters of those farming their own land, 80% of daily wage laborers, and 56% of those farming another’s land are reported as completely destroyed. Those in business, or who are housewives/househusbands, are the least likely to report substantial damage to their houses.¹¹

Those who obtain most of their income from farming their own land are considerably more likely to report substantial damage to their home than those who farm others’ land. Livestock farmers also suffered disproportionately. Those whose primary source of income is remittances, and those who own their own businesses, are amongst those least likely to report experiencing substantial damage to their homes (Figure 2.11).



Photo: Tenzing Paljor

¹⁰ All castes in this study are categorized into three groups: high caste, low caste, and Janajati. High caste refers to all castes except Dalits in both hill and Terai regions. Low caste refers to Dalits, and Janajati are all other indigenous ethnic groups, which are generally considered marginalized. As such, Muslims are also included within Janajati.

¹¹ Although the houses of 42% of people who own their own businesses in high impact districts are reported as completely destroyed. Students are also more likely to report experiencing substantial damage to their house but they only account for 2% of the sample.

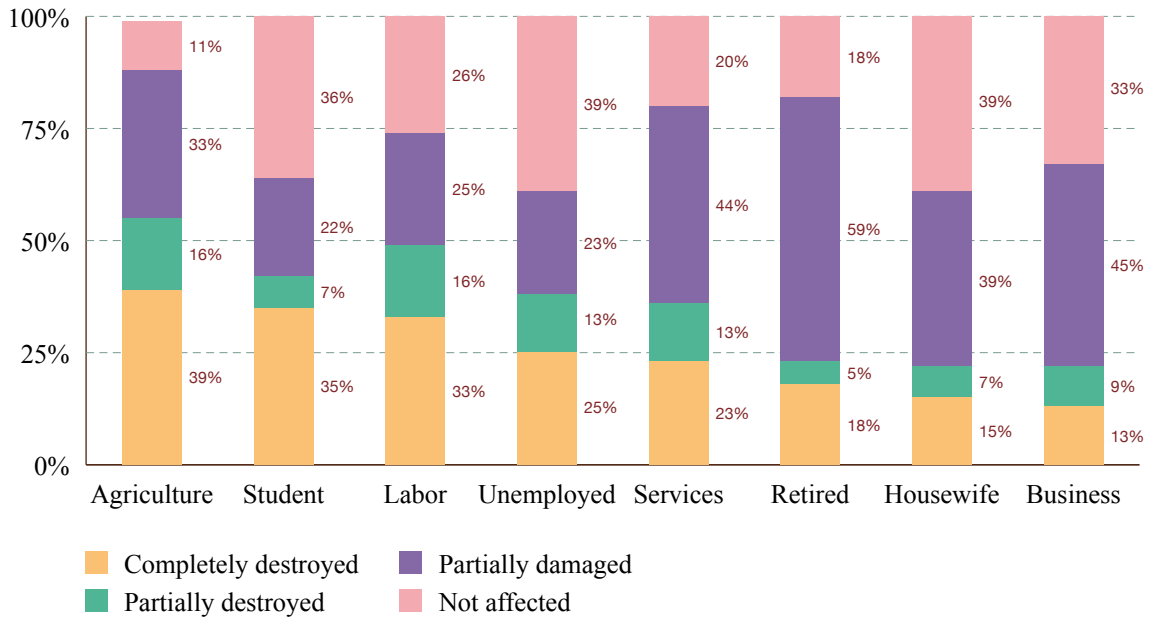


Figure 2.10: Damage to houses – by occupation

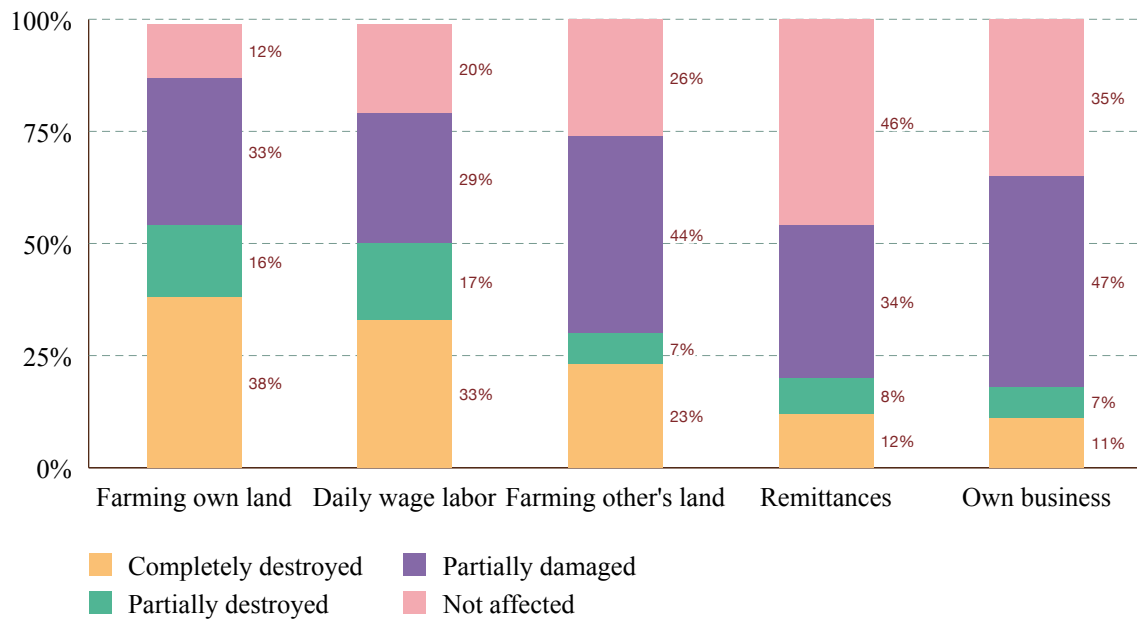
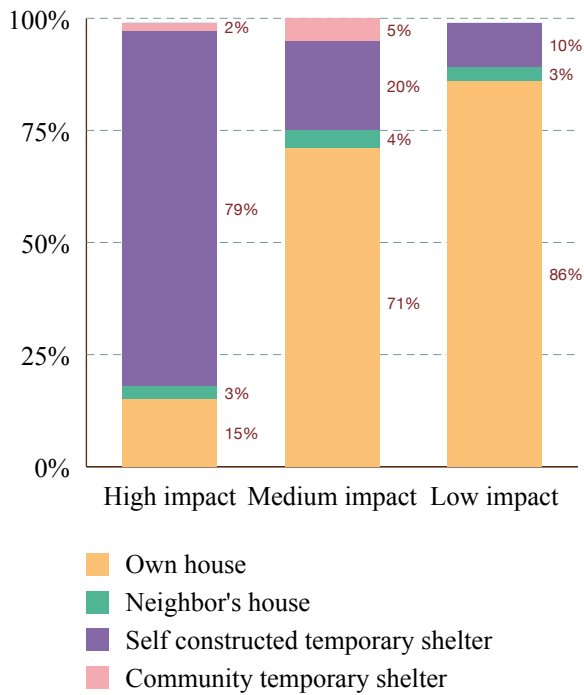


Figure 2.11: Damage to houses – by source of income

Where are people living now?



At the time the survey was conducted, the vast majority of people in high impact districts report that they were not living in their own houses (Figure 2.12). Most were in self-constructed temporary shelters. The fact that few report that they are staying with their neighbors or relatives is probably more due to the fact that most houses in affected areas are badly damaged or destroyed rather than a lack of support networks.

There are no differences between caste groups in where people report they are now living. Richer people are more likely to report that they are living in their own house, and less likely to be in self-constructed shelters, than those who earn less (Figure 2.13). This is largely because the houses of richer people are more likely to have been made of sturdy materials.

Figure 2.12: Where people are living – late June



Photo: Tenzing Paljor

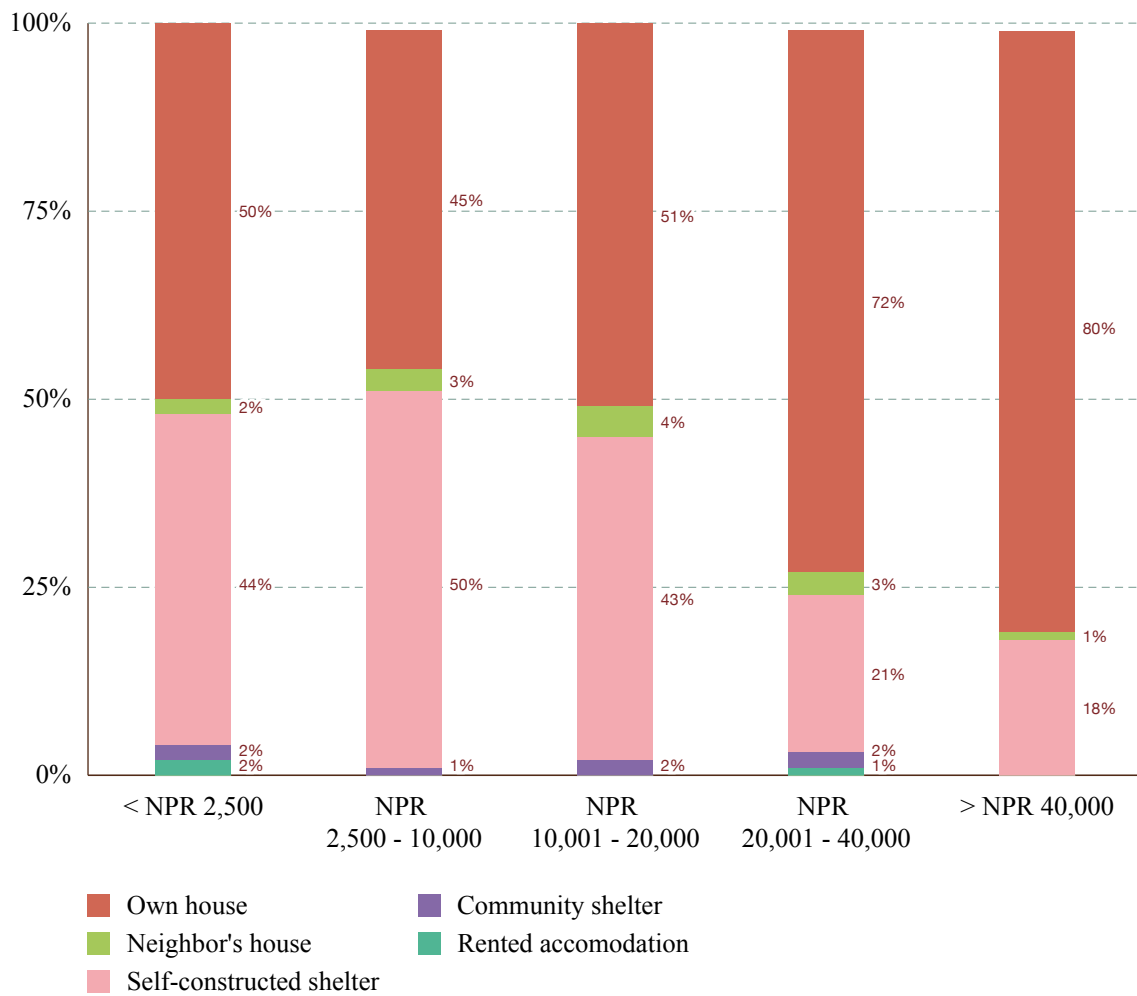


Figure 2.13: Where people are living – late June – by monthly income

Which facilities are affected the most?

Schools are reported as being the most affected public facility (Figure 2.14).¹² One-third of respondents say access to schools has worsened a lot because of the earthquake; another third say access has somewhat worsened. In high impact

districts, these figures increase to 69% and 24%, respectively. Other forms of public infrastructure are reported as less affected but are much more likely to be negatively affected in high impact districts (Figure 2.15).

¹² Note that for this and the following graphs missing responses are those who did not answer the question or did not know how to answer.

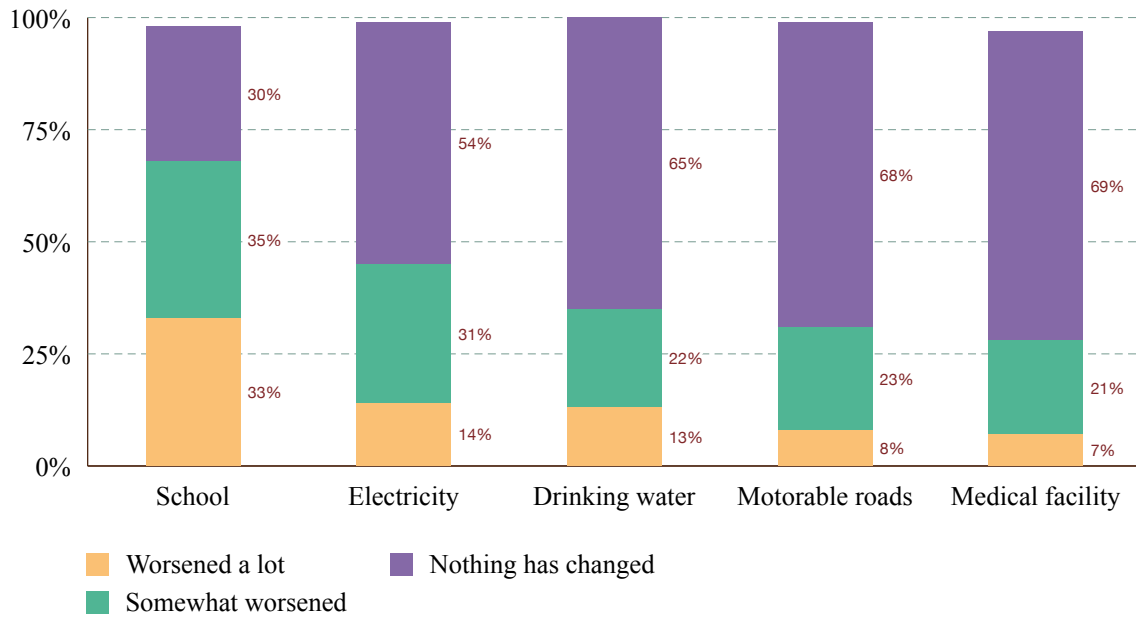


Figure 2.14: Effect on public services and utilities

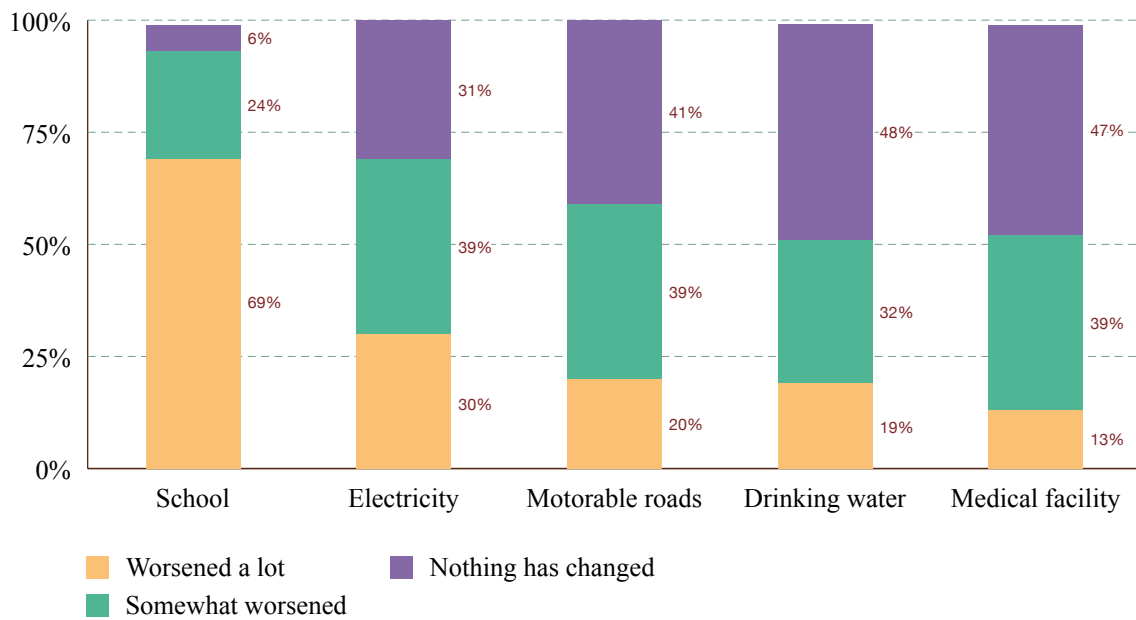


Figure 2.15: Effect on public services and utilities – high impact districts

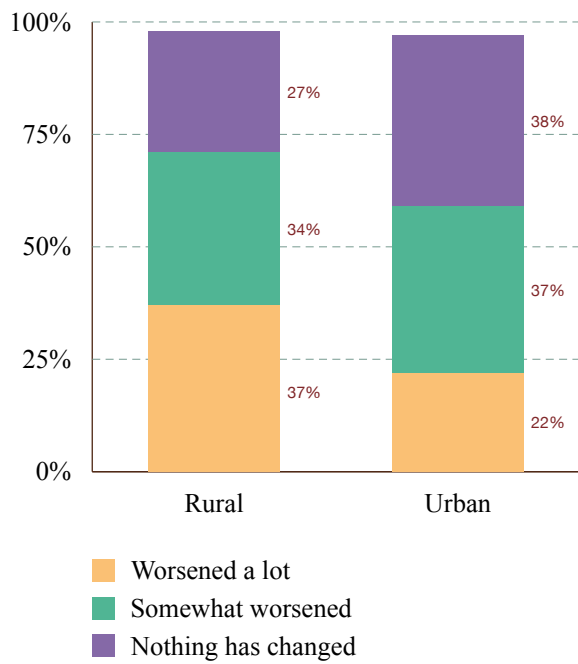


Figure 2.16: Effect on schools – by rural/urban

Rural schools are much more likely to be reported as being affected than urban ones, with 71% of respondents in the former reporting negative impacts across all districts (Figure 2.16).



Photo: Aneta Buraityte

2.2 Impacts on finances

How has the earthquake affected incomes?

Businesspeople may be among those least likely to say they have suffered serious damage to their house but they are most likely to report that their income has been seriously affected by the earthquake (Figure 2.17). One-third say their income is completely affected and another two-fifths say it is somewhat affected.¹³ Almost half of daily wage laborers report that their incomes are affected. For farmers, around one-third say their incomes are affected as do one-quarter of livestock farmers. Those whose main source of income is remittances are the least likely to report that their incomes have been affected, suggesting remittances have continued to flow since the earthquake.¹⁴

The earthquake had larger impacts on the incomes of high caste and Janajati people

than on those from low caste groups. In particular, Janajati business people are far more likely to say they have had their income negatively affected than business people from other castes (Table 2.4).¹⁵ This is despite the fact that the proportion of people from each caste category working in most occupations is quite similar (Figure 2.18). The one exception is the daily wage labor sector: 15% of low caste people say they work as laborers compared to 1% of high caste people and 6% of Janajati. Given laborers are more highly affected than many others (see Figure 2.17), this suggests that low caste groups are doing different types of daily wage work than others and that the types of work they do are less affected than other forms of daily wage labor.

¹³ Respondents were asked how their sources of income were affected by the earthquake with the option to choose whether they were completely affected, somewhat affected, or not affected. As such, data is based on the perception of those surveyed rather than any objective measure. However, we do find consistency with other measures. For example, 84% of those who report that their income from rent was ‘completely affected’ have incurred damage to their house, whereas 39% of those that report no effect on their income source state that their house suffered no damage. The relationship

between damage to house and damage to rent as a source of income is statistically significant (chi square: $p < 0.001$).

¹⁴ This is backed up by findings from the qualitative research, which found that there was an increase in remittances in some places in the weeks following the earthquake.

¹⁵ Negative impact includes both those who say their income was completely affected and those who say their income was somewhat affected.

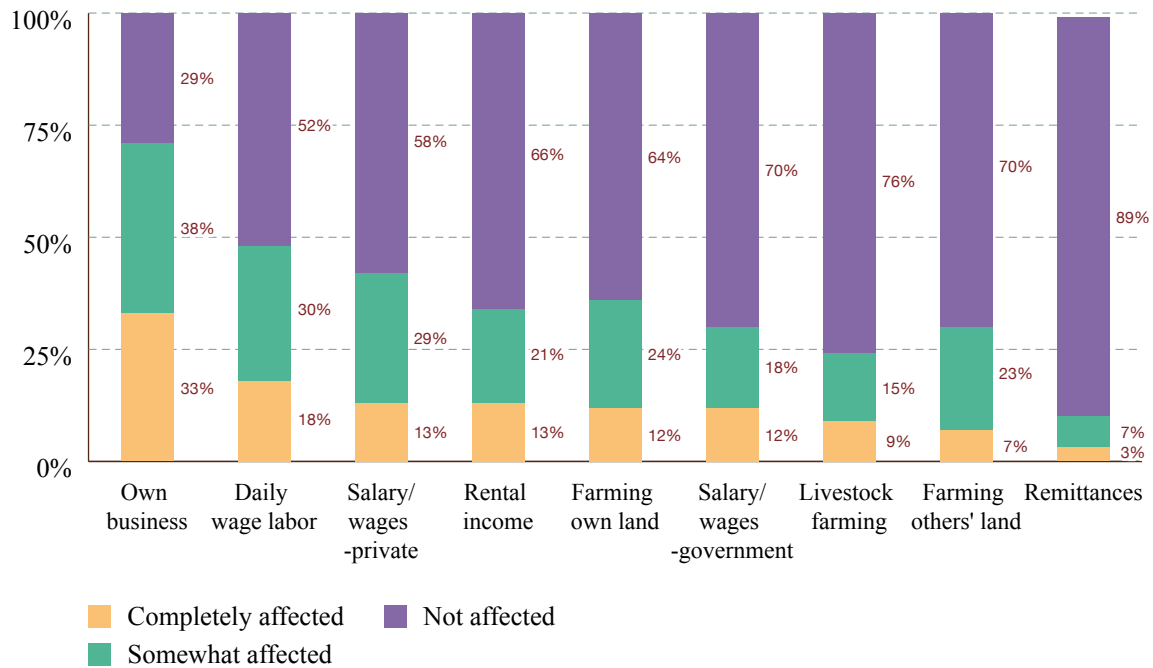


Figure 2.17: Impacts on source of income – by occupation

Table 2.4: Proportion suffering negative impact on their income - by caste

	High caste	Janajati	Low caste
Effect on farming own land	36%	35%	19%
Effect on farming other’s land	32%	27%	15%
Effect on daily wage	50%	46%	20%
Effect on business	58%	71%	35%
Effect on remittance	11%	7%	3%
Effect on wage from private company	45%	41%	48%
Effect on wage from government employment	28%	24%	-
Effect on income from rent	34%	31%	-
Effect on livestock farming	29%	21%	16%

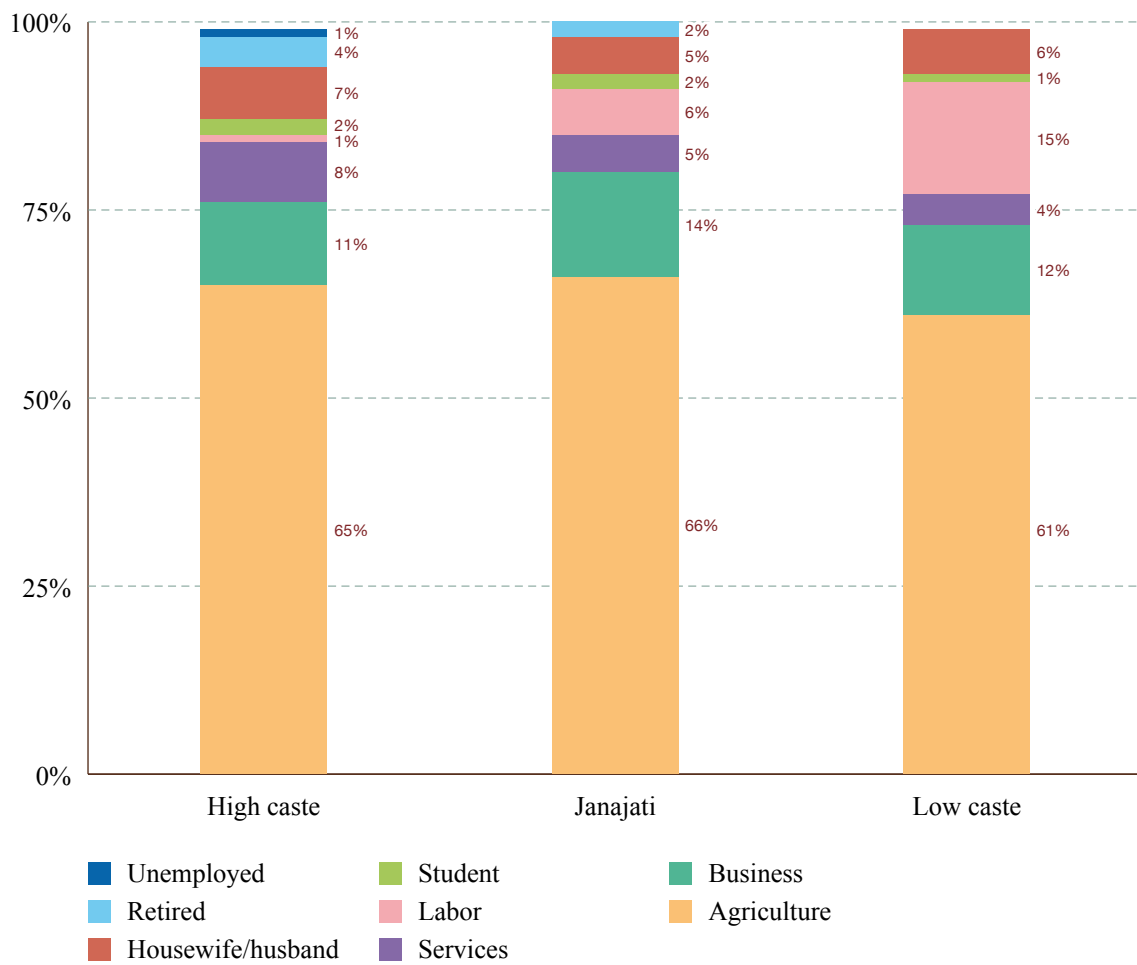


Figure 2.18: Occupations of caste groups

Have people borrowed since the earthquake?

Borrowing appears to have increased in districts highly affected by the earthquake. Across all affected districts, 14% of people report having borrowed money since the earthquake. Without knowing borrowing patterns before the quake, it is difficult to assess whether borrowing has gone up or not. However, the fact that current borrowing is higher in the districts most affected by the quakes than in less affected areas suggests that people are borrowing to deal with the impacts of the disaster. Twenty-three percent of those in high impact districts say they

have borrowed since the earthquake compared to 12% in medium impacted districts and only 7% in low impact ones (Figure 2.19).¹⁶ Reported borrowing is higher in rural areas (where 16% have borrowed money) than in urban ones (7%).

¹⁶ Looking at ward level impacts, findings are similar. Twenty-three percent of people in high impact wards have borrowed compared to 22% in medium impact wards and 9% in low impact wards.

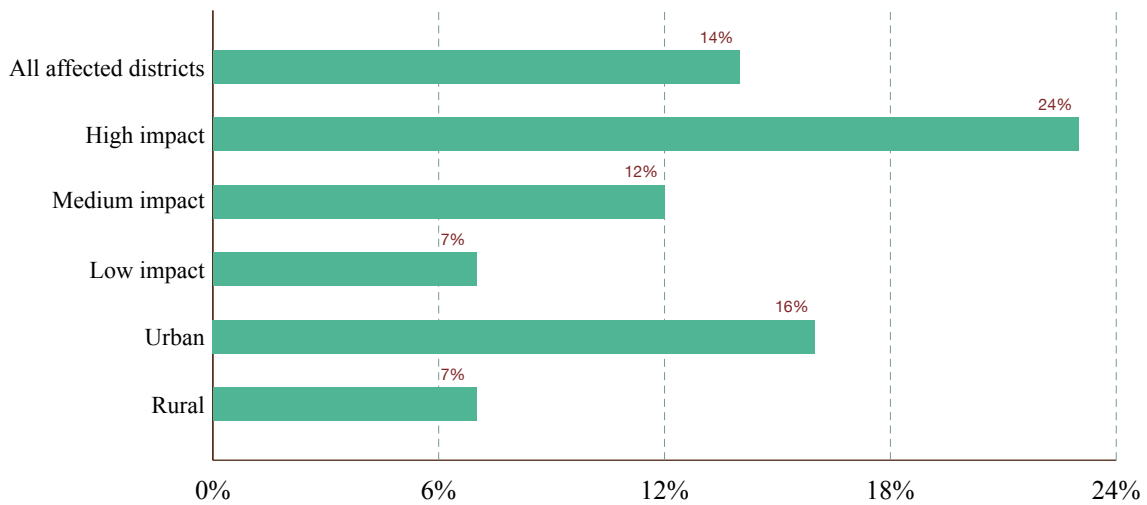


Figure 2.19: Borrowing after the earthquake – by district earthquake impact

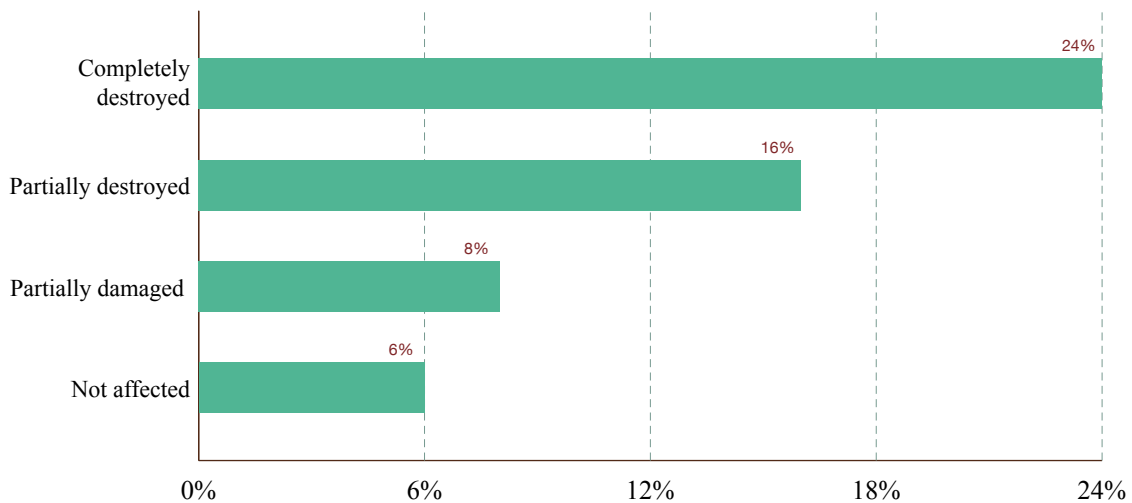


Figure 2.20: Borrowing after the earthquake – by damage to houses

The finding that the earthquake is driving increased borrowing is further strengthened if we look at individual level data. As Figure 2.20 shows, those who report that their house is completely destroyed are much more likely to say they have borrowed

money since the earthquake than those who report less damage.

However, those who report less damage to their house are likely to borrow more money when they do take out loans (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Average loan amount – by damage to house

	Extent of damage to house			
	Completely destroyed	Partially destroyed	Partially damaged	Not affected
Average loan taken (NPR)	46,806	53,573	74,640	248,968
Total loan taken (NPR)	12,216,400	4,018,000	7,464,000	7,718,000
Number of people taking loan	261	75	100	31

Who are people borrowing from?

People are most likely to borrow from relatives (Figure 2.21). Where they do borrow from relatives, they are likely to borrow more than is the case for other sources of credit (NPR 103,888 on average)

– Table 2.6. Neighbors are another common source of lending, but people borrow less from them (NPR 58,904). The findings show the importance of family and other local networks as safety nets in periods of distress.

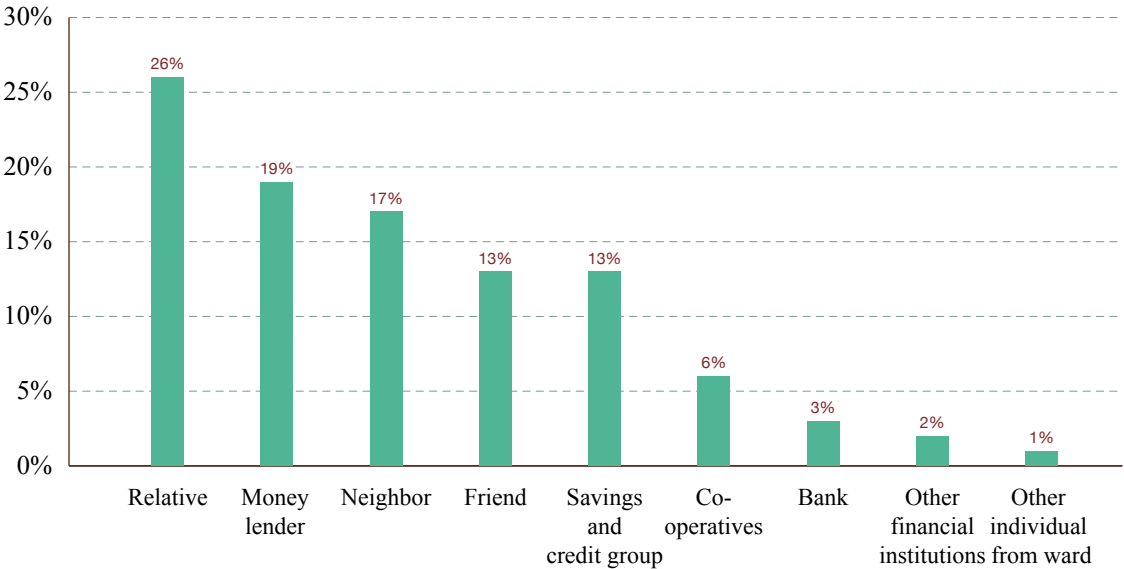


Figure 2.21: Sources of lending

Table 2.6: Average borrowing and monthly interest

	Count	Percentage of those who borrowed money	Percentage of all respondents	Average amount borrowed (NPR)	Average interest/month (%)
Relative	117	26.8%	3.7%	103,888	1.67
Moneylender	84	19.2%	2.6%	58,301	2.26
Neighbor	76	17.4%	2.4%	58,904	2.00
Friend	60	13.6%	1.9%	68,389	1.63
Savings and credit group	59	13.4%	1.9%	38,744	1.80
Co-operatives	26	6.0%	0.8%	58,577	1.73
Bank	12	2.7%	0.4%	141,052	1.48
Other financial institution	11	2.6%	0.3%	18,304	1.75
Other individual from ward	6	1.4%	0.2%	18,882	2.04

Banks, on average, provide the highest amount of lending but very few people (only 0.4% of people surveyed) borrowed from them.¹⁷ That reported bank interest rates are lower than for any other lender suggests that banks are only lending to those deemed

as having a low chance of defaulting. Moneylenders, the second most popular source of credit, are reported as charging the highest interest rates. This suggests that moneylenders are expending credit to a larger range of people, but at a price.

Who is borrowing money?

According to the survey data, farmers and wage laborers are most likely to have borrowed money since the earthquake with

the unemployed the least likely to report that they have borrowed (Figure 2.22).

¹⁷ Five of the 12 who borrowed from banks are in agriculture, four are business people, two work in services, and one is a laborer.

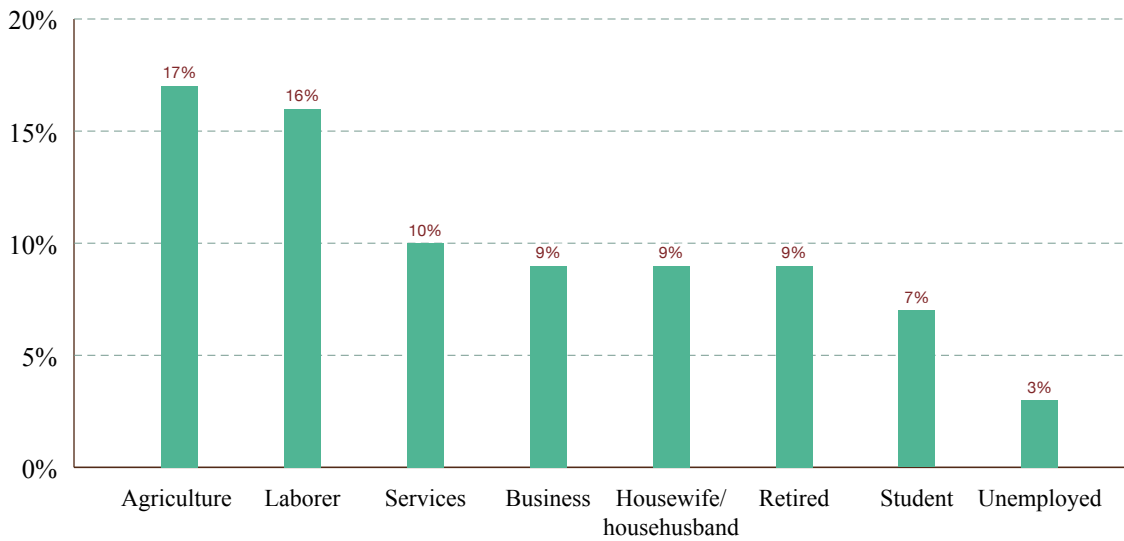


Figure 2.22: Those who borrowed money – by occupation

The likelihood of people borrowing money is consistent for all income groups except for the richest—those with pre-earthquake expenditures of over NPR 60,000/month—who are much less likely to say they have borrowed since the earthquake (Figure 2.23).

Unsurprisingly, reported borrowing is more likely where people’s income has been affected by the earthquake, for most sources of income except for people who own businesses (Table 2.7).

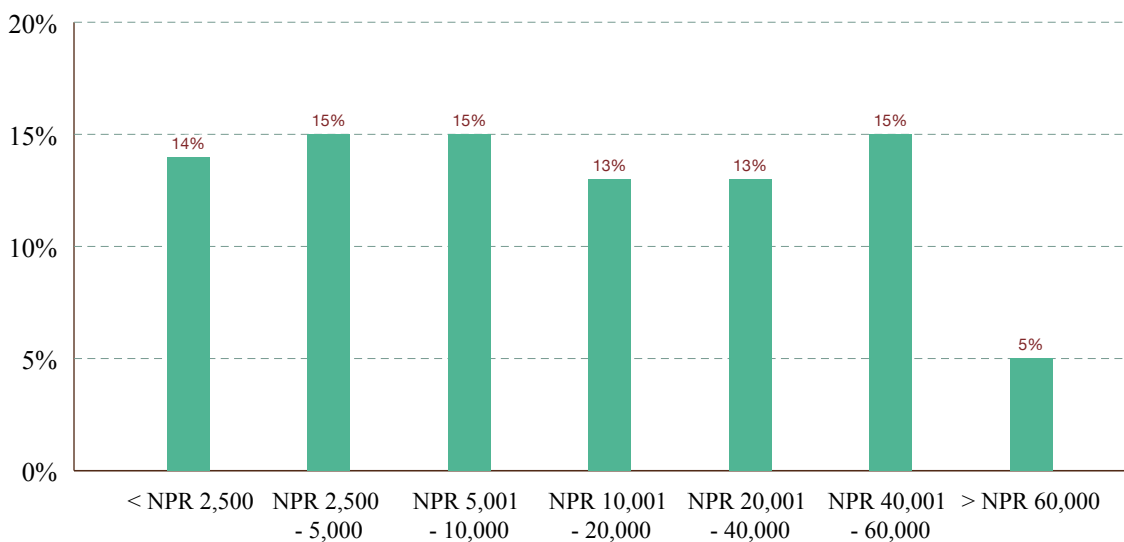


Figure 2.23: Those who borrowed money – by monthly expenditures

Table 2.7: Likelihood of borrowing – by source of income and damage to house

Source of income affected by earthquake		Have you borrowed money from anyone after the earthquake?	
		No	Yes
Farming own land	Completely affected	23%	77%
	Somewhat affected	24%	76%
	Not affected	11%	89%
Farming another's land	Completely affected	8%	92%
	Somewhat affected	29%	71%
	Not affected	12%	88%
Daily wage work	Completely affected	20%	80%
	Somewhat affected	20%	80%
	Not affected	18%	82%
Own business	Completely affected	10%	90%
	Somewhat affected	11%	89%
	Not affected	11%	89%
Remittances	Completely affected	10%	90%
	Somewhat affected	35%	65%
	Not affected	14%	86%
Salary from private company	Completely affected	30%	70%
	Somewhat affected	15%	85%
	Not affected	7%	93%
Salary from government service	Completely affected	13%	87%
	Somewhat affected	16%	84%
	Not affected	12%	88%
Rental income	Completely affected	16%	84%
	Somewhat affected	10%	90%
	Not affected	11%	89%
Livestock farming	Completely affected	29%	71%
	Somewhat affected	28%	72%
	Not affected	13%	87%

There are substantial differences in reported sources of credit for people from different caste groups (Table 2.8). Low caste people who borrow money are twice as likely to say they have borrowed from moneylenders, who charge higher interest rates, as are

high caste people. They are less likely to say they have borrowed from saving and credit groups or cooperatives. And no low caste people in the sample report borrowing money from banks.¹⁸

Table 2.8: Who are different caste groups borrowing from?

	High caste	Janajati	Low caste
Moneylender	17%	23%	32%
Friend	14%	12%	3%
Relative	28%	24%	28%
Neighbor	21%	15%	21%
Other individual from ward	0%	1%	8%
Bank	3%	3%	0%
Savings and credit group	16%	10%	8%
Cooperatives	1%	8%	0%
Other financial institution	0%	4%	0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>99%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>

¹⁸ Of the 12 people who report having borrowed from banks, five were from a high caste and seven were Janajati.



3. EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

Photo: Chiran Manandhar

Aid appears to have largely been targeted by district with the likelihood of receiving aid proportionate to the district-level impacts of the earthquake. Ninety-eight percent of households in high impact districts, 39% in medium impact districts, and 17% in low impact districts report that they received immediate forms of relief (tarps and food) and other longer-term forms of aid are also more likely to be received in high impact districts. However, people whose houses were badly damaged or destroyed in medium and low impact districts, or who live in high impact wards in these districts, are far less likely to say they have received assistance than those in high impact districts.

Survey data shows that rural areas are more affected and have received more aid than urban ones. Aid is reaching areas that are difficult to access. Tarps and food are reported as being the most common relief distributed to people in high impact districts, whereas only 10% say they had directly received corrugated iron sheets, which provide more solid shelter, by late June. Forty percent of people in high impact districts say they have received cash, with more cash flowing to those most affected, although at lower levels than expected given government policies. Low caste people are just as likely to say they have received aid, except for cash.

The government is seen as the main body providing relief materials. Levels of contentment with the central and local governments' disaster response are mixed. There is higher satisfaction with the conduct of VDCs and municipalities in allocating aid. People in affected areas are highly satisfied with the performance of Nepal's security forces who provided a prompt response after the

earthquake. Foreign agencies and NGOs receive mixed responses with political parties seen as performing the poorest in responding to the disaster. Men are more likely to be dissatisfied with aid providers than women. Low caste groups are also more likely to be dissatisfied, particularly with INGOs, despite receiving as much aid as others.

3.1 Relief that people have received

What aid are people receiving?

Two months after the first earthquake, 53% of households in affected districts say they received relief aid. Ninety-eight percent of people in high impact districts and 45% in medium impact districts say they received aid, while in low impact districts 82% of people report they did not receive aid.

As of mid-June, the most common forms of aid reported as having been received were tarps and food.¹⁹ Ninety-five percent

of respondents in high impact districts say they received tarps and 79% report they have received food. Far fewer say they received longer-term forms of assistance such as corrugated iron sheets and water and sanitation support (Figure 3.1).²⁰

Those in rural areas are more likely to say that they have received all types of assistance (Figure 3.2).

¹⁹ We generated information on what aid people received through two methods. First, the question was asked in unaided form with respondents not shown a list of possible aid items. A follow-up question involved showing respondents a list of possible aid items asking them if they had received each. The aid received percentages presented in the report combine both unaided and aided responses. Similarly, the question on aid providers was also asked in unaided and aided forms with responses combined to generate one measure.

²⁰ However, findings from the qualitative field research, which accompanied the survey, show that many more people are making use of corrugated iron sheets. This is because they have used cash distributed by the government and others to purchase sheets. Some have also used sheets that they recovered from the rubble of their houses.

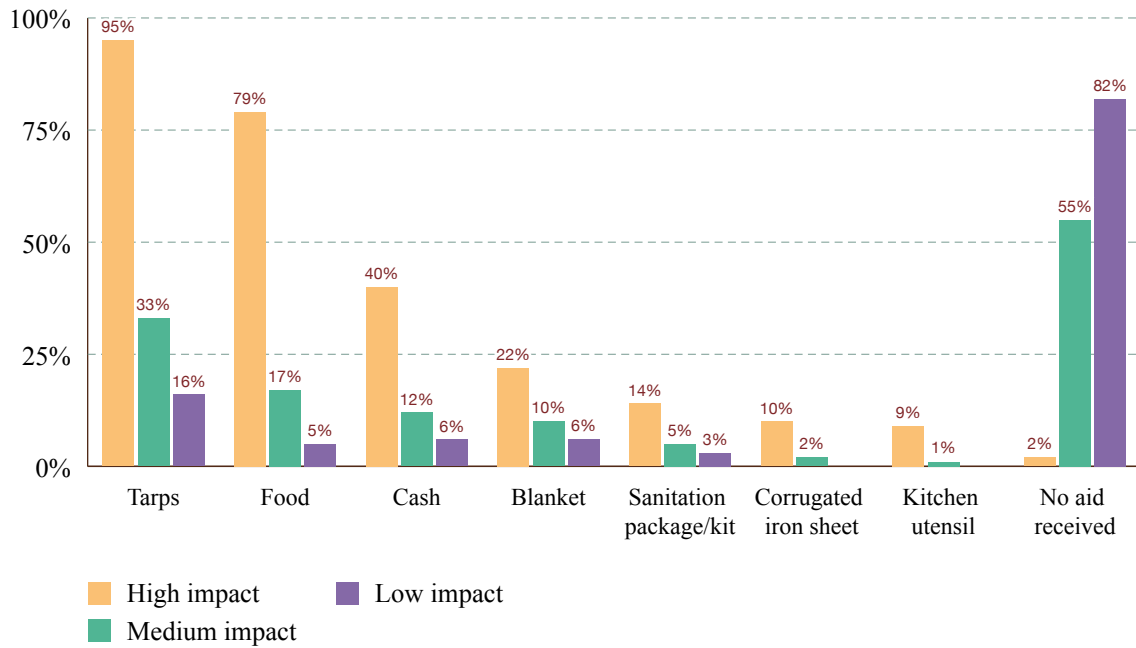


Figure 3.1: Aid received – by district earthquake impacts

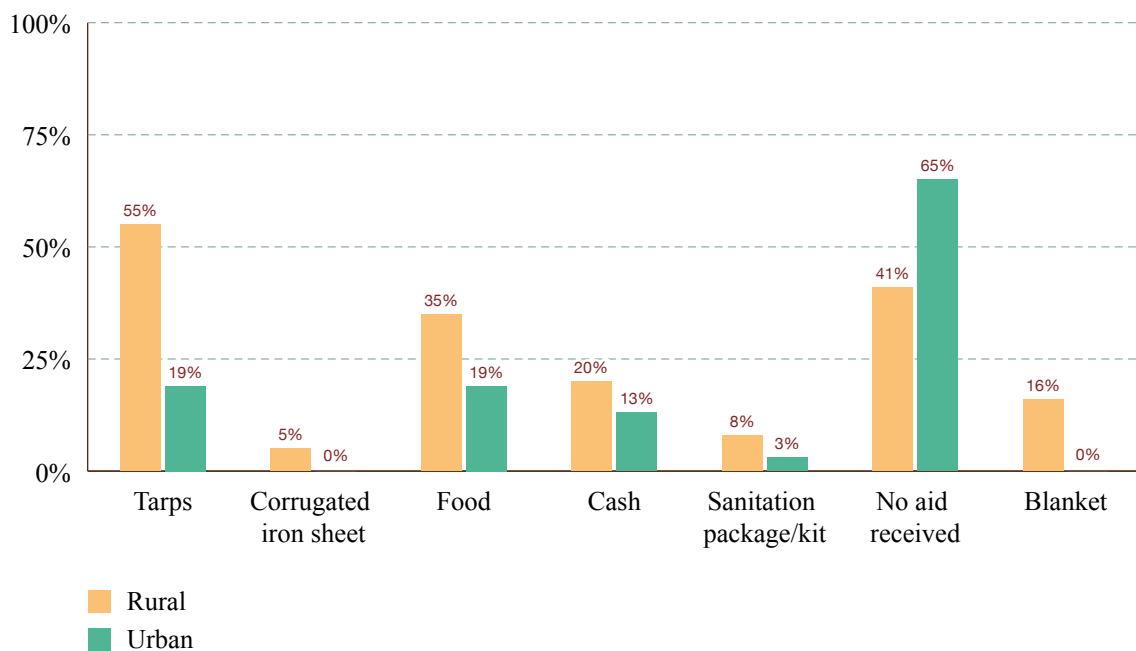


Figure 3.2: Aid received – by rural/urban

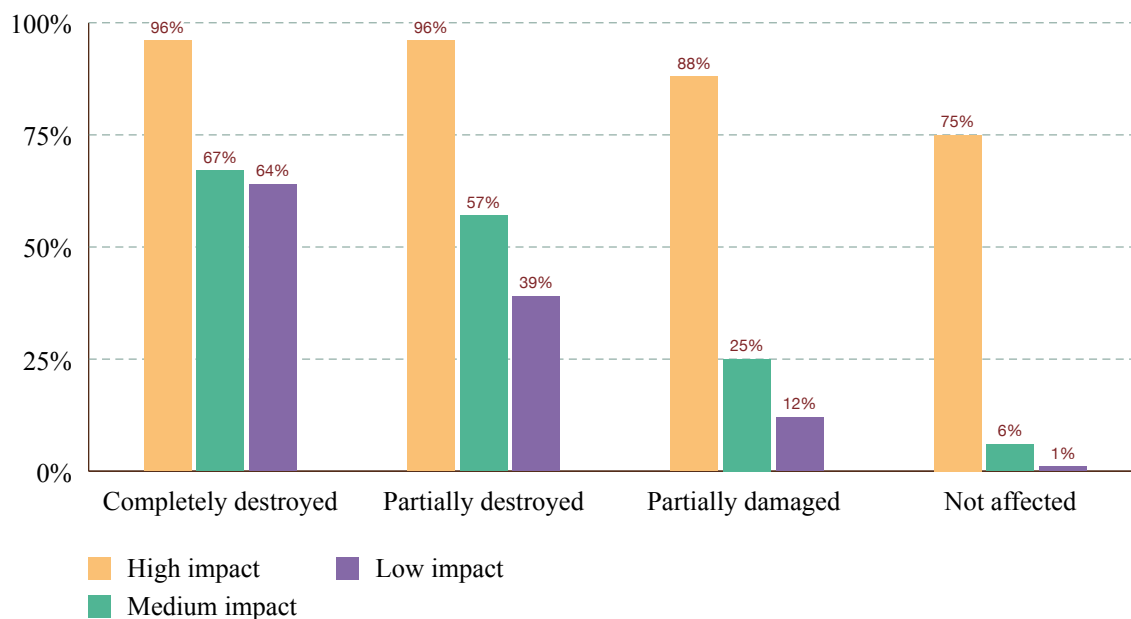


Figure 3.3: Proportion of people receiving tarps – by damage to houses and district earthquake impact

Is aid flowing to those most in need?

While most people living in high impact districts report that they are receiving assistance, many who have experienced high levels of impact who live in medium or low impact districts appear to be missing out. There is evidence of substantial geographic mistargeting. Reported levels of aid received vary substantially within district impact categories. Low caste groups are not less likely to say they have received most forms of aid than others, with cash being the exception.

People in high impact districts are far more likely to say they received tarps than others. Figure 3.3 shows the proportion of people reporting receiving tarps by district impact and housing damage. In high impact districts, 96% of people whose house is destroyed or partially destroyed say they have received tarps, as do 88% of those

whose house has suffered minor damage. However, only two-thirds of those living in medium or low impact districts whose house is destroyed say they received tarps, and this figure falls to 57% and 39% for those who report their house as being partially destroyed and uninhabitable (in medium and low impact districts, respectively). Indeed, people who report that their house is not damaged who live in high impact districts are much more likely to say they received tarps than those who report that their houses were destroyed or damaged in medium or low impact districts.

There is evidence of substantial mistargeting. First, *people in low impact and medium impact wards in high impact districts report receiving tarps even though they may not need them*. Less than one-third of houses in low impact wards of high impact districts are

reported as damaged to the extent that they are uninhabitable; yet 96% of the population in these places say they received tarps. There is little variation in the likelihood of receiving tarps in high, medium and low impact wards in high impact districts, despite vastly different levels of damage (Table 3.1). Second, *many who need tarps in medium impact districts are missing out*. Only 61% of people in high impact wards in medium impact districts say they received tarps, compared to 96% of people in wards with the same level of damage in high impact districts.²¹

Table 3.1: Proportion of people receiving tarps – by district and ward level earthquake impact

District impact	Ward impact		
	High	Medium	Low
High	96%	89%	96%
Medium	61%	59%	24%
Low	-	37%	15%

Other emergency assistance such as food follows a similar pattern. Eighty-nine percent of those who report that their house was destroyed in high impact districts say they received food, compared to 51% in medium impact districts and just 24% in low impact districts. Again, people living in high impact wards in medium impact districts are much less likely to say they received food than those in high impact wards in high impact districts (and medium impact wards there, too) (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Proportion of people receiving food – by district and ward level earthquake impact

District impact	Ward impact		
	High	Medium	Low
High	92%	64%	39%
Medium	50%	46%	8%
Low	-	6%	5%

²¹ There are no high impact wards in low impacts districts in our sample.

Targeting by district level impacts also appears to be occurring for longer-term forms of support such as corrugated iron sheets. Thirteen percent of those who report that their house was completely destroyed in high impact districts say they received sheets, compared with 5% in medium impact districts and just 2% in low impact districts.

Among those whose house is completely destroyed, 14% in medium impact districts and 36% in low impacts districts report that they have received *no aid of any type*.²² In most medium impact districts, the exception being Okhaldungha, there appears to have been very little aid distributed (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Proportion of people who have not received aid of any type – by district

District earthquake impact	District	Not received aid
High	Nuwakot	1%
	Dhading	3%
	Gorkha	4%
	Solukhumbu	4%
	Ramechhap	0%
	Sindhupalchok	0%
Medium	Bhaktapur	48%
	Manang	86%
	Okhaldungha	5%
	Kathmandu	71%
	Lamjung	63%
Low	Khotang	57%
	Syangja	85%
	Dang	100%

²² See Annex C for full data tables.

Lower caste groups do not appear to be discriminated against in accessing most types of aid but they are much less likely to have received cash. Table 3.4 shows the percentage of people from different caste groups reporting receiving aid in the most affected areas: high impact wards in high impact districts. Low caste people are *more likely* to get many types of assistance, especially food, tents and kitchen utensils, although far fewer say they have received cash.²³

Table 3.4: Proportion of people who have received aid in high impacts wards in high impact districts – by caste

	High caste	Janajati	Low caste
Received any type of aid	97%	98%	98%
Tarps	95%	95%	96%
Food	76%	80%	90%
Cash	42%	41%	10%
Blanket	26%	20%	18%
Sanitation package/kits	13%	14%	14%
Corrugated iron sheet	13%	14%	14%
Kitchen utensils/buckets	9%	8%	18%
Medical aid	1%	2%	0%
Mattress	3%	3%	4%
Clothes	2%	2%	2%
Tent	0%	2%	4%
Nets	2%	1%	0%
Solar	0%	1%	0%
No aid received	3%	2%	2%
No need of relief	0%	0%	0%

²³ This is not related to differing levels of housing damage between caste groups. As shown in Figure 2.9, above, low caste groups suffered similar levels of damage to others.

Who has received cash?

Eighteen percent of respondents across affected districts say they have received cash. This is much less than expected. Government policy states that all those whose houses are damaged, or who had a family member killed, should receive cash. Given that 33% of all respondents report their houses are completely destroyed, and 1.6% had a family member killed, we would expect more people to report receiving cash. Forty percent of households in high impact districts say they received cash, substantially

more than those in less affected districts, but still lower than expected.

Again, the proportion of people reporting receiving cash within each category of housing damage is much higher in high impact districts. Forty-six percent of those whose houses are completely destroyed in high impact districts say they have received cash compared with 34% in medium impact districts and 29% in low impact districts (Figure 3.4)

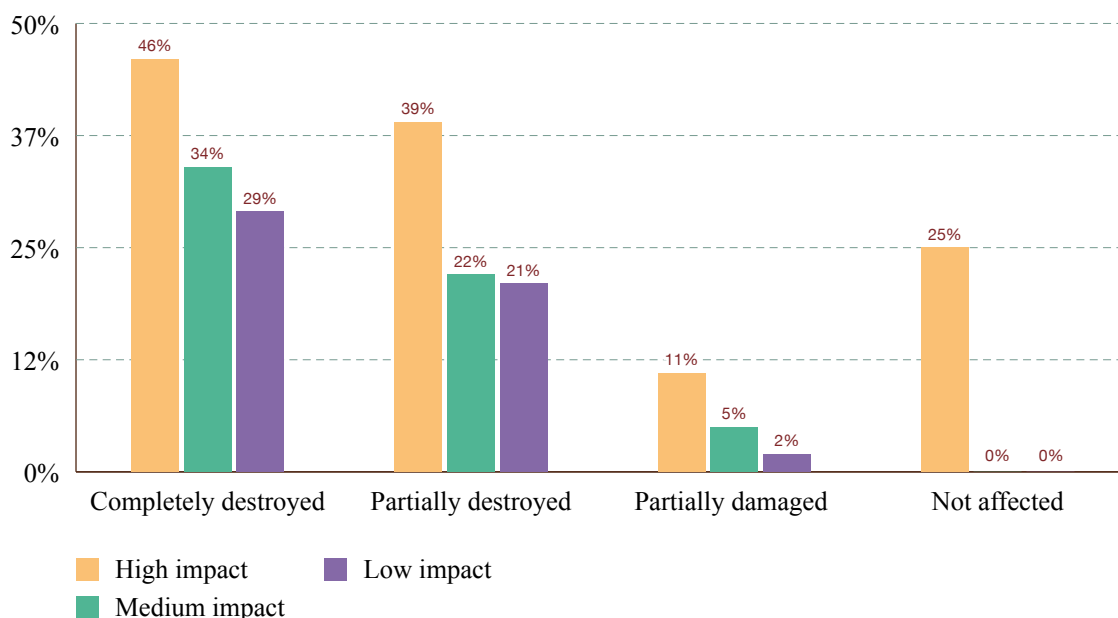


Figure 3.4: Proportion of people receiving cash – by damage to houses and district earthquake impact

As for food and tarps, those in high impact wards in medium impact districts are much less likely to say they have received cash than those in high impact wards in high impact districts. A higher proportion of people in low impact wards in high impacts

districts, places where housing damage and fatalities were relatively low, report receiving cash than those in high impact wards in medium impact districts where damage was much more extensive (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Proportion receiving cash – by district and ward level earthquake impact

District impact	Ward impact		
	High	Medium	Low
High	44%	37%	28%
Medium	25%	29%	7%
Low	0%	11%	5%

There are substantial differences between districts in the proportion of people who report having received cash. Among high impact districts, 91% of people in Nuwakot say they have received cash whereas the figure is only 2% in Sindhupalchok (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6: Proportion of people received cash – by district

District earthquake impact	District	Received cash
High	Nuwakot	91%
	Dhading	58%
	Gorkha	47%
	Solukhumbu	29%
	Ramechhap	10%
	Sindhupalchok	2%
Medium	Bhaktapur	23%
	Manang	14%
	Okhaldungha	10%
	Kathmandu	6%
	Lamjung	2%
Low	Khotang	13%
	Syangja	6%
	Dang	0%

How much cash have people received?

Government policy states that those whose house is destroyed should initially receive NPR 15,000 while those whose house is damaged should receive NPR 3,000. Those who have lost a family member are due NPR 30,000 to cover funeral costs. We find levels of cash distribution that fall slightly short for those with destroyed houses and far short for those who had a family member who died. The former report receiving on average NPR 11,720; the latter, NPR 9,950 (Table 3.7).

Interestingly, those whose houses were badly damaged but not destroyed report receiving on average almost the same as those with completely destroyed houses. There have been reports that many people

in this category have been missing out on assistance because formal government assessments have classified their houses as partly damaged, leading to much smaller pay-outs, despite their houses not being habitable.²⁴ The survey evidence does not point to a systematic exclusion from cash for this group. Those who have suffered just minor damage to their houses also report receiving levels of cash support not far off those whose houses were more badly damaged. This suggests that decisions on how to distribute cash are not being made fully based on housing damage and that there is spreading of cash support across many households in affected communities.

Table 3.7: Average cash received – by housing damage and fatalities (NPR)

How much assistance did you receive in cash?	All		Completely destroyed	Partially destroyed	Partially damaged	Household who lost member
	N	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
	3,180	11,061	11,720	10,492	7,663	9,950

For those who say they received cash, the amounts received are similar for those living in high and medium impact districts (median of NPR 15,000 in both) but lower

in low impact districts (median NPR 5,000) – Table 3.8. Standard deviations are high, showing there is large variation in the amounts of money received.²⁵

²⁴ For further information, see the report from the qualitative field monitoring.

²⁵ The fact that the mode—the most common amount received—in high and medium impact districts is NPR 15,000 suggests that many are receiving the full government cash package for those whose

houses are destroyed. The qualitative research found that in Syangja district the government gave NPR 5,000 to affected households. This suggests that there was a policy to provide NPR 5,000 in low impact districts instead of NPR 15,000. However, we were unable to find official policies or directives on this.

Table 3.8: Average cash received – by district earthquake impact (NPR)

District earthquake impact	Cash received as aid			
	Mean (NPR)	Median (NPR)	Mode (NPR)	SD (NPR)
All affected districts	11,061	15,000	15,000	5,661
High	11,083	15,000	15,000	5,319
Medium	11,906	15,000	15,000	5,256
Low	7,258	5,000	3,000	8,083

There are no major differences in the amount of cash people from different caste groups report receiving. High caste people who received cash got on average NPR 11,365;

Janajati castes received NPR 13,096; and low caste groups received NPR 11,531 on average.

How does accessibility affect aid provided?

Aid is reaching remote areas. Aid is most likely to have been received in the wards that

are furthest from the district headquarters (Figure 3.5).

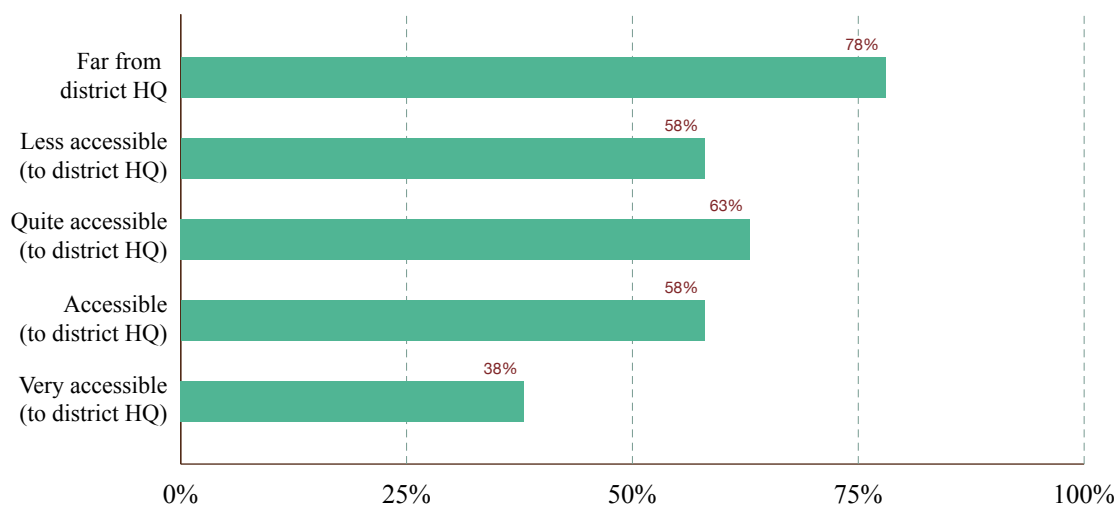


Figure 3.5: Proportion receiving aid – by ward accessibility

Among the 54% of respondents whose house was completely or partially destroyed, 8% say they have not received aid. Disaggregating these most needy respondents by remoteness

we find that people in wards that are far from the district headquarters are at least as likely to receive assistance as those who live closer (Figure 3.6).

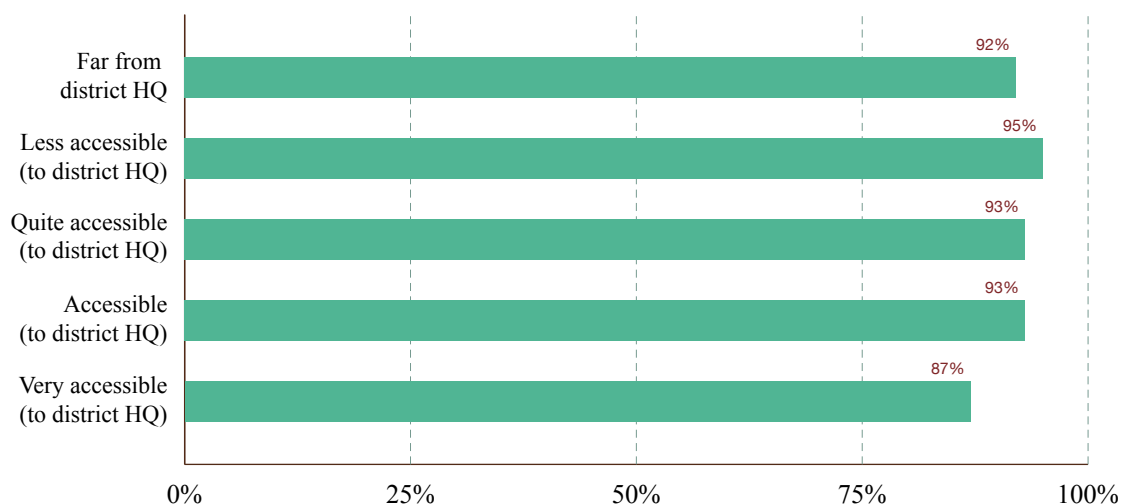


Figure 3.6: Proportion receiving aid – by ward accessibility (those with major housing damage)

Who has provided aid?

Respondents report the government as being the primary provider of every type of aid. This is due to the government’s one door policy,²⁶ where all aid materials are channeled through government institutions, perhaps creating the perception that such aid is provided by the government (Table 3.9). This is the case in both high and medium impact districts; findings do not substantially vary by remoteness or gender.

International NGOs are also frequently cited as providing aid. In particular, 67% of those who report receiving kitchen utensils say they got them from INGOs, and the figures are 55% for medical assistance, 52% for corrugated iron sheets, and 38% for sanitation packages.²⁷ Local NGOs and individuals are other common sources of aid. Political parties and Nepal’s security agencies are rarely cited as aid providers.

²⁶ The district administration is authorized to direct the distribution of relief across VDCs and municipalities under their jurisdiction through the District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC). The DDRC is chaired by the Chief District Officer (CDO), and includes line ministry officers, police and army representatives, political party leaders,

civil society, journalists, and NGOs. Organizations who want to deliver relief in a district are required to register with the DDRC.

²⁷ Note that people may have received the same type of aid from multiple providers, hence percentages do not add up vertically.

Table 3.9: Aid providers (proportion of people who have received different types of aid who got them from each type of aid provider)

	Tarps [base = 1,445]	Corrugated iron sheets [base = 113]	Food [base = 975]	Medical aid [base = 61]	Cash [base = 572]	Sanitation package [base = 217]	Blankets [base = 382]	Kitchen Utensils/Buckets [Base = 86]	Mattress [base = 39]
Nepal Government/VDC/ municipality	78%	67%	80%	87%	98%	76%	91%	86%	84%
INGOs	21%	52%	29%	55%	28%	38%	25%	67%	28%
NGOs	16%	23%	18%	37%	15%	31%	16%	25%	21%
Individuals	12%	33%	16%	32%	14%	15%	12%	25%	8%
Red Cross	11%	15%	13%	16%	12%	17%	7%	19%	0%
LGCDP/Ward Citizen Fo- rum/Citizens Awareness Center/Social Mobilizer	5%	7%	5%	2%	6%	3%	3%	0%	5%
Other countries	4%	5%	7%	18%	10%	10%	6%	8%	11%
Donors (except UN)	3%	3%	4%	12%	3%	5%	4%	6%	5%
Nepali army/armed po- lice force/police	2%	4%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Political parties	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%
United Nations	1%	3%	2%	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Business groups	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Refused	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Don't know/can't say	10%	33	16	30	11	17	10	17	18

3.2 Satisfaction with institutional responses

How satisfied are people with the response of different institutions?

People are most satisfied with the response of Nepal’s security forces (Figure 3.7). Eighty-eight percent of respondents are either very or somewhat satisfied with the Nepal army and police, and 86% with the armed police force. Given that these institutions are rarely cited as being aid providers, this is likely due to their quick response in rescue operations.

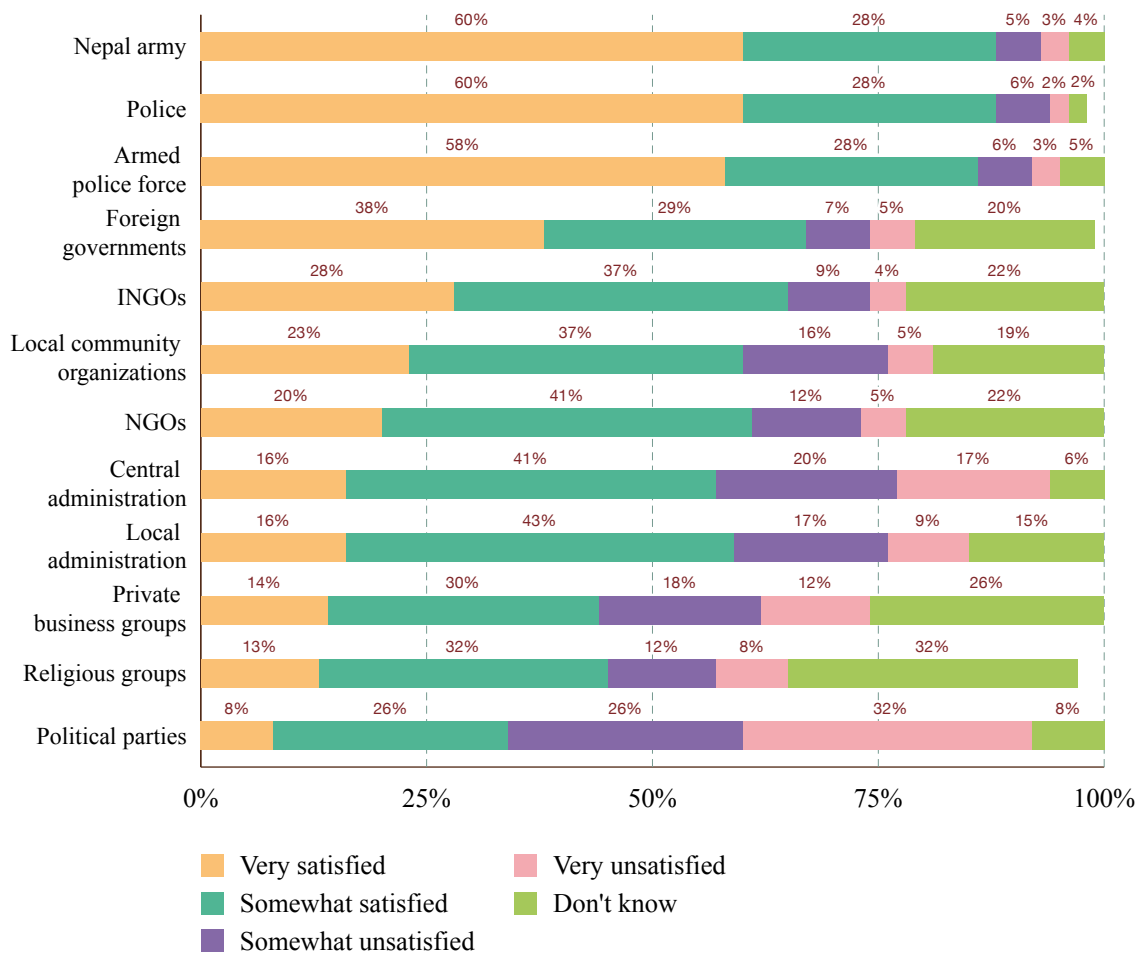


Figure 3.7: Satisfaction with response of different institutions



Photo: Chiran Manandhar

Levels of satisfaction with the civilian branches of the state are much lower, although a majority still have favorable views of each. Fifteen percent of respondents say they are very unsatisfied with the response of the local administration and 7% with the response of the central administration. Interestingly, those in highly impacted districts are more likely

to be very unsatisfied with the response of the central administration (22% against a full sample average of 17%) despite being more likely to have received assistance than those in medium and lower impact districts. However, they are equally likely to be very dissatisfied with local government responses (see Figures 3.8 and 3.9).

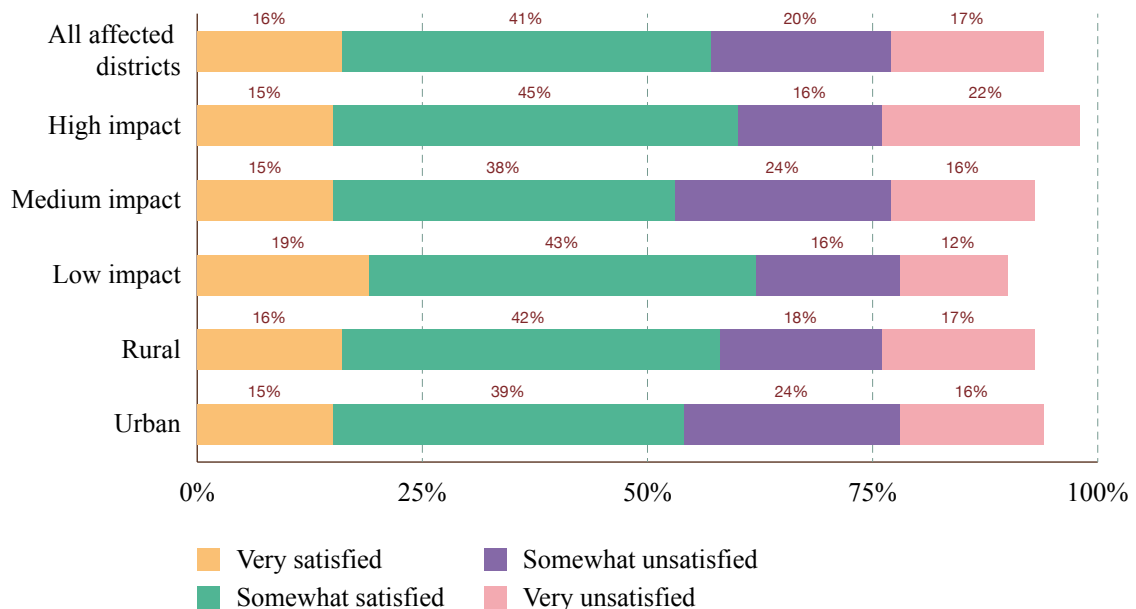


Figure 3.8: Satisfaction with central administration response – by district earthquake impact and rural/urban

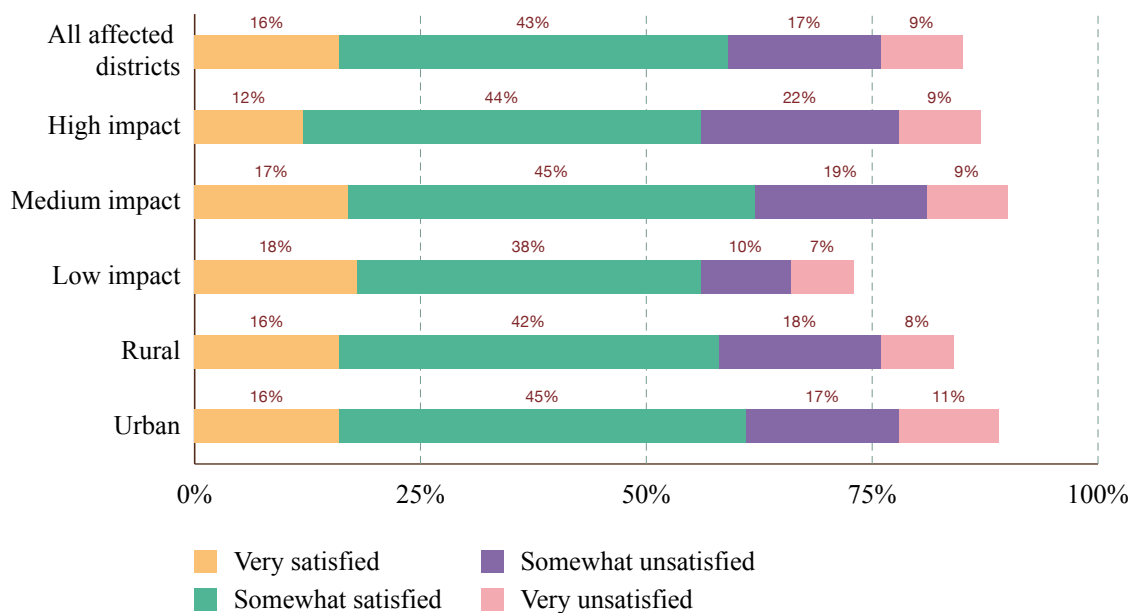


Figure 3.9: Satisfaction with local administration response – by district earthquake impact and rural/urban

There are mixed responses in terms of satisfaction with international groups. Sixty-five percent of respondents are at least somewhat satisfied with the responses of INGOs and 67% feel the same about foreign governments. Yet over one-fifth of respondents said they are very unsatisfied with each.

Reactions to the role of political parties are generally unfavorable with only one-third saying they have played a positive role and two-fifths that their response has been unsatisfactory – discussed further in Section 5. The responses of private businesses and of religious groups are deemed poor by many.

Is aid being distributed by VDC and municipality officials fairly?

The government has adopted a one-door policy where aid from all providers is meant to be coordinated at each level of administration. At the local level, relief distribution committees, chaired by VDC/municipality officials, are to play the main role in centralizing all incoming aid and deciding how it should be distributed.

have distributed aid fairly. Overall, 55% feel distribution has been fair while 36% disagree. Satisfaction is higher in high impact districts (71% favorable) than in medium and low impact ones (49% and 46%, respectively) – Figure 3.10 – perhaps because there has been less aid to go round in these districts. Respondents in rural areas are more likely to be satisfied than those in urban places.

Respondents are divided in their opinions about whether VDC/municipality officials

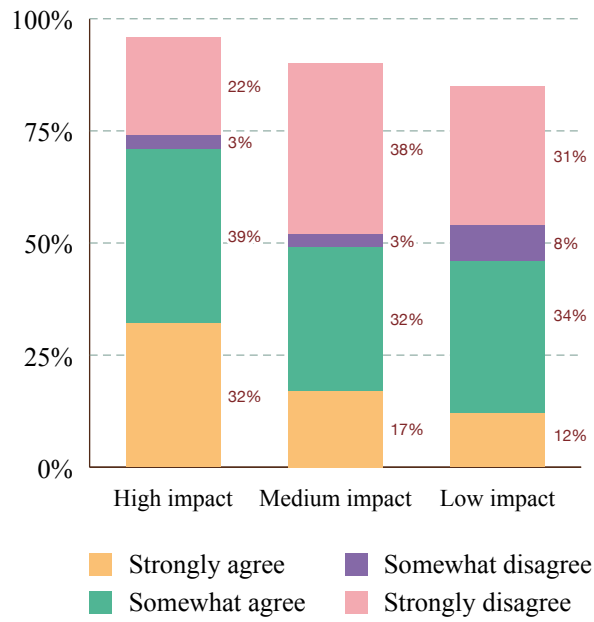


Figure 3.10: Agreement that aid is being distributed by VDCs/municipalities fairly

How do gender, caste, and earthquake impacts shape satisfaction?

Men are more likely to express dissatisfaction with every aid provider than women (Table 3.10). They are particularly more likely to be unhappy with the central administration and INGOs when compared with women. There are no differences, however, in levels of

satisfaction with VDCs and municipalities in their distribution of aid. Fifty-five percent of men agree that aid has been distributed by VDCs/municipalities fairly while 54% of women say the same.



Photo: Chiran Manandhar

Table 3.10: Proportion dissatisfied with aid responses – by gender

	Female	Male
Political parties	56%	60%
Central administration	32%	41%
Private business groups	29%	31%
Local administration	24%	28%
Local community orgs	20%	22%
Religious groups	18%	22%
NGOs	15%	18%
Foreign groups	12%	13%
INGOs	11%	15%
Police	7%	9%
Armed police	8%	10%
Nepal army	7%	9%

Those from lower caste groups are more likely to be dissatisfied with the aid responses of most institutions than other groups, especially high caste people, despite being equally likely to access aid (Table 3.11).²⁸ Low caste people are particularly more likely to be dissatisfied with local community organizations and INGOs compared with other caste groups. Low caste groups are also less likely to think VDC/municipalities are distributing aid

fairly (36% agreed) compared to high caste groups (41%) and Janajatis (42%).

Those who suffered the most damage to their homes are the least likely to be satisfied with either the central government or local administration's response,²⁹ despite the fact that they are more likely to have received assistance from the government (Figures 3.11 and 3.12).

²⁸ The exceptions are central administration and private business groups. For both, low caste people are more satisfied than are other caste categories.

²⁹ Findings are similar on levels of satisfaction with political parties.

Table 3.11: Proportion dissatisfied with aid responses – by caste

	High	Janajati	Low
Political parties	54%	60%	60%
Central administration	44%	38%	40%
Private business groups	31%	28%	29%
Local administration	25%	27%	27%
Local community orgs	23%	19%	30%
Religious groups	23%	18%	26%
NGOs	16%	17%	19%
Foreign groups	13%	12%	14%
INGOs	12%	14%	17%
Police	6%	8%	9%
Armed police	6%	9%	11%
Nepal army	5%	9%	9%

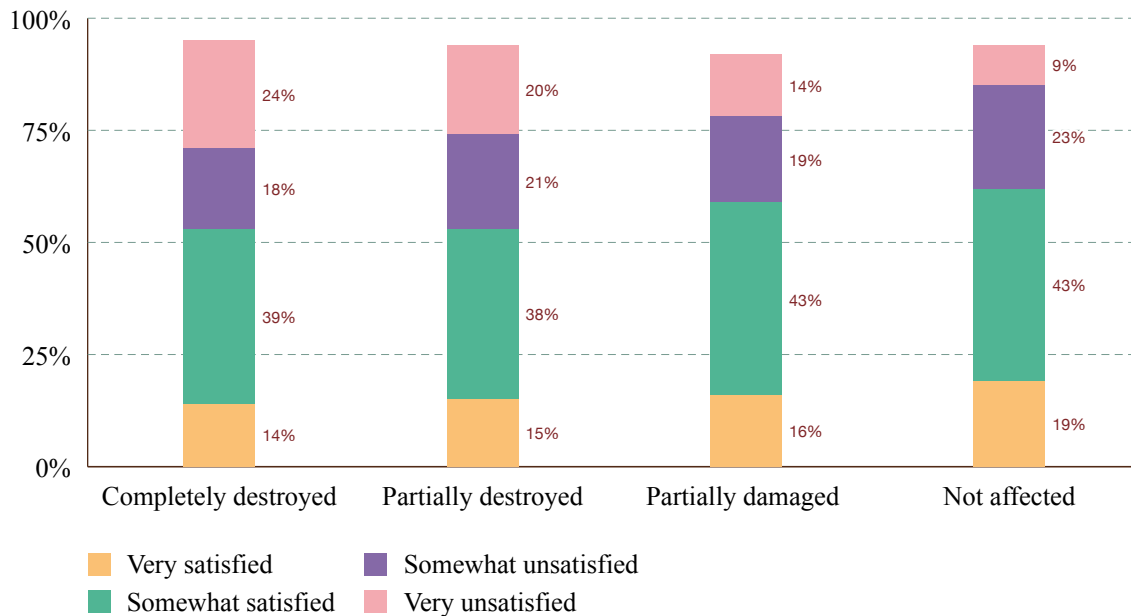


Figure 3.11: Satisfaction with central administration response – by damage to house

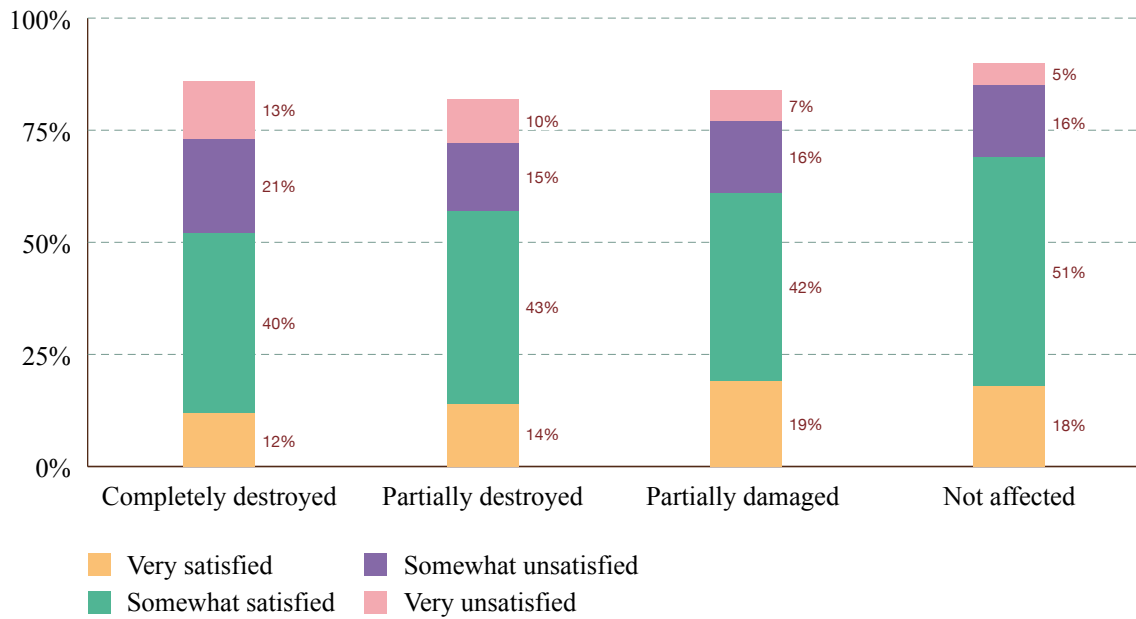


Figure 3.12: Satisfaction with local administration response – by damage to house

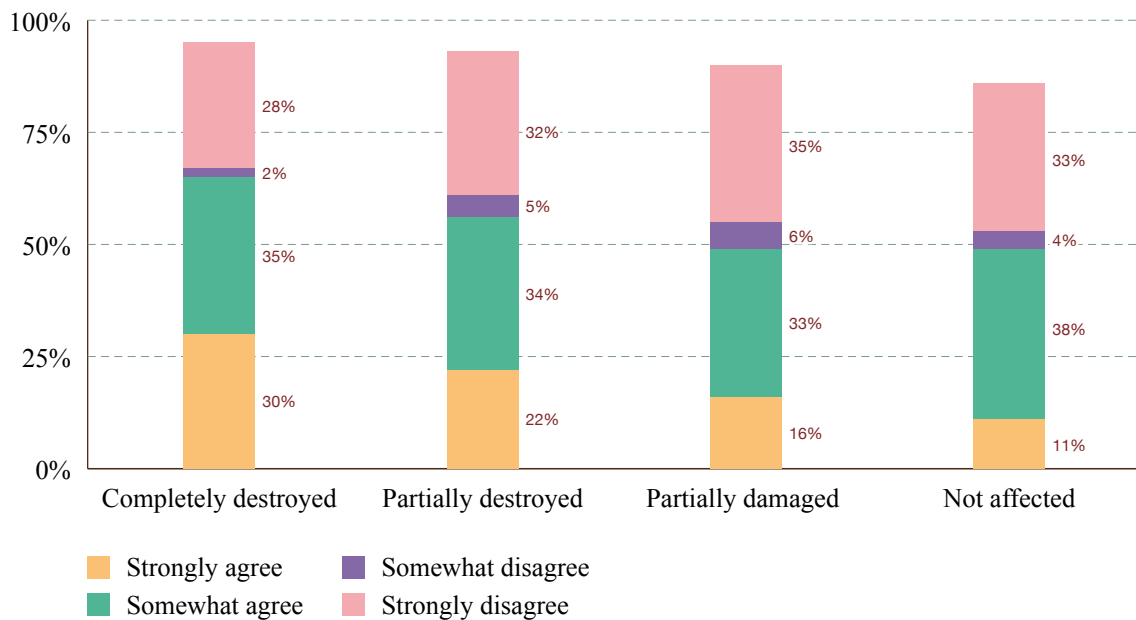


Figure 3.13: Agreement that aid is being distributed by VDCs/municipalities fairly – by housing damage

In contrast, those with greater levels of housing damage are more likely to think aid distribution by VDCs/municipalities is fair (Figure 3.13). This suggests that the most affected think negatively about higher

levels of government, perhaps because the overall volume of aid has been inadequate, but feel better about the local government mechanisms that decide on distribution within communities.

How does receiving aid shape satisfaction with aid providers and distributors?

Unsurprisingly, those who have received aid are much more likely to think that VDCs/municipalities have distributed aid fairly than those who have not (Figure 3.14). The same holds for satisfaction with all aid

providers. The most marked differences in attitudes between those who received aid and those who did not are for security agencies and religious groups (Figure 3.15).

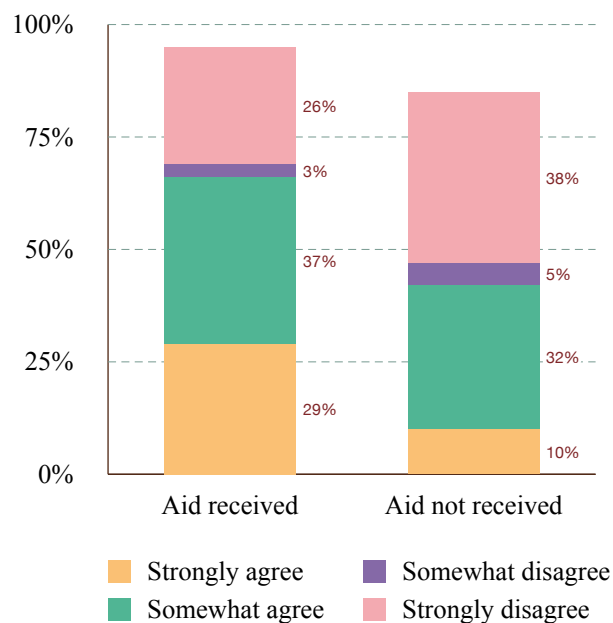


Figure 3.14: Agreement that aid is being distributed by VDC/municipalities fairly – by whether received aid or not

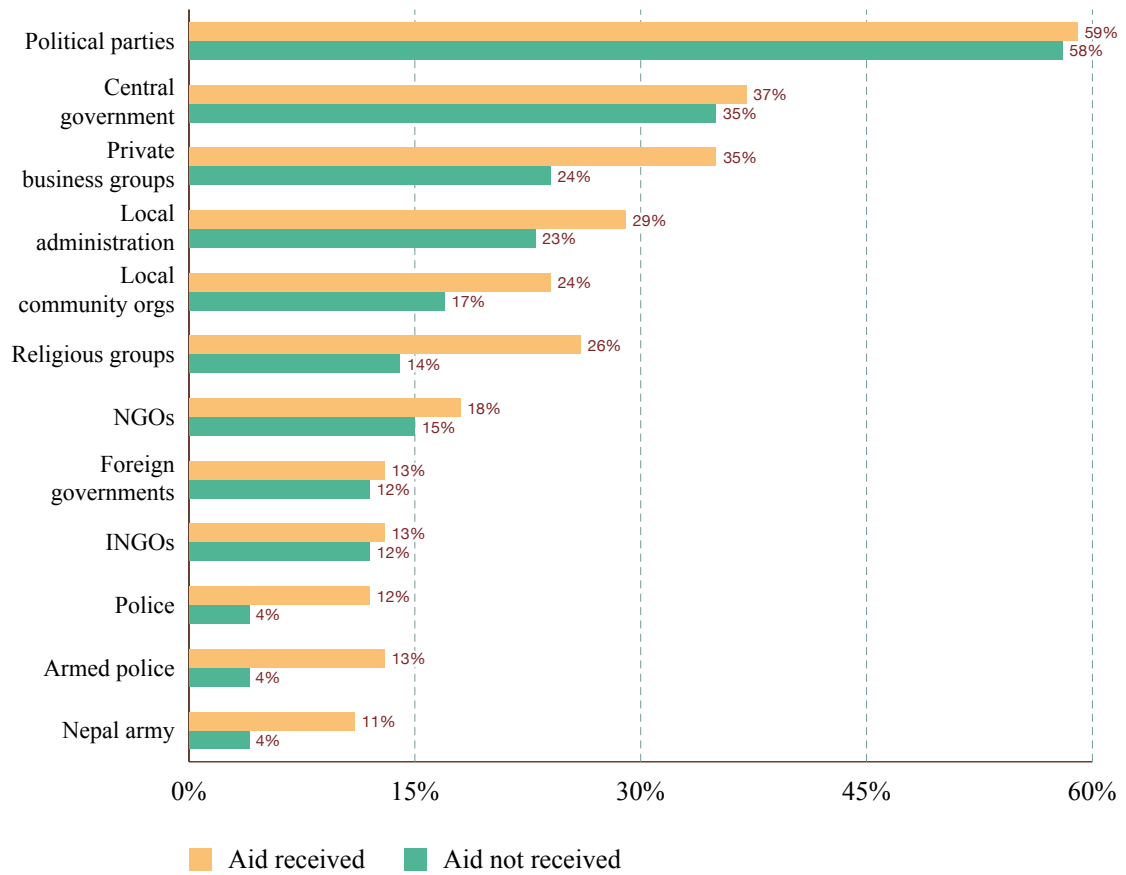


Figure 3.15: Dissatisfaction with aid responders – by whether received aid or not (from any provider)



Photo: Aneta Buraityte

4. NEEDS

Two months on from the earthquake, affected populations still have many needs. In high impact districts, only 2% of the population state that they do not require any further assistance. The nature of priority needs differs by levels of earthquake impact. In the most affected districts, people's stated immediate priority is for corrugated iron sheets, followed by cash and foodstuffs. Other things that were commonly distributed in the early period after the quake, such as medical support and sanitation packages, are in less demand. Over the coming few months, respondents prioritize the provision of cash, suggesting markets are functioning and people can buy what they need.

4.1 What are the immediate and short-term needs of people?

What are the most important immediate needs?

As of mid-June, very few people in high impact districts said they had no immediate need for aid (2%), whereas almost half of those in medium and lower impact districts said they do not immediately require assistance. In high impact districts, the only group where some people say they do not need relief is people living within one hour of the district headquarter (3.4% say they do not need assistance).³⁰

The type of needs varies by the level of earthquake damage (Table 4.1). In high impact districts, the most immediate need identified by respondents at the time the survey was conducted was corrugated iron sheets, with 80% of respondents saying it was one of their three top priorities. As noted previously, while most people in high impact districts have received tarps, only 10% have directly received corrugated iron sheets.³¹ Ten percent of people say they still need these but, two months on from the quake, they now prioritize more sturdy building materials. Fifty-five percent of people in high impact districts identify sheets as their most important immediate need, 20% say it is their second most pressing need, and

8% say it is their third greatest need (see Figure 4.1).

Of those whose house is completely destroyed, 79% identify corrugated iron sheets as a priority need, similar to 73% of those whose house is partially destroyed and unlivable (Table 4.2). Forty-eight percent of those whose houses are damaged but can be lived in say sheets are an immediate need.

Cash is also commonly cited as an immediate need. Sixty-six percent of people in high impact districts say cash is needed, but people are much less likely to identify it as their primary need (22% in high impact districts). Those who have borrowed money since the earthquake are much more likely to state that cash is an immediate need (73%). Those in other districts also cite cash as being necessary (39% in medium impact districts and 42% in low impact districts). As with other forms of aid, there is a much lower stated need for cash in urban areas than rural areas. There is no clear relationship between the accessibility of a district headquarters from a ward and the need for cash (Figure 4.2).

³⁰ Data tables are in Annex C.

³¹ Many may have used cash given as aid to buy sheets.

Table 4.1: Immediate needs (top three needs) – by district earthquake impact and rural/urban

	All affected districts	District earthquake Impact			Ward	
		High	Medium	Low	Rural	Urban
Cash	47%	66%	39%	42%	54%	27%
Corrugated iron sheets	40%	80%	30%	14%	49%	15%
Rice, wheat, maize	30%	58%	21%	17%	33%	20%
Tarps	13%	10%	13%	18%	15%	8%
Tent	7%	9%	6%	5%	7%	7%
Clean drinking water	6%	12%	4%	5%	7%	6%
Medical aid	6%	8%	4%	6%	6%	4%
Farm implements	5%	6%	4%	8%	6%	3%
Readymade food (noodles, biscuits, etc.)	5%	11%	2%	4%	6%	2%
Sugar, salt, oil, spices	5%	11%	3%	2%	5%	3%
<i>No need for relief</i>	34%	2%	46%	46%	25%	58%

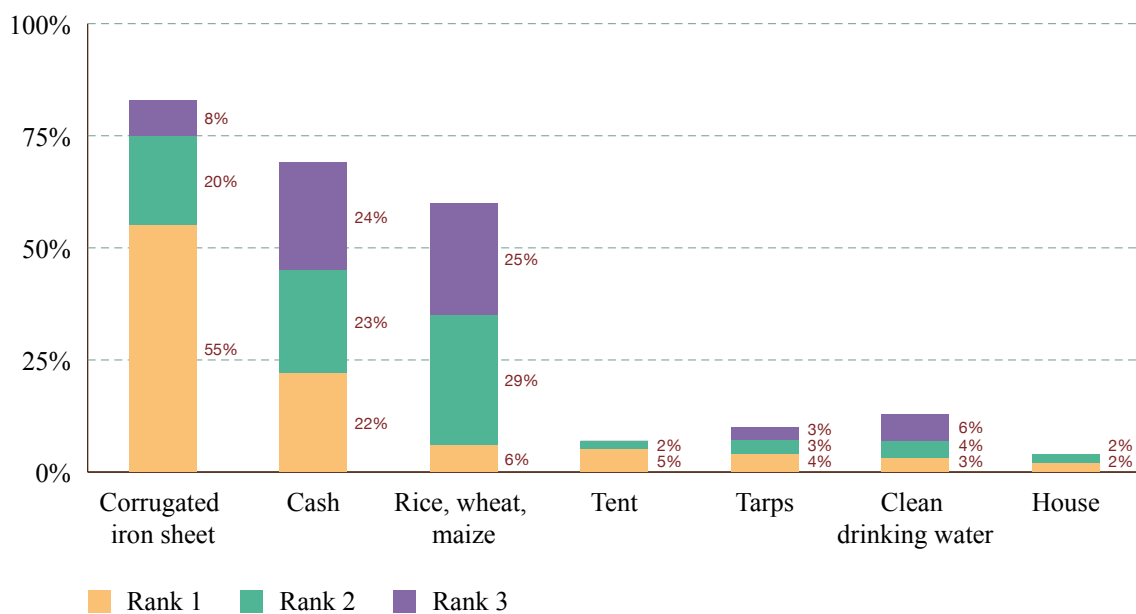


Figure 4.1: Immediate needs – high impact districts

A large proportion of respondents in high impact districts say that food is an immediate need. Indeed, 65% of respondents whose house is completely destroyed, and 51% of those whose house is not destroyed but is unlivable, state that rice, wheat and maize are one of the top three immediate needs.

Other items such as tents and clean drinking water are much less prominent amongst stated needs, including in high impact districts and for those whose house was completely destroyed. The stated immediate needs of men and women are very similar (Figure 4.3).

Table 4.2: Immediate needs (top three needs) – by damage to house

	Completely destroyed	Partially destroyed	Partially damaged	Not affected
Corrugated iron sheets	79%	73%	48%	44%
Cash	69%	79%	71%	63%
Rice, wheat, maize	65%	51%	45%	46%
Clean drinking water	13%	9%	13%	6%
Tarps	12%	24%	38%	48%
Readymade food (noodles, biscuits, etc.)	11%	6%	10%	15%
Sugar, salt, oil, spices	10%	5%	10%	10%
Tent	8%	14%	15%	25%
Medical aid	8%	11%	16%	15%
Clean water for household purposes	6%	6%	7%	8%
Sanitary wares (toothpaste, soap, toothbrush, pads, etc.)	5%	5%	3%	2%
House	5%	7%	5%	10%
Farm implements	5%	8%	15%	2%

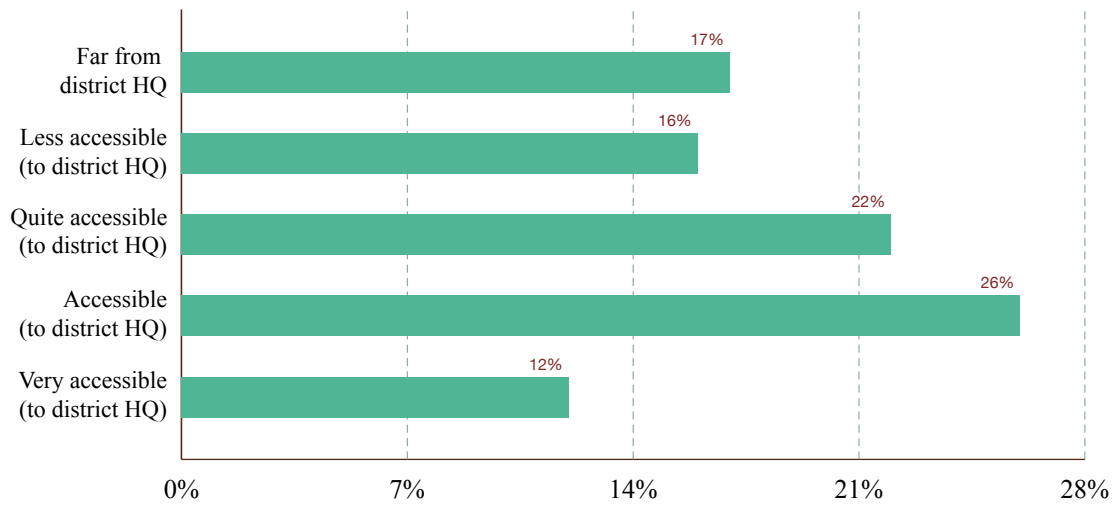


Figure 4.2: Those who need cash (top need) – by ward remoteness

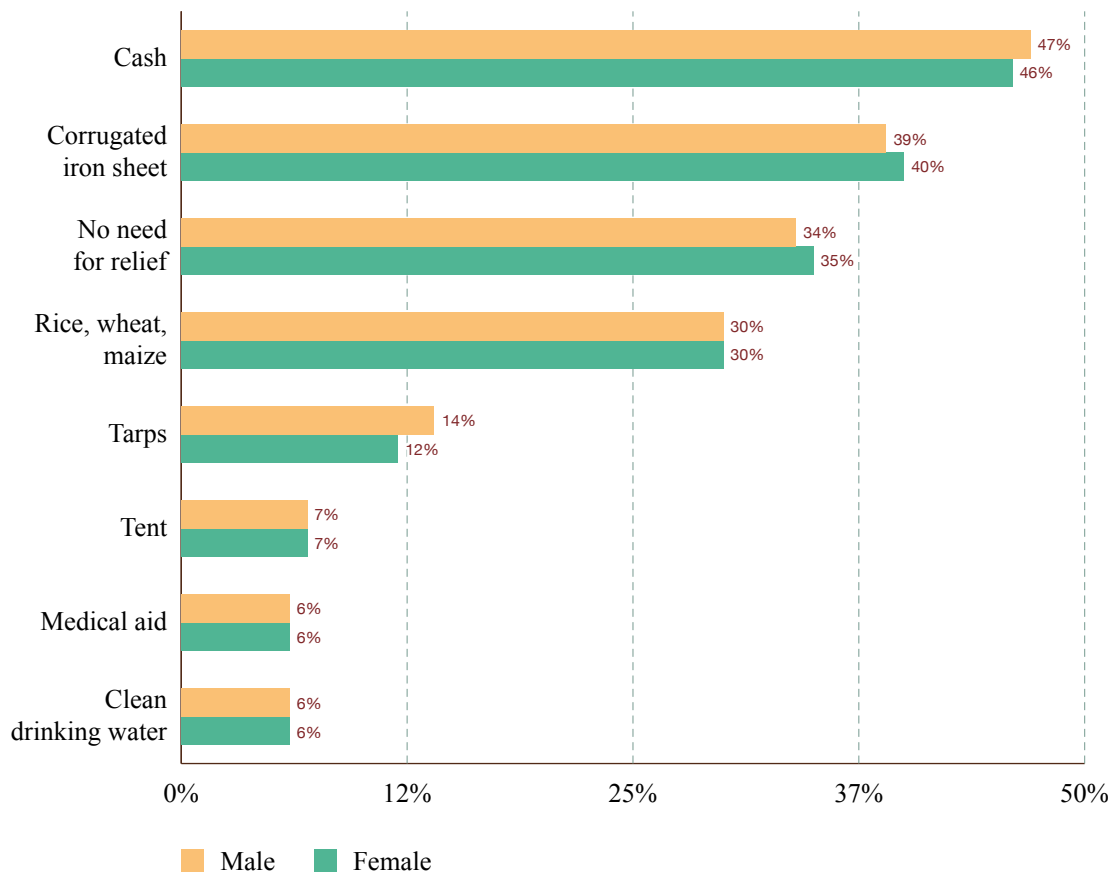


Figure 4.3: Immediate needs (top three needs) – by gender

In contrast, there are substantial differences in the main reported immediate needs of people from different occupational groups. Sixty-two percent of businesspeople say they have no immediate needs; 58% of homemakers and 55% of retired people say the same.³² In contrast, only 20%

of those in agriculture say they have no immediate needs. Those in agriculture and laborers are far more likely to say they immediately need cash (59% and 46%) than do others, especially businesspeople (24%). Businesspeople are also far less likely to say an immediate need is food.

What are the most important needs for next three months?

Cash will become even more important over time. In high impact districts, respondents prioritize corrugated iron sheets and food staples as being of immediate concern. But looking slightly further ahead, 80% of

people in high impact districts say cash is required in the next three months compared to 48% who say corrugated iron sheets are required and 52% who need food staples (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Needs in the next three months – by district earthquake impact and rural/urban

	All affected districts	Earthquake Impact			Ward	
		High	Medium	Low	Rural	Urban
Cash	46%	80%	36%	30%	54%	26%
Corrugated iron sheets	26%	48%	19%	15%	31%	10%
Rice, wheat, maize	25%	52%	15%	16%	30%	14%
Farm implements	10%	16%	5%	15%	12%	5%
Medical aid	9%	14%	5%	11%	10%	4%
Sugar, salt, oil, spices	7%	17%	4%	2%	8%	4%
Clean drinking water	7%	10%	6%	5%	6%	8%
Tarps	6%	6%	7%	5%	7%	5%
Clean water for household purposes	5%	6%	3%	7%	6%	2%
<i>No need for relief</i>	40%	4%	54%	51%	31%	63%

³² See data tables in Annex C.

As with immediate needs, there are substantial differences in the reported needs of people from different occupational groups over the coming months. Sixty-seven percent of businesspeople say they have no immediate needs, and 65% of homemakers and 63% of retired people answer the same.³³

This is in sharp contrast to agricultural workers, only 26% of whom say they will not have needs to be addressed through aid. Priority three-month needs by occupational group are similar to those for immediate needs (discussed above).



Photo: Tenzing Paljor

4.2 Fit of aid with needs

To what extent should types of aid change in the immediate term?

In the first two months after the disaster, aid provided was primarily of four types: shelter-related (mainly tarps but also corrugated iron sheets and blankets), food, cash, and sanitation. While some of these types of

aid remain relevant in the immediate term, others do not; and within each type, specific goods that are needed also differ from what was initially provided.

³³ See data tables in Annex C.

Table 4.4: Immediate needs – by aid received

Immediate needs	Aid already received								
	Tarps	Corrugated iron sheets	Food	Medical aid	Cash	Sanitation package/ kit	Blanket	No aid received	No need for relief
Rice, wheat, maize	60% ³⁴	70%	59%	73%	62%	54%	59%	11%	0%
Corrugated iron sheet	60%	63%	67%	73%	70%	75%	79%	12%	0%
Cash	58%	70%	67%	49%	61%	68%	67%	26%	0%
Readymade food (noodles, biscuits, etc.)	14%	7%	13%	6%	10%	9%	11%	2%	
Sugar, salt, oil, spices	14%	15%	2%	16%	14%	16%	4%	2%	0%
Clean drinking water	13%	15%	14%	19%	14%	7%	8%	3%	0%
Tent	10%	10%	5%	10%	11%	6%	7%	5%	0%
Tarps	9%	4%	15%	9%	10%	11%	8%	15%	0%
Medical aid	9%	7%	9%	6%	6%	6%	7%	4%	0%
Sanitary wares (toothpaste, soap, tooth-brush, pads, etc.)	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%	7%	4%	1%	0%
Lentils	5%	1%	5%	1%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Clean water for household purposes	5%	1%	1%	10%	6%	5%	1%	2%	0%
House	4%	7%	6%	0%	3%	1%	16%	2%	0%
Meat	3%	1%	4%	0%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Vegetables	2%	0%	2%	4%	2%	5%	1%	0%	0%
Beaten rice	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Farm implements	2%	4%	3%	2%	5%	4%	6%	5%	0%
<i>No need for relief</i>	3%	1%	1%	5%	2%	2%	2%	62%	100%

³⁴ This means that 60% of people who have received tarps say rice, wheat or maize is a priority.

As of late June, shelter-related assistance remains an immediate need for many. Notably, while tarps have been the predominant form of such assistance (with 95% of people in high impact districts reporting having received them), few cite them as being important now. Rather, people say their immediate need is for corrugated iron sheets. Even those who have already received these say they need more (63% who have received sheets say receiving more is an immediate need) – Table 5.4. Around 10% of people who say they have already received corrugated iron sheets report tents are an immediate need. This suggests again that the quantity of sheets provided has not been sufficient to erect more durable structures.

Twenty-two percent of respondents in high impact districts say they have received blankets, but no one says these are now an immediate need.

Food support has been received by 79% of people in high impact districts but remains important, even for those who have already received it. As noted earlier, 58% of respondents in high impact districts say that a priority immediate need is rice, wheat or maize and others mentioned ready-made

foods and condiments. However, ongoing food assistance remains an immediate priority, both for those who received food before and for others (see Table 4.4 above). Of those who report having received food in the two months after the earthquake, 59% say an immediate need is rice, wheat and maize, 13% say they need ready-made food, and smaller percentages say they need meat, vegetables, or condiments.

Forty percent of people in high impact districts say they received cash in the first two months after the disaster, but people need more. Of those who received cash, 61% say it remains an immediate need, only eclipsed, very slightly, by the demand for rice, wheat, and maize (62%). Those who report receiving cash are slightly less likely to say they need cash as an immediate need than those who received other forms of post-earthquake assistance.

Survey evidence suggests that sanitation packages were provided to 14% of people in high impact districts but such assistance is less likely to be identified as an immediate need moving forward. Interestingly, however, those who report receiving sanitation packages are more likely to identify them as an immediate need going forward.

To what extent do the types of aid provided need to change over the coming months?

Respondents were also asked about their priority needs for the coming three months. People say cash is the priority need for the coming months. This suggests that markets are now functioning relatively effectively with people able to buy the things they need and that they would prefer this to receiving goods in-kind. In high impact districts, the demand for corrugated iron sheets will likely

diminish, but almost half say it is still a priority need. Demand for the provision of food will also decline, although it remains an important need for half of the population of high impact districts.

Receiving a given type of aid before does not make respondents more or less likely to say they will continue to require aid of the

same type in the coming months (Table 4.5). Three-quarters of people who say they have already received cash, for example, report that continuing provision of money over the next three months is a priority. Similarly, 42% of those who say they received food before say rice, wheat or maize is a priority need over the next three months.

Table 4.5: Needs over next three months – by aid received

Need in next three months	Aid already received								
	Tarps	Corrugated iron sheets	Food	Medical aid	Cash	Sanitation package/ kit	Blanket	No aid received	No need for relief
Cash	75%	80%	74%	84%	75%	74%	73%	22%	0%
Rice, wheat, maize	44%	44%	42%	60%	48%	41%	41%	10%	0%
Corrugated iron sheet	37%	34%	43%	36%	41%	28%	35%	11%	0%
Sugar, salt, oil, spices	22%	8%	21%	27%	27%	20%	7%	2%	0%
Sanitary wares (toothpaste, soap, tooth-brush, pads, etc.)	16%	9%	7%	5%	12%	9%	7%	1%	0%
Medical aid	13%	11%	19%	8%	11%	15%	23%	6%	0%
Farm implements	13%	22%	16%	14%	11%	18%	15%	7%	0%
Clean drinking water	12%	8%	15%	12%	15%	6%	4%	3%	0%
Readymade food (noodles, biscuits, etc.)	8%	9%	6%	7%	10%	6%	5%	1%	0%
House	6%	9%	4%	4%	3%	6%	10%	2%	0%
Tarps	5%	3%	1%	2%	7%	3%	1%	5%	0%
Lentils	4%	3%	2%	0%	4%	4%	1%	1%	0%
Vegetables	3%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Beaten rice	3%	0%	4%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Tent	3%	7%	0%	1%	6%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Clean water for household purposes	3%	8%	5%	10%	7%	7%	3%	3%	0%
Meat	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	4%	0%	0%	0%
<i>No need for relief</i>	3%	1%	7%	5%	2%	6%	10%	67%	100%



5. SECURITY AND POLITICS

Photo: Tenzing Paljor

Violence and crime are not reported as major issues in the two months following the earthquake. Most people feel safe, few report violence as having occurred, and these figures are similar for potentially vulnerable groups such as women and those who lost their homes.³⁵ However, where people now live is a determinant of perceptions of safety, with those in community shelters feeling the least safe.

In the early post-earthquake period, the disaster has had little observable impact on people's political preferences. Overall, we find high levels of political apathy, in particular amongst youths, women, and the less educated. Most people say they are still undecided on who they will vote for in the next election and there has been no swing between parties. However, these high levels of indecision, combined with dissatisfaction with the performance of parties, could lead to future political changes. Those who are less satisfied with the responses of political parties to the disaster are more likely to say they will change party or to have not yet a decision on where to cast their vote in the future.

³⁵ Surveys may not be best placed to capture all violence, or threats of violence, that are occurring, given people may be reluctant to report these sensitive issues to enumerators. However, findings from the quantitative survey on the relative absence of violence, crime and intimidation fit with those from the in-depth qualitative fieldwork.

5.1 Safety and violence

How safe do respondents feel in the community after the earthquake?

Across all areas, 83% of respondents say they feel safe in their communities while 17% say that they do not. Levels of perceived safety do not vary substantially by the level of earthquake impact in the district (Figure 5.1) but they do depending on impacts at the ward level, with respondents in high impact wards much less likely to feel safe (Figure 5.2).

In urban areas fewer people feel safe: 77% compared with 83% in rural areas. When feelings of safety are disaggregated to highlight only those feeling ‘very safe’ the difference is even starker, with only 41% in urban areas saying this as opposed to 53% in rural areas. Those in the most remote wards are the least likely to feel safe, although the differences are not substantial (Figure 5.3).

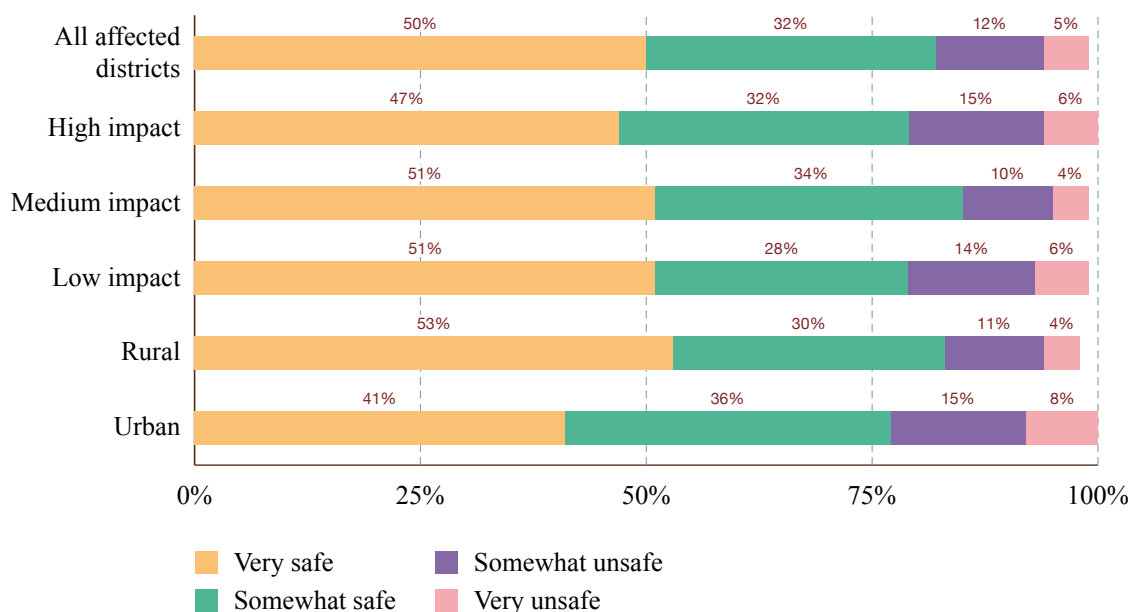


Figure 5.1: Perceptions of safety – by district earthquake impact and rural/urban

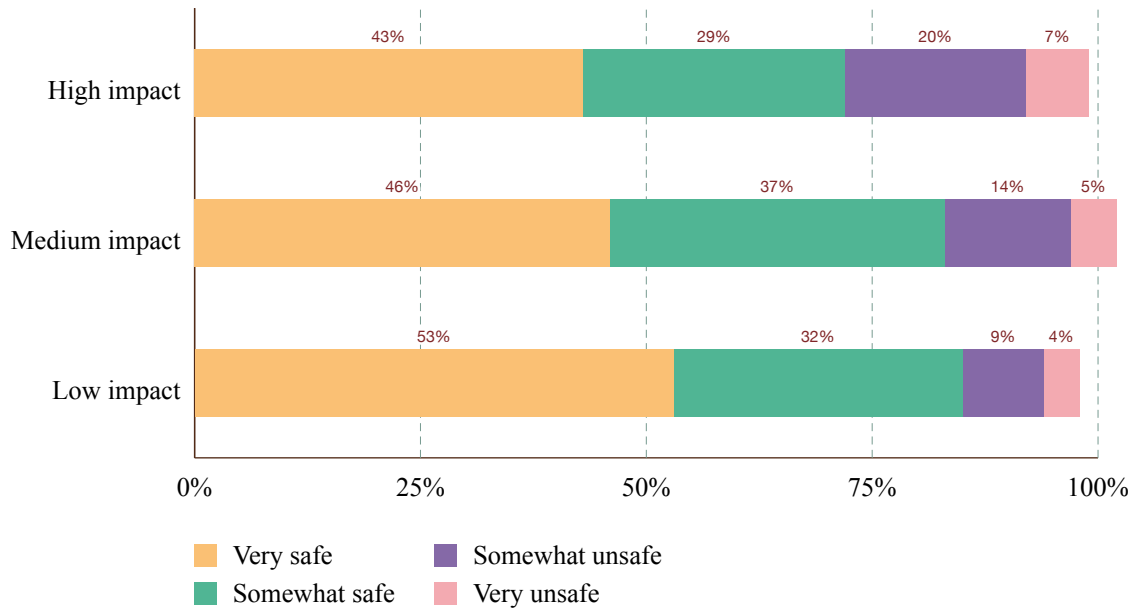


Figure 5.2: Perceptions of safety – by ward earthquake impact

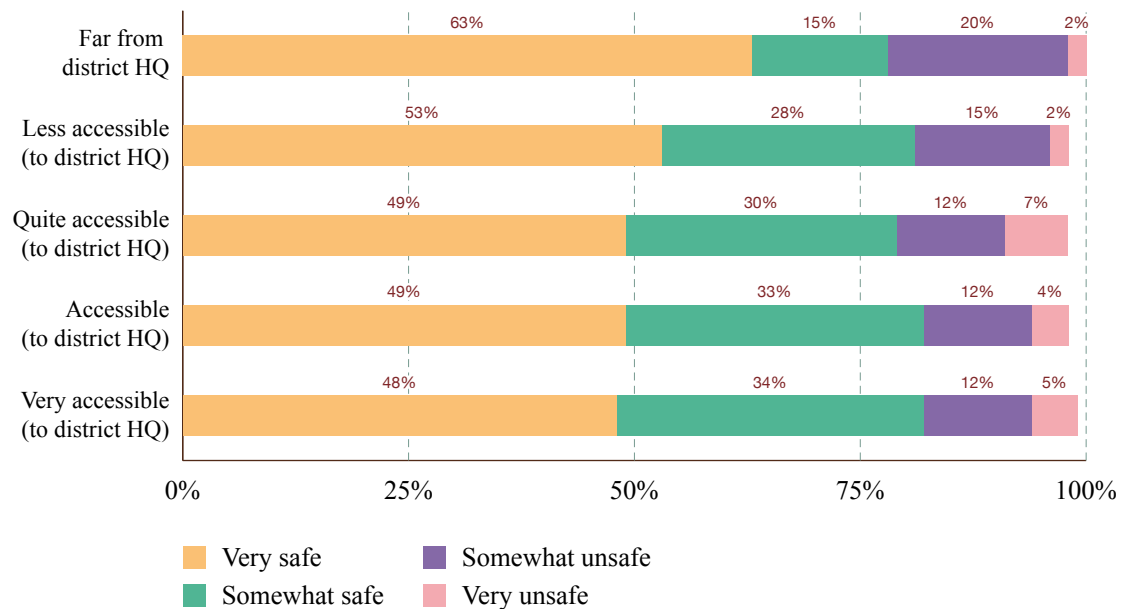


Figure 5.3: Perceptions of safety – by ward remoteness

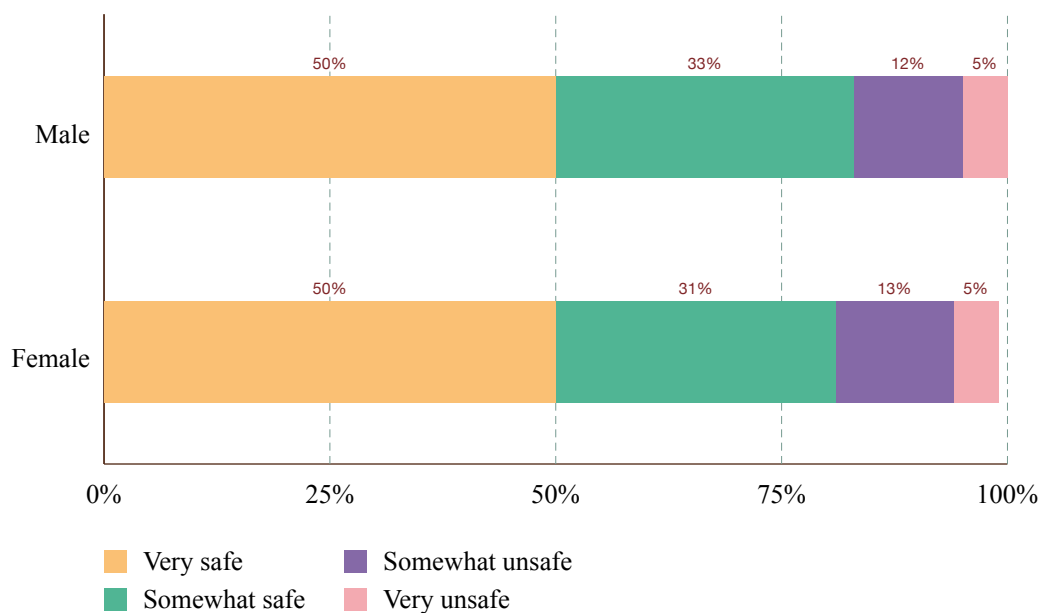


Figure 5.4: Perceptions of safety – by gender

There are no substantial differences in the perceived safety of men and women (Figure 5.4), nor of different caste groups. High caste people are most likely to feel safe (44%) compared with Janajati (30%) and low caste groups (32%). However, high caste groups are also more likely to feel unsafe (45%) than the other two caste groups (29% and 41%).³⁶

In contrast, where people live now appears to be an important determinant of their perceived level of safety. Those living in community temporary shelters are the most likely to feel unsafe, whereas those living in their own homes or renting houses are much more likely to feel safe (Figure 5.5).

Has there been much violence?

According to respondents, violence has not been a major issue in the first two months after the earthquake. When asked about the presence of violent incidents in their area, only 3% say such incidents have occurred

in their community. In rural areas, 2% say there have been violent incidents while 4% in urban areas say the same. In most cases where violence occurred, incidents have been isolated (Figure 5.6).³⁷

³⁶ The reason for this seeming paradox is that high caste groups were much less likely to refuse to answer the question or say they did not know the answer.

³⁷ Of the 86 people who report violence as having occurred since the earthquake, 38 say one incident

has occurred and 37 say there have been two incidents. Only 11 people report more than two incidents in their community. However, it should be noted that information on whether an incident has occurred or not is more reliable than that on the number of incidents that have occurred. We find that where (continued on the next page ►)

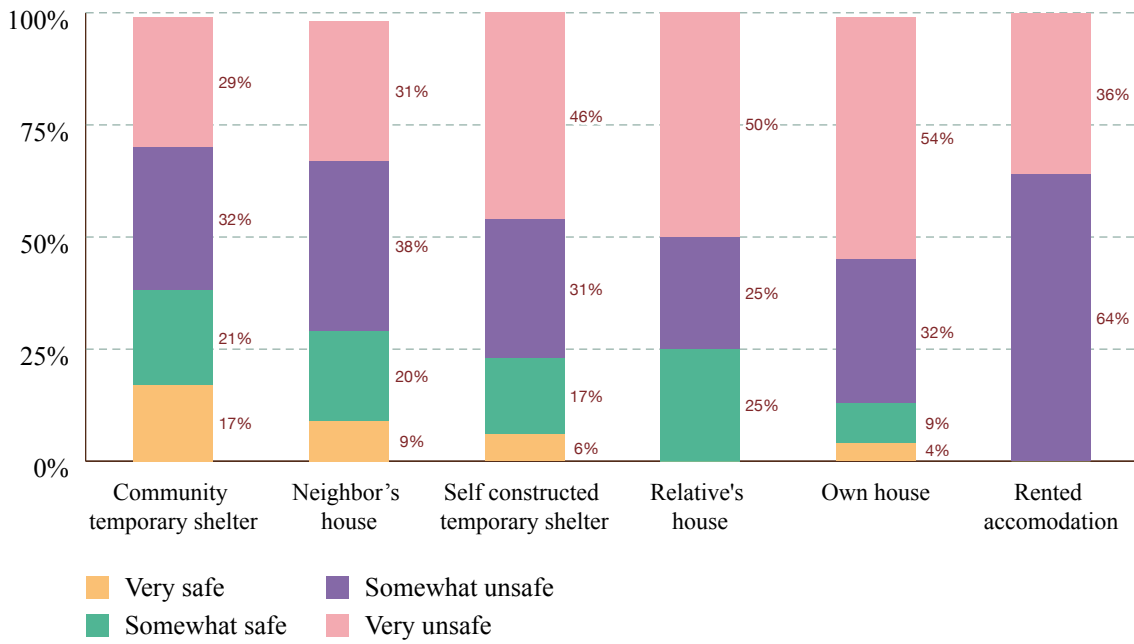


Figure 5.5: Perceptions of safety – by where people live now

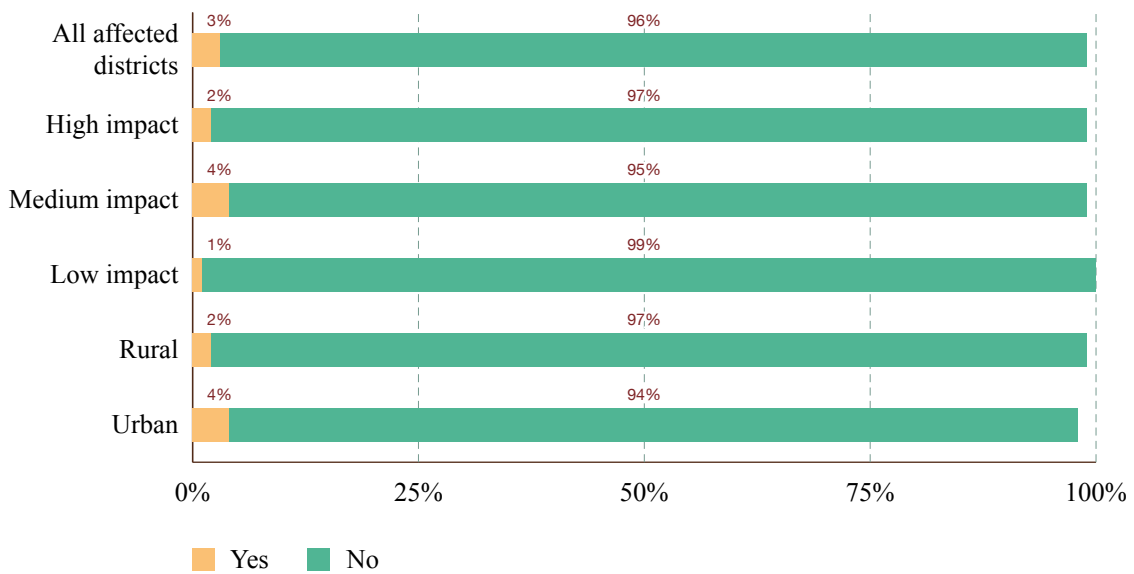


Figure 5.6: Whether there have been violent incidents – by district earthquake impact and rural/urban

respondents in a given ward report at least one incident, the majority of respondents in that ward also report it. However, there are often discrepancies in the number of incidents that

individuals within the same ward report. This is because information on the number of incidents that have occurred relies on how well informed the respondent is.

Has the perceived rate of crime changed?

Similarly, the earthquake does not appear to have led to an increase in levels of crime. Across all areas, 4% report a (slight) increase in crime, while 5% say it has fallen. Interestingly, high impact districts are the least likely to report an increase in crime and urban wards are more likely than rural ones to report an increase in crime (Figure 5.7). The accessibility of a ward to the district headquarters is not correlated with

the likelihood of people reporting crime. This suggests that, at least in the early months after the disaster, there have been few attempts to profit from those who have been made more vulnerable, for example by not having homes to store their possessions. This may be a function of the increased presence of state security personnel in earthquake-affected areas.

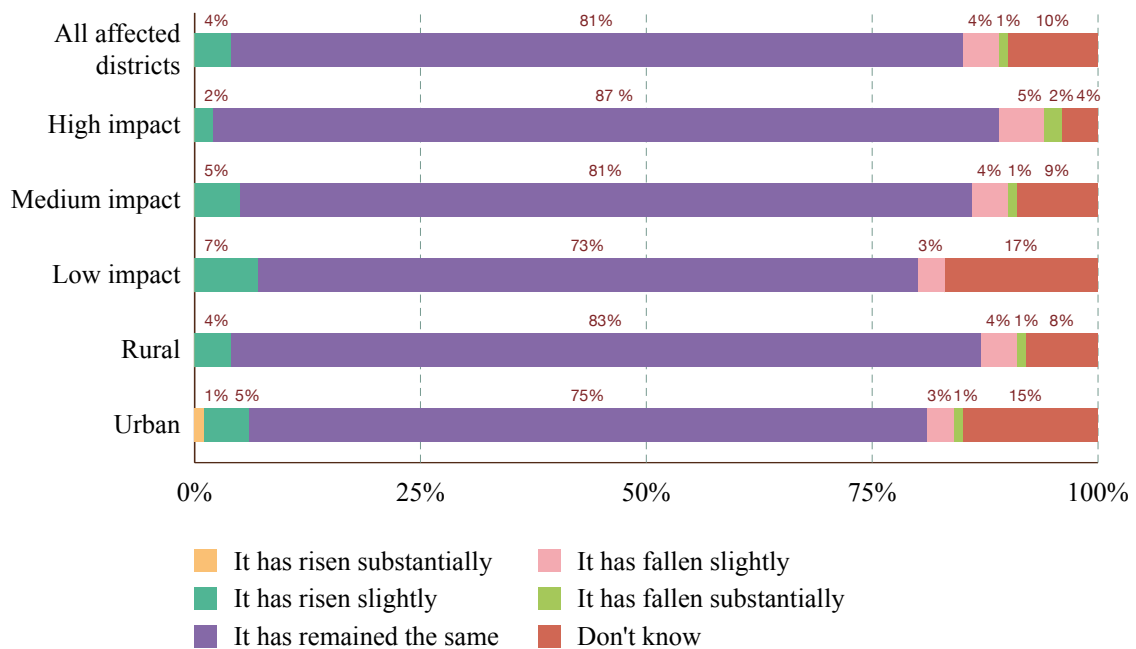


Figure 5.7: Perceived change in crime post-earthquake – by district earthquake impact and rural/urban

5.2 Political preferences

What are political preferences in the earthquake zone?

The most dominant party in affected areas is Nepali Congress. When asked who they voted for in the last election, 28% mention the Nepali Congress, 16% the CPN-UML, and 8% the UCPN (Maoist) – Table 5.1.

Interestingly, the UCPN (Maoist) had substantially higher support in high impact districts than they did in medium and low impacts districts.

Table 5.1: Who people voted for in the last election – by district earthquake impact, rural/urban, and gender

	All affected areas	District earthquake impact			Ward		Gender	
		High	Medium	Low	Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Nepali Congress	28%	30%	25%	32%	30%	21%	25%	30%
CPN-UML	16%	17%	14%	22%	19%	10%	15%	17%
UCPN (Maoist)	8%	19%	3%	6%	9%	5%	7%	8%
NMKP	2%	0%	4%	0%	0%	6%	2%	2%
RPP-N	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
RPP	1%	1%	2%	0%	2%	0%	1%	2%
MJF-D	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
MJF-N	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
I did not vote	15%	10%	17%	17%	14%	20%	17%	14%
Refused, don't know/can't say	28%	22%	34%	23%	25%	36%	30%	26%
<i>Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>

Fifteen percent of people said that they did not vote. Half of those who are 18-25 years old did not vote. Many of these respondents may not have been of voting age at the time of the elections. But, even among 26-35

year olds, 24% did not vote; among 36-45 year olds, 13% did not vote. For those aged 46-years-old and above, only 6% say they did not vote in the last election.

How interested are people in politics?

Interest in politics is low, especially among the young. Respondents were asked about their interest in politics prior to the earthquake. Overall, 30% say that they were ‘very interested’ (5%) or ‘somewhat interested’ (25%). But two-thirds of the respondents were uninterested – either somewhat (24%) or not interested at all (43%).

Respondents in rural areas (33%) were more interested than those in urban areas (23%). Those in high impact districts were more likely to be interested in politics before the earthquake than those in less affected areas (Figure 5.8)

Men are also more likely to be interested in politics (49%) compared to women (21%) – Figure 5.9.

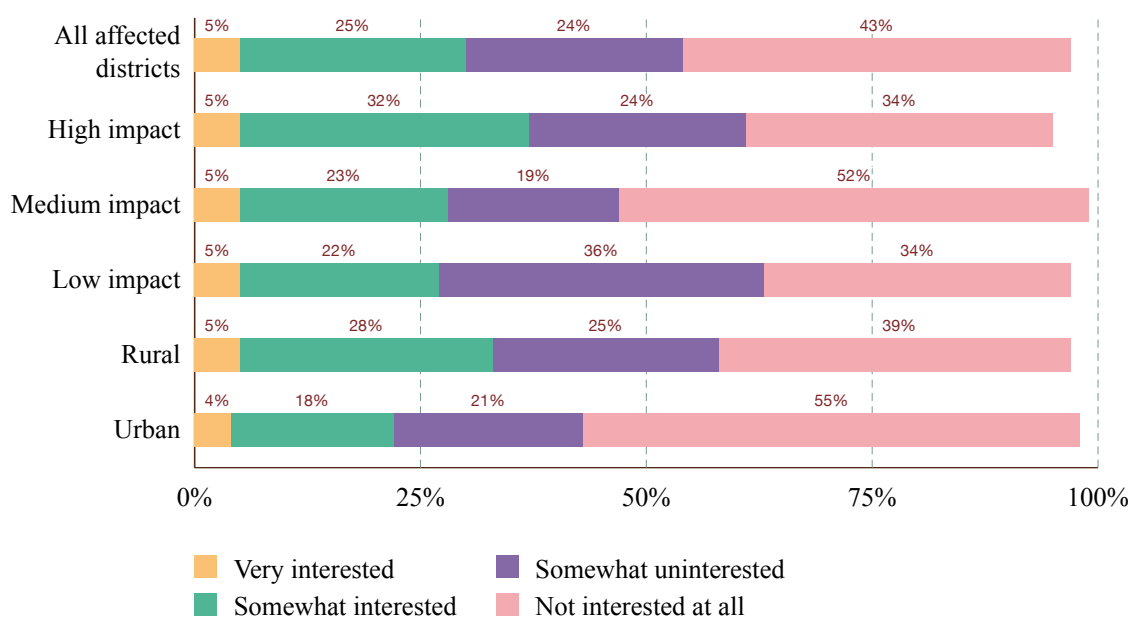


Figure 5.8: Interest in politics – by district earthquake impact and rural/urban



Photo: Chiran Manandhar

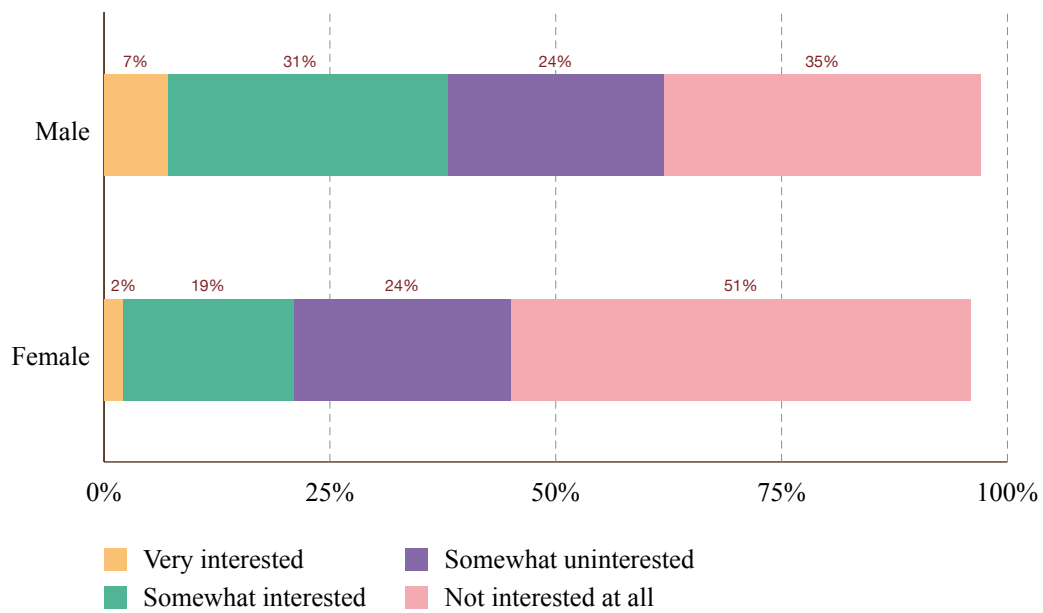


Figure 5.9: Interest in politics – by gender

The educated are more interested in politics. Among the illiterate, only 19% say they are interested in politics, compared to 33% for those educated only up to the primary level, 37% for those who completed their

+2 or intermediate levels, 48% among those finishing their bachelors, and 49% among those who have completed a master's degree (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Interest in politics - by level of education

	Illiterate	Literate	Primary level	Lower secondary level	Secondary level	SLC Pass	+2/ Intermediate Pass	Bachelor pass	Masters and above
Very interested	2%	3%	4%	6%	8%	7%	7%	10%	23%
Somewhat interested	17%	27%	29%	27%	26%	27%	30%	38%	27%
Somewhat uninterested	23%	25%	27%	26%	25%	25%	23%	11%	9%
Not interested at all	51%	42%	38%	40%	39%	41%	39%	40%	42%
Don't know/can't say	7%	2%	2%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>

Have Constituent Assembly members visited areas?

Respondents were asked whether their elected Constituent Assembly (CA) member had visited their area since the earthquake. Overall, and even in the highly impacted districts, 70% of the respondents say that they had not visited (Figure 5.10). Less

than 2% of people said they had visited frequently. Given the fact that CA members are meant to represent their constituencies at higher levels, the relative lack of attention that they have paid to earthquake-affected communities is worrying.

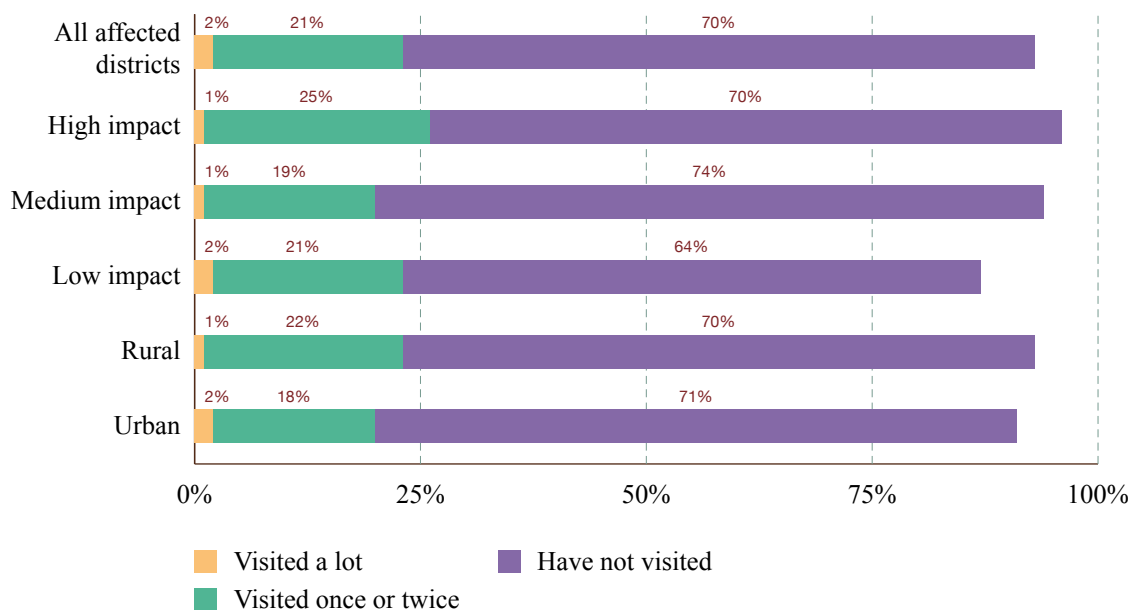


Figure 5.10: Post-earthquake did your CA member visit your area – by district earthquake impact and rural/urban

Have political preferences changed since the earthquake?

The earthquake does not seem to have had any sizeable impact on the political preferences of voters in affected areas. When asked about who they would vote for if there were an immediate election, over three-quarters of people did not name a party: 58% say that they did not know, another 14% refused to answer, and 5% said they would

not vote. Of remaining voters, around half (12% of all respondents) say they would vote for the Nepali Congress, 8% for the CPN-UML, and 2% for the UCPN (Maoist) (Table 5.3). These low numbers are an artifact of the majority of people remaining undecided about who they will vote for in the next election.

Table 5.3: Who will you vote for in the next election – by district earthquake impact, rural/urban, and gender

	All affected districts	District earthquake impact			Ward		Gender	
		High	Medium	Low	Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Nepali Congress	12%	13%	10%	14%	12%	10%	10%	13%
CPN-UML	8%	7%	7%	9%	8%	7%	7%	8%
UCPN (Maoist)	2%	5%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%
RPP	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%
RPP-N	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
I will not vote	5%	4%	7%	3%	4%	7%	6%	5%
Refused	14%	21%	11%	10%	14%	14%	14%	13%
Don't know/can't say	58%	48%	61%	63%	58%	58%	60%	56%
<i>Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>



Photo: Aneta Buraityte

Of those who have decided who to support in the next election, most intend to vote for the party they supported before (Tables 5.4 and 5.5). For example, only 1% of people who voted Nepali Congress in the last election say that they will vote for a different party in the next election; the figure is 2% for CPN-UML and 5% for UCPN (Maoist).

These dual findings—ongoing support for the same party among those who have decided who to vote for; and high levels of

uncertainty amongst others—suggest that the political impacts of the earthquakes remain uncertain. As Figure 5.11 shows, there has been a high level of dissatisfaction with the response of political parties to the disaster, particularly in high impact districts and rural areas. As we saw above, Constituent Assembly members have rarely visited affected areas. This may lead undecided voters to change their affiliation to other parties or to abstain from the political process.

Table 5.4: Current political preferences – by who you voted for before

Voted for in last election	Who would you vote for if an election were held soon?										
	Nepali Congress	CPN-UML	UCPN (Maoist)	RPP-N	RPP	MJF-D	Will not vote	NMKP	Refused	Don't know/ can't say	Total
Nepali Congress	38%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	10%	48%	100%
CPN-UML	2%	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	11%	44%	100%
UCPN (Maoist)	3%	2%	20%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	14%	57%	100%
RPP-N	3%	0%	3%	33%	0%	0%	8%	0%	6%	47%	100%
RPP	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	0%	4%	0%	13%	48%	100%
MJF-D	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	100%
MJF-N	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Did not vote	4%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	22%	0%	10%	59%	100%
NMKP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	18%	65%	100%
Refused	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	38%	59%	100%

Table 5.5: Extent to which past political preferences are changing

Who did you vote for previously?	Who will you vote for if an election were held soon?								
	Nepali Congress	CPN-UML	UCPN (Maoist)	RPP-N	RPP	Will not vote	NMKP	Refused	Don't know/ can't say
Nepali Congress	92%	5%	4%		9%	17%		21%	23%
CPN-UML	2%	84%		14%	9%	5%		11%	15%
UCPN (Maoist)	4%	4%	86%			12%		11%	11%
RPP-N			2%	86%		2%		1%	2%
RPP					82%			1%	2%
Did not vote	2%	7%	8%			62%		10%	12%
NMKP							100%	1%	2%
Refused	1%					3%		41%	11%
Don't know/can't say								3%	22%
<i>Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>

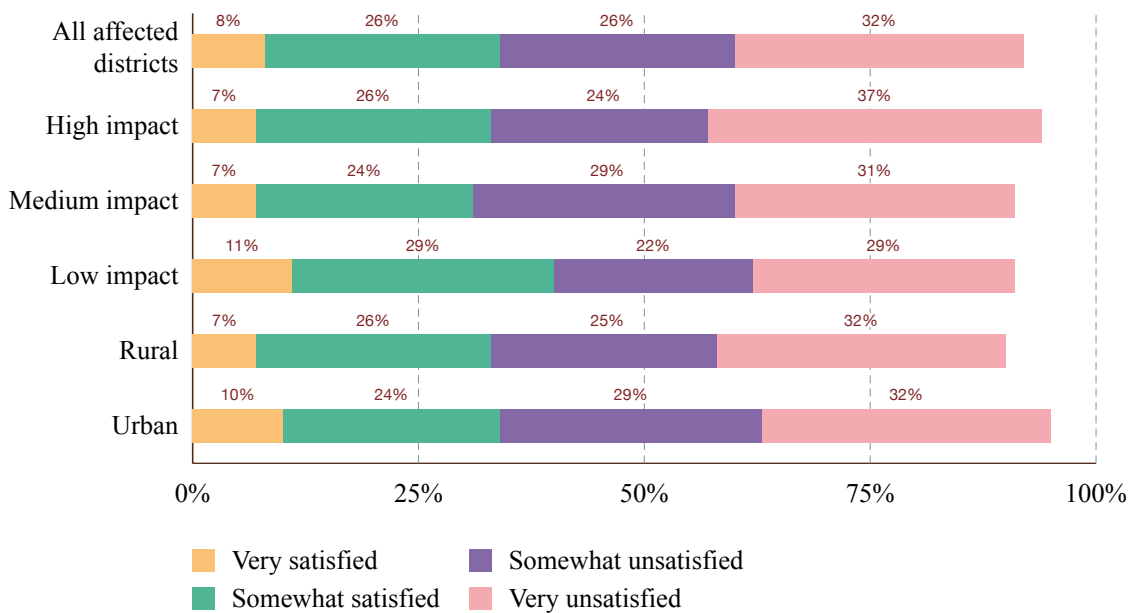


Figure 5.11: Satisfaction with aid response of political parties – by impact and rural/urban

How does satisfaction with political parties shape future political preferences?

Levels of satisfaction with the role of political parties in the disaster relief effort correlate with the propensity of people to potentially change who they will vote for in the next election. Overall, 58% of respondents reported either a change of party or uncertainty (don't know/refuse) if an election was held immediately. Cross-tabulating this response with the satisfaction

rate of respondents with political parties during the relief effort, we find the two to be related (Figure 5.12). A higher proportion of respondents who are satisfied with political parties during the relief effort say they will not change parties. People who state dissatisfaction with political parties' relief work are more likely to be uncertain about who they will choose next time around.³⁸

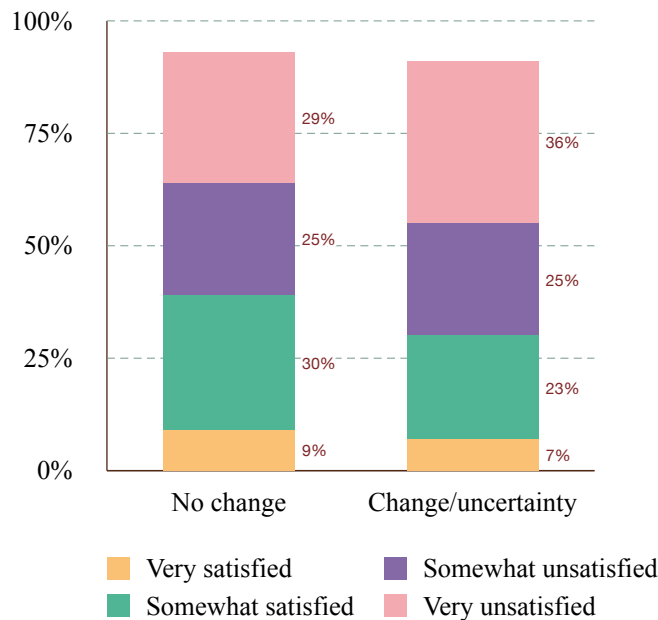


Figure 5.12: Satisfaction with political parties and uncertainty

³⁸ The difference between the two groups is statistically significant (chi squared $p < 0.001$).



Photo: Tenzing Paljor

6. CONCLUSION

The impacts of the earthquakes on affected areas were very large. In districts classified as high impact using government data, the vast majority of houses are now reported as being uninhabitable. A key reason why these districts were affected the most was the poor quality of housing compared to other districts. Most people in high impact districts lived in buildings made with mud mortar, most of which collapsed. In other districts, people were more likely to live in sturdier structures, which were much less vulnerable. As reconstruction moves forward, there is a clear need to build back better.

Wards further from the district headquarters were affected more and, within them, poorer people were more likely to have their houses destroyed or severely damaged. Farmers were the most likely to lose their houses. However, businesspeople, who are less likely to have lost their houses, report greater impacts on their income. In determining who was most affected, and who needs support, it is necessary to go beyond assessing housing damage.



Photo: Tenzing Paljor

People have started to borrow to recover but are primarily doing so from informal sources such as moneylenders and relatives. Given the vast shock to people's assets and income, it is vital that credit is made available at affordable rates.

The survey points to substantial mistargeting of aid. People in high impact districts are almost universally receiving aid, including in more remote areas. However, those in highly impacted wards in medium impact districts appear to be much less likely to receive assistance. Many who have not been impacted substantially, for example people in low impact areas with no housing damage, report that they have received assistance. There are also large variations in the reported levels of assistance received by districts, even within impact categories, in particular for cash. Ensuring that highly affected households in districts that have seen less aggregate impact is key if people are not to be left behind.

Levels of satisfaction with aid are mixed. While security agencies are commonly praised, many feel the aid response of government agencies and of international

providers has been less effective. In contrast, there are reasonably high levels of satisfaction with the role of VDCs and municipalities in allocating assistance, suggesting that while people feel aid volumes are not sufficient, local resource allocation mechanisms appear to be working fairly well. There is a need to build upon these local mechanisms, while improving ways to allocate resources across areas at higher levels.

The survey results do not point to systematic discrimination against low caste people or women. Lower caste groups report similar levels of housing damage to others and lower impacts on their income. Yet they have been just as likely, or more likely, to access aid, with the notable exception of cash. Nevertheless, their satisfaction with many aid providers is lower, for reasons that need further exploration. There are not substantial reported differences in aid received, or satisfaction with it, by gender.

Needs in communities continue to be of three types: shelter, food, and cash. Most aid provided to date has been in these areas. But volumes appear not to have been sufficient to address needs; and the types of



assistance needed will evolve over time, for example from tarps to materials (or cash) that allow for the building of more robust accommodation.

To date, there appear to have been few security problems, crime is not reported as having increased, and there is little reported violence. Forecasts of widespread tensions and conflict, a result of either resource scarcity or competition over vast relief and recovery resources, have not come to pass. Potentially vulnerable groups, such as lower caste people or women, do not feel less safe than others. However, those living in temporary shelters are more likely to feel less secure than others. There will be a need to continue to monitor violence and security issues as the army and other security agencies start to move out of affected areas.

The survey suggests that the earthquake has had little impact on local political preferences. People think poorly of the role that political parties played in the aftermath of the quakes. And the survey shows general and widespread political apathy. Yet there is little evidence that people plan to change

who they vote for *en masse*. However, uncertainty on who to vote for in the future is higher amongst those who were dissatisfied with political party responses. It will be useful to monitor how political attitudes continue to evolve, and interact with the aid response effort, if we want to understand political views moving forward, and how they might shape higher levels of political competition.

This survey report, read together with its sister report, which is based on qualitative field research, provides a snapshot of conditions in earthquake-affected areas roughly two months on from the 25 April quake. Many of the impacts, and the ways they shape recovery, will evolve over time. The arrival of larger-scale reconstruction programs may pose challenges for social relations and cohesion. Political preferences, and the role of different leaders, may change over time, in part in response to how effective (or not) medium- and longer-term recovery programs are. And new economic challenges may emerge. As such, it is necessary to continue to monitor impacts and recovery over the coming months.



Photo: Tenzing Pajor

ANNEX A. METHODS

The survey comprised face-to-face interviews, held from 15-29 June 2015, with 2,980 randomly selected respondents and 295 ward leaders across 14 of the 26 earthquake-affected districts of Nepal. As such, it captures the situation in affected areas around two months after the

April earthquake. The household sample was distributed equally among men and women. Respondents were individuals over the age of 18 who are involved in decision-making in the household. Findings are representative of the full population of the 26 earthquake-affected districts.

A.1 Sampling

A careful sampling strategy was employed that gives us confidence that the results

reported reflect the broader situation and views in earthquake-affected areas.

District sampling

Areas were selected for the survey based on a stratification of earthquake impacts at the district level. Shortly after the disaster, the Nepal government released information on district-level earthquake impacts including on the number of deaths, injuries and houses completely or partially destroyed. According to the government's data, 95% of the total of houses damaged across Nepal were concentrated in 26 districts (of the total of 75 districts in Nepal). These 26 districts were used as the universe for the survey.

These districts were then assigned into one of three strata—high impact, medium impact and low impact—based on the number of houses affected as per government records. High impact districts were those where

more than 50% of houses were destroyed by the earthquake. Medium impact districts were those where 20-50% of houses were destroyed; low impact districts were those where 10-20% of houses were destroyed.

From the three strata, 14 districts were selected randomly. Table A.1 shows the 26 districts and highlights the ones that were sampled for the survey. In all, six districts were chosen from the set of nine high impact districts, five from the ten medium impact districts, and three from the seven low impact districts.³⁹

³⁹ A higher number of districts were chosen from the high and medium impact districts as conditions were expected (continued on the next page ►)

Table A.1: Districts by earthquake impact on houses

High Impact	Medium Impact	Low Impact
Dolakha	Sindhuli	12. Syangja
1. Nuwakot	7. Bhaktapur	Parbat
2. Sindhupalchok	8. Okhaldhunga	13. Khotang
Rasuwa	Makwanpur	Shankhuwasabha
Kavrepalanchok	9. Lamjung	Bhojpur
3. Ramechhap	Tanahu	14. Dang
4. Gorkha	10. Manang	Gulmi
5. Dhading	Lalitpur	
6. Solukhumbu	11. Kathmandu	
	Mustang	

Sample sizes per district and margins of error

We aimed for a sample size of at least 200 respondents in each district. This allows for analysis of results by district impact group, and by district, and provides large enough samples to allow for disaggregation by other variables such as individual housing impact, gender, and caste.

The sample size produces results with +/- 1.8% margin of error at a 95% confidence interval at the aggregate level. The sample size at strata level—high impact (1,380), medium impact (1,000) and low impact (600)—produces a margin of error of +/- 2.7%, +/-3.0%, and +/-4% respectively. The margin of error for district-level analysis is +/- 7.0%.

to be very heterogeneous considering the dynamic situation created by the impact of the earthquake and the availability of aid. This would lead to more variance in conditions and responses, which calls for a larger sample size. We also wanted to ensure

that we could analyze results between and within these districts alone given levels of interest in these districts. Among the low impact districts, more homogeneity was expected and so a lower sample was deemed adequate to understand the situation.

The sample size to be achieved per district is highlighted in Table A.2.

Table A.2: Sample size by district

High Impact (6 districts)		Medium Impact (5 districts)		Low Impact (3 districts)	
Nuwakot	230	Bhaktapur	200	Syangja	200
Sindhupalchok	230	Okhaldhunga	200	Khotang	200
Ramechhap	230	Lamjung	200	Dang	200
Gorkha	230	Manang	200		
Solukhumbu	230	Kathmandu	200		
Dhading	230				
	1,380		1,000		600
Total sample: 2,980					

Ward and within-ward selection

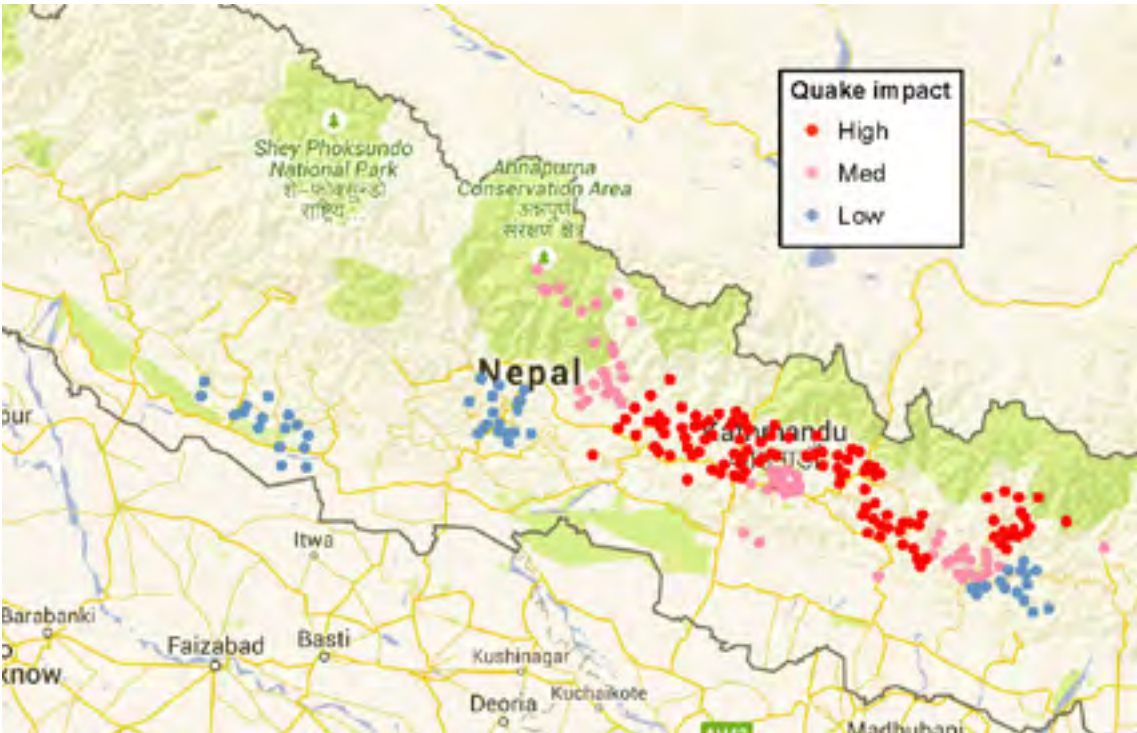
Sample wards from the selected districts were randomly selected using probability proportionate to size (PPS) sampling.⁴⁰ Altogether, 295 wards were sampled from the 14 districts. Within each ward, there are often a number of distinct settlements. These were identified and listed once the survey teams reached the locale. From this list, one (the enumeration area) was chosen using simple random sampling.⁴¹ In each district the number of enumeration areas selected

was based on the total sample to be covered in the district. Considering ten interviews per enumeration area in each ward, 23 enumeration areas were selected in each of the high impact districts, and 20 in each of the medium and low impact districts. Because wards/enumeration areas were randomly selected, the sample is representative of the full population including more remote areas. A full list of VDCs /municipalities is provided in Annex A.

⁴⁰ Since ward population sizes were available we used PPS to select the wards. PPS ensured that the likelihood of individuals to be chosen for the survey remains constant across areas with different population sizes.

⁴¹ In three wards, multiple enumeration areas were selected due to the size of the local population.

Map 1 shows the location of wards selected for the survey.



Map 1: Selected Wards

Household and respondent selection

Team supervisors conducted a listing of the households in each enumeration area. Systematic random sampling was used to select households to be surveyed from the list. Ten households were selected per enumeration area. Altogether 2,980 households were selected.

people involved in decision-making for the concerned household and aged at least 18. Within each selected household, a list of eligible people (of the appropriate gender and fitting the decision-making criterion) was generated; an interviewee was then randomly chosen.

Once a household was selected, the next task was to choose the respondent from within the household. Because we wanted gender equity, households were randomly selected to provide either a male or female respondent with five households in each enumeration area having a male interviewee and five a female interviewee. Respondents had to be

A.2 Replacement of sample wards

In total, 29 of 295 sampled wards had to be replaced.⁴² A substitute list of wards was generated before the teams were deployed. Survey teams selected replacement wards from this list, with all replacements in the same districts as the initially sampled wards.

The primary reason for replacing sampled wards was because heavy rainfall or land-

slides prevented access (15 wards). Seven wards were replaced because they were too remote. However, teams still travelled to very remote wards including one that was 52 hours travel from the district headquarters.⁴³

A.3 Weighting of data

In order to be able to generalize the results from our sample to the population of the 26 affected districts a suitable weighting scheme was used to alter the data for analy-

sis purposes. The weights used were district populations by impact categories and also urban and rural populations within each district.

⁴² These replacement wards were in 11 of the 14 districts.

⁴³ Other reasons why wards had to be replaced is because the population had migrated due to the earthquake (three wards), and the unavailability

of local people because they were collecting *yarsagumba*, a caterpillar-fungus fusion, in the mountains (also three wards). In one ward, drunkenness amongst youths prevented interviews from being conducted.

ANNEX B.

SAMPLED VDCs AND MUNICIPALITIES

Table B.1: VDCs/municipalities surveyed

#	VDC/municipality	District
1	Baku	Solukhumbu
2	Lokhim	Solukhumbu
3	Nele	Solukhumbu
4	Salleri	Solukhumbu
5	Salyan	Solukhumbu
6	Beni	Solukhumbu
7	Bung	Solukhumbu
8	Deusa	Solukhumbu
9	Jubing	Solukhumbu
10	Jubu	Solukhumbu
11	Kaku	Solukhumbu
12	Kangel	Solukhumbu
13	Kerung	Solukhumbu
14	Pawai	Solukhumbu
15	Necha Bedghari	Solukhumbu
16	Sotang	Solukhumbu
17	Takasindu	Solukhumbu
18	Tingla	Solukhumbu
19	Andheri Narayansthan	Okhaldhunga
20	Baksa	Okhaldhunga
21	Barnalu	Okhaldhunga

#	VDC/municipality	District
22	Bhadaure	Okhaldhunga
23	Bilandu	Okhaldhunga
24	Chyanam	Okhaldhunga
25	Fediguth	Okhaldhunga
26	Gamnangtar	Okhaldhunga
27	Jyamire	Okhaldhunga
28	Katunje	Okhaldhunga
29	Madhavpur	Okhaldhunga
30	Manebhanjyang	Okhaldhunga
31	Moli	Okhaldhunga
32	Okhaldhunga	Okhaldhunga
33	Pokali	Okhaldhunga
34	Rumjatar	Okhaldhunga
35	Singhadevi	Okhaldhunga
36	Sisneri	Okhaldhunga
37	Toksel	Okhaldhunga
38	Ubu	Okhaldhunga
39	Dikuwa	Khotang
40	Ainselukharka	Khotang
41	Bahunidanda	Khotang
42	Bamrang	Khotang
43	Bijaya Kharka	Khotang
44	Chhorambu	Khotang
45	Chyasmitar	Khotang
46	Dhitung	Khotang
47	Dubekoldada	Khotang
48	Haunchar	Khotang
49	Khalle	Khotang
50	Lamidada	Khotang

#	VDC/municipality	District
51	Mahadevasthan	Khotang
52	Nerpa	Khotang
53	Nunthala	Khotang
54	Rajapani	Khotang
55	Sawakatahare	Khotang
56	Simpani	Khotang
57	Temma	Khotang
58	Betali	Ramechhap
59	Gagal Bhadaure	Ramechhap
60	Bhirpani	Ramechhap
61	Chanakhu	Ramechhap
62	Dadhuwa	Ramechhap
63	Dimipokhari	Ramechhap
64	Farpu	Ramechhap
65	Goswara	Ramechhap
66	Gunsi Bhadaure	Ramechhap
67	Himganga	Ramechhap
68	Khandadevi	Ramechhap
69	Khimti	Ramechhap
70	Lakhanpur	Ramechhap
71	Manthali	Ramechhap
72	Nagdaha	Ramechhap
73	Okhreni	Ramechhap
74	Phulasi	Ramechhap
75	Rakathum	Ramechhap
76	Rampur	Ramechhap
77	Salu	Ramechhap
78	Sukajor	Ramechhap
79	Tipung	Ramechhap

#	VDC/municipality	District
80	Jyamire	Sindhupalchowk
81	Maneswnara	Sindhupalchowk
82	Badegau	Sindhupalchowk
83	Baramchi	Sindhupalchowk
84	Batase	Sindhupalchowk
85	Chautara	Sindhupalchowk
86	Dubachour	Sindhupalchowk
87	Dhuskan	Sindhupalchowk
88	Hagam	Sindhupalchowk
89	Irkhu	Sindhupalchowk
90	Kiwool	Sindhupalchowk
91	Lisankhu	Sindhupalchowk
92	Melamchi	Sindhupalchowk
93	Pagretar	Sindhupalchowk
94	Piskar	Sindhupalchowk
95	Ramche	Sindhupalchowk
96	Sangachok	Sindhupalchowk
97	Sindhukot	Sindhupalchowk
98	Syaule Bazar	Sindhupalchowk
99	Tauthali	Sindhupalchowk
100	Thulo Sirubari	Sindhupalchowk
101	Madhyapur Thimi municipality	Bhaktapur
102	Bhaktapur municipality	Bhaktapur
103	Balkot	Bhaktapur
104	Chitapol	Bhaktapur
105	Dadhikot	Bhaktapur
106	Gundu	Bhaktapur
107	Kautunje	Bhaktapur
108	Sipadol	Bhaktapur

#	VDC/municipality	District
109	Sudal	Bhaktapur
110	Kathmandu metropolitan city	Kathmandu
111	Bajrayogini (Sankhu)	Kathmandu
112	Gonggabu	Kathmandu
113	Ichang Narayan	Kathmandu
114	Jorpati	Kathmandu
115	Kirtipur municipality	Kathmandu
116	Mahankal	Kathmandu
117	Nayapati	Kathmandu
118	Thankot	Kathmandu
119	Bidur municipality	Nuwakot
120	Belkot	Nuwakot
121	Bhalche	Nuwakot
122	Bungtang	Nuwakot
123	Chaughada	Nuwakot
124	Deurali	Nuwakot
125	Fikuri	Nuwakot
126	Gerku	Nuwakot
127	Jiling	Nuwakot
128	Kakani	Nuwakot
129	Kalyanpur	Nuwakot
130	Kharanitar	Nuwakot
131	Kumari	Nuwakot
132	Madanpur	Nuwakot
133	Manakamana	Nuwakot
134	Okharpauwa	Nuwakot
135	rautbesi	Nuwakot
136	Samundradevi	Nuwakot
137	Sunkhani	Nuwakot

#	VDC/municipality	District
138	Taruka	Nuwakot
139	Thaprek	Nuwakot
140	Urleni	Nuwakot
141	Dhuwakot	Dhading
142	Naubise	Dhading
143	Nilkantha	Dhading
144	Baireni	Dhading
145	Bhumesthan	Dhading
146	Chainpur	Dhading
147	Dhola	Dhading
148	Goganpani	Dhading
149	Jeewanpur	Dhading
150	Jyamrung	Dhading
151	Katunje	Dhading
152	Khalte	Dhading
153	Kumpur	Dhading
154	Mahadevstha	Dhading
155	Marpak	Dhading
156	Nalang	Dhading
157	Salyankot	Dhading
158	Satyadevi	Dhading
159	Sunaula Bazar	Dhading
160	Thakre	Dhading
161	Gorkha Municipality	Gorkha
162	Finam	Gorkha
163	Jaubari	Gorkha
164	Aanppipal	Gorkha
165	Aaru Chanaute	Gorkha
166	Asrang	Gorkha

#	VDC/municipality	District
167	Bhumlichok	Gorkha
168	Bungkot	Gorkha
169	Chyangli	Gorkha
170	Deurali	Gorkha
171	Gankhu	Gorkha
172	Ghyalchok	Gorkha
173	Makaising	Gorkha
174	Namjung	Gorkha
175	Palungtar	Gorkha
176	Saurpani	Gorkha
177	Takumajh Lakurbot	Gorkha
178	Taple	Gorkha
179	Barpak	Gorkha
180	Besishahar	Lamjung
181	Ishaneshwor	Lamjung
182	Bahundanda	Lamjung
183	Bansar	Lamjung
184	Bhote Odar	Lamjung
185	Chandisthan	Lamjung
186	Dhamilikuwa	Lamjung
187	Gaunshahar	Lamjung
188	Ghermu	Lamjung
189	Khudi	Lamjung
190	Nauthar	Lamjung
191	Parewadanda	Lamjung
192	Ramgha	Lamjung
193	Sindure	Lamjung
194	Suryapal	Lamjung
195	Tarku	Lamjung

#	VDC/municipality	District
196	Tarkughat	Lamjung
197	Putalibazar municipaliy	Syangja
198	Aruchaur	Syangja
199	Bichari Chautara	Syangja
200	Chapakot	Syangja
201	Magyam Chisapani	Syangja
202	Dhapuk Simal Bhanjyang	Syangja
203	Fedikhola	Syangja
204	Jagatradevi	Syangja
205	Keware Bhanjyang	Syangja
206	Malyangkot	Syangja
207	Pakwadi	Syangja
208	Pelakot	Syangja
209	Rangvang	Syangja
210	Daru	Syangja
211	Shreekrishna Gandaki	Syangja
212	Thuladihi	Syangja
213	Tulsibhanjyang	Syangja
214	Waling municipality	Syangja
215	Yaladi	Syangja
216	Chame	Manang
217	Dharapani	Manang
218	Bhraka	Manang
219	Manang	Manang
220	Tanki Manang	Manang
221	Tachai Bagarchhap	Manang
222	Ngawal	Manang
223	Pisang	Manang
224	Thoche	Manang

#	VDC/municipality	District
225	Ghorahi municipality	Dang
226	Sisahaniya	Dang
227	Tulsipur municipality	Dang
228	Chaulahi	Dang
229	Dharna	Dang
230	Duruwa	Dang
231	Gadhawa	Dang
232	Gobardiya	Dang
233	Hansipur	Dang
234	Kabhre	Dang
235	Laxmipur	Dang
236	Manpur	Dang
237	Panchakule	Dang
238	Purandhara	Dang
239	Rampur	Dang
240	Saudiyar	Dang

ANNEX C.

ADDITIONAL DATA TABLES

C.1 Aid

Table C.1: Aid received by district
(percentage of people who have received aid of each type)

	Solukhumbu	Okhaldhunga	Khotang	Ramechhap	Sindhupalchok	Bhaktapur	Kathmandu	Nuwakot	Dhading	Gorkha	Lamjung	Syangja	Manang	Dang
Tarps	93%	95%	42%	100%	99%	36%	7%	91%	93%	95%	35%	11%	3%	0%
Cash	29%	10%	13%	10%	2%	23%	6%	91%	58%	47%	2%	6%	14%	0%
Food	10%	34%	14%	89%	100%	33%	8%	96%	93%	85%	6%	2%	0%	0%
No aid received	4%	5%	57%	0%	0%	48%	71%	1%	3%	4%	63%	85%	86%	100%
Corrugated iron sheets	3%	0%	0%	6%	20%	3%	2%	9%	13%	11%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Blankets	3%	58%	19%	33%	18%	0%	1%	18%	12%	44%	2%	1%	0%	0%
Sanitation package/kit	1%	13%	8%	1%	21%	6%	4%	16%	13%	27%	4%	1%	0%	0%
Tent	0%	2%	0%	1%	0%	3%	1%	5%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Mattress	0%	4%	1%	6%	2%	0%	0%	6%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Medical aid	0%	0%	1%	1%	9%	1%	0%	9%	4%	16%	1%	0%	0%	0%
No need for relief	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Clothes	0%	1%	0%	3%	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kitchen utensils/ buckets	0%	4%	1%	2%	12%	0%	0%	12%	9%	17%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Nets	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Solar	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table C.2: Proportion of people receiving aid – by damage to houses
– high impact districts

Type of aid	Completely destroyed	Partially destroyed	Partially damaged	Not affected
Tarps	96%	96%	88%	75%
Food	89%	67%	38%	25%
Cash	46%	39%	11%	25%
Blanket	25%	18%	7%	25%
Sanitation package/kit	16%	9%	5%	25%
Corrugated iron sheets	13%	7%	2%	0%
Kitchen utensils/buckets	12%	2%	1%	0%
Medical aid	8%	2%	1%	13%
Mattress	3%	5%	1%	0%
Clothes	2%	2%	2%	0%
Tent	2%	0%	2%	0%
Nets	1%	0%	1%	0%
No aid received	1%	1%	8%	25%
Solar	0%	1%	0%	0%
No need for relief	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table C.3: Proportion of people receiving aid – by damage to houses
– medium impact districts

Type of aid	Completely destroyed	Partially destroyed	Partially damaged	Not affected
Tarps	67%	57%	25%	6%
Food	51%	25%	9%	1%
Cash	34%	22%	5%	0%
Blankets	23%	17%	6%	2%
No aid received	14%	24%	65%	85%
Sanitation package/kit	11%	13%	3%	1%
Corrugated iron sheets	5%	2%	1%	0%
Tent	4%	3%	1%	0%
Clothes	2%	1%	0%	0%
Kitchen utensils/buckets	1%	3%	0%	0%
Mattress	1%	1%	1%	0%
Medical aid	1%	0%	0%	0%
No need for relief	0%	0%	3%	7%
Nets	0%	0%	1%	0%
Solar	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table C.4: Proportion of people receiving aid – by damage to houses
– low impact districts

Type of aid	Completely destroyed	Partially destroyed	Partially damaged	Not affected
Tarps	64%	39%	12%	1%
Blanket	38%	13%	3%	1%
No aid received	36%	54%	88%	98%
Cash	29%	21%	2%	0%
Food	24%	7%	3%	2%
Sanitation package/kit	19%	4%	1%	0%
Corrugated iron sheets	2%	0%	0%	0%
Mattress	2%	1%	0%	0%
Tent	0%	0%	1%	0%
Medical aid	0%	1%	0%	0%
No need for relief	0%	0%	0%	0%
Clothes	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kitchen utensils/buckets	0%	1%	0%	0%
Nets	0%	0%	0%	0%
Solar	0%	0%	0%	0%

C.2 Needs

Table C.5: Immediate needs (top three needs) – by occupation

Need	All respondents	Agriculture	Business	Services	Laborer	Student	Housewife/ husband	Retired	Unemployed
Cash	47%	59%	24%	34%	46%	38%	30%	30%	30%
Corrugated iron sheets	40%	52%	20%	28%	35%	25%	17%	22%	27%
No need for relief	34%	20%	62%	43%	33%	43%	58%	55%	51%
Rice, wheat, maize	30%	37%	15%	23%	35%	22%	19%	11%	21%
Tarps	13%	15%	10%	14%	13%	8%	11%	8%	13%
Tent	7%	7%	5%	8%	4%	10%	4%	7%	8%
Clean drinking water	6%	8%	4%	5%	5%	8%	3%	2%	13%
Medical aid	6%	6%	4%	7%	5%	10%	2%	2%	9%
Farm implements	5%	6%	3%	6%	1%	13%	2%	0%	2%
Readymade food (noodles, biscuits, etc.)	5%	7%	2%	4%	7%	1%	2%	3%	3%
Sugar, salt, oil, spices	5%	6%	1%	3%	6%	3%	7%	0%	3%
Clean water for household purposes	3%	4%	1%	3%	4%	2%	1%	0%	6%
House	3%	4%	2%	2%	5%	2%	1%	4%	3%
Sanitary wares (toothpaste, soap, toothbrush, pads, etc.)	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Lentils	1%	1%	1%	1%	6%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Vegetables	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Beaten rice	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Meat	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Electricity	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Clothes	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table C.6: Needs in next three months (top three needs) – by occupation

Need	All respondents	Agriculture	Business	Services	Laborer	Student	Housewife/ husband	Retired	Need
Cash	46%	58%	25%	38%	48%	36%	24%	30%	27%
Corrugated iron sheets	26%	33%	14%	16%	24%	21%	12%	15%	26%
Rice, wheat, maize	25%	32%	14%	15%	30%	17%	11%	15%	17%
No need for relief	40%	26%	67%	50%	36%	51%	65%	63%	55%
Farm implements	10%	14%	3%	8%	6%	17%	5%	1%	3%
Medical aid	9%	11%	4%	12%	4%	5%	5%	3%	11%
Sugar, salt, oil, spices	7%	9%	2%	6%	12%	3%	4%	1%	6%
Clean drinking water	7%	8%	6%	8%	3%	14%	3%	2%	10%
Tarps	6%	6%	6%	4%	6%	2%	7%	7%	6%
Clean water for household purposes	5%	6%	2%	3%	4%	5%	2%	0%	6%
House	3%	4%	2%	2%	5%	2%	0%	3%	0%
Readymade food (noodles, biscuits, etc.)	3%	4%	2%	1%	7%	0%	2%	1%	6%
Tent	3%	3%	3%	5%	6%	5%	1%	1%	6%
Sanitary wares (toothpaste, soap, toothbrush, pads, etc.)	3%	3%	3%	3%	6%	0%	2%	0%	6%
Vegetables	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Lentils	1%	1%	0%	1%	3%	2%	1%	0%	0%
Meat	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	2%
Clothes	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Beaten rice	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Electricity	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table C.7: How immediate needs differ – by ward remoteness

	Very accessible to district HQ	Accessible (to district HQ)	Quite accessible (to district HQ)	Less accessible (to district HQ)	Far from district HQ
Tarps	7%	9%	10%	15%	9%
Tents	3%	3%	2%	5%	5%
Corrugated iron sheets	12%	29%	36%	29%	33%
Food	0%	1%	1%	3%	0%
Food (rice, wheat maize)	5%	5%	6%	4%	3%
Beaten Rice	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vegetables	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sugar, salt, oil, spices	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Drinking water	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Water for household	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Sanitary wares	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Medical aid	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Cash	17%	22%	23%	21%	37%
Farm implements	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
No need for relief	52%	26%	18%	16%	9%
House	1%	1%	2%	3%	3%
Electricity	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Clothes	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table C.8: How three-month needs differ – by ward remoteness

	Very accessible to district HQ	Accessible (to district HQ)	Quite accessible (to district HQ)	Less accessible (to district HQ)	Far from district HQ
Tarps	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%
Tents	2%	2%	1%	0%	1%
Corrugated iron sheets	7%	16%	14%	16%	28%
Food	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Food (rice, wheat maize)	4%	7%	11%	11%	10%
Lentils	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vegetables	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sugar/salt/oil/spices	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%
Meat	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Drinking water	1%	1%	1%	3%	0%
Water for household	0%	0%	1%	2%	4%
Sanitary wares	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Medical aid	0%	1%	3%	3%	3%
Cash	22%	29%	33%	27%	23%
Farm implements	1%	2%	5%	5%	2%
No need for relief	57%	33%	21%	21%	22%
House	1%	1%	2%	6%	3%
Electricity	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Clothes	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%





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