



Housing Recovery and
Reconstruction Platform



Temporary Shelter Research Report

June 2018



About HRRP

The Housing Recovery and Reconstruction Platform (HRRP) was established in December 2015 to take over supporting coordination of the post-earthquake housing reconstruction from the Nepal Shelter Cluster, as it returned to the pre-earthquake format as a standing cluster. The platform provides coordination support services for the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), Building and Grant Management and Local Infrastructure (GMALI) Central Level Programme Implementation Units (CLPIUs), other relevant government authorities, and Partner Organisations (POs). Phase 3 of the HRRP was approved by the Government of Nepal (GoN) at the beginning of March 2017 and will run until the end of February 2019. HRRP3 is primarily funded by DFID Nepal and CRS Nepal. Other financial contributors and implementing partners include Oxfam, Caritas Nepal, Plan International, National Society for Earthquake Technology-Nepal (NSET), and Habitat for Humanity.

The HRRP has 12 District Coordination Teams (DCTs) primarily focused on the 14 districts most affected by the 2015 Gorkha earthquake (1 team covers the three districts in the Kathmandu Valley) and providing support to the 18 moderately affected districts where feasible. The DCTs are made up of a Coordinator, a Technical Coordinator, and an Information Management Officer. The DCTs are supported by a District Management Team (DMT) made up of a Coordinator, Technical Coordinator, and Information Manager. The DMT provides day to day guidance and support to the DCTs as well as targeted capacity building and has a roving presence across all districts. The national team includes general coordination, technical coordination, and information management expertise and supports the link between national and district level.

Areas of Focus

The HRRP has four main areas of focus:

- Monitoring and documenting the housing reconstruction process
- Improving coverage and quality of socio-technical assistance
- Addressing gaps and duplications
- Advocacy and Communications

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1.0 Executive Summary

The Gorkha Earthquake, which struck Nepal on 25 April 2015, caused large scale damage to housing across 32 districts. As of July 2018, more than 800,000 households are eligible for the Government of Nepal (GoN) housing reconstruction grant of 300,000 NPRs and more than 50,000 households are eligible for the GoN retrofit grant. In this context, HRRP launched research on temporary shelter status with the following objectives:

- To document the status of temporary shelters across the 14 districts most affected by the earthquakes
- To explore the reconstruction issues and challenges that affect families that are in temporary shelter
- To assess needs in terms of further temporary shelter support

During the research data was collected from a total of 441 respondents; 57% women, 42% men, and two respondents (less than 1%) of other gender. The respondents represent 9 castes / ethnic groups; Tamang (30%), Newar (25%), Chhetri (12%), Dalit (10%), Brahmin (10%), Raj (4%), Others (4%), Magar (3%), and Sherpa (1%).

Some of the major findings from the research are as follows (the full dataset can be accessed at: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1n5fuLPrpiz2ygKLqSUlj0Eyw18-MJ9ai/view>):

- Average family size in the house pre-earthquake was 5.6 and the average family size in the temporary shelter post-earthquake is 4.5
- 13% of respondents have at least one family member (average of 1.6 family members) that has migrated; nearly three-quarters of these have migrated for employment
- 37% of respondents reported that their income / economic status has been affected since they had to move into their temporary shelter; 87% felt the affect had been negative and 13% that it had been positive
- Average size of temporary shelters was 20.5m², with the smallest shelter 2.2m² and the largest 153.3m²;
- most shelters (71%) are between 11 and 30m²
- Research conducted by the Shelter Cluster in November 2015¹ found that the average shelter size was 64m², or 13m² per person, with 14% of households living in temporary shelter having less than the Sphere Standard minimum of 3.5m² per person. This research found that on average, families have 5.7m² per person living in the shelter and 40% of respondents have less than the Sphere Standards recommended minimum of 3.5m² per person².
- CGI is the most common material used for shelter construction. Other materials used include bamboo, timber, stone, bricks, tarpaulin, and steel
- 67% of respondents own the land that their shelter is constructed on
- 5% of respondents reported having a rainwater harvesting system on their shelter and 38% reported having proper drainage facilities around their shelter
- 9% of respondents reported having modified their shelter at least once since it was first constructed, with modifications made 1.6 times on average and 50% of respondents having made modifications twice
- 43.5% of respondents feel their shelter is vulnerable to hazard, and 62% of these reported that their shelter was at risk from fire.
- All respondents have a toilet; 69% are private and 31% are community toilets
- 42% of respondents reported that at least one family member suffers from seasonal sickness, with those most affected being children (53%) and elderly family members (34%)
- 45% of respondents reported that their house is under construction, 37% of respondents have not started reconstruction, 12.5% of respondents have no plan to reconstruct their home, and 5.4% reported that they have completed reconstruction of their house (in most of these cases the family are

¹ Page 39, *Nepal Earthquake Recovery Monitoring Assessment, Shelter Cluster Nepal, November 2015*

² Page 17, *Sphere Standards Chapter 4: Minimum Standards in Shelter, Settlement and Non-Food Items*

using both the temporary shelter and the completed house. For example, in Bhaktapur there are families who use their home during the day and some family members sleep there but some family members are still sleeping in the temporary shelter).

- There is a significant difference in the access to socio-technical assistance reported by respondents and the coverage across the 14 districts generally indicating that socio-technical assistance continues to target those that have started reconstruction of their home.

The report concludes by recommending a set of next steps to address the issues identified through the research. These include:

- Extending the GoN deadline for disbursement of the housing reconstruction grant tranches by at least two

years to allow a realistic and reasonable period for households to reconstruct.

- Scale up socio-technical assistance coverage for families that are living in temporary shelter. This support should be tailored to their needs and focus on areas such as budgeting, house design, material quality and purchase, hiring skilled labour, etc.
- Roll out information and support for maintenance and improvement of shelters. This could include information on rainwater harvesting and drainage that is equally applicable and important for construction of houses

2.0 Background

Housing was the most affected sector following the 2015 Gorkha Earthquake. More than 800,000 houses need to be rebuilt and more than 50,000 need to be retrofitted based on the GoN figures as of 8 July 2018.

In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, emergency shelter assistance was provided to more than 1.2 million houses in the 14 most affected districts. The response then progressed to addressing longer-term temporary shelter needs with 699,157 households in the 14 most affected districts receiving a 15,000 NPRs cash grant, or shelter materials of an equivalent value³.

Providing material and / or financial support meant that the temporary shelter response support households' own recovery processes and allowed space for families to design and build shelters that suited their requirements, rather than trying to impose a one size fits all response. This reflected experience from the earthquake response in Kashmir in 2005 where "there was advice available, [but] there was no imposition of shelter standards or conditions attached to the materials, households could choose how they wanted to use the materials received. They set their own shelter standards and priorities for the short-term temporary stage. The emphasis instead was on setting and achieving housing standards in the permanent reconstruction"⁴. The temporary shelter

response was also cost effective ensuring a suitable level of support for shelter whilst also preserving the bigger chunk of funding for reconstruction efforts.

This research was designed in the run up to the third anniversary of the April 2015 earthquake with the intention of taking stock the status of temporary shelters and had three objectives:

- To document the status of temporary shelters across the 14 districts most affected by the earthquakes
- To explore the reconstruction issues and challenges that affect families that are in temporary shelter
- To assess needs in terms of further temporary shelter support

The aim was to look at whether shelters have been modified or improved over this period and to look at what the needs may be for targeted support for those living in temporary shelters. The housing reconstruction will take at least five years, and maybe more for some households, so understanding more about households' temporary shelters was seen as useful in understanding how best to support families over at least the next two years.

³ Page 4, 'The Path to Housing Recovery', HRRP

⁴ Kashmir Earthquake 2005, *Learning from the Shelter Response and Rural Housing Recovery*, May 2015

3.0 Methodology

A random sampling method was used and the data is representative of temporary shelter status across the fourteen districts most affected by the 2015 Gorkha Earthquake. The selected sample size is representative of 152,800 temporary shelters (estimated based on the total number of households eligible for the housing reconstruction grant in January 2018, minus the number of households that have started or completed their construction and minus 20% as estimate of households that have completed construction early, have found other forms of temporary shelter, e.g. rental, sharing with family, and those that may not reconstruct). The sample size was a minimum of 28 surveys per district and Kobo Collect, a mobile application, was used to conduct the surveys at household level.

The formula used to calculate the sample size was:

z	1.96
p	0.5
e	0.05
$z^2 \times pq$	0.9604
e^2	0.0025
$(z^2 \times pq) / e^2$	384.16

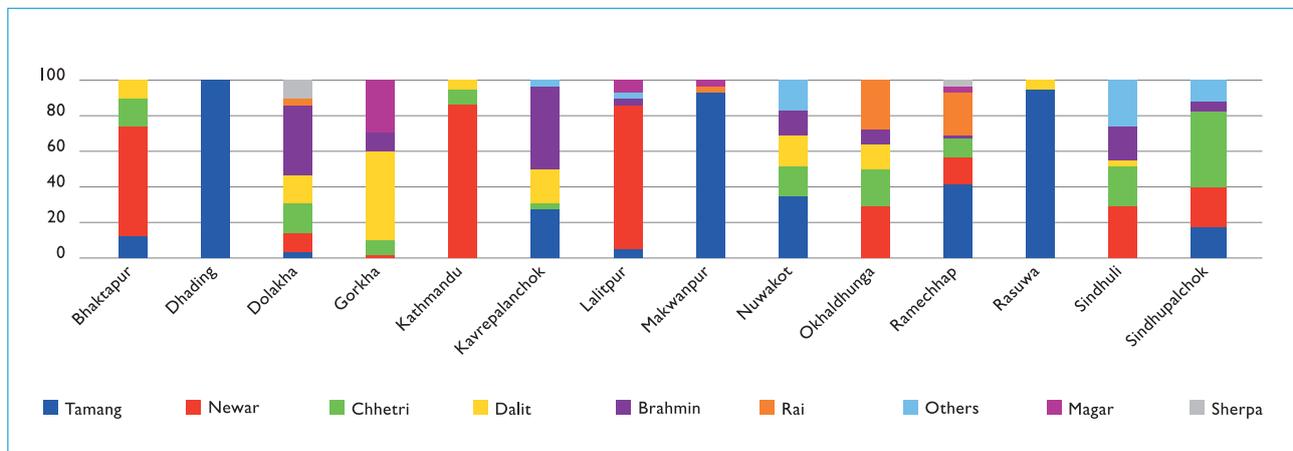
$$\text{Sample size} = \frac{\frac{z^2 \times p(1-p)}{e^2}}{1 + \left(\frac{z^2 \times p(1-p)}{e^2 N} \right)}$$

District	Sample Size	Surveys Conducted
Bhaktapur	28	31
Dhading	28	29
Dolakha	28	28
Gorkha	28	38
Kathmandu	28	38
Kavrepalanchok	28	28
Lalitpur	28	31
Makwanpur	28	28
Nuwakot	28	29
Okhaldhunga	28	30
Ramechhap	28	33
Rasuwa	28	36
Sindhuli	28	27
Sindhupalchowk	28	35
Grand Total	392	441

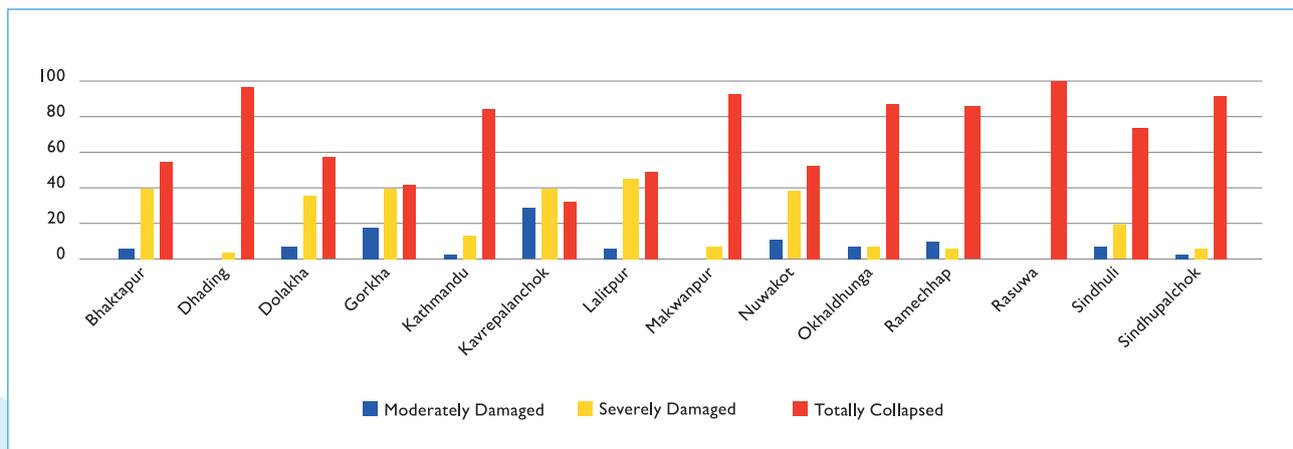
4.0 Data Presentation and Analysis

Data was collected from a total of 441 respondents; 57% women, 42% men, and two respondents (less than 1%) of other gender. The full dataset can be accessed here: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1n5fuLPpiz2ygKLqSUj0Eyw18-Mj9ai>.

The respondents represent 9 castes / ethnic groups; Tamang (30%), Newar (25%), Chhetri (12%), Dalit (10%), Brahmin (10%), Raj (4%), Others (4%), Magar (3%), and Sherpa (1%). The breakdown by district is presented in the graph below:



72% of respondents described their home as being 'totally collapsed', 21% as 'severely damaged', and 7% as 'moderately damaged'. The responses by district are presented in the graph below:



The average family size living in the house pre-earthquake was 5.6 and the average family size living in the temporary shelter post-earthquake is 4.5.

55% of respondents reported that the number of people living in the shelter was the same as the number of people that had lived in the house pre-earthquake, 36% reported that there are fewer people living in the shelter than lived in the house, and 9% reported that there are more people living in the shelter than lived in the house. 24 respondents reported living alone in their shelter and of these, 63% are women over the age of 60, 21% are women between the age of 5 and 60, and 17% are men over the age of 60.

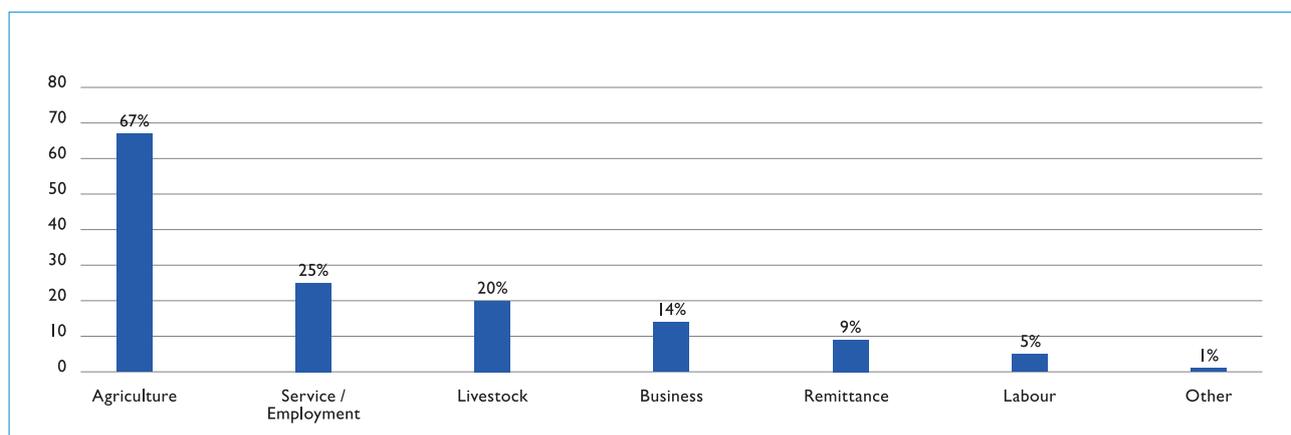
43% of respondents reported their highest level of education as secondary level, 20% as primary level, 14% as university degree, 12% reported that they are literate (but have not attended formal education), and 11% reported that they have never been to school.

75% of respondents have school age children, and of these 95% are attending school. For the 5% that are not attending school, the most common reasons are that the family do not have the money to send the children to school, the school is too far away, or there is no school in the area.

4.1 Income and Employment

13% of respondents have at least one family member (average of 1.6 family members) that has migrated. Of these, 74% have moved away for employment, 16% for business / income generation, 7% for study, 2% for Diversified Visa lottery for USA, and 2% to live in Kathmandu.

64% of respondents reported that they have one income source, 30% report have two income sources, and 6% report having three income sources. The main income sources reported are presented in the graph below:



37% of respondents reported that their income / economic status has been affected since they had to move into their temporary shelter. Of these, 87% felt the affect had been negative and 13% that it had been positive. Almost all of those that felt the affect was positive said this was because of there being increased employment opportunities due to reconstruction work in their area. The reasons for negative affect are very wide ranging, and include:

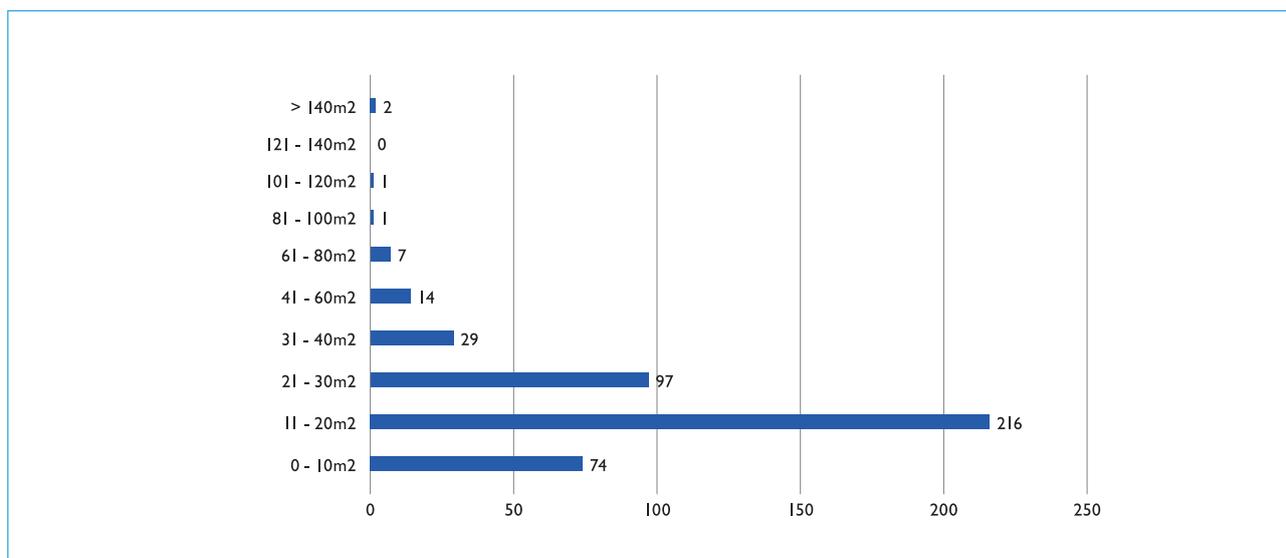
- Reduction in income and employment opportunities
- Damage to agricultural land
- Reduction in storage and living space
- Effect on livestock (loss of livestock shelter, death / injury to livestock during earthquake)
- Respondent, or family member, injured in earthquake (can't work, medical bills)
- Took loan (for migration, shelter maintenance,

housing reconstruction) and debt 'piling up'

- Effect of seasonal diseases because of living in shelter
- Displaced from home place
- Maintenance of shelter and / or repair after flood / wind damage absorbed a lot of family finances
- Family members leaving to work abroad (took loan to go abroad, reduced support in household for reconstruction)
- Family members returning from working abroad (reduction in income, not sufficient space in shelter)

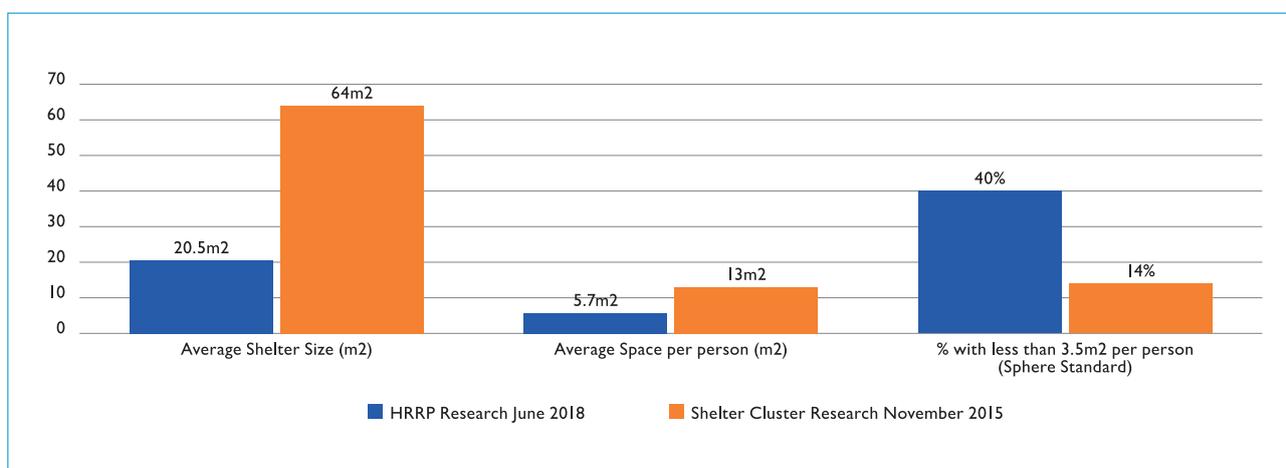
4.2 Temporary Shelters

The average size of temporary shelters was 20.5m², with the smallest shelter 2.2m² and the largest 153.3m²; most shelters (71%) are between 11 and 30m². The number of shelters across size ranges are presented in the graph below:



The Nepal Earthquake Recovery Monitoring Assessment conducted by the Shelter Cluster in November 2015⁵ found that “across the sampled areas the average total living space for those in temporary shelter is 64m², equating to 13m² per person on average. 14% of households living in temporary shelter were reported to have a covered living space below the Sphere Standard of 3.5m² per person”. This research found that on average,

families have 5.7m² per person living in the shelter and 40% of respondents have less than the Sphere Standards recommended minimum of 3.5m² per person⁶. This represents quite a large change in living conditions, and may reflect the fact that those that were able to build larger shelters may also be those that were able to rebuild their homes earlier.



⁵ Page 39, Nepal Earthquake Recovery Monitoring Assessment, Shelter Cluster Nepal, November 2015

⁶ Page 17, Sphere Standards Chapter 4: Minimum Standards in Shelter, Settlement and Non-Food Items



Top left and top right: Amrit outside her temporary shelter. Bottom left: inside Amrit's temporary shelter. Bottom right: Amrit's house under construction. Amrit Maya Budhathoki, and her husband Dan Bahadur Budhathoki, are over 60 years old and live in this shelter which is just 2.2m² in ward no. 3, Kalinchowk Rural municipality, Dolakha. Their income source is agriculture and livestock and they report that there has been no impact on their income / economic status because of the earthquake and living in a shelter. Neither Amrit or Dan have ever been to school. Their shelter is on the land that their home was on pre-earthquake. They are eligible for the GoN housing reconstruction grant and have received the first tranche and reported that their house is under construction. They reported that they did not receive temporary shelter support and have received no socio-technical assistance. They are aware of the GoN deadlines for disbursement of the second and third tranche.



Buddha Lal Sunar's shelter in ward no. 8, Dakshinkali Municipality, Kathmandu; the kitchen (L), inside the shelter (centre), and the toilet (R). Buddha lives in the shelter with his three children and his wife. Their shelter around the average size of 20.5m² and is built on land that they own where their house used to be. They are eligible to receive the GoN housing reconstruction grant, and have already received the first tranche of 50,000 NPRs, but they have yet to start rebuilding their home as they are still saving to cover the cost of reconstructing and they have not had access to any technical assistance.



Uddab and Santa Bagjai live in this shelter, which is one of the largest at over 145m², in ward no. 3, Banepa Municipality, Kavre. They reported that their income was reduced after the earthquake when they moved into the temporary shelter and they have been displaced from their land and are now on public land. They have not been listed as eligible to receive the GoN housing reconstruction grant but have lodged a grievance and as a result they have yet to start their reconstruction.

53% of shelters have no foundation, 27% have a stone foundation, and 10% have a timber foundation. Other materials used included bamboo and steel.

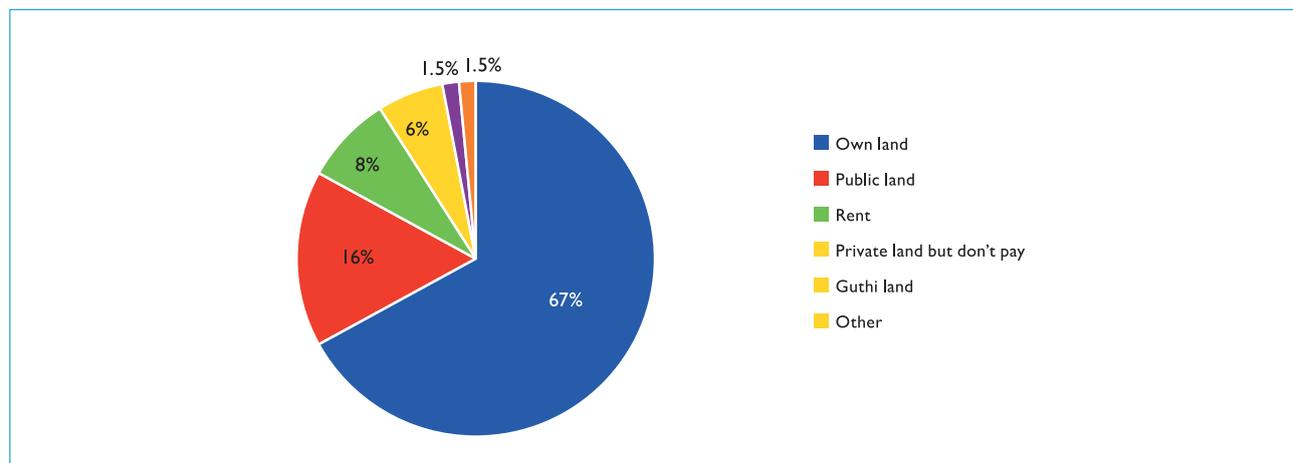
CGI sheets are the most popular material for shelter walls and partitions (48%) and other materials used include bamboo (30%), timber (21.5%), stone (4%), and brick (2%). The materials are normally used in combination, e.g. CGI sheets and bamboo, stone and timber, etc.

The majority of shelters have CGI sheet roofs (72%), with bamboo the second most common roofing material

(20%). A small proportion of shelters have tarpaulin roofs (2.5%) and other materials used include roof tiles (presumably salvaged from the damaged house), timber, and straw.

87% of respondents reported that they constructed their temporary shelter themselves. The other 13% were built through partner or government support.

The majority of respondents (67%) own the land that their shelter is constructed on. The pie chart below presents the responses on land ownership:



5% of respondents reported having a rainwater harvesting system on their shelter and 38% reported having proper drainage facilities around their shelter. Improving water management can make an enormous difference to the comfort of people living in shelters, and with water shortages reported in many areas⁷ rainwater harvesting may be a useful opportunity not just for shelters, but also for houses that are being constructed.

In terms of support received for temporary shelter construction, respondents reported the following:

- 28% received financial support, on average 18,333 NPRs (approx. 165 USD)
- 13% received material support, this included CGI sheets, bamboo, timber, tools, and tarpaulins
- 6% were provided with training or orientation on temporary shelter construction, and between 2 hours and 1 day long, but two respondents took part in 7 day mason training

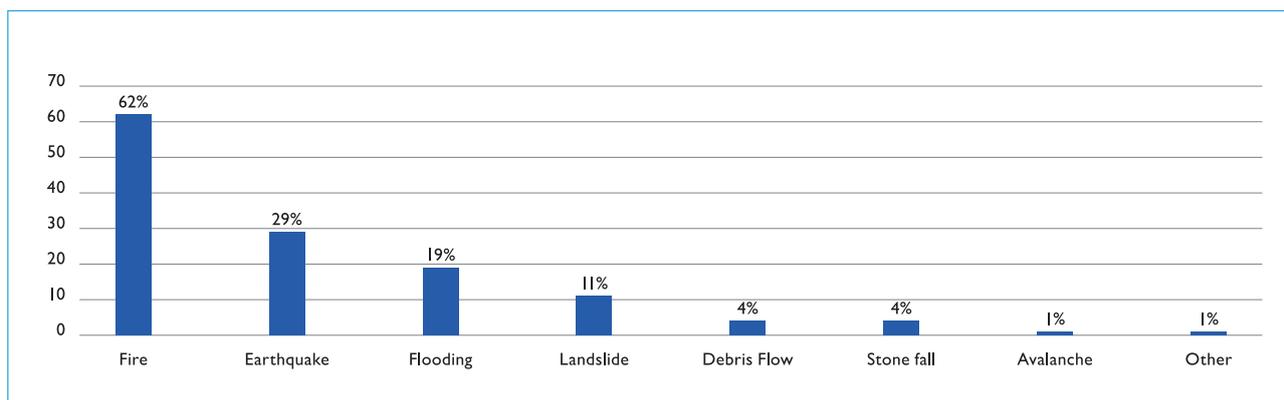
- 59% received some form of additional support, e.g. winterisation support

9% of respondents reported having modified their shelter at least once since it was first constructed, with modifications made 1.6 times on average and 50% of respondents having made modifications twice. One respondent reported that they have made modifications to their shelter five times. Modifications that were made included replacing tarpaulin with CGI sheets, addition of a Damp Proof Course (DPC), adjustment to the shape of the shelter, addition of extra space, addition of framing (bamboo / timber), changing framing material (bamboo / timber), and replacement / repair of damaged CGI sheets.

43.5% of respondents feel their shelter is vulnerable to hazard, 38% do not feel their shelter is vulnerable to hazard, and 18.5% did not know. The hazards which respondents feel their shelter is vulnerable to are presented in the graph below:

⁷ Page 16, 'The Path to Housing Recovery', HRRP

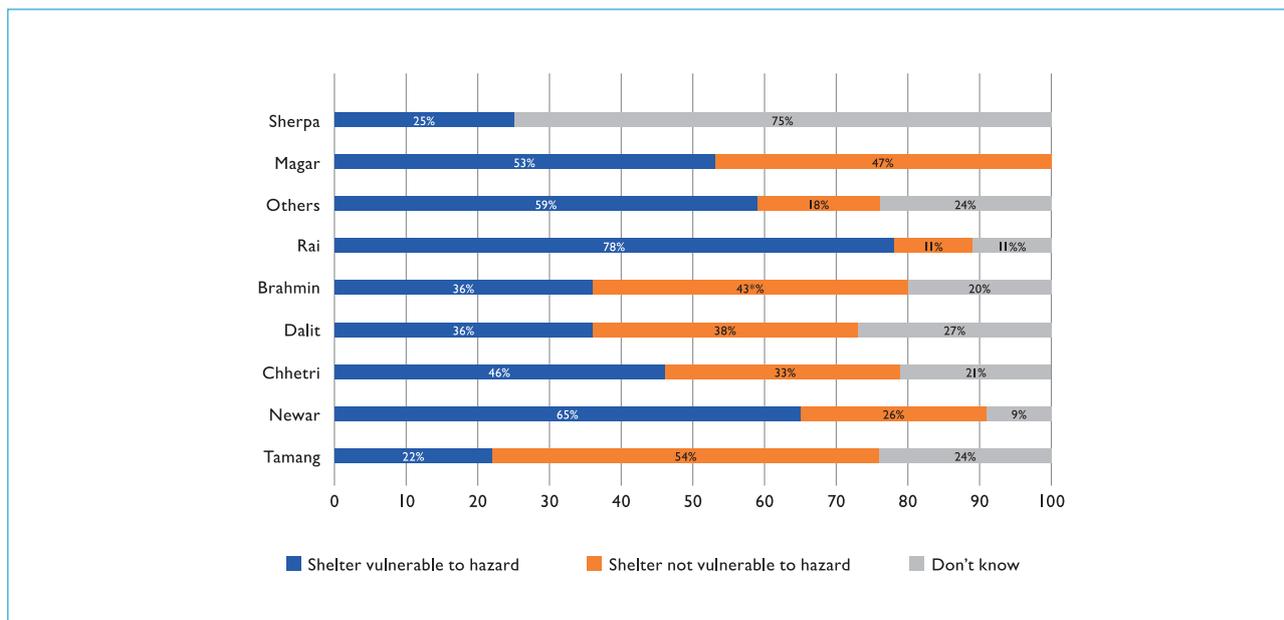
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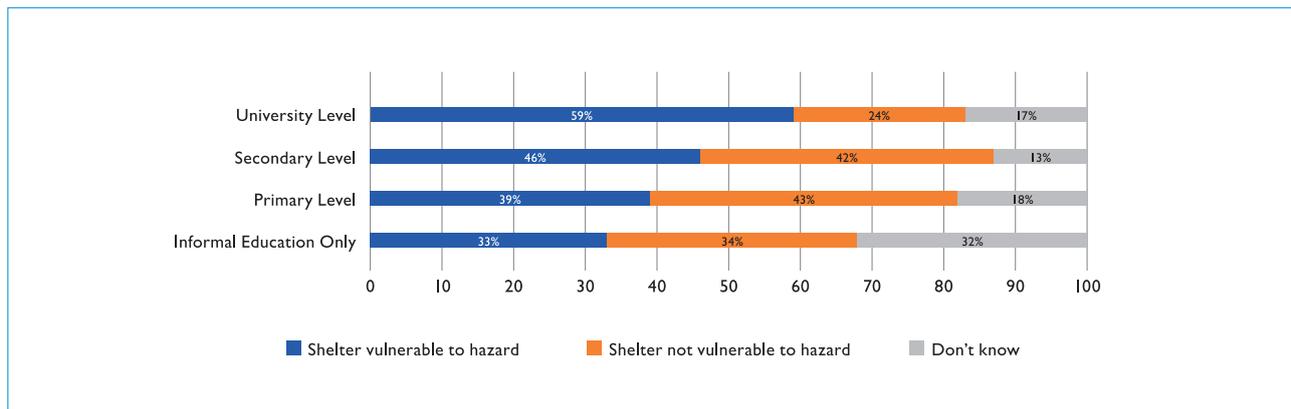
A Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment conducted by the Shelter Cluster in June 2015⁸ found that 72% of respondents did not feel safe in their shelter. With the main reasons being fear of aftershocks (64%), weather (61%), structural safety of building (29%), wild animals (21%), looting (15%), sanitation (6%), harassment (2%), and landslides (1%). It is interesting to note that fire

was not mentioned at all in June 2015, but in this research respondents reported it as their highest concern. The concerns regarding weather and earthquakes have reduced, but fears related to landslides have increased.

The graphs below present the perception of hazard by caste / ethnicity and education level:

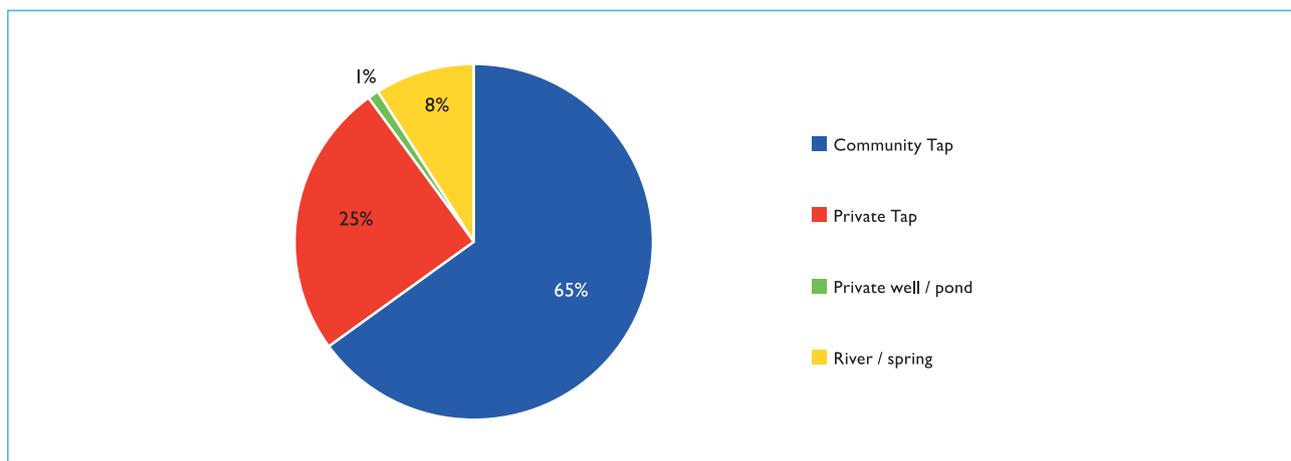


⁸ Page 36, Shelter and Settlements Vulnerability Assessment, Shelter Cluster Nepal, June 2015



All respondents have a toilet; 69% are private and 31% are community toilets. For 4% of respondents, their toilet is more than 10 minutes on foot from their shelter, 19% have to walk 5-10 minutes to their toilet, and 77% have to walk less than 5 minutes to their toilet.

Most respondents get water from a community (65%) or private (25%) tap. A small number of respondents get water from private wells / ponds, and from rivers or springs.



75% of respondents have to walk less than 15 minutes to their water source, 14% have to walk 15-30 minutes, and 11% have to walk more than 30 minutes.

30% of respondents burn their rubbish, 32% prepare compost from domestic waste, 8% use a garbage collection service, and 30% dispose of their rubbish in the area.

42% of respondents reported that at least one family member suffers from seasonal sickness, with those most affected being children (53%) and elderly (34%) family members. Fever, diarrhoea, common cold, and cough / respiratory disease are the most common reported illnesses. The Asia Foundation's briefing note on 'Shelter and Reconstruction in Post-Earthquake Nepal: Preliminary findings from IRM survey research conducted

in April 2017'⁹ found that "17% of people in shelters said they got sick during the winter due to problems with their accommodation". This indicates that there has been potentially a large increase in the proportion of people affected by seasonal illness because of living in temporary shelter. Additional research in this area may be required to understand the issue further.

4.3 Housing Reconstruction

84% of respondents have been identified as eligible to receive the Government of Nepal housing reconstruction or retrofit grant. 69% of those that have not been identified as eligible for the grant, have lodged a grievance regarding this.

⁹ Briefing Note, 'Shelter and Reconstruction in Post-Earthquake Nepal: Preliminary findings from IRM survey research conducted in April 2017', The Asia Foundation

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95% of respondents eligible for the grant have already signed the partnership agreement with the government and 89% have received the first tranche of 50,000 NPRs. Across all earthquake affected districts, as of 8 July 2018, 90% of eligible households have signed the partners agreement and 88% have received the first tranche. Where respondents had not received the first tranche, the most common reasons for this were not having land documents, waiting for grievance to be addressed, grievance addressed and not found to be eligible, house had been surveyed but weren't on the list or house had not been surveyed despite being damaged, and family conflict.

45% of respondents reported that their house is under construction, 37% of respondents have not started reconstruction, 12.5% of respondents have no plan to reconstruct their home, and 5.4% reported that they have completed reconstruction of their house (in most of these cases the family are using both the temporary shelter and the completed house. For example, in Bhaktapur there are families who use their home during the day and some family members sleep there but some family members are still sleeping in the temporary shelter).

In terms of access to socio-technical assistance activities, respondents reported the following:

- 14% have received support from door to door technical assistance teams
- 5% have taken part in a community orientation on reconstruction (of these 65% took part in one session, 22% in two sessions, and 9% in 3 or more sessions)
- 3% have visited a technical resource centre
- 3% have had a demonstration house constructed in their area
- 3% were able to participate in an on the job masons training
- 5% were able to participate in a 7 day masons training

Across the 14 districts most affected by the earthquake, 25% of households eligible for the GoN reconstruction grant have received support from door to door technical assistance teams, 28% have taken part in community orientations, 14.5% live in a ward with a helpdesk / technical resource centre, and 38% live in a ward where a demonstration house has been built¹⁰. It has long been highlighted that socio-technical assistance is primarily targeting households that have already started construction, but it is essential that households preparing to start rebuilding their homes have access to relevant and timely information. The most recent Common Feedback Project report from May 2018 found that people's understanding of the reconstruction process and policies improves as they move through each step. Arming households with the correct information before they start will allow them to plan their reconstruction, and their investment in it, based on the correct information.

43% of respondents reported that they had heard about the government deadline for tranche disbursement (the most recent deadline passed on 16 July 2018). This research did not look further at the impact of the deadlines on those that were aware of them. However, other pieces of research have considered this including the Common Feedback Project which found that 37% of respondents to their most recent survey had been motivated by the deadline to reconstruct and as many as 40% of these respondents admit that they will never use the structure for their home as they are building just to meet the deadlines and access the reconstruction grant¹¹. The photos below are some examples of this issue from Ramechhap, Lalitpur, and Rasuwa.

¹⁰ HRRP Tool to prioritize additional support for Vulnerable HHs, version 1, June 2018

¹¹ Inter-Agency Common Feedback Project, Community Perception Survey Report, May 2018



Poku, Ramechhap: the home owner has built a one room, one storey 'earthquake-safe' building next to their old, damaged house to access the GoN housing reconstruction grant. They continue to live in the old house because the new one is too small for the family. Photo Credit: Subash Karki/BBC Media Action¹²



Sisneri, Ward No. 9, Lamatar Area, Mahalaxmi Municipality, Lalitpur: a one room, one storey, brick and cement mortar masonry house with CGI roof which is part of an ever-increasing trend of building tiny houses to access the GoN housing reconstruction grant but the houses do not meet families living requirements. The house owner did get the drawings for the house approved by the municipality and they have received the second tranche. During a recent joint monitoring visit by HRRP and MoUD CLPIU, the monitoring team identified difficulties getting into the house due to its small size¹³.

¹² HRRP Bulletin, 16 April

¹³ HRRP Bulletin, 2 April



In Gatlang, Rasuwa new one room buildings are being constructed to access the GoN housing reconstruction grant but their traditional houses, mostly reconstructed in 2015, do not currently meet compliance requirements. Investment is required in research and testing to develop relevant corrections / retrofitting measures so that the traditional houses can be compliant – and most importantly strengthened to reduce risk from future earthquakes. Photo Credit: Magnus Wolfe-Murray/DFID Nepal¹⁴.

¹⁴ HRRP Bulletin, 19 February

5.0 Case Studies



5.1 Maiya Sahi, Bhaktapur Municipality, Ward No. 2, Bhaktapur

Maiya is 74 and a widow and she, along with her 19 family members, have been living in temporary shelters since the 2015 earthquake damaged their home and made it unsafe to live in. Initially the whole family were staying in one shelter but this was extremely cramped and eventually she and her four sons decided to construct their own shelters for their families.

Maiya has signed the partnership agreement with the GoN for the housing reconstruction grant and received the first tranche of 50,000 NPRs which they have already spent. They have not managed to start reconstructing their home because their plot of land is smaller than the allowed standard and they have not been able to get a house design approved by the municipality. In addition to this, the area is within Bhaktapur Durbar Square so the family must follow the guidelines of the National Archeological Department.

Maiya and her family now feel that they will be unable to rebuild within the GoN reconstruction programme as they cannot see how they will manage their reconstruction before the NRA deadlines for receiving the second and third tranches.



5.2 Sumitra Byanju, Bhaktapur Municipality, Bhaktapur

Sumitra is 35 and lived with her husband, mother in law, and two children in their home in the Bhaktapur Durbar square. Their home was completely destroyed by the 2015 Gorkha earthquake. Immediately after the earthquake, Sumitra and her family spent several nights staying in the open part of the Durbar Square. After this initial period, her family received a tent but it was difficult to live in as the weather conditions were not good. When the family received material support from IOM, the Red Cross, and other humanitarian organisations her husband built a temporary shelter in the open space of a school nearby their old house.

Sumitra previously ran a small shop in her house but she lost this, and all the stock, during the earthquake. After the earthquake, her husband became the only one person in the family earning and the loss of her earnings from the shop made things very difficult for the family.

The family is eligible for the Government of Nepal (GoN) housing reconstruction grant and they have already received the first tranche (50,000 NPRs). However, they have not been able to start reconstruction due to land issues. When they started planning their reconstruction they found out that the land they were residing on was not separated among the brothers of her father in law and they weren't the sole owner of that property. Their cousin is claiming half of the property which does not leave them with sufficient land on which to construct. A court case on the separation of the land is pending in the courts. As a result of these issues, they have decided not to reconstruct their home. They have rented 2 small rooms in Bhaktapur bazaar where her children and mother in law are staying. She and her husband also stay in the rented house during the day, and only use the temporary shelter for sleeping.

Sumitra does not feel that her family will be able to build a house for themselves because they do not have any other land. She is hoping that soon the court case regarding the land will be resolved and her family will get her share of the property so that they can sell it and use the funds for the education of their children and business.

6.0 Conclusion and Next Steps

Based on the GoN data as of 8 July 2018, there are more than 350,000 households that have yet to start their reconstruction and more than 600,000 that will need support to get to third tranche and completion. Whilst the temporary shelter response provided material and / or financial support to help households set up their shelter, three years on it is valid to consider support for maintenance, repairs, and improvement. Especially given many households will require at least two more years to complete reconstruction of their home

The following are a proposed set of next steps to address the issues raised in this report:

- Socio-technical assistance needs to be accessible to those that have not started construction, and include information on topics particular to that situation such as budgeting, material quality and purchasing, hiring of labour, designing the house, etc.
 - HRRP advocates for the GoN deadlines for disbursement of the housing reconstruction grant tranches, to be extended for at least the next two building seasons to allow a realistic period for households to complete their reconstruction.
 - Roll out information and support for maintenance and improvement of shelters. This could include information on rainwater harvesting and drainage that is equally applicable and important for construction of houses.
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8.0 Annexes

Annex I: Survey Questionnaire

The Survey questionnaire and guidelines can be found in the following link:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/ISqDHpm6ezFlbjHqcVhC5n0y2q-aKF2LW?ogsrc=32>



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