



# INTER AGENCY COMMON FEEDBACK PROJECT

## Issue: Reconstruction

April 2017





# THE INTER-AGENCY COMMON FEEDBACK PROJECT

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# KEY FINDINGS

In March 2017 the Inter-Agency Common Feedback Project (CFP) collected feedback from 2100 respondents, randomly selected from across the 14 priority earthquake affected districts on reconstruction issues. This quantitative research is further supplemented and triangulated through focus group discussions held in Gorkha, Dolakha and Ramechhap, as well as feedback submitted by partner agencies from their own beneficiaries.

Considerable progress is observed on reconstruction issues, across several key indicators. Even in the two months since the last round of the Reconstruction Community Perception Survey, earthquake affected communities feel:



That their main needs are being met (from 41 to 52 percent)



That they have the information they need to access support (from 58 to 71 percent)



That the reconstruction process is making progress (from 49 to 61 percent)



Satisfied with the grant process (from 52 to 64 percent)



Confident about safer building practices (from 64 to 70 percent)

Whilst the general trajectory is positive, within particular groups areas of concern remain. For example, women, elderly people as well as disadvantaged Janajati groups are consistently less informed than the national average, on information regarding support as well as safer building practices.

The April 2017 Community Perception Survey illustrates, starkly, once again, the problems that communities face in accessing adequate water. A particular issue highlighted by April's survey is that across all surveyed districts access to water is growing increasingly difficult. A total of 40 percent of people claim water is their biggest reconstruction priority besides building their home, an increase from 33 percent two months ago. Another significant change over the past two months is the unanimity with which communities prioritize water supply. Two months ago people in different districts and of different castes/ethnicity held different priorities, some water, others schools, roads or cultural sites. This month, water emerges as the top priority in every district, for both genders and across age and ethnic groups.

A final key finding that communities have been raising is the confusion they are experiencing as a result of differing advice from engineers. Feedback from a number of sources has revealed that communities have received conflicting advice from engineers, which has caused them to become frustrated and, to some extent, lose confidence in technical assistance.

## Reccomendations

- Problems faced by communities as a result of water shortages have been increasing since the earthquake. While positive progress is being made on the overall reconstruction process, the opposite is true in regards to access to water. An inter-agency working group should be formed to better coordinate, strategize and take action to address these water concerns, which are significantly hampering communities reconstruction, livelihood recovery and protection and sanitation issues, among others.
- Better coordination of engineers from different sources at district, and VDC levels must be a priority in order to reduce conflicting messages to communities. JICA has shared a good practice of forming a technical working group of engineers at VDC level to address this concern. This practice should be replicated across the affected VDCs.
- Communications coordination fora should ensure that communication with marginalized groups features as an agenda item at all meetings as a matter of course. This will help to develop strategies and tools to more effectively reach out to groups consistently under-informed on reconstruction issues.

# PERCEPTION SURVEY METHODOLOGY

To undertake the Community Perception Survey, 40 enumerators were trained over five days and deployed across the 14 priority earthquake affected districts to collect data over the course of 12 days from a total of 2100 respondents using a probability proportionate to size (PPS) methodology. All data collection is completed with mobile tablets using KoBoToolbox.

## Sampling

All VDCs in the 14 priority affected districts in which 60 percent or more of the households are eligible for the housing reconstruction grant will be considered part of the survey's operating area, and eligible for random selection.

The population of each district will be considered the total population of all eligible VDCs, as per the 2011 census. The first 2000 samples of the survey will then be distributed by district proportionally.

The remaining 100 surveys will be allocated to districts where the total proportional sample size is under 100 respondents, in order to boost the population for an adequate district level analysis of the findings.

The number of VDCs selected in each district will vary, depending upon the number of samples allocated to each district. Each VDC will have a minimum of two wards sampled, and each ward a minimum of 10 surveys completed. Both VDCs and wards will be randomly selected from the list of eligible VDCs.

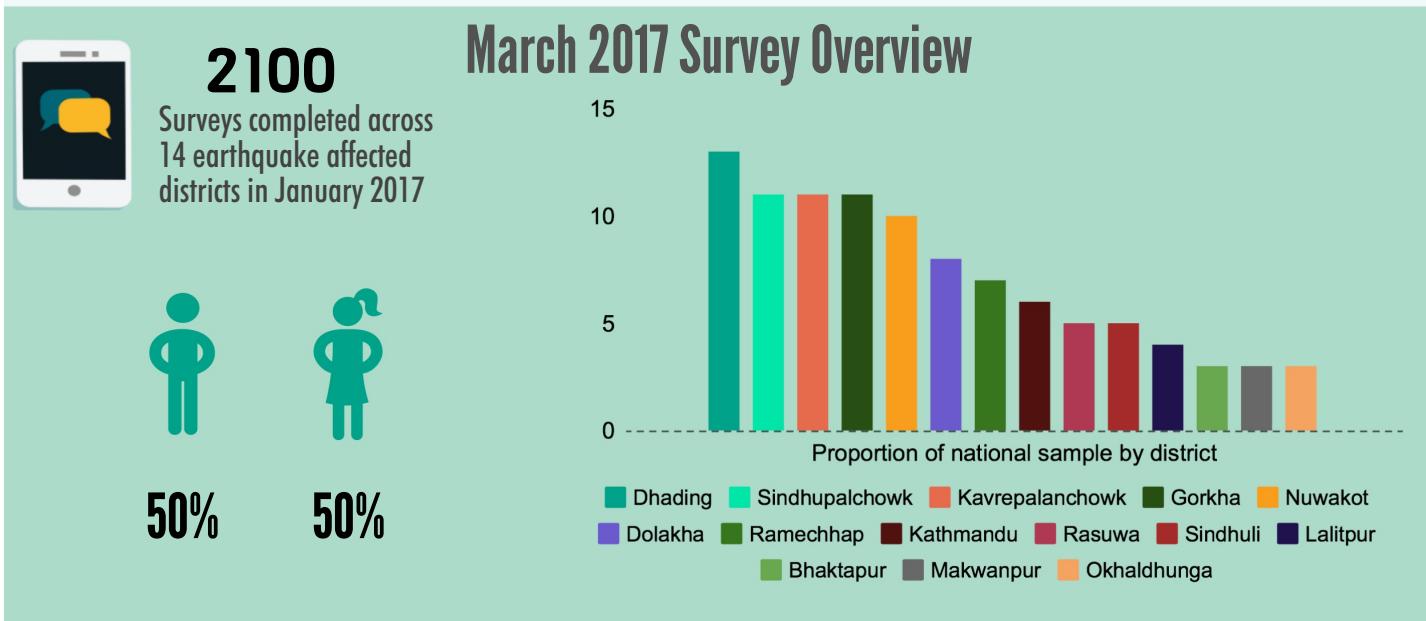
Twenty-five percent of the total sample will be allocated for municipalities, and municipalities will be randomly selected where there is more than one municipality in a district. In municipalities a minimum of three wards will be sampled, with a minimum of 10 surveys collected per ward.

## Selection of households and respondents

Once wards have been selected, enumerators will identify an entry point in their given ward, targeting a school, temple or other communal spot to initiate the individual interview process. At that point they will spin a bottle. The enumerator will walk in the direction the bottle points to once it has finished spinning until a home is found to initiate the interview process.

The first house selected will form a basis to identify other households to complete the survey of that ward. After identifying a first house for interview then enumerator will leave the house, turn right and skip the next two houses, completing the next interview at the third house. The enumerator will have leverage to move to next adjoining ward to complete the interview process if in the ward the sample household numbers are not covered.

Once in the household enumerators interviews an individual aged 15 years and above from the pool of all eligible respondents present in the home at the time of the survey. The enumerators select respondents from different age groups and genders at each home, to ensure the sample is demographically diverse and reflects the population from the survey area.



# BESIDES BUILDING YOUR HOME, WHAT IS YOUR BIGGEST RECONSTRUCTION PRIORITY?

## What are people saying?

### Fulpingkatti, Sindhupalchowk

There is scarcity of water, due to which it is difficult to reconstruct our house.

### HRRP

The issue of water has been raised with the Government of Nepal and Partner Organizations. They hope to work out a plan to maximize investment in reconstruction and repair of water supply infrastructure to support reconstruction.



### Fulpingkatti, Sindhupalchowk

More priority needs to be given to educational institutes like schools.



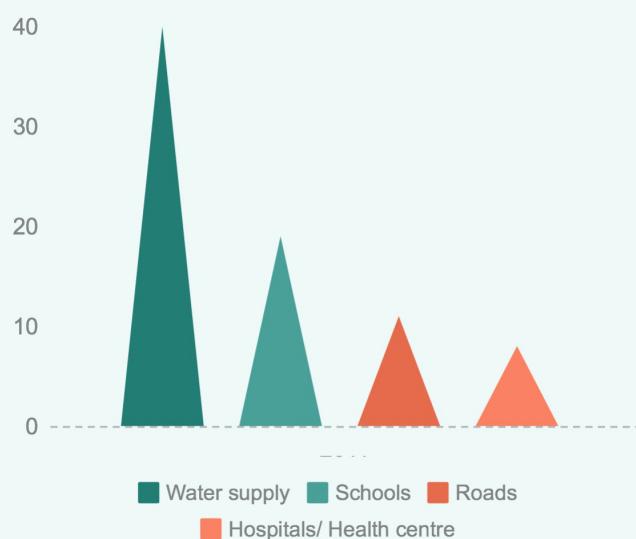
## Key findings in March

The stress on needing sufficient water supply has never been greater. A total of 40 percent of respondents cited water supply as their top community reconstruction need. There is no significant difference between female and male respondents in the prioritization of water as the main community reconstruction need.

District wise analysis illustrates that out of 14 districts, 12 districts regard water as the primary concern. It was only in Bhaktapur and Lalitpur where the priorities of roads and schools respectively emerged as top concerns. Furthermore, the pattern holds across all caste/ethnic groups as well. Water emerged as a concern soon after the earthquake and has been growing in significance ever since. This is the first time the Community Perception Survey has illustrated such unanimous results across districts and ethnic groups, on any question.

In Gumda, Gorkha focus group discussion revealed that the community was waiting for monsoon to begin reconstruction so that they could collect enough water to build. Currently they must walk at least one hour each way to the nearest river to bathe, and fetch water for drinking and cooking.

## Biggest community reconstruction priority besides houses



People in Gumda VDC of Gorkha district busy constructing their house.  
Photo credit: CFP/RCO



Respondents in Nuwakot (63%), Makwanpur and Ramechhpa (51%) prioritized water most strongly among all districts



Respondents in Dolakha (24%), Okhaldhunga (21%) and Ramechhap (21%) prioritized roads most strongly among all districts

# ARE YOUR MAIN RECONSTRUCTION NEEDS BEING ADDRESSED?

## What are people saying?

### Godawari, Lalitpur

Most of us (Dalit) do not have land ownership documents. Hence, we are excluded from the beneficiary list. We need government cash support.

### HRRP

If a household does not have a land ownership document, they can use community verification where a minimum of three neighbors confirm that they live there and it is their land (as per the grievance procedures).



### Fulpingkatti, Sindhupalchok

It is difficult to reconstruct house due to water shortage.

### Barpak, Gorkha

I am not included in the beneficiary list though I am a real earthquake victim.



## Key findings in January

Across 2100 respondents in 14 districts, 52 percent of people say that their main reconstruction needs are being addressed. This marks the first time that the question on "main needs" has tipped the scales from majority negative to majority positive responses. While there is still a long way to go, it is encouraging to observe this incremental progress through the regular Community Perception Survey.

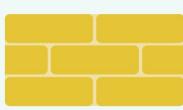
Differences between different groups do present themselves. For instance, urban populations are found to be less satisfied (46 percent positive) than rural populations (53 percent positive). There are also particular districts that emerge as more positive than others; in particular, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap and Sindhupalchok (80, 72 and 65 percent respectively), with Sindhupalchok and Dhading displaying the highest proportion of "completely yes" responses (8%).

Regarding reconstruction needs, financial resources stood first as 82 percent of respondents noted it as one of their top two needs, followed by building materials (39 percent). Compared to the previous round (January 2017), the relative weighting of these priorities is decreasing (from financial resources 93 percent and building materials 49 percent), but they remain top priorities.

## Top reconstruction needs

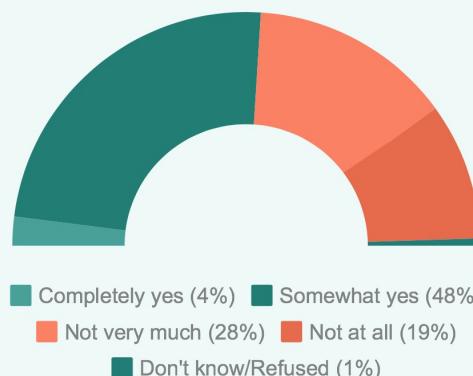


Financial resources (82%)

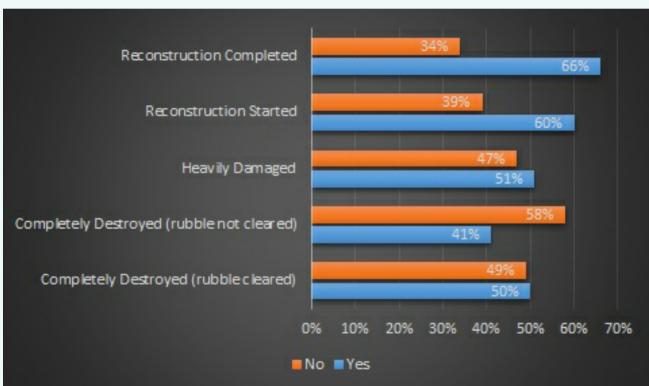


Building materials (39%)

## Are your main reconstruction needs being addressed?



## Needs met by status of the house



\*respondents were asked to select their top two needs

# DO YOU HAVE THE INFORMATION YOU NEEDS TO ACCESS RECONSTRUCTION SUPPORT?

## What are people saying?

### Fulpingkatti, Sindhupalchowk

We heard a rumor that those who make wooden house will not receive second installment. Is that true?

### HRRP

This is not true. Timber houses can be built compliant with standards and receive the second installment. DUDBC design catalogue volume 2 includes timber house designs and this will be incorporated into the inspection checklists. Once the inspection checklists have been updated to include timber construction the inspection of timber houses will move ahead.



### Fulpingkatti, Sindhupalchowk

We made one storey wooden house which is not approved by saying it is not constructed on the basis of building code/design. Do we get second installment?

### HRRP

The second tranche will only be provided if the house has been constructed as per the prescribed standards. If the house has not been approved the engineer should have provided advice on the corrections required to make the building compliant. Once these have been implemented and approved you will be able to receive the second tranche.



## Key findings in March

Information needs have seen a significant improvement over just the past two months, from 58 percent to 71 percent of people saying they have the information they need to access support. Despite this overall improvement, the recurrent trend of women feeling less informed than their male counterparts is observed in this round. Similarly, older people are less informed than younger people, and Dalit, Gurung, Tamang and other Janajati report feeling less informed than high caste and Newari respondents.

This round, for the first time, CFP collected information on respondents' mother tongue. Among those whose mother tongue was Newari and Magar, there was no negative impact on their access to information, in fact they were more positive about their ability to access the information they need than those whose first language was Nepali. However, there was a negative correlation between access to information and those whose mother tongues were Gurung and Tamang.

Finally, there is also a noticeable difference between urban and rural populations in their ability to access the information they need. While 78 percent of urban people reported having the information they needed, only 69 percent of rural people felt the same way.

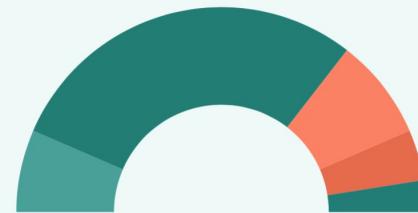
## Access to information by gender



■ Yes (67%) ■ No (26%)  
■ Don't Know (7%)

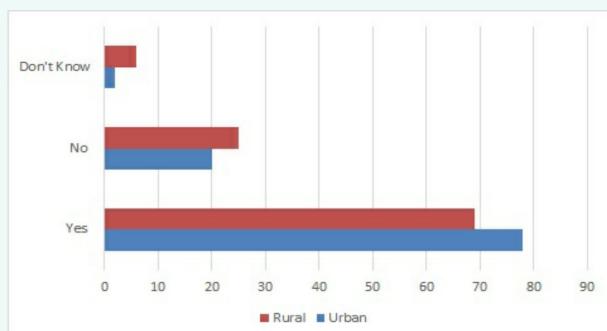
■ Yes (76%) ■ No (21%)  
■ Don't Know (3%)

## Do you have the information you need to access reconstruction support?



■ Completely yes (13%) ■ Somewhat yes (58%)  
■ Not very much (16%) ■ Not at all (8%)  
■ Don't know/refused (5%)

## Access to information by urban/rural



## Top information needs



If I am eligible or not (21%)



When will I get support (17%)

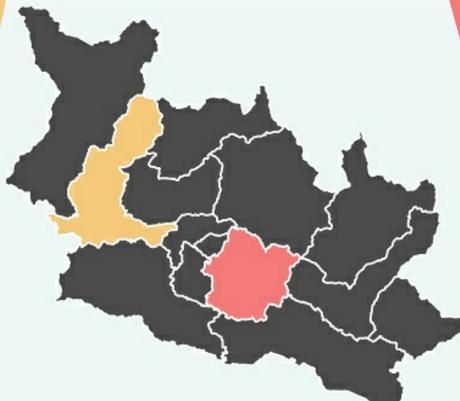
\*respondents were asked to select their top two information needs

# HAVE YOU CONSULTED AN ENGINEER FOR YOUR HOUSING RECONSTRUCTION NEEDS?

## What are people saying?

### Majhi fedā, Kavrepalanchowk

Different engineers have different advice regarding house reconstruction. Now we are confused, about whom to listen to.



### Gogapani, Dhading

I heard a rumor that engineer will not pass building design if we do not give them money.

### HRRP

The NRA CEO has said that any issues like this should be raised to the CDO who has the right to take relevant action against employees that are not carrying out their job properly. He has already spoken to all CDOs and asked them to be very strict on these kind of things.



## Key findings in March

Across 14 districts, 46 percent of respondents have already consulted an engineer for their housing reconstruction needs. This is a nine percentage point improvement over the last round of data collection, only two months ago. A further 11 percent plan to consult, and fewer than .5 percent of respondents have no plans to consult an engineer. This is an encouraging finding that illustrates the importance earthquake affected communities are putting on building their homes properly.

Again, there are some important caveats that should be carefully considered: women are less likely than men to have already consulted an engineer, and urban respondents are also approximately 10 percent less likely to have consulted an engineer than rural respondents.

Although respondents in all districts cited lack of availability of engineers to some extent, in Nuwakot and Sindhupalchok this concern was most prevalent, with 20 percent of those who have not consulted citing this as the top reason why they had not. Partners further report that their beneficiaries in Sindhupalchok have begun reconstruction without engineers because of this, and are now worried their homes will not meet the guidelines.

Focus group discussion participants in Bigu, Dolakha were unhappy with the engineer consultation process because they had been given contradictory advice so many times that they had been forced to tear down newly constructed homes and start rebuilding again. If engineers from various sources are not giving the same advice there is a significant risk that affected communities will lose faith in consultations and reconstruct without adherence to safer building practices.

## Why have you not consulted?

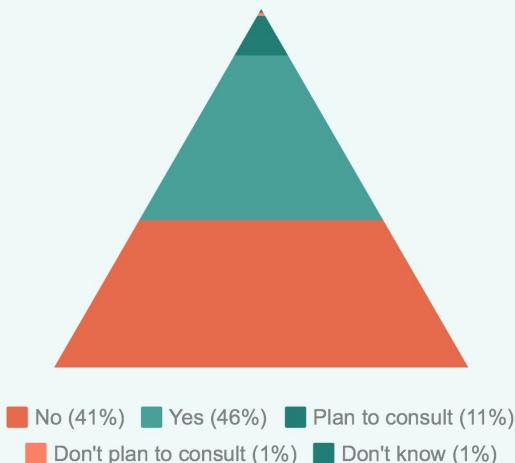


Have not started rebuilding (68%)

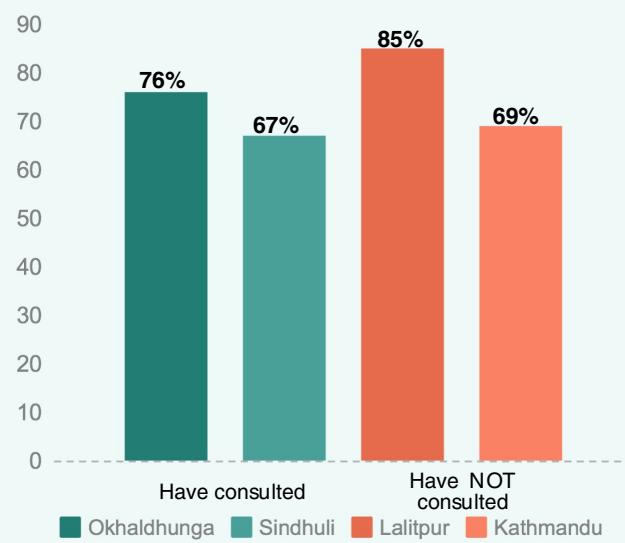


No availability of engineers (21%)

## Have you consulted an engineer for your housing reconstruction needs?



## Availability of engineers by district

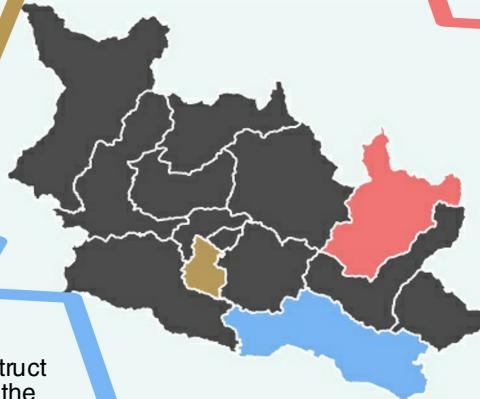


# WHEN DO YOU PLAN TO RECONSTRUCT YOUR HOUSE?

## What are people saying?

### Bajrabarahi, Lalitpur

If we get cash support soon then we can start reconstructing our house.



### Bhadrakali, Sindhuli

We do not have money to construct the housing model provided by the government. The government cash support is very small and it is very difficult for the poor people.

### Bhimeshwor, Dolakha

Those who are not able to reconstruct house, government needs to give sufficient amount of cash support.

### HRRP

There is provision in the NGO Mobilization Guidelines for partner organisations to provide a top-up grant of an additional 50,000 NPRs for vulnerable and remote households. NRA also advocates for partners to support households by providing trained masons to support with supervision of construction work.



## Key findings in March

Across 2100 respondents in 14 districts 13 percent have already completed their reconstruction. For those who have been delayed in their reconstruction, the main reasons are cited as: shortage of skilled labour, shortage of building materials and waiting to apply for a subsidy loan from the government.

In this round, 12 percent of respondents still believe that they will wait until they receive the second tranche to begin rebuilding. This is an improvement over last round's 17 percent, but the finding highlights the fact that important information barriers remain for some. Women were more likely than men to believe they could wait for the second tranche to begin reconstruction. Dalit and Tamang respondents were also more likely than other caste/ethnic groups to believe they could wait for the second tranche. Similarly, rural people were more likely than those living in urban areas to believe they could wait for the second tranche to begin.

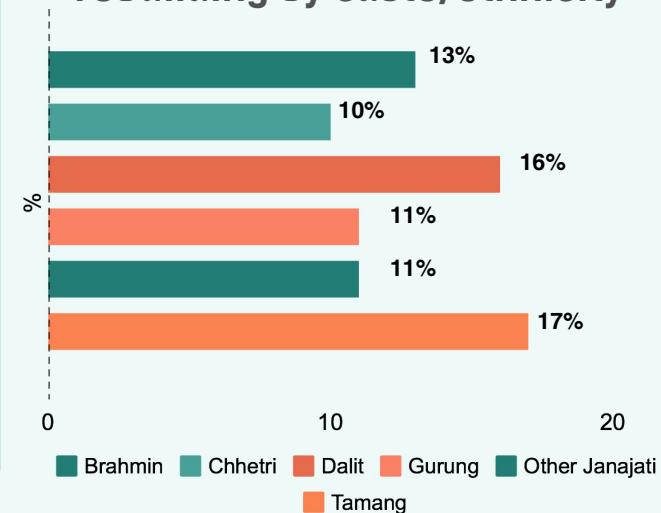
This triangulates the question on information needs being met. The same groups who feel they do not have sufficient information are those that mis-understand the grant process, and do not realize that they will not get the second tranche unless they begin the reconstruction process, and have their foundation signed off by a government engineer.

Rural respondents were most likely to state that they plan to complete their reconstruction only after sufficient availability of labour/masons (16 percent). Whereas urban respondents were most likely to plan to complete their reconstruction after taking subsidy loan from the government (19 percent).

## When do you expect to complete your reconstruction?



## Waiting for second tranche to begin rebuilding by caste/ethnicity



# HAVE YOU RECEIVED ANY HOUSING RECONSTRUCTION SUPPORT?

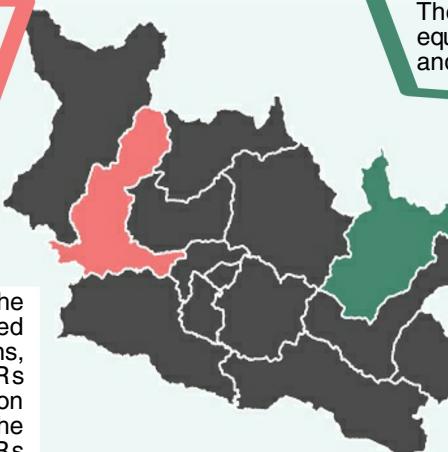
## What are people saying?

### Maidi, Dhading

For earthquake affected people all the construction materials need to be made available at a reasonable price.

### HRRP

The 'Refinancing Procedures for the reconstruction of private houses destroyed by the earthquakes, 2072' provide for loans, at 2% interest rate, of up to 2.5 million NPRs within the Kathmandu Valley and 1.5 million NPRs outside of the Kathmandu Valley. The procedures also provide for a 300,000 NPRs loan to members of micro credit financial institutions.



### Magapauwa, Dolakha

The grant needs to be distributed equally to all beneficiaries. Masons and building materials are required.

### Maalu, Dolakha

We need government cash support soon because we are not able to take bank loan.



## Key findings in March

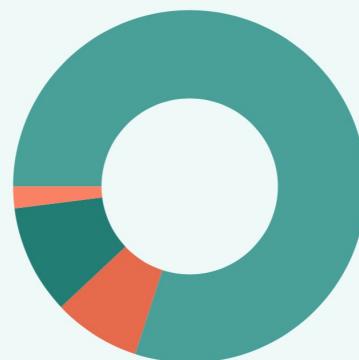
A total of 80 percent of respondents have received some form of reconstruction support, this is up from 69 percent two months ago, indicating that progress towards all affected people receiving support is being made at a good rate.

Rural people are 20 percent more likely to have received some form of reconstruction support than those living in urban areas.

The government housing grant is the primary source of support respondents have received (98 percent). Most have received only the first tranche, and among them 13 percent have had three house inspections, 20 percent have had two, 21 percent have had one and 38 percent have had no inspections.

Among the 11 percent of respondents who had not received any reconstruction support, 57 percent cited unaddressed grievances as the main cause.

## Have you received any housing reconstruction support ?



■ Yes (80%) ■ No (8%) ■ Not yet, but expected (10%)  
■ Not yet, not expected (2%)

## Source of support



Government grant (98%)

I/NGO

I/NGO (10%)



Media/private sector/community (4%)

## Reason for not receiving housing reconstruction support



Unaddressed grievance (57%)



Name missing on eligibility list (30%)



Ongoing banking process (12%)



Cash transfer (99%)



Consultation (8%)



Info on safe building practices (4%)

\*the percentage exceed 100% because of multiple responses

# HAVE YOU BEEN ABLE TO COMMIT ANY OF YOUR OWN RESOURCES?

## What are people saying?

### Bajrabarahi, Lalitpur

Cash support provided by the government is not even enough to demolish house. How can we reconstruct house?

### HRRP

The cash grant is not intended to cover the full cost of construction. It is intended to provide and equitable level of support to all eligible households. The 'Refinancing Procedures for the reconstruction of private houses destroyed by the earthquakes, 2072' provide for loans, at 2% interest rate, of up to 2.5 million NPRs within the Kathmandu Valley and 1.5 million NPRs outside of the Kathmandu Valley. The procedures also provide for a 300,000 NPRs loan to members of micro credit financial institutions.



### Boch, Dolakha

We want to build our capacity through technical knowledge

### HRRP

Partner Organisations and Government of Nepal are providing various capacity building activities across the earthquake affected districts. For more information on these activities in your district you can contact the HRRP District Coordinator and the NRA District Chief.



## Key findings in March

Across 14 districts, 50 percent of people have been able to commit their own resources to their housing reconstruction project, a slight increase, of 4 percent, over last round. Far more men than women have been able to commit their own resources.

Janajatis have been able to commit their own resources more frequently than any other caste/ethnic group. Those who have already completed their reconstruction were the most likely by far to report committing their own resources to do so (80 percent). However, 51 percent of those have committed their own funds from a loan, which gives a worrying snapshot of the status of borrowing for reconstruction.

In Bigu, Dolakha focus group discussions revealed a communal practice of all members putting their effort into collectively building one member's house at a time. This was seen as a good practice to be encouraged and replicated elsewhere. However, a significant drawback to inclusion also came to light. Houses of single women in the community were not in the queue for collective reconstruction, as those women were not seen able to contribute to their neighbors reconstruction projects

## Resources committed



Labour (55%)

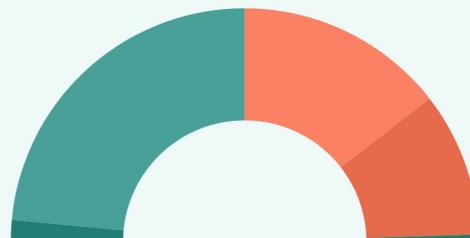


Money/loan (51%)



Own Materials (49%)

## Have you been able to commit your own resources?



■ Completely yes (3%) ■ Somewhat yes (47%)  
■ Not very much (29%) ■ Not at all (20%) ■ Don't know/refused (1%)

## District highlights

72%

of respondents in Nuwakot have committed their own resources

64%

of respondents in Rasuwa have committed their own resources

88%

of respondents in Lalitpur have NOT committed their own resources

67%

of respondents in Makwanpur have NOT committed their own resources

\*the percentage exceed 100% because of multiple responses

# ARE YOU AWARE OF HOW TO BUILD USING SAFER BUILDING PRACTICES?

## What are people saying?

### Fulpingkatti, Sindhupalchowk

We have a landslide issue. Hence we want government to declare this region as vulnerable. This region also has a problem in access to road, which is adding difficulty in reconstruction.



### Bhadrakali, Sindhuli

We want government to construct safer building for us.

### HRRP

The NRA had conducted a geo-hazard risk assessment in more than 500 locations across 15 districts to assess sites and categorize into three categories.

Category I: safe communities/villages where reconstruction can begin any time;  
Category II: communities/villages where reconstruction can begin only after applying suitable countermeasures to existing geo-hazards;  
Category III: unsafe communities/villages where reconstruction is not recommended.

The assessment also identified potential relocation sites, where required. The relocation procedures state that families in category III are eligible for the relocation grant of NRs. 200,000, whether or not they are eligible for the housing reconstruction grant. You can contact the NRA district office for more information on this.



### Key findings in March

Seventy percent of respondents report having knowledge of safer building practices. This is an improvement from 64 percent just two months ago. As usual, women are far less confident than their male counterparts in their knowledge of safer building practices.

As with all information related questions: women, elderly, lower caste, disadvantaged indigenous and to some extent rural people have less knowledge of safer building practices.

At the district level, Sindhuli overwhelmingly reports being least informed on safer building practices.

Radio, Village Development Committee (VDC) and community members were the most frequently cited sources of information that respondents had learned about safe building practices from.

## Are you aware of how to build using safer construction practices?



Completely yes (13%)   Somewhat yes (57%)   Not very much (20%)  
Not at all (6%)   Don't know/refused (4%)

## How do you plan to use these practices?



Consulting engineer before building (72%)



Employing trained masons (46%)



Use all safer building practice elements (34%)



40% got safer building practice information from a community or family member



50% got safer building practice information from the radio



43% got safer building practice information from their VDC

\*the percentage exceed 100% because of multiple responses

# DO YOU FACE ANY BARRIERS TO RECEIVING SUPPORT?

## What are people saying?

### Tarkeshwor, Kathmandu

The government need to increase the cash support

### Fulpingkatti, Sindhupalchowk

I have a difficulty in transporting construction material for reconstruction due to bad road condition

### HRRP

The cash grant is not intended to cover the full cost of construction, it is intended to provide and equitable level of support to all eligible households. The 'Refinancing Procedures for the reconstruction of private houses destroyed by the earthquakes, 2072' provide for loans, at 2% interest rate, of up to 2.5 million NPRs within the Kathmandu Valley and 1.5 million NPRs outside of the Kathmandu Valley. The procedures also provide for a 300,000 NPRs loan to members of micro credit financial institutions.



### HRRP

There are annual road assessment plans prepared in each district annually after the monsoon which are meant to identify where works are required and prepare the budget and make the workplan. It is suggested to speak with the District Technical Officer for information regarding road assessment in their VDC.



## Key findings in March

Almost three quarters of respondents did not feel they faced any barriers to receiving support. Once again, this continues the positive trend observed across all reconstruction questions, with a 12 percentage point improvement over the past two months.

Interestingly, there was no difference in the level of perceived barriers among urban and rural respondents. However, by district some variance was observed. While 88 percent of Rasuwa respondents felt they faced no barriers, 38 percent of Makwanpur respondents felt they did face barriers.

Feedback from partners suggests that several beneficiaries in Nuwakot, Sindhuli, Ramechhap, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk and Makwanpur remain confused on how to get the second tranche. Some have used their first tranche in other household needs and are now seeking information on how to get the next installments.

## District highlights

**88%**

of respondents in Rasuwa district felt they face no barrier to receive construction support.

**84%**

of respondents in Sindhupalchowk district felt they face no barrier to receive construction support.

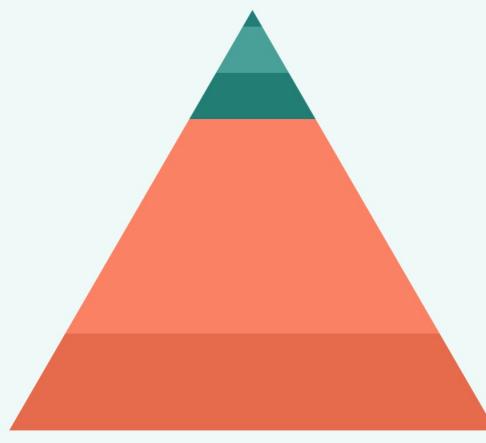
**38%**

of respondents in Makwanpur district felt they did face barrier to receive construction support.

**27%**

of respondents in Lalitpur district felt they did face barrier to receive construction support.

## Do you face any barriers to receiving reconstruction support?



■ Not at all (23%) ■ Not very much (51%)

■ Somewhat yes (11%) ■ Completely yes (11%)

■ Don't know/refused (4%)

## Top two barriers faced



Not on eligibility list (41%)



Unfair selection criteria (20%)

\*respondents were asked to select the top two barriers they faced

# ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH THE GRANT DISPERSAL PROCESS?

## What are people saying?

### Godawari, Lalitpur

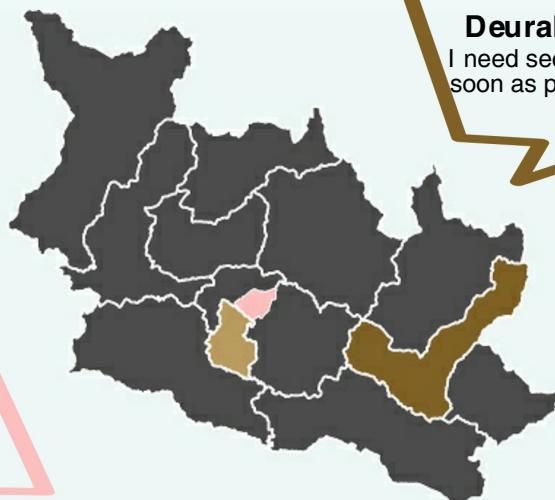
If we get the cash support soon then we can start reconstructing house.

### Deurali N.P, Ramechhap

I need second installement as soon as possible.

### Suryabinayak, Bhaktapur

We need lumpsum cash in one installment.



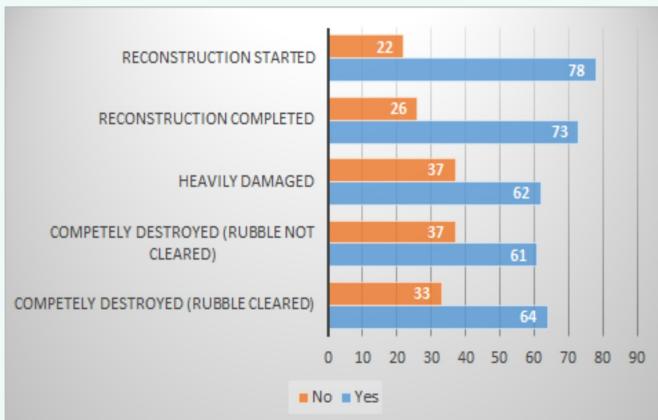
## Key findings in March

Sixty-four percent of people are satisfied with the grant dispersal process, another steady improvement over the previous round of data collection. However, those in rural areas are more satisfied than those in urban areas (67 vs. 56 percent).

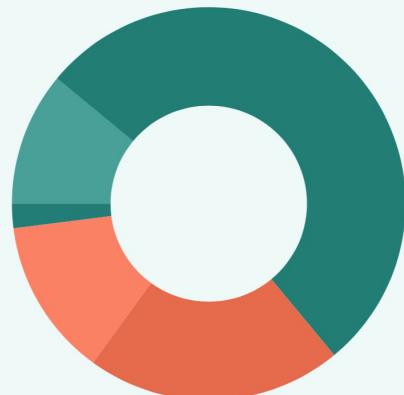
The current status of respondents' homes proved to be a strong indicator of their level of satisfaction. Those who have already completed, or at least started, their reconstruction are much more positive about the process than those who are still awaiting further support to begin rebuilding.

The major complaints with the process among the 34 percent who were not satisfied included first tranche insufficient to being work (30 percent), lengthy/time consuming process (29 percent) and complicated nature (29 percent). Partners also reported that beneficiaries in Dolakha claim there has been favoritism in drafting the grant beneficiary list and are upset that some who do not meet the selection criteria have been enlisted.

## Satisfaction by status of house



## Satisfied with grant process?



Legend:  
■ Completely yes (11%) ■ Somewhat yes (53%)  
■ Not very much (21%) ■ Not at all (13%)  
■ Don't know/refused (2%)

## Why are you not satisfied with the grant dispersal process?



First tranche insufficient to begin work (30%)



Lengthy/time consuming process (29%)



Complicated in nature (29%)

# OVERALL, IS THE POST-EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION PROCESS MAKING PROGRESS?

## What are people saying?

### Phulkharka, Dhading

Why is the government taking so much time to distribute cash support?

### Boch, Dolakha

There is too much delay in distribution of the second installment.



## Key findings in March

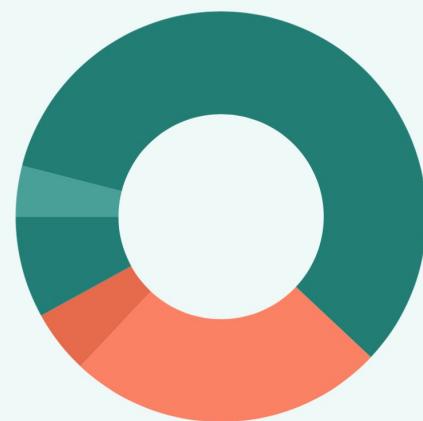
The perception of progress on reconstruction among affected communities has seen an impressive improvement over the past six months. Today, 62 percent of respondents feel progress is being made, up from 49 percent two months ago and an astounding improvement of nearly 40 percent from the mere 22 percent of people who felt progress was being made six months ago.

Of the 30 percent who feel there has not been progress, unclear government policies was cited by 54 percent as among the top two barriers to progress. Other barriers were identified by respondents as delays in fund disbursement and lack of money to finish their house.

## Perception of progress over time



## Reconstruction making progress?



■ Completely yes (4%) ■ Somewhat yes (58%)  
■ Not very much (25%) ■ Not at all (5%) ■ Don't know/refused (8%)

## Top things preventing progress



Government plans unclear (34%)



Delays in fund disbursement (17%)



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