



INTER AGENCY COMMON FEEDBACK PROJECT

**Reconstruction and
Food Security and Livelihood**

August 2017



THE INTER-AGENCY COMMON FEEDBACK PROJECT

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Community perception surveys conducted with:



NDRI

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International e.V.



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KEY FINDINGS

In July 2017 the Inter-Agency Common Feedback Project (CFP) collected feedback from 2100 respondents, randomly selected from earthquake affected communities across the 14 priority affected districts on reconstruction and food security and livelihood issues. Two thematic surveys are always conducted together, but this is the first time CFP is releasing the results together, and will henceforth produce bi-monthly feedback reports. The findings of this report have also been supported and triangulated through qualitative feedback collection via focus group discussions, and aggregation of feedback from partner organisations.

The results of this survey round point to some improvements in food security and livelihoods over the past food security and livelihood (FSL) survey round (March 2017), but a relative plateau in reconstruction perception progress. This slow down in progress is observed against the last reconstruction survey round in May 2017, which could be at least partially attributed to the onset of the monsoon season, when reconstruction is slowed down by rain. However, a general decline in the rate of progress has been noted through the Community Perception Survey since March 2017, which points to other factors being responsible for this slow down.

With the next building season set to start in a month or two, the reconstruction community should use this feedback from communities to try to understand how to expedite the process going forward, without further disadvantaging those who are already vulnerable.

Common Feedback Project remains concerned about the setting of deadlines on tranche disbursements. From all the feedback the project received from communities it is clear that the vast majority want to build as quickly as possible, but some are unable to overcome the structural and financial barriers necessary to do so in a short time-frame.

It is no surprise that Dalit respondents have the highest rate of labour migration to support recovery, as well as the highest likelihood of having not even cleared the rubble of their destroyed home. Putting a deadline on their ability to equally benefit from the housing grant will only leave them further behind, as Nepal is trying to move towards economic recovery.

Furthermore, it is quite apparent from all of the feedback gathered from earthquake affected communities to date that women have not been meaningfully engaged in the reconstruction process, or treated as agents of the recovery. This is a problem that existed from day one, when grants were only placed in the names of men, even when they were out of the country, and persists today, as we seek women with less information, less knowledge of safer building practices, less ability to commit their own resources, and being overlooked for training opportunities that could allow them to rebuild their homes.

The only question that saw an improvement in reconstruction this round was on engineer consultations. Despite limited progress in other areas, more and more people continue to seek, and get consultations on their reconstruction from engineers deployed throughout the districts. It is positive that the commitment to building as safely as possible is still observed. What is concerning is that in some district, consultation rates remain very low, such as Sindhupalchok.

There has been a near halt in progress on communications, and no change in the differences between women and men, as well as vulnerable groups in their perceived ability to access information. Given that no concerted efforts have been made, at a strategic level, to reach out to those being left behind with reconstruction information, it is not surprising that no improvements on this front have been made in the past year. There are some people, some communities, that will need more than the typical communication methods to understand the process and take part in it.

Reccomendations

- Bring women into the reconstruction process in a meaningful way. This means by treating them as full agents of the recovery, targeting them with information, engaging them in training and enabling them to take their reconstruction into their own hands. With more women in the rural areas than men, properly engaging women is the only way to improve the pace, and the quality of the reconstruction process.
- Organizations working in reconstruction should strive to strengthen engineers capacity, and provide them with better support, particularly in those districts where engineer consultations are low.
- Door to door social mobilization needs to be expanded in areas where communities are not understanding the reconstruction process. In order to ensure no one is left behind some individuals, families, communities, will need extra support to understand and navigate the process. Those communities need to be identified and targeted for the technical support already pledged by numerous organizations working in the reconstruction.

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.

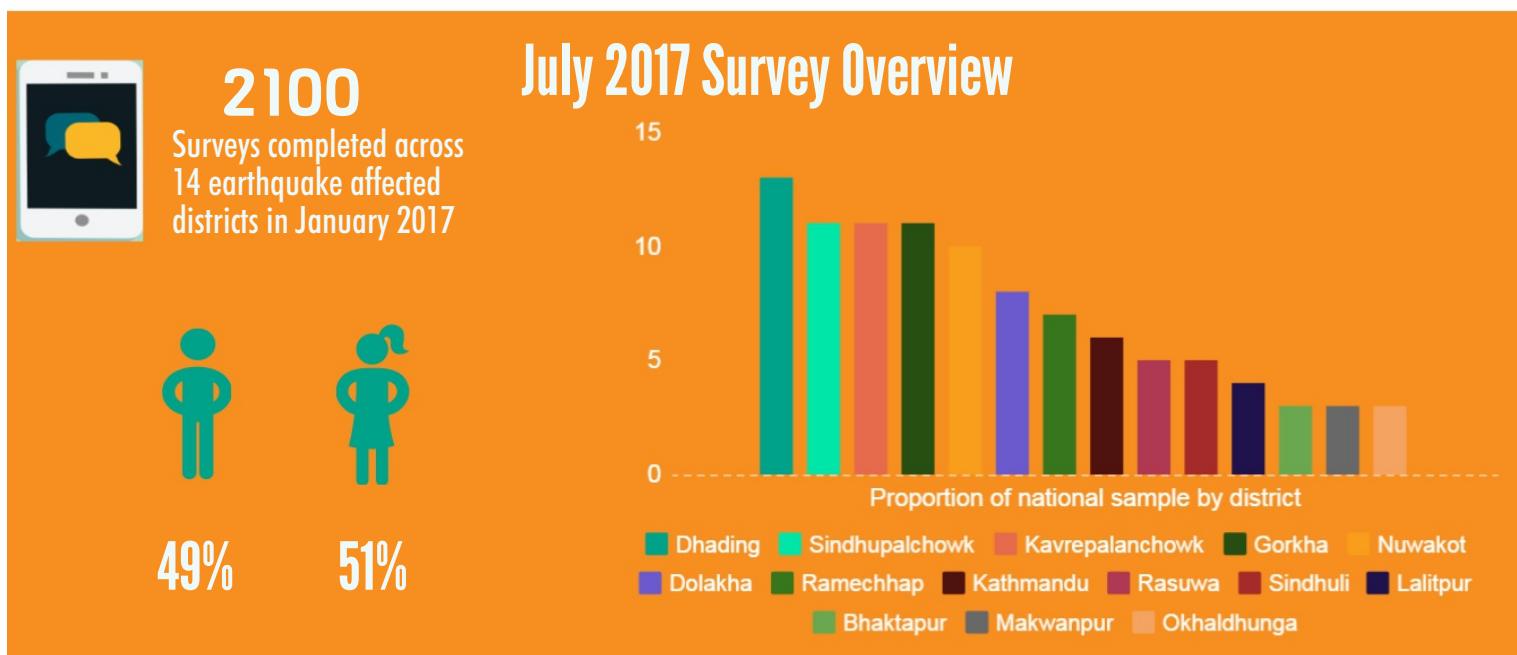
Twenty-five percent of the total sample will be allocated for municipalities, and municipalities will be randomly selected where there is more than one municipality in a district. In municipalities a minimum of three wards will be sampled, with a minimum of 10 surveys collected per ward.

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.



MAIN RECONSTRUCTION NEEDS BEING MET

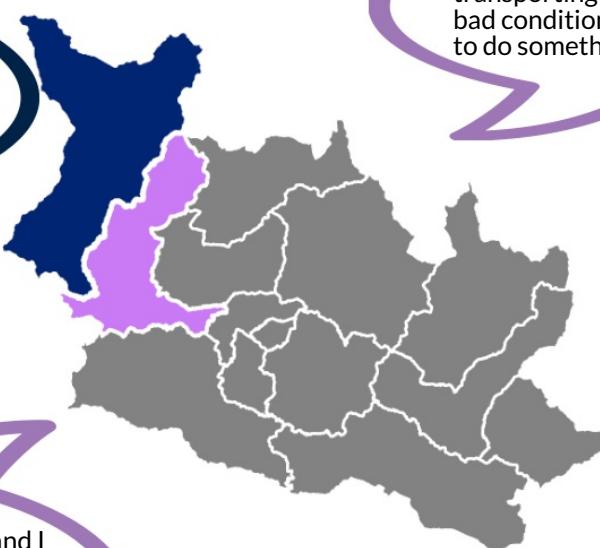
What are people saying?

Thumi, Gorkha

I will reconstruct my house once I find the skilled manpower for housing reconstruction.

Sertung, Dhading

We are facing lot of difficulties in transporting construction material due to bad condition of road. Government need to do something about it.



Sertung, Dhading

I am an unmarried single woman and I cannot reconstruct my house. If government reconstruct house for single women like us, then many single women get benefit from this.

HRRP

Partner organisations in your area may be able to provide additional support to you, and other single women in your community, for your reconstruction. The HRRP District Coordination Teams can support you to connect with partner organisations and provide their contact details.



Key findings in July

Across 2100 respondents in 14 districts, 53 percent of people say that their main reconstruction needs are being addressed. This represents just a one percentage point increase over May 2017.

Among the 44 percent of respondents who say their main needs are not being addressed, the top unmet needs cited are financial resources and building materials. Since January there has been no change in the top unmet needs, with financial resources consistently identified as the main problem households face in proceeding with their reconstruction.

Some difference between different groups do present themselves. Most significant in this round is the difference in unmet needs among urban and rural households, with rural respondents reflecting a much more positive outlook.

Are your main reconstruction needs being addressed?

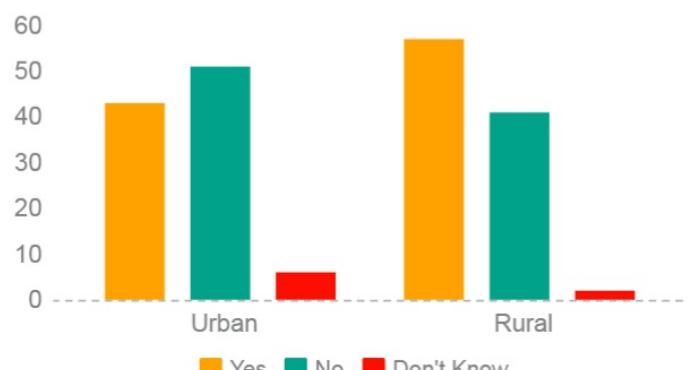


■ Completely yes (4%) ■ Somewhat yes (49%)

■ Not very much (28%) ■ Not at all (16%)

■ Don't know/Refused (3%)

Difference among urban/rural communities



Top reconstruction needs



Financial resources (80%)



Building materials (39%)

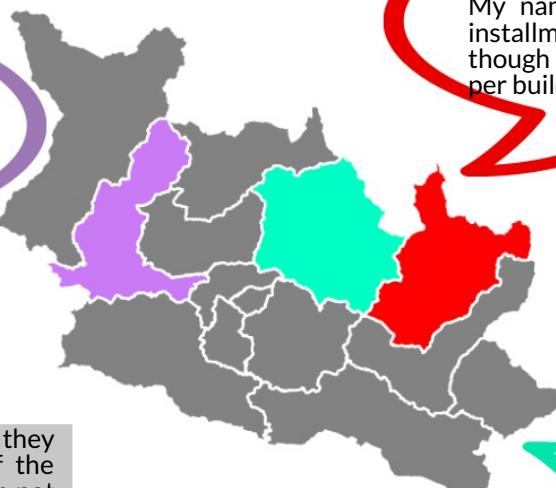
*respondents were asked to select their top two needs

INFORMATION NEEDED TO ACCESS SUPPORT

What are people saying?

Mulpani, Dhading

We do not get the second installment until we start the reconstruction. Is that true? If so, then poor like us do not have sufficient money to start reconstruction.



Lakuridanda, Hawa, Dolakha

My name is not included in second installment cash distribution list though I am reconstructing house as per building guideline. Why is that?

HRRP

When the engineer inspected your home, they should have provided you with a copy of the inspection form with details of whether or not your house has been approved for the second instalment. If it has not been approved the engineer should provide details on why it was not approved and what corrections are required. If you are unhappy with the results of the inspection process you may raise a grievance with the Rural / Urban Municipality or the DCC.

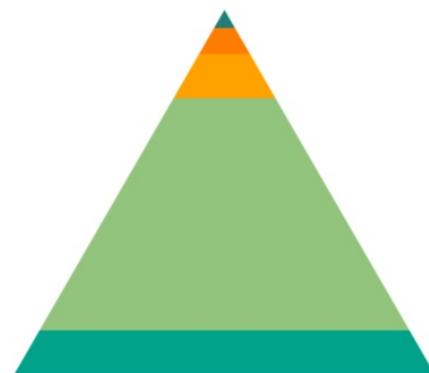


Key findings in July

Like main reconstruction needs, information needs saw a plateau in this round after several months of steady improvements. Across 2100 respondents in 14 districts, 76 percent claim they have access to the information they need to get reconstruction support. This is only a one percentage point improvement over May 2017.

As in all previous rounds of the Community Perception Survey, a sizable gap remains between women and men in their reported access to necessary reconstruction information. This is not surprising as no meaningful changes to communications strategies and approaches have been made at a strategic level to better target women, marginalized, elderly or language minorities over the past six months, despite this consistent feedback from communities.

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



Completely yes (13%)	Somewhat yes (63%)
Not very much (12%)	Not at all (7%)
Don't know/refused (5%)	

Access to information by gender



■ Yes (70%) ■ No (19%)
■ Don't Know (11%)



■ Yes (82%) ■ No (14%)
■ Don't Know (4%)

Top information needs



When will I get support (22%)



What type of support is available from the government (20%)

*respondents were asked to select their top two information needs

ENGINEER CONSULTATION FOR RECONSTRUCTION

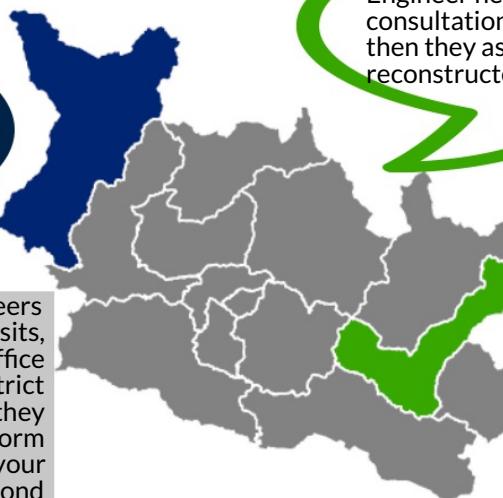
What are people saying?

Palungtar, Gorkha

I have heard that in every engineer visit, we need to pay money. Beside this, different engineer come in different visit this makes more confusion.

HRRP

You do not have to pay the government engineers for their visits. If you are requested to pay for visits, please inform the Rural / Urban Municipality office or the Ministry of Urban Development district office. When the engineer inspects your home, they must provide you with a copy of the inspection form which includes details of the inspection, and if your house has not been approved for the second installment it will provide details on why it was not approved and what corrections are required. If you are unhappy with the results of the inspection process you may raise a grievance with the Rural / Urban Municipality or the DCC.



Farpu, Ramechhap

Engineer never come for house inspection and consultation and once we finish reconstruction then they ask us to bring photos of reconstructed house for house inspection.

HRRP

The district focal points responsible for the government engineers should be contacted to inform them that the engineers have not come for the inspection. Their contact details are available here. The NRA District Support Engineers may also be contacted.



Key findings in July

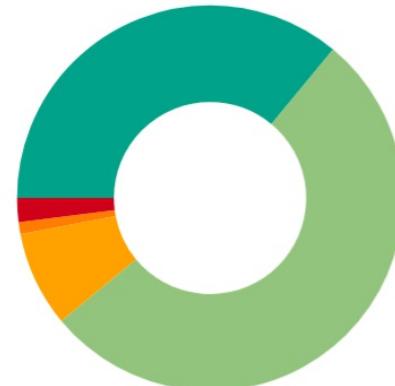
Across 14 districts, 53 percent of respondents have already consulted an engineer for their housing reconstruction needs. This is the only reconstruction question that saw a significant improvement over the past survey round in May 2017, from 44 percent.

It is encouraging that, as time goes on more and more people are getting access to engineers and remain motivated to seek such consultation.

Another positive finding is that the highest rates of consultation with engineers is among those who have started or completed their construction (89 and 84 percent respectively). This indicates that most people who are building are committed to building their homes with seismic safety in mind.

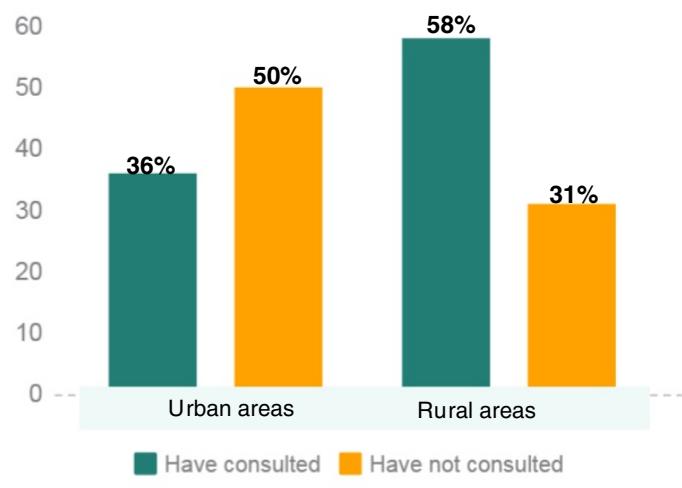
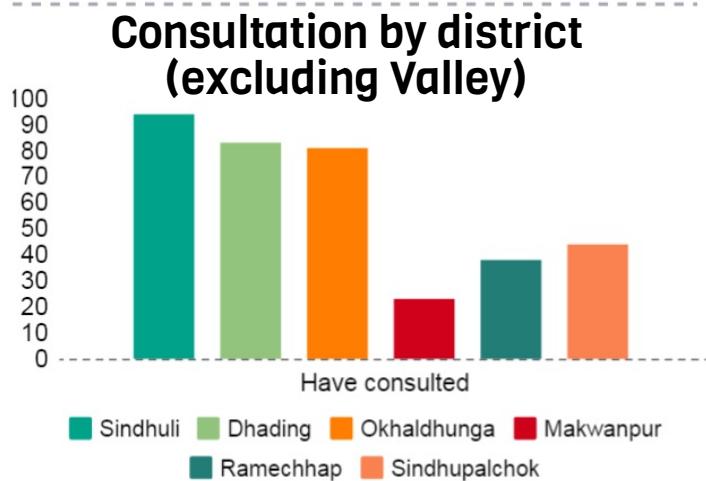
Important caveats that should be carefully considered: women are less likely than men to have already consulted an engineer, and urban respondents are nearly 20 percent less likely to have consulted an engineer than rural respondents. Furthermore, extreme variation in consultation rate by district is observed, as reflected in the graph below. Of continued concern is Sindhupalchok's low level of consultation, given its high level of earthquake damage.

Have you consulted an engineer for your housing reconstruction needs?



No (36%) Yes (53%) Plan to consult (8%)
Don't plan to consult (1%) Don't know (2%)

Consultation with engineers by rural and urban areas



OVERALL RECONSTRUCTION PLANS

What are people saying?

Palungtar, Gorkha

Due to road expansion I have not started house reconstruction.



Thulosirubari, Sindhupalchowk

My land is vulnerable to landslide. Due to this reason I cannot reconstruct house in this land. Hence, if government provides me land then I will start to construct house.

HRRP

When the engineer inspects your home, they must provide you with a copy of the inspection form which includes details of the inspection, and if your house has not been approved for the second instalment it will provide details on why it was not approved and what corrections are required. Corrections must be implemented as per the Corrections and Exceptions Manual and the engineer should provide advice on the work required and the associated technical specifications. If you are unhappy with the results of the inspection process you may raise a grievance with the Rural / Urban Municipality or the DCC.



Key findings in July

Across 14 districts respondents report a variety of different plans for housing reconstruction. Most concerning is that among those who are waiting to start reconstruction, 14 percent say they are waiting for the second tranche to begin. This is actually a slight increase from 12 percent in May 2017, but overall shows that progress has not been made in ensuring that those who are fundamentally misunderstanding the grant process are receiving correct information.

Other respondents delaying reconstruction claim to be waiting for: availability of materials, availability of labour and extra funds in the form of a subsidy loan. Interestingly, the percentage of people who claim to be hoping to take a subsidy loan from the government in order to start their reconstruction has been steadily declining: from 20 percent in January 2017 to only seven percent currently. This may indicate that affected people are gradually losing confidence that a low interest loan will ever be made available to support their reconstruction.

Why have you not consulted an engineer?

(44% respondent have not consulted engineer)

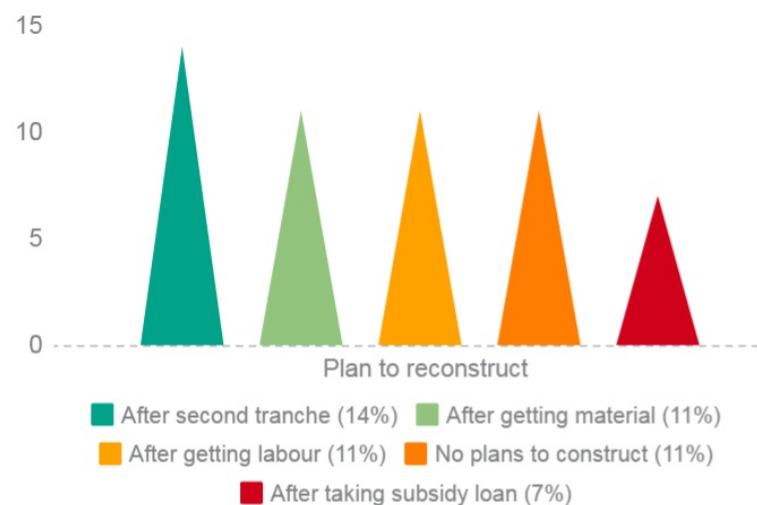


Haven't started rebuilding house (78%)

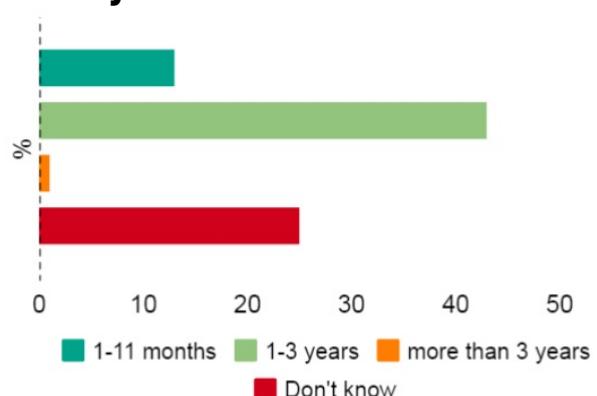


No availability of engineers in VDC (15%)

When do you plan to reconstruct?



When do you expect to complete your reconstruction?

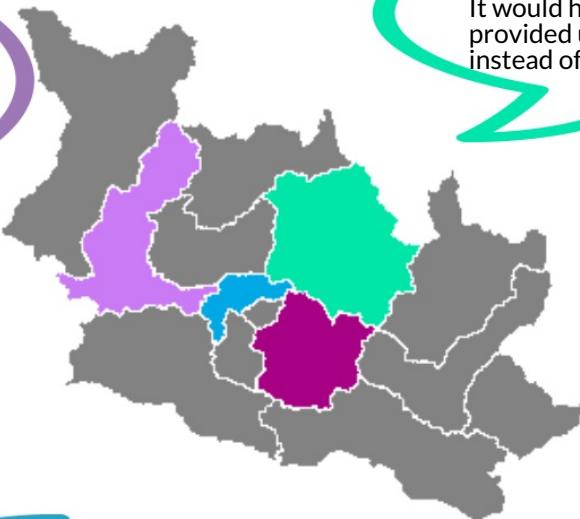


RECIPE OF RECONSTRUCTION SUPPORT

What are people saying?

Sertung, Dhading

Many earthquake beneficiaries have not received cash support yet. Hence, government needs to monitor and support such beneficiaries.



Ghorthali, Sindhupalchowk

It would have been better if government provided us construction materials instead of cash support.

Budhanilkantha NP, Kathmandu

The amount of government grant should be determined based on household damage and economic status of beneficiaries.

Gokule, Kavrepalanchowk

We are very old. Our house is badly damaged by earthquake, but we are not included in beneficiary list. Will our grievances be ever addressed?

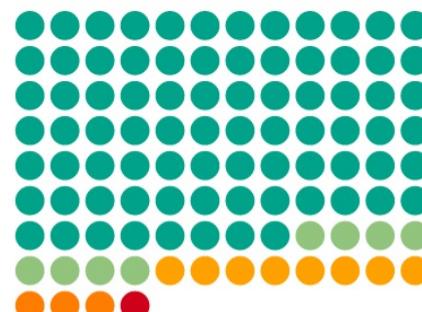


Key findings in July

Across 2100 respondents in 14 districts 81 percent have received some form of support. As observed in other questions from this round, this represents only a minor increase (1 percentage point) over the last round in May 2017.

Among the 19 percent of those who have not received support, unaddressed grievances, missing name in beneficiary list and problems related to documentation are are main reasons for not receiving support cited by respondents.

Have you received any housing reconstruction support?



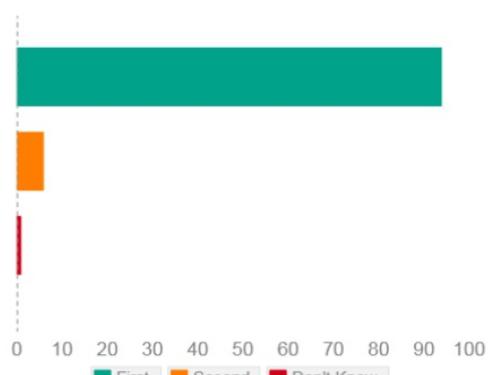
Legend: Yes (81%) Not yet but expected (8%) No (8%)
Do not expect to receive (3%) Don't know/refused (1%)

After receiving government tranche have you started reconstruction?



■ No (61%) ■ Yes (38%) ■ Don't Know (1%)

Which tranche have you received?



■ First ■ Second ■ Don't Know

COMMITMENT OF PERSONAL RESOURCES

What are people saying?

Sridibas, Gorkha

It will be easy for us if we get banking services in our village.



Lakuridanda, Dolakha

I have reconstructed my house by taking loan. Hence, I need remaining cash support to pay back my loan.

Pida, Dhading

We need low interest loan to reconstruct house.



Key findings in July

Across 2100 respondents in 14 districts, 49 percent report being able to have committed their own resources to their reconstruction effort. This represents a 1 percentage point decrease from the last survey round in May 2017. As with nearly all of the other questions this round, this can also be considered a relative plateau.

It is possible that this slow down in progress is a factor of the monsoon season, as the season is not optimal for building. However, it should be noted that progress in community perceptions has been slowing more generally over the past months.

What is most troubling is that the top resource reported to be committed by respondents is money from loans. As we know that low interest loans have not yet been made available, the high rate of loan taking raises additional questions with respect to: what type of loans are people taking and at what interest rate? High interest loans, prevalent across Nepal, could have a long-term, detrimental impact on families' economic status.

Have you been able to commit your own resources?



Completely yes (2%)	Somewhat yes (47%)
Not very much (35%)	Not at all (15%)
Don't know/refused (1%)	

Type of resources committed



Money from loans (58%)



Labour (55%)



Construction Materials (48%)



Money from savings (42%)



Communal support (15%)

Single Women

Women

Men



Commitment of own resources by gender/marital status

Yes (35%)	No (63%)	Yes (43%)	No (55%)	Yes (52%)	No (47%)
Don't know (2%)	Don't Know (2%)	Don't Know (1%)	Don't Know (1%)	Don't know/refused (1%)	Don't Know (1%)

KNOWLEDGE OF SAFER BUILDING PRACTICES

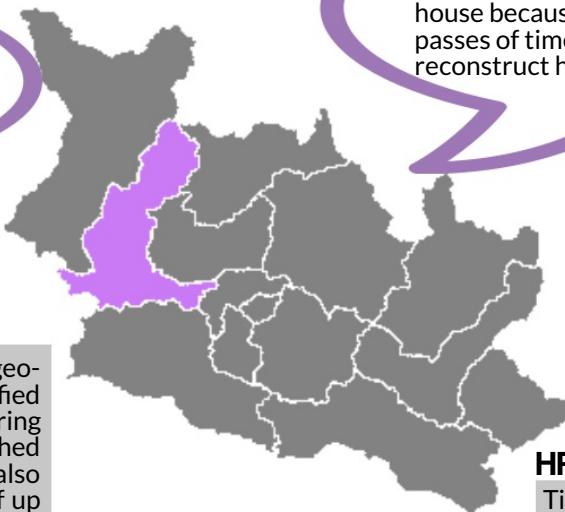
What are people saying?

Sertung, Dhading

Government should relocate people living in vulnerable to geo-hazard areas and build house for them.

Sertung, Dhading

Wood suggested in government 17 model house is not appropriate way to reconstruct house because wood will decay after the passes of time. Hence it is better if we reconstruct house using cement and brick.



HRRP

The NRA have conducted a large scale geo-hazard risk assessment and identified settlements and households requiring relocation. The results have been published on the NRA website. The NRA has also published a policy for the disbursement of up to 200,000 NPRs for households that have to relocate to purchase land and these households are also eligible for the 300,000 NPRs GoN reconstruction grant.

HRRP

Timber needs to be treated before it is used for house construction. Normally, timber treatment for a two storey residential building will cost approximately 10,000 NPRs.



Key findings in July

Across 2100 respondents in 14 districts, 69 percent report knowing how to build using safer building practices. While an encouraging result, this figure actually represents a decrease in the reported level of confidence in knowledge of safer building practices, from 78 percent in May 2017. This decline is seen most in the "completely yes" category, which dropped from 22 to 10 percent.

As always, a significant difference is observed between male and female respondents in their perceived knowledge of safer building practices. This is not surprising, as focus group discussions have revealed that women are not generally seen as promising participants with high potential for various training programmes, including mason training. In one focus group in Nuwakot, a female participant revealed that she had actually been told women were not allowed to take part in mason training when she tried to join. Overall, this is yet another symptom of the overall problem that women do not seem to be considered to be true agents of the reconstruction process.

Where did you get this information?



Community/family member/leader (85%)



Radio (51%)



Engineer (43%)

How do you plan to use these practices?



Consulting engineer before construction (77%)

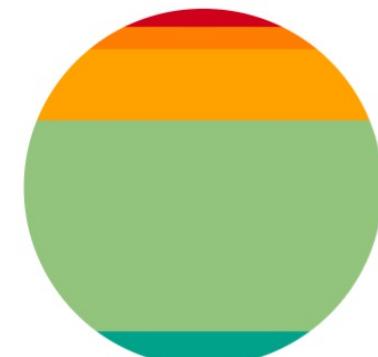


Employing trained masons (63%)



Use all safer building practice elements (46%)

Are you aware of how to build using safer building practices?



Completely yes (10%) Somewhat yes (59%)
Not very much (20%) Not at all (6%)
Don't know/refused (5%)

Awareness of safer building practices by gender



Yes (59%) No (32%)
Don't Know (9%)



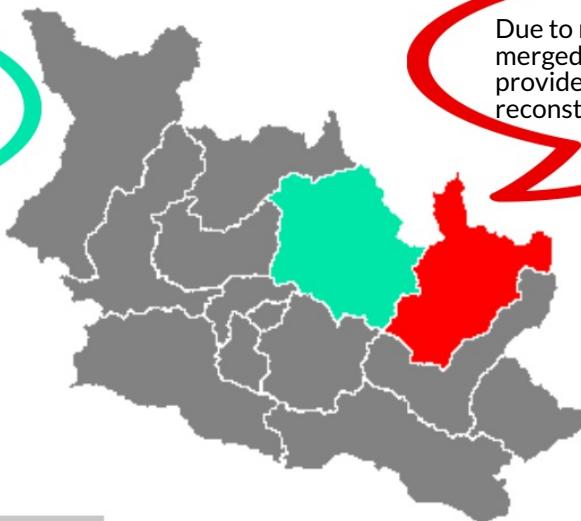
Yes (77%) No (19%)
Don't Know (4%)

*the percentage exceed 100% because of multiple responses

BARRIERS TO RECONSTRUCTION SUPPORT

What are people saying?

Ghorthali, Sindhupalchowk
Due to lack of proper transportation of construction materials, house reconstruction costs increase.



Hawa, Dolakha

Due to road expansion, most of my land is merged in road. Hence, government should provide me low interest loan so that we can reconstruct house somewhere else.

HRRP

The Rural / Urban Municipality office will be able to provide information on the compensation package that will be provided for your land required for road expansion.

HRRP

At the time of enrolment, you should have been able to register as the named recipient in the absence of your son. Your son can also authorise a representative to change the name of the beneficiary from abroad and submit it to the NRA so that a formal letter can be sent to each bank requesting the name on the account be switched to the nominated representative. This would enable you to receive the cash support while your son is overseas. You may also raise a grievance with the Rural / Urban Municipality or the DCC.



Key findings in July

Across 2100 respondents in 14 districts, only 18 percent feel they face barriers to receiving reconstruction support. This represents an improvement of only two percentage points from last round in May 2017. The main barriers reported include not being on the eligibility list, and delays in addressing filed grievances.

Significant variation by urban and rural respondents is observed, with 24 percent of urban respondents feeling that they faced barriers, compared to 16 percent of rural respondents.



Conducting FGD with Dalit women in Nuwakot district. Photo credit: CFP/RCO

Do you face any barriers to receiving reconstruction support?



Completely yes (11%)	Somewhat yes (7%)
Not very much (66%)	Not at all (11%)
	Don't know/refused (5%)

Top two barriers faced



Not on eligibility list (48%)



Delays in addressing grievance file (32%)

SATISFACTION WITH GRANT PROCESS

What are people saying?

Shankarapur, Gorkha

If government distributes all cash support in one installment, then we can reconstruct our house quickly.



Thumi, Gorkha

Government cash support needs to be distributed equally. There should not be nepotism and favoritism.

Chandragiri NP, Kathmandu

Government cash support distribution process is very slow.

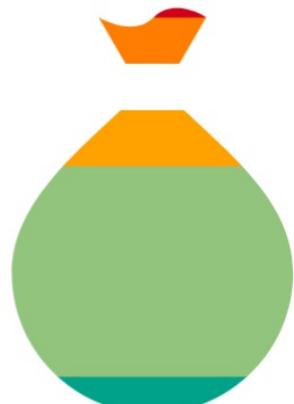


Key findings in July

Across 14 districts and 2100 respondents, 61 percent report being satisfied with the grant dispersal process. This is the same results as in the May 2017 survey round. Among those who are not satisfied, the main reasons for this dissatisfaction include the first tranche being insufficient to begin work and the lengthy, complicated process.

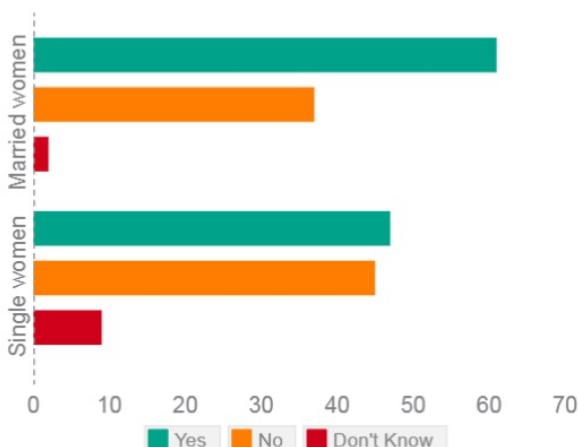
When it comes to differences in level of satisfaction between caste/ethnic groups, Dalit respondents report being the most satisfied with the process (70 percent). There are several potential reasons behind this. It is possible that Dalit communities have lower expectations for support than others. It is also possible that they may feel hesitant to complain about the support they are receiving. Conversely, it may be that many Dalit communities have been targeted by I/NGOs for top up support which has increased their overall feeling of satisfaction with the process.

Are you satisfied with the grant dispersal process?



Completely yes (9%)	Somewhat yes (52%)
Not very much (24%)	Not at all (13%)
	Don't know/refused (2%)

Women's satisfaction with the grant process by marital status



Why are you not satisfied with the grant dispersal process



First tranche insufficient to begin work (29%)



Time consuming process(28%)



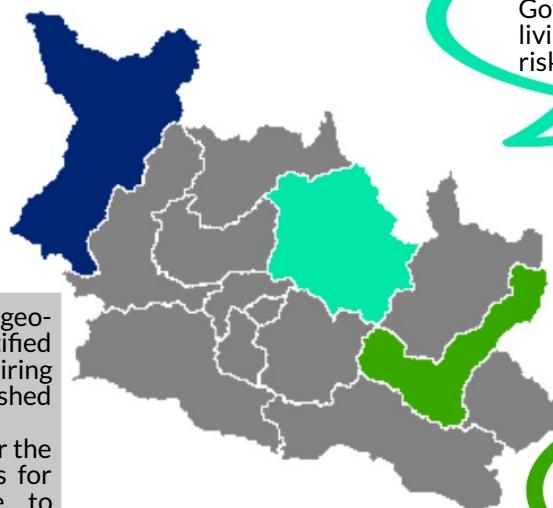
Complicated in nature(25%)

COMMUNITY RECONSTRUCTION PRIORITY

What are people saying?

Namjung, Gorkha

Due to lack of water and skilled manpower, I haven't started reconstruction.



HRRP

The NRA have conducted a large scale geo-hazard risk assessment and identified settlements and households requiring relocation. The results have been published on the NRA website:

The NRA has also published a policy for the disbursement of up to 200,000 NPRs for households that have to relocate to purchase land and these households are also eligible for the 300,000 NPRs GoN reconstruction grant

Gorthali, Sindhupalchowk

Government should relocate people living in this region because of high risk of landslide.

Gothgaun, Ramechhap

It will be very helpful for us if government provide us low interest loan.



Key findings in July

Across 2100 respondents in 14 districts, the top reconstruction concern besides housing construction is water supply. Once again, this month, concerns over water dwarf other reconstruction priorities for communities, including schools, roads/trails, cultural heritage sites and hospitals. It is the top concern for every caste/ethnic group and all age groups. By district there is some variation, but water remains the top priority for 10 of 14 surveyed districts. This is particularly significant because it shows that the onset of monsoon has not significantly reduced water related concerns.

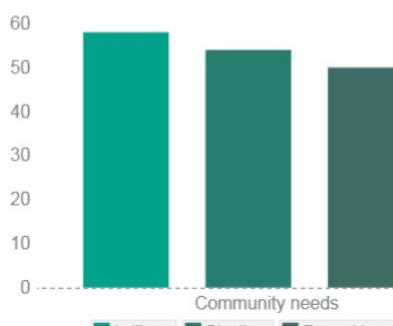
CFP is aware that several actors, including donors and I/NGOs have been responsive to this feedback and have shifted their programming accordingly. What needs to be ensured now is a more in depth understanding of the scope and nature of these problems, as well as proper coordination amongst actors to ensure this re-programming of support effectively meets the needs of affected people.

Community reconstruction priorities

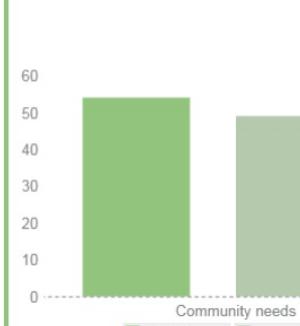


Community reconstruction priorities by districts

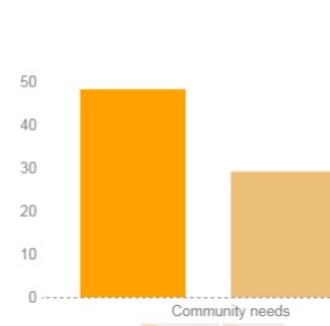
Water Supply



Roads/Trails

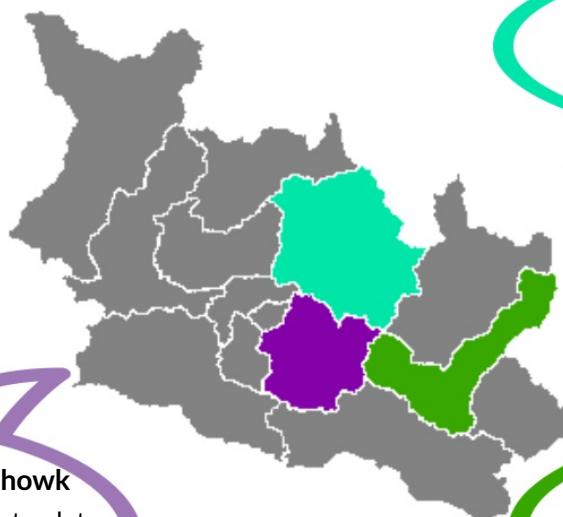


Schools



PROGRESS IN THE RECONSTRUCTION PROCESS

What are people saying?



Tatopani, Sindhupalchowk

Government must ensure that all earthquake affected people get cash support.

Falametar, Kavrepalanchowk

Second tranche distribution is too late for those who have already reconstructed house. Also, engineers are not very efficient in their work.

Those, Ramechhap

Government needs to distribute cash support to those beneficiaries whose name is missing in beneficiary list even after filling grievances form.



Key findings in July

Across 2100 respondents in 14 districts, 60 percent feel the reconstruction process is progressing. This is a decrease from 63 percent in the May 2017 survey round. While it could be considered that the monsoon season has put building on hold, leading to a lack of progress, overall there has been a slow down in the improvement of the perception of progress over the past several months, indicating a general plateau of communities' perception of progress.

As with many questions, a significant gap exists between women and men in their perception of progress, with women less likely to feel there is progress in reconstruction. Furthermore, single women (including divorced, separated and widows) are even less likely to feel there is progress, at 45 percent. This is another key indicator that women are not fully engaged in the reconstruction process.

Reconstruction making progress



Completely yes (5%)	Somewhat yes (55%)
Not very much (24%)	Not at all (5%)
Don't know/refused (11%)	

Top things preventing progress



Government policies unclear (54%)



Delay in fund disbursement (30%)

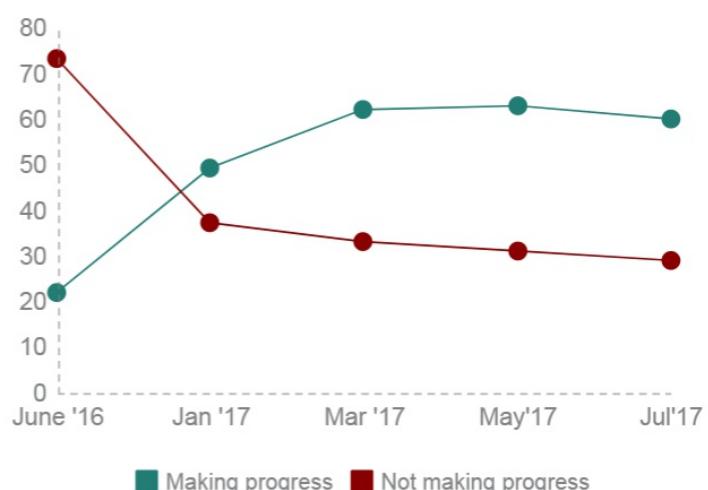


Installment basis of tranches (18%)



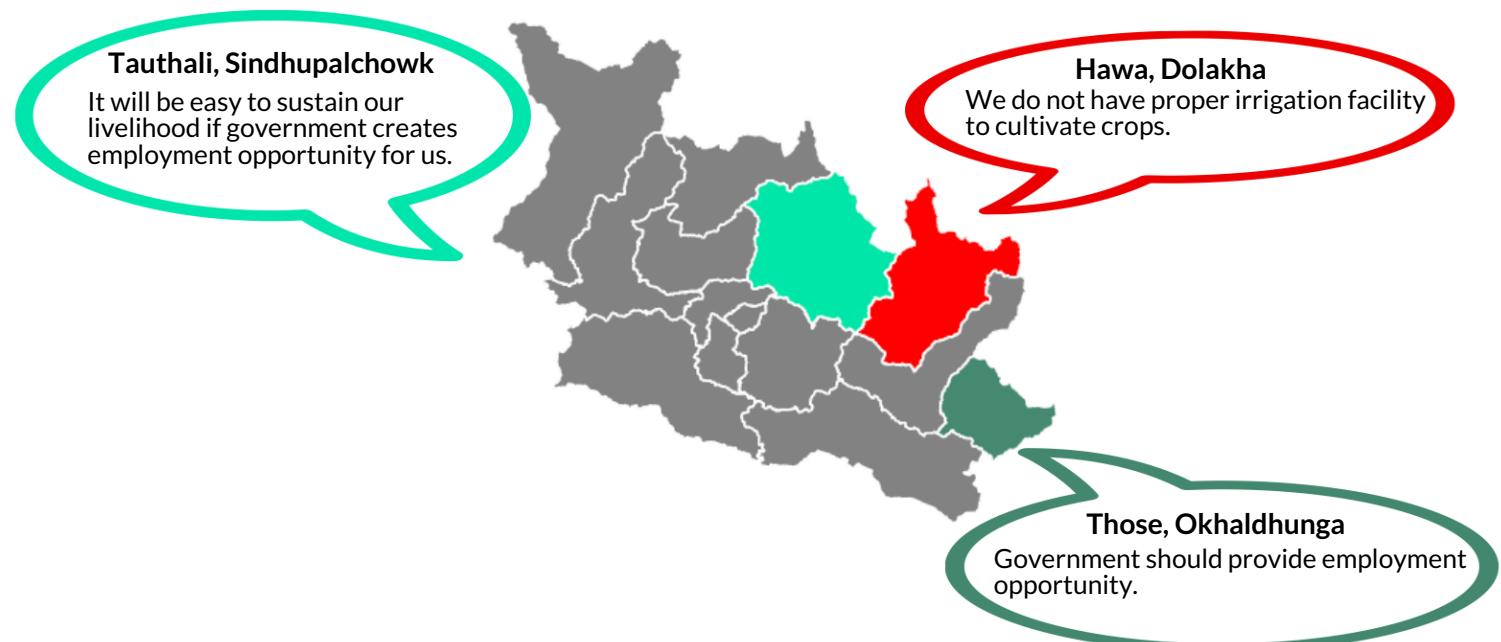
Lack of money to finish house (22%)

Perception of progress trend



DAILY FOOD NEEDS BEING MET

What are people saying?



Key findings in July

Across 14 districts and 2100 respondents, 86 percent say their daily food needs are being met. Among the 13 percent who reported that their daily food needs were not being met mentioned that paid work (54 percent) and new skills (38 percent) were top two things that require to meet their family's daily food needs.

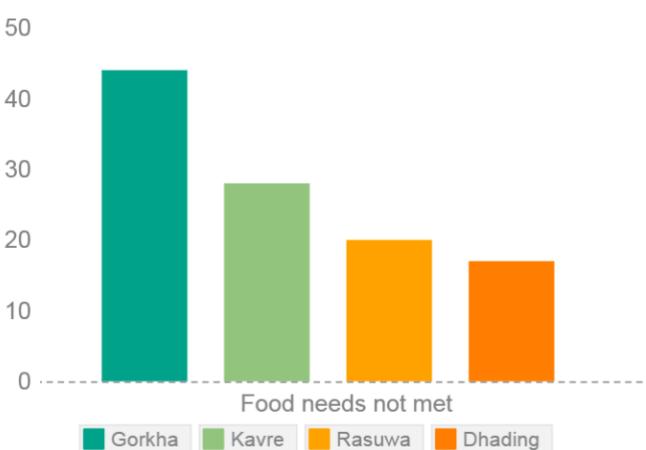
As usual differences in perceived food insecurity were observed among districts, as well as social groups. Dalit, Gurung and Sherpa were the most likely to feel food insecure, with 25, 23 and 19 percent respectively reporting their daily food needs were not being met. The gender perspective shows that the female respondents felt more that their family's daily food needs were not being met (15 percent) than their male counterparts (11 percent).

Focus group discussion participants were less likely than survey participants to feel their food needs were being fully met, and said they needed regular paid work, followed by new skills and technology to meet those needs.

Are your daily food needs being met?



Food needs not met by district



If yes, how do you meet your daily food needs?



84% grow some of own food



83% buy most of their food

If no, requirements to meet needs



54% paid work



22% access to water

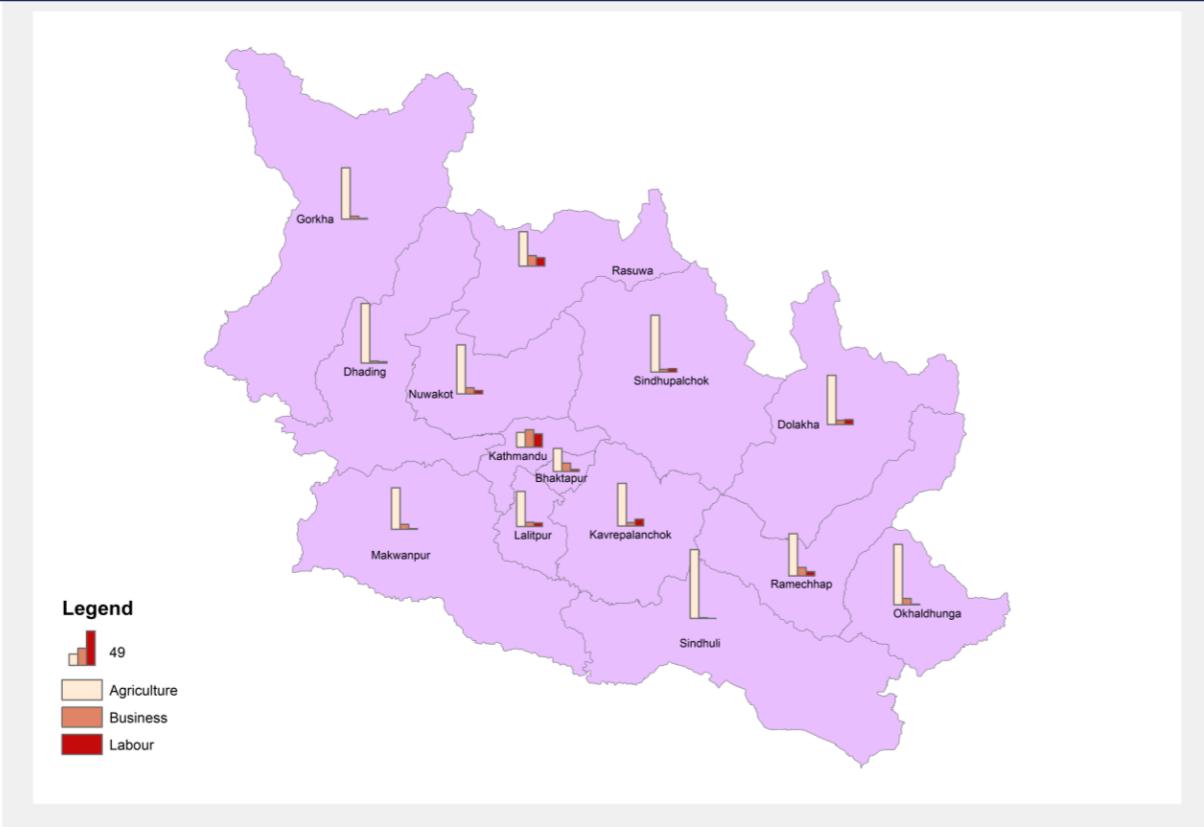


38% new skills



20% land

PRIMARY SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD

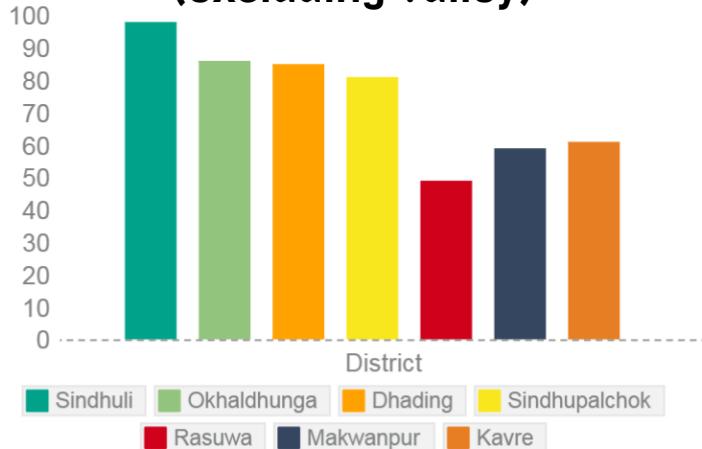


Key findings in July

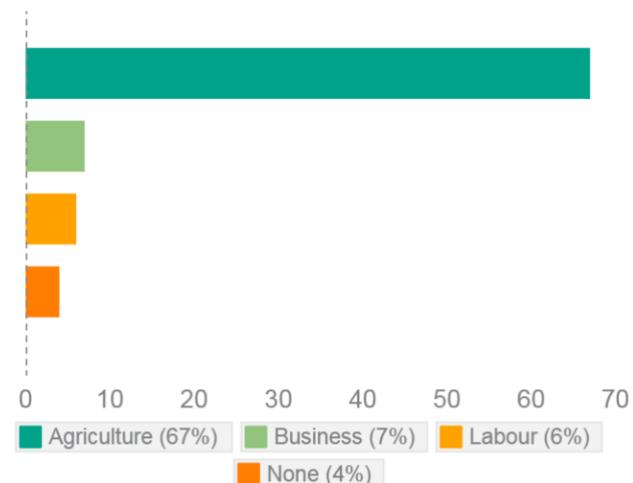
Across 14 district and 2100 respondents, agriculture stood as the top source of livelihood, with 67 percent citing it as their primary income generation strategy. Regarding food production, 64 percent of respondents report growing at least half of their own food. Focus group discussion participants revealed that limited farmland and lack of irrigation limits them from growing more of their own food. Only 10 percent do not grow any of the food they eat.

While agriculture come out as the top source of livelihood in every district, there is variation in the relative weight placed on it by district. Other livelihood strategies, such as business and labour came out more strongly in some districts and among some caste/ethnic groups. For instance, business is the primary source of livelihood for a number of respondents in Kathmandu (25 percent), Rasuwa (15 percent) and Bhaktapur and Ramechhap (12 percent each). By caste/ethnicity, Dalit respondents were most likely to report relying on labour for their livelihoods (20 percent).

Reliance on agriculture by district (excluding Valley)



What is your primary source of livelihood?



How much of your food do you grow?



IMPACT OF EARTHQUAKE ON LIVELIHOOD

What are people saying?

Darbung, Gorkha

Government need to address water as well as construction materials issue.



Falametar, Kavrepalanchowk

We have lot of difficulty related to road, clean drinking water, health post and many more.

Sertung, Dhading

We are facing lot of difficulties due to bad condition of road. Government need to do something about it.



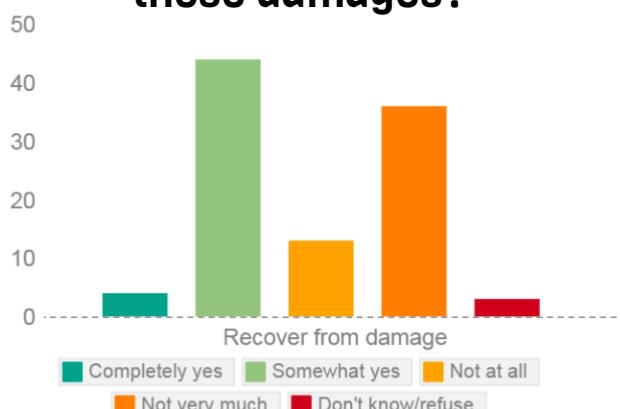
Key findings in July

Across 14 districts and 2100 respondents, 48 percent stated that the earthquake had caused damage to their livelihood. Of those, the main damages faced include loss of household assets, damage to food, seed or grain storage, damage to water resources and animal shed damage. However, it is encouraging to note that all of those 48 percent claim to have begun to recover from those damages.

Among districts, the highest levels of damage were reported in Rasuwa (94 percent), Kathmandu (84 percent) and Dolakha (77 percent). In terms of caste/ethnic groups, Sherpa and Dalit respondents reported the highest damage to livelihoods at 61 percent and 59 percent respectively.

Almost all focus group discussion the participants felt that damage from the earthquake had impacted their livelihood. They mentioned that while they had not recovered from all damages, growing food, poultry and livestock and small trade are those that they have been able to recover to date.

Have you began to recover from these damages?



Has damage from earthquake impact your livelihood?



Completely yes (11%) Somewhat yes (37%)
Not at all (3%) Not very much (49%)

Main type of damages



86% of respondent's main type of damage is loss of household assets



36 % of respondent's main type of damage is loss/damage of Food/grain seed storage



17% of respondent's main type of damage is damage of livestock shelter

CONSTRAINTS TO LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY

What are people saying?

Kathmandu MNP, Kathmandu
We have difficulty in sustaining our livelihood



Ghorthali, Sindhupalchowk
We want government to provide employment opportunities for women.

Chandragiri NP, Kathmandu
Where can I get loan to start cobbler shop to sustain my livelihood?

Panauti, Kavrepalanchowk
I cannot work outside because my old age. I want to develop capacity building skills so that I can work from home to sustain my livelihood.



Key findings in July

Across 14 districts and 2100 respondents, 35 percent felt they faced constraints to their livelihood recovery. This is an impressive 19 percentage point improvement over the previous round in March 2017 when 57 percent felt they faced constraints to livelihood recovery.

As in previous rounds, a large number of respondents (51 percent) who face livelihood recovery constraints plan to take loans to cope with their current loss of livelihood. This coping strategy has actually increased over the past round, when 46 percent reported plans to take loans. This triangulates concerns raised in the reconstruction portion of this report over the long term economic impacts of unfavourable loan conditions.

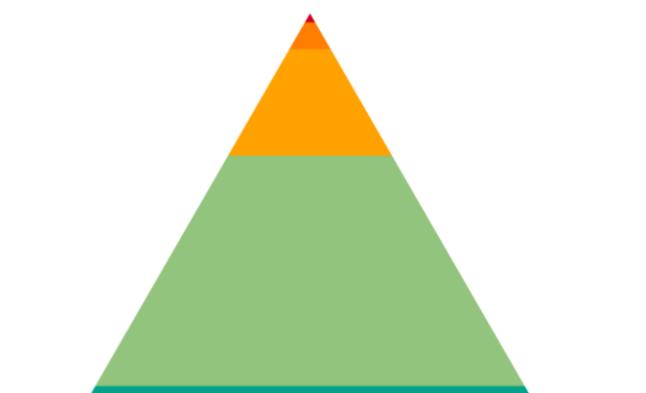
Top constraints to livelihood recovery



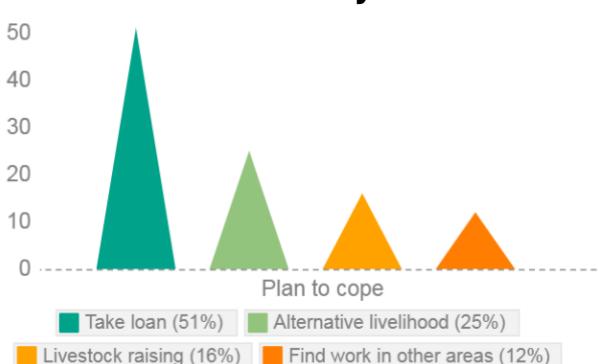
Lack of jobs (35%)



No skills (15%)



Coping strategies for livelihood recovery



District Highlights

66% of respondents in Rasuwa said they face constraints to livelihood recovery.

60% of respondents in Kathmandu said they face constraints to livelihood recovery.

90% of respondents in Okhaldhanga said they do not face constraints to livelihood recovery.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT IN SUPPORT OF LIVELIHOOD

What are people saying?

Nilkantha NP, Dhading

We need new skill oriented agricultural training.



Lakuridanda, Dolakha

We need income generating and livelihood sustaining training.

Nilkantha NP, Dhading

Female need trainings related to housing reconstruction so that they can also contribute in reconstruction activity.

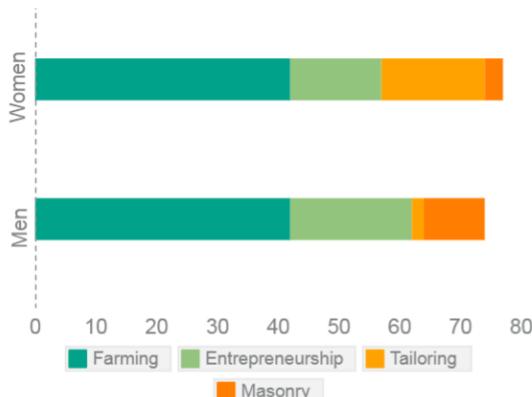


Key findings in July

Across 2100 respondents in 14 districts, the greatest focus is on building new farming skills, among 42 percent of respondents. A further 18 percent are interested in development entrepreneurship skills. Only seven percent of respondents express interest in developing masonry skills, though that is a slight increase over the March 2017 survey round.

Survey results show very marked differences in skill development preferences, and related livelihood ambitions, by both age and gender. While there is no difference between women and men in their interest in farming, that interest is very much concentrated in old age groups, above 40 years old. Whereas younger people tend to be more interested in entrepreneurship and tailoring.

Skill development ambitions by gender



86% of respondents in Sindhuli said they want to develop new farming skills

35% of respondents in Kathmandu said they want to develop entrepreneurship skills.

15% of respondents in Kavrepalanchowk and Nuwakot said they want to develop tailoring skills

What one skill would you like to develop in support of your livelihood?



42% of respondents said they want to develop new farming skills.

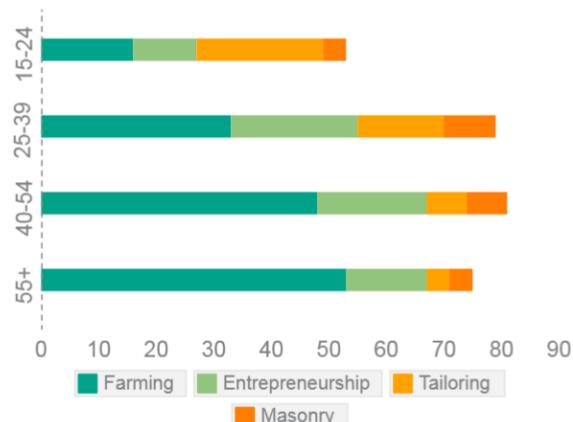


18% of respondents said they want to develop entrepreneurship skills.



10% of respondents said they want to develop tailoring skills.

Skill development ambitions by age



RESILIENCE OF LIVELIHOOD TO ANOTHER DISASTER

What are people saying?

Ghorthali, Sindhupalchowk
We need flood risk reduction training

Tatopani, Sindhupalchowk
We have a biggest fear of flood and landslide.



Key findings in July

Across 14 districts and 2100 respondents, only 20 percent feel that their sources of livelihood could survive another disaster. This is no change over the March 2017 survey. Female respondents were less confident in their livelihood resilience than male respondents (17 vs 23 percent).

Significant variation is observed by district, with Makwanpur emerging the most confident in livelihood resilience at 44 percent, followed by Dhading and Ramechhap at 38 and 37 percent respectively, as compared to Sindhuli at 0 percent and Kathmandu at 8 percent.

Interestingly, respondents whose homes were never damaged, those who report already having completed their reconstruction, and those who reported having started their reconstruction feel much more confident in their ability to be resilient to future risks (50, 31 and 27 percent respectively).

Similar to survey respondents, focus group discussion participants also reported low levels of confidence in their livelihood's resilience to future shocks, and cited risk reduction awareness and early warning system as the main factor that could help them improve their resilience.

What would you make livelihood more resilient to future risks?



Saving (79%)

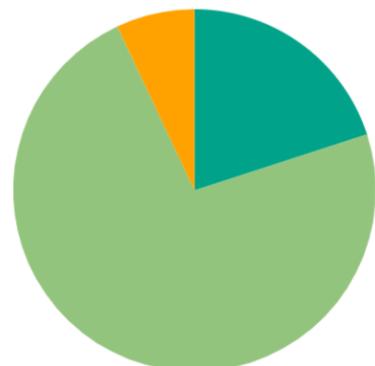


Preparedness plan (55%)



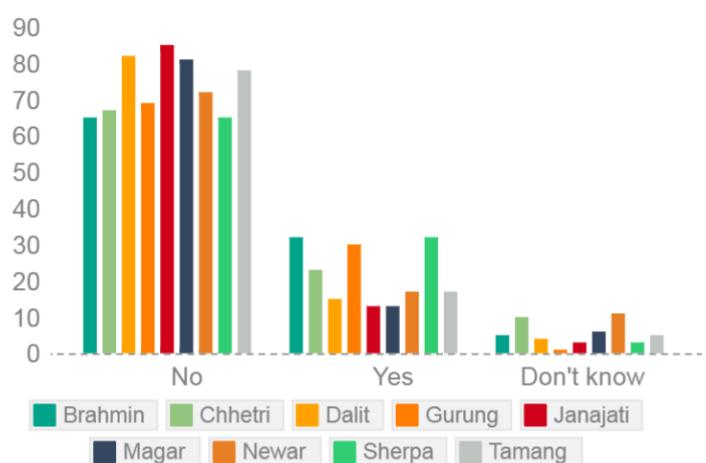
Alternative for shelter (27%)

Do you feel that your source of livelihood would survive another disaster?

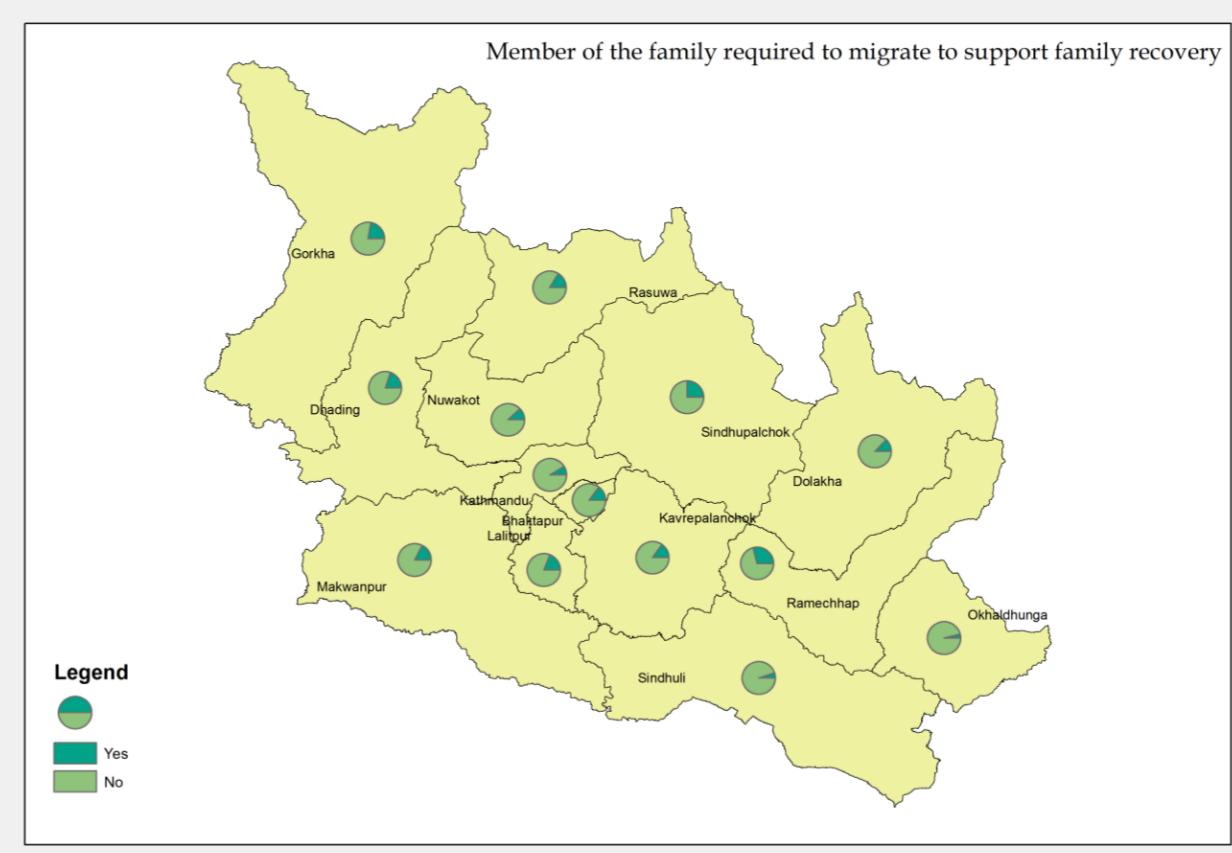


■ Yes (20%) ■ No (73%) ■ Don't know/refused (7%)

Resilience to future risk by caste/ethnicity



Migration to support family recovery



Key findings in July

Across 14 districts and 2100 respondents, 17 percent claimed that members of their families had been required to migrate, post-earthquake, in order to support their family's recovery. This represents a slight decrease, from 20 percent, reported in March 2017. Unsurprisingly, women are more likely to report that a member of their family has migrated to support recovery than men (21 vs. 13 percent). Furthermore, rural respondents were also more likely to have used migration as a coping strategy than those in urban areas (18 vs. 15 percent).

Among caste/ethnic groups, Dalit and Gurung respondents were the most likely to have a family member engaged in labour migration to support family recovery, at 24 percent each. An interesting correlation was also observed between house status and migration, with the highest migration rates being among those whose homes were completely destroyed, and had not been able to even clear rubble yet. This indicates that those who have not been able to begin their reconstruction process are struggling to find the funds or the opportunities to generate the funds, within their own communities.

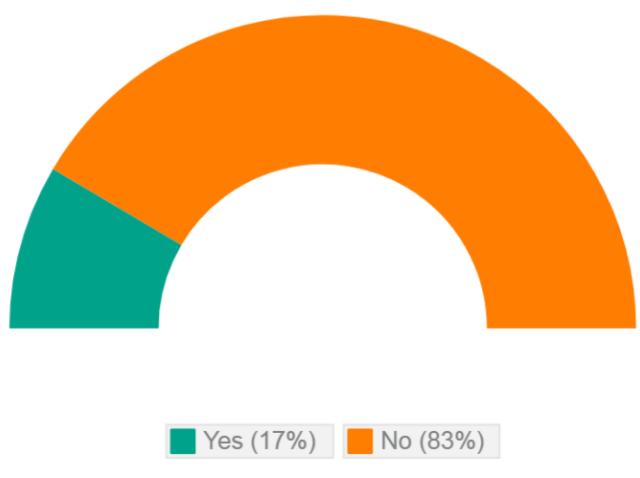
District highlights

29% of respondents in Ramechhap said they have a family member who migrated to support recovery.

25% of respondents in Sindhupalchowk said they have a family member who migrated to support recovery.

22% of respondents in Gorkha said they have a family member who migrated to support recovery.

Have any members of your family migrated to support recovery?



Type of employment



Foreign
employment
(70%)

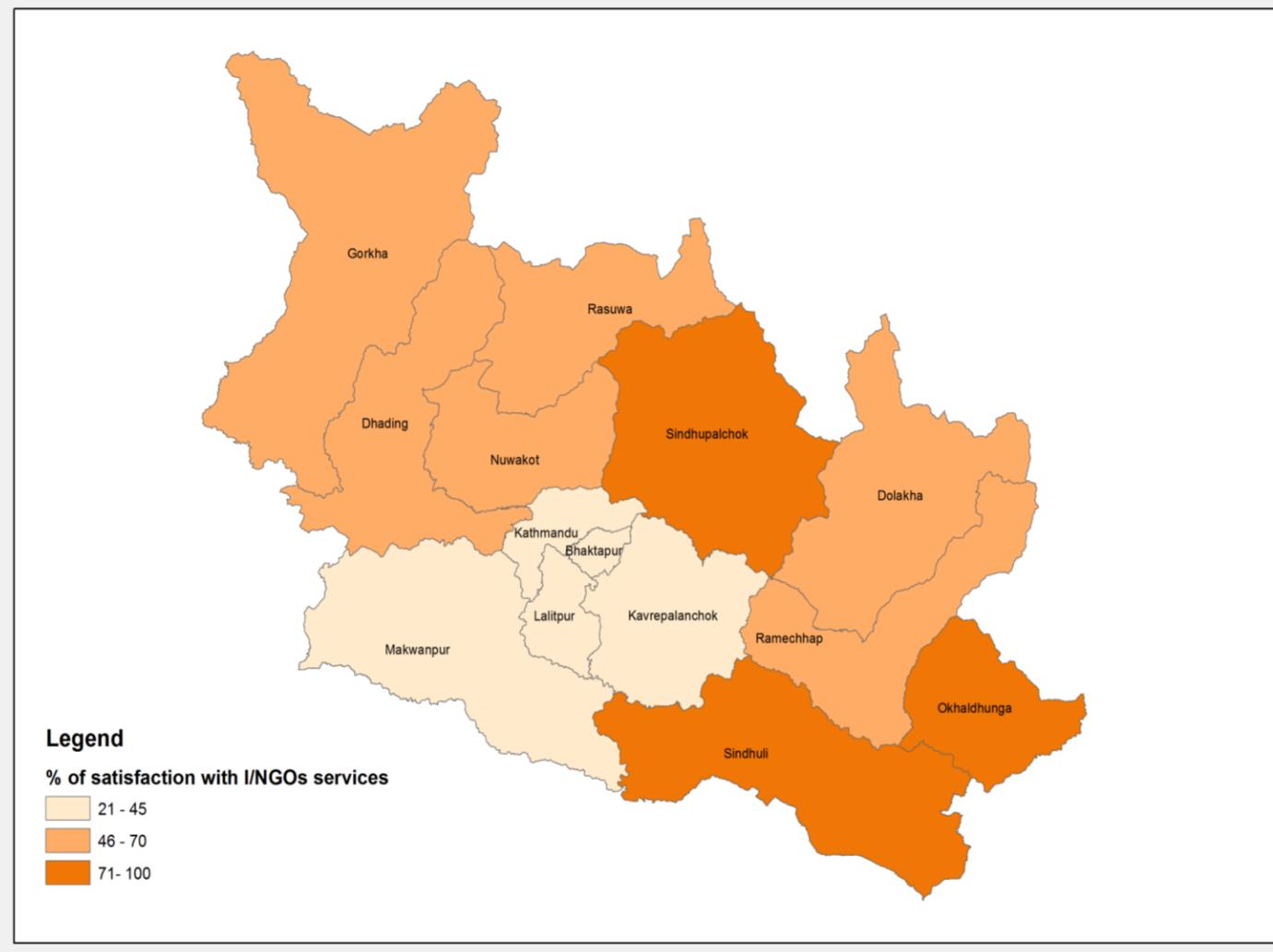


Labour for
construction
(70%)



Private sector
job (6%)

SATISFACTION WITH I/NGO SERVICES



Key findings in July

Fifty-six percent of respondents across 14 districts are satisfied with the services they are receiving from I/NGOs. Interestingly, this is a decrease from the previous survey round in March 2017, when 62 percent claimed they were satisfied with the services they were receiving from I/NGOs. However, only 19 percent report not being satisfied with I/NGOs, while a quarter of all respondents stated that they did not know if they were satisfied with I/NGOs. This could mean that the decrease in overall satisfaction is because this round surveyed people in VDCs that have less I/NGO coverage.

Among those who are not satisfied the reasons include: lack of follow through after commitments are made, lack of transparency, not caring about community concerns and delays in service delivery.

Are you satisfied with the services you are receiving from I/NGOs



■ Not at all (7%) ■ Not very much (12%) ■ Somewhat yes (49%)
■ Completely yes (7%) ■ Don't know/ refused (25%)

District highlights

35% of respondents in Gorkha said they are not satisfied with the services they have been receiving from the I/NGOs

33% of respondents in Makwanpur said they are not satisfied with the services they have been receiving from the I/NGOs

98% of respondents in Okhaldhunga said they are satisfied with the services they have been receiving from the I/NGOs

97% of respondents in Sindhuli said they are satisfied with the services they have been receiving from the I/NGOs



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