



INTER AGENCY COMMON FEEDBACK PROJECT

Reconstruction and Protection

October 2017



THE INTER-AGENCY COMMON FEEDBACK PROJECT

Inter-Agency Common Feedback Project funded by:



Community perception surveys conducted with:



KEY FINDINGS

In September 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 protection issues.

The previous Community Perception Survey round in July 2017 drew attention to a lag in the progress across many reconstruction perception questions. This trend continues in the September survey round, with negligible changes of only one or two percentage points observed across most reconstruction questions. After an initial rapid, positive, change witnessed between January and March 2017 survey rounds, many questions have seen an improvement of only five percentage points over the past six months.

It is possible that the initial improvement in positive perceptions between January and March 2017 was a result of the majority of earthquake affected people getting access to the first tranche of the government housing grant during that period, which spurred a sense of optimism that the process was progressing. However, persistent feedback has continued to highlight that the first tranche is not enough to begin building, and families are required to either save or borrow the additional funds before they can begin building. Delays in the availability of low interest loans, promised through policy, seems to have contributed to holding up the advancement of the reconstruction process. As time goes on, more and more families are reporting to have already borrowed additional funds, from one percent in January 2017 to 41 percent now. Unfavourable terms and high interest rates, common in Nepal, especially through informal or local money lenders can have long term, detrimental impacts on a family's financial security.

During this round respondents were also asked what they understood about the grant process, on top of being asked if they had the information they needed to get support. The most commonly held knowledge is of the monetary values of the three tranches. Much less understood is that engineers need to inspect the house before clearing each tranche (22 percent), that the government needs to approve house designs (33 percent) and 28 percent believe they need to choose from one of 17 models, which has never been mandatory. This indicates that while communication efforts via a range of mediums have continued, a thorough understanding of the process remains low. Investment of communications resources in efforts to reach out to communities through face-to-face interaction should be explored.

Significant progress has been made on protection related questions since January 2017. However, 34 percent of respondents reported the existence of community tension remains related to reconstruction, and 25 percent noted occurrences of discrimination or exclusion. Another new question this round was "do you feel that men and women are equally engaged in the reconstruction process?" Sixty percent of men felt they were equally engaged, as compared to 49 percent of women. It indicates that men may not be aware of the ways in which women are being excluded from the process, and therefore how enhancing their ability to participate could accelerate the reconstruction agenda. Interestingly, when asked about mason training, men and women showed equal interest in acquiring the skills necessary to become a mason. Despite this, some of the most common responses to account for women's unequal engagement in the reconstruction process, from both male and female respondents, included: "women are not as strong as men" and "women don't know how to reconstruct."

Reccomendations

- Facilitate access to finance at reasonable interest rates. The vast majority of communities that have been surveyed through the Community Perception Survey since January 2017 have understood, and accepted, that the housing grant would not be sufficient to build an entire house, and that they would have to supplement those funds. However, for most, the two options for supplemental funds are; saving until they have enough to build, or borrowing. Of the 25 percent of survey respondents who claim to have already completed their reconstruction, 75 percent have taken loans to do so. If access to finance can be facilitated it is likely that the rate of reconstruction would go up.
- Invest in face-to-face communications methods to communicate complex concepts, such as the grant process, or how to rebuild safely. Most people report getting their information through another person in their community, be it family member, neighbour or community leader. It is not possible for reconstruction actors to control the information that travels that way, or verify if it is correct. However, if investments are made in social mobilizers within communities who can communicate correct information, it could go a long way towards stopping the spread of misinformation, and facilitating the progress of the reconstruction process.

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.

2100

October 2017 Survey Overview

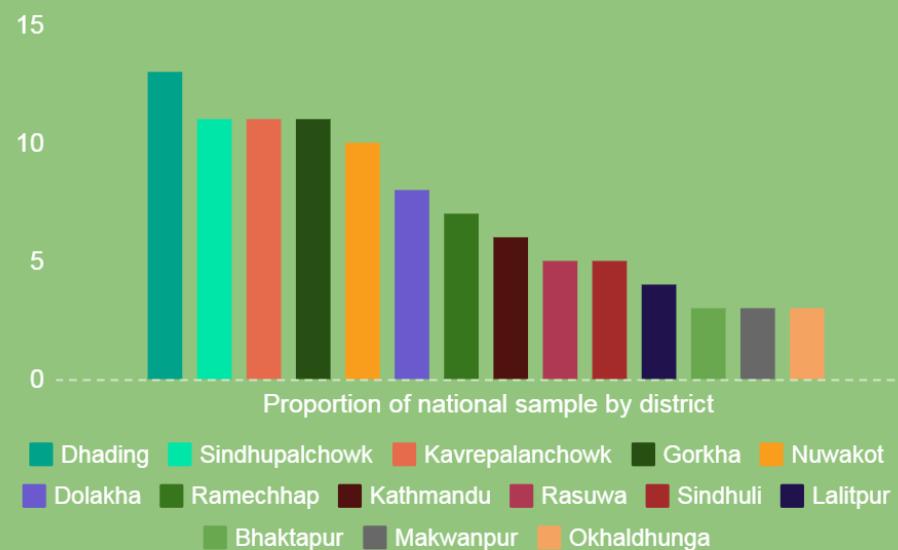
Surveys completed across
14 earthquake affected
districts in September 2017



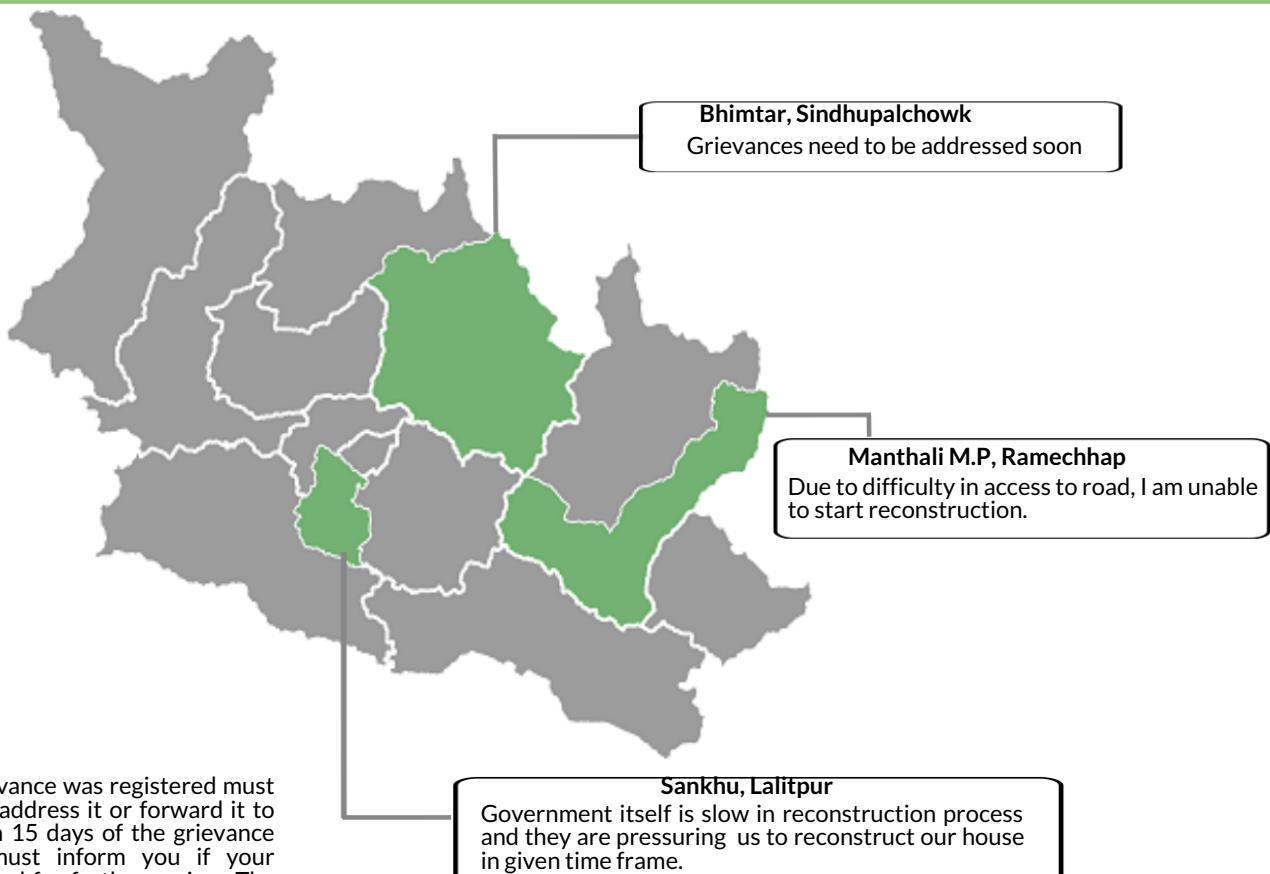
48%



52%



MAIN RECONSTRUCTION NEEDS BEING ADDRESSED



HRRP

The office where your grievance was registered must review the grievance, and address it or forward it to the relevant agency within 15 days of the grievance being registered. They must inform you if your grievance is being forwarded for further review. The NRA has delegated the task of grievance review to a committee in each of the earthquake affected districts, led by the Chief District Officer (Grievance Management Related To Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Guidelines, 2073).



Key findings in October

Fifty-four percent of respondents across 14 priority affected districts say their main reconstruction needs are being met. This represents just a one percentage point increase over July 2017, and two percentage point increase over May 2017. After an initial spike in progress between January and March 2017, the rate of change in reconstruction needs being met has been almost negligible.

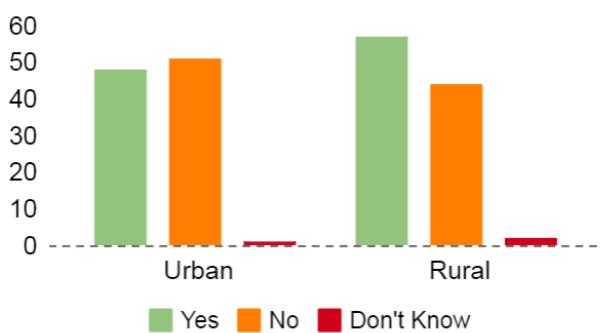
Among caste/ethnic groups, Gurungs and Newars are the most negative, with 58 and 53 percent respectively saying their reconstruction needs are not being met. There is also a discrepancy between urban and rural respondents, with 51 percent of urban respondents saying their reconstruction needs are not being met, compared to 42 percent of rural respondents.

Are your main reconstruction needs being met?



- Somewhat yes (50%)
- Completely yes (4%)
- Not very much (27%)
- Not at all (18%)
- Don't know/refused (1%)

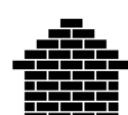
Differences in urban and rural communities



Top unmet reconstruction needs



Financial resources
(74%)



Building materials (7%)

INFORMATION NEEDED TO ACCESS SUPPORT

Phulkarka, Dhading
Does government approve 9/9 pillar house? If yes what is the procedure?

Reegaun, Dhading
When does government make its decision on whether to construct house on vulnerable land or not?



Bhimtar, Sindhupalchowk
When do we get 2% loan facility?

Milche, Kavrepalanchowk

Due to road expansion I am afraid that my newly reconstructed house will be demolished.

HRRP

A loan of an additional 300,000 NPRs, with an interest rate of 2%, will be available as top-up support for the most vulnerable households. To be eligible for this loan, households must be recommended by the DDRC. The community will be a guarantor for this loan scheme



Key findings in October

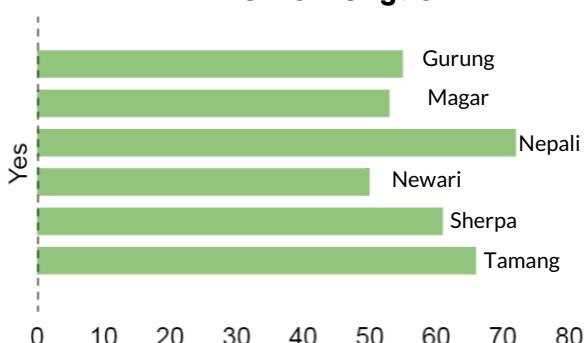
Progress on information needs being met has plateaued, with the exact same response rate as the July 2017 survey, a one percentage point increase over May 2017 and five percentage point increase since March 2017. Across 2100 respondents in 14 districts, 76 percent of say they have the information they need to access reconstruction support.

The results of this survey round are fairly consistent across urban/rural, caste/ethnic and age variables. However, differences by gender are persistent, not only in the overall percentage of positive responses (80 percent men vs. 73 percent women), but particularly in confidence, with 16 percent of men responding "completely yes" vs. only six percent of women.

Unlike previous rounds, the top question among those who report not having enough information is "when do we need to complete reconstruction?" Which indicates that rumours of the tranche deadlines may have spread, but the details are unclear.

In addition, 68 percent of respondents are confident they understand the grant process thoroughly enough to get all the necessary support. Those respondents were then asked what they understand about the grant process. The most commonly held knowledge about the grant process is the values of the three tranches, and only 51 percent knew the value of tranche three. Only 22 percent knew engineers need to approve each stage for tranche release and 28 percent still believe they need to use one of 17 model designs. This clearly demonstrates that respondents do not, in fact, have all the information they need to successfully navigate the reconstruction process.

Confidence in understanding grant process by mother tongue



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



■ Somewhat yes (65%) ■ Completely yes (11%)
 ■ Not very much (15%) ■ Not at all (5%)
 ■ Don't know/refused (4%)

What do you know about the grant process?

First Tranche 50,000

50,000 is first tranche (91%)



Second Tranche 150,000

150,000 is second tranche (69%)



Third Tranche 100,000

100,000 is third tranche (51%)



Government approves house design (33%)

Second tranche after foundation (33%)

17 models (28%)

Engineer inspect and sign off each tranche (22%)

ENGINEER CONSULTATION FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Nilkantha M.P. Dhading
Different engineers have different building criteria. That creates more confusion.

Gerkhu, Nuwakot
Engineer should come to provide us housing reconstruction information.

HRRP

You can contact the district focal points for the Ministry of Urban Development District level Project Implementation Unit (MoUD DL-PIU) engineers or the NRA District Support Engineers (who sit under the MoUD DL-PIUs) to inform them of the issue. They can also organise a visit from a senior engineer if required.



Key findings in October

Across 14 districts, 53 percent of respondents have already consulted an engineer for their housing reconstruction needs. There is no increase in engineer consultation since the July 2017 survey. This is potentially attributable to the monsoon season and focus on agricultural production that comes with it.

A positive finding is that 94 percent of those who have started reconstruction and 89 percent of those who have completed reconstruction reported having consulted an engineer. This indicates that homeowners are committed to trying to improve the seismic safety of their homes.

Among those who have not consulted, the main reason cited was that they had not started rebuilding their house.

Importantly, women were seven percent less likely to have consulted an engineer than men, a further indication that women are less meaningfully engaged in the reconstruction process.

District Highlights

72% of respondents in Dolakha have consulted an engineer.

70% of respondents in Rasuwa have consulted an engineer.

68% of respondents in Ramechhap have consulted an engineer.

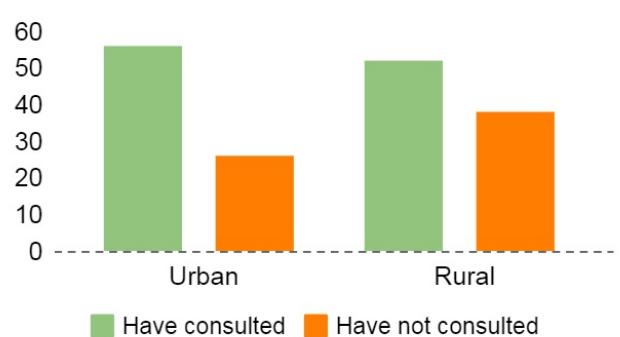
59% of respondents in Makwanpur have NOT consulted an engineer.

Have you consulted an engineer for your housing reconstruction needs?



■ No (35%) ■ Yes (53%) ■ Plan to consult (8%)
■ Don't know/Refused (4%)

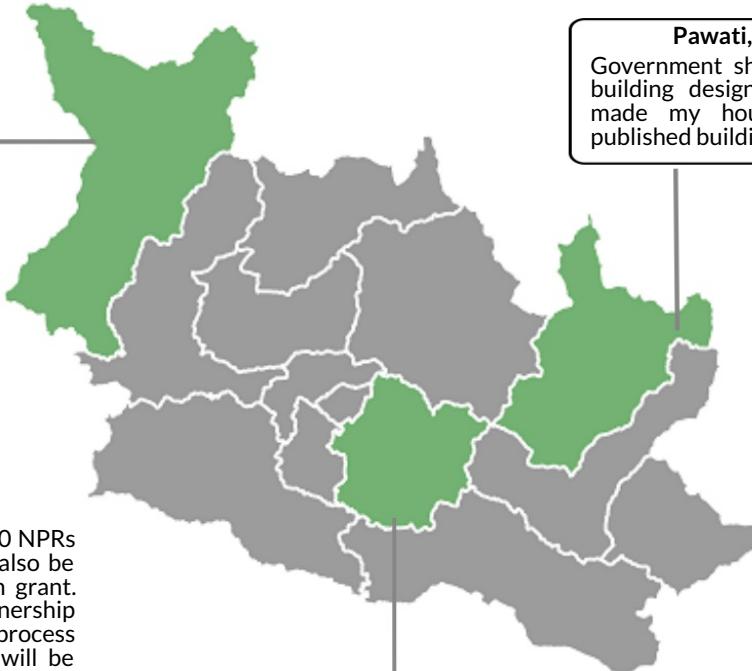
Consultation with engineer by urban/rural areas



OVERALL RECONSTRUCTION PLANS

Palungtar, Gorkha

Due to road expansion I have not started my house reconstruction.



Pawati, Dolakha

Government should approve my building design because I have made my house before NRA published building code design.

HRRP

Landless households will receive up to 200,000 NPRs to purchase land as per NRA policy, and will also be eligible for the 300,000 NPRs reconstruction grant. Households that do not have land ownership documents must go through the grievance process where community / ward office verification will be used to confirm land ownership (Grievance Management Related To Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Guidelines, 2073). Both groups will be included on the list of household eligible for the housing reconstruction grant once their land status has been confirmed.

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.

Key findings in October

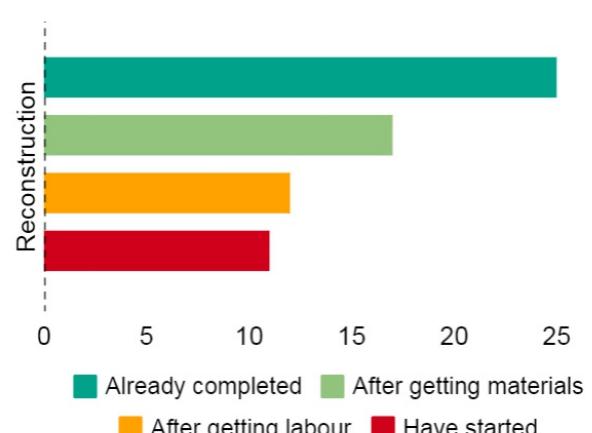
Across 14 districts, respondents reported various plans for reconstruction. Only 11 percent had started reconstruction at the time of the survey, but 25 percent reported having already finished. A further 29 percent of respondents say they are waiting to begin reconstruction until sufficient building materials or skilled labour are available. Despite this, when asked when they plan to complete reconstruction, respondents remain optimistic, with 75 percent saying they plan to complete within one year.

One positive change from the previous survey round is a marked decrease in the number of respondents saying they plan to wait for the second tranche of the government grant to begin building, from 14 percent in July 2017 to only six percent now.

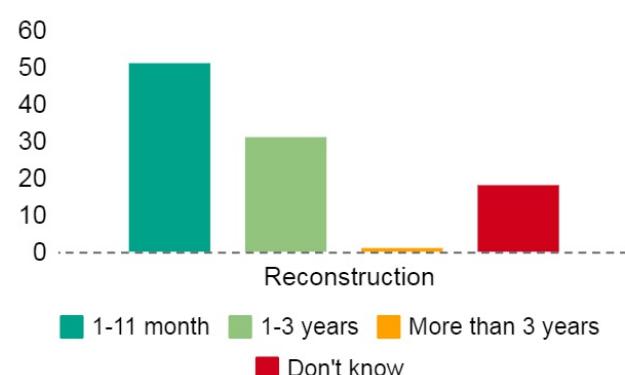


Pemba Lama newly constructed house,in Sindhupalchowk district

When do you plan to reconstruct?



When do you expect to complete reconstruction?



RECEIPT OF RECONSTRUCTION SUPPORT

Kasaigaun, Gorkha

Me and my father are disabled. We are not able to construct house. What happens if we receive cash and do not construct house?

HRRP

The NRA, with MoUD CL-PIU, MoFALD CL-PIU, and other technical partners, has developed a 'Corrections and Exceptions Manual' which will help guide the corrections process. At the time of inspection, if your house is found to be non-compliant, the MoUD DL-PIU engineer will provide you with details of the non-compliance and what is required to correct it. Once you have made these corrections, and they have been inspected and found to be compliant, you will receive the subsequent tranches.

Phulkharka, Dhading

What will happen to those houses that were built before the government building guideline was published?

Lalitpur Sub M.C., Lalitpur

I completed all the process for getting cash support, but still cash is not deposited in my account. Why is that?

Panchkhal M.P. Kavrepalanchowk

My house is completely destroyed but my name is still not in the beneficiary list after filling the grievance form. This needs to be investigated.



Key findings in October

Eighty-five percent of respondents say they have received some form of housing reconstruction support. This is a four-percentage point increase over the July 2017 survey, and a combined five percentage point increase over the May 2017 survey. It is not surprising that the rate of change should slow as the percentage of earthquake victims who have received support moves closer to 100 percent.

Of the 85 percent, nearly all (99.9 percent) have received funds through the government's housing grant. Eighty-five percent of these respondents have received only the first tranche, with 14 percent already access the second tranche and only one percent reporting to have received the third tranche.

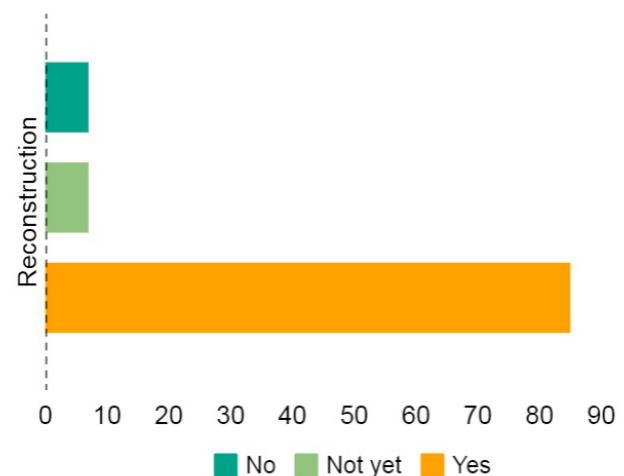
Furthermore, of the 85 percent who have received the government grant, 55 percent say they have not started reconstructing since receiving the funds. The top reason cited for this was that the money was insufficient (67 percent). Other factors included: they had already spent it (14 percent) and insufficient skilled labour (nine percent).

After receiving government tranche have you started reconstruction?

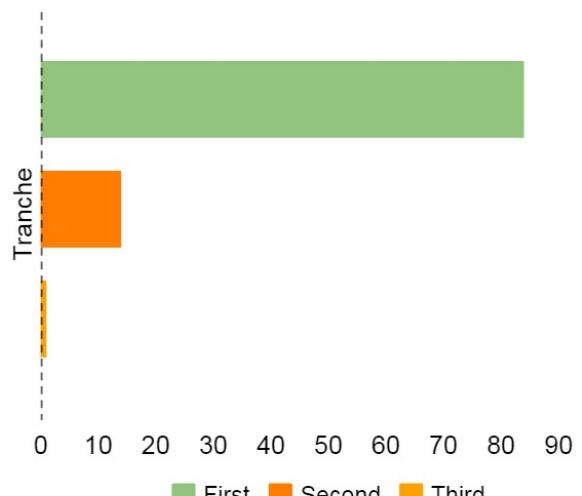


■ Yes (44%) ■ No (55%) ■ Don't Know (1%)

Have you received any housing reconstruction support?

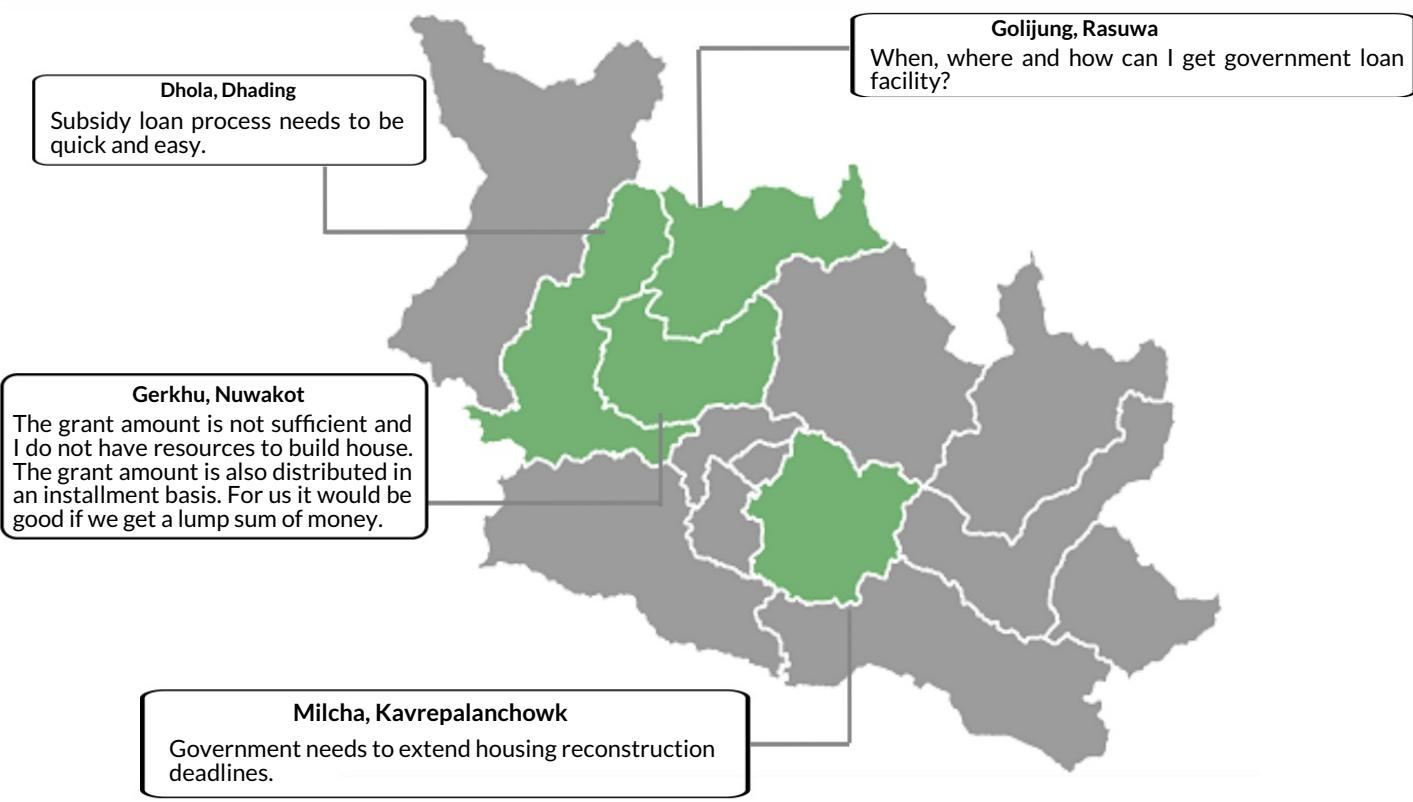


Which tranche have you received?



■ First ■ Second ■ Third

COMMITMENT OF PERSONAL RESOURCES

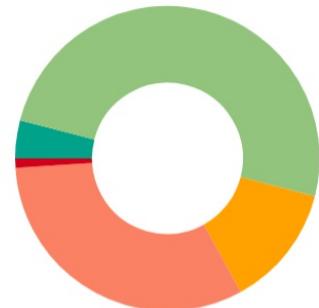


Key findings in October

Have you been able to commit your own resources?

Fifty-four percent of respondents report having committed their own resources. This represents a five percentage point increase from the last survey round in July 2017.

One concerning point is that the top resource being committed by respondents is reported to be money from loans. At the same time, questions about the availability of the low interest loans, promised in policy, have steadily decreased since January 2017. This indicates that more and more families may be giving up on the hope of borrowing necessary funds to reconstruct their homes at a low interest rate, and instead taking high-interest loans, which are prevalent across Nepal. Unfortunately, this could have long-term detrimental impacts on families' economic status.



■ Completely yes (4%) ■ Somewhat yes (50%)
 ■ Not at all (13%) ■ Not very much (32%)
 ■ Don't know/refused (1%)

Type of resources committed



Money from savings (61%)



Money from loan (61%)



Labour (60%)

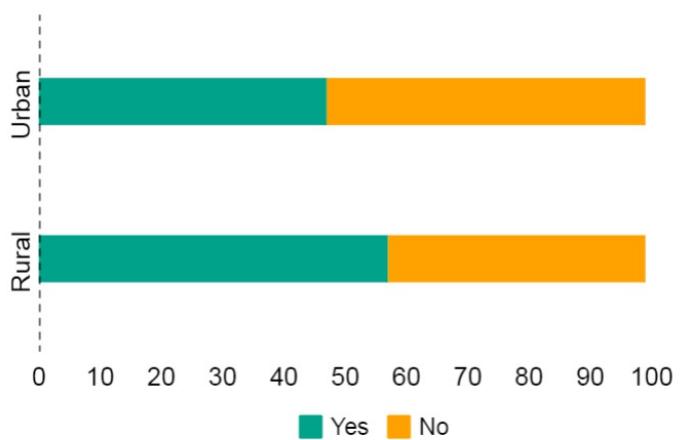


Own Material (48%)



Money from informal loan (22%)

Commitment of personal resources by settlement type

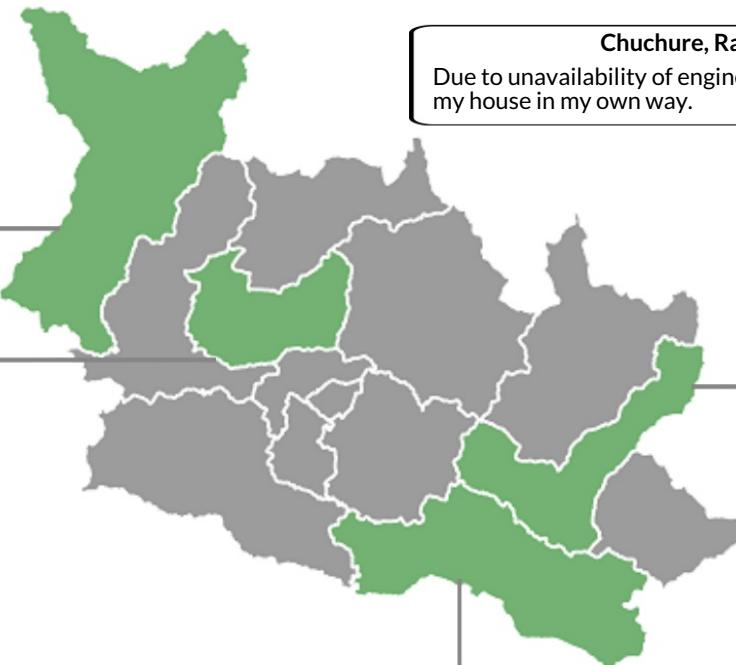


KNOWLEDGE OF SAFER BUILDING PRACTICES

Barpak, Gorkha
Those who do not construct toilet while reconstructing house, 25 thousand cash amount will be deducted, is that true?

Bidur M.P, Nuwakot
There is tension and confusion around building houses due to extension of road, so houses are not built on time.

Ganeshthan, Nuwakot
I did not get proper information on building code, that is why I did not get second tranche.



Chuchure, Ramechhap
Due to unavailability of engineer, I have reconstructed my house in my own way.



Key findings in October

Across 2100 respondents in 14 districts, 74 percent report they are aware of how to build using safe construction practices. A significant difference is observed between men and women, with 81 percent of men and only 68 percent of women saying they are aware of how to build using safe construction practices.

Encouragingly, a higher proportion of respondents who have already completed their homes (85 percent) and already started their reconstruction (87 percent) report being aware of how to build using safe building practices.

Where did you get the information from?



Community member/Family member (81%)



Radio (55%)



VDC (47%)



Engineers (42%)

■ Completely yes (10%) ■ Somewhat yes (64%) ■ Not at all (5%)
■ Not very much (17%) ■ Don't know/refused (4%)

Awareness of safer building practice by gender?



■ Yes (81%) ■ No (18%) ■ Yes (68%) ■ No (28%)
■ Don't know (1%) ■ Don't know (4%)

How do you plan to use these practices?



Consulting engineer before construction (79%)



Employing trained mason (67%)



Using all safer building practices measures (54%)

BARRIERS TO RECEIVING RECONSTRUCTION SUPPORT

Goljung, Rasuwa

It is difficult to find skilled masons for housing reconstruction.

Jiri M.P, Dolakha

We have scarcity of trained masons.
We need mason training.

Thaha M.P, Makwanpur

We have a lot of difficulty in finding trained masons.

Chuchure, Ramechhap

We want housing reconstruction training.

Santeshwori, Sindhuli

It would be better if subsidy housing construction materials are available.

Falemetar, Kavrepalanchowk

We need low interest loan facility.

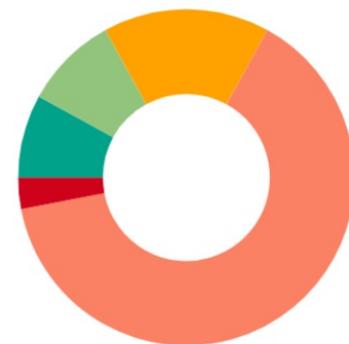


Key findings in October

Across 2100 respondents in 14 affected districts, 14 percent have not faced any barriers in receiving reconstruction support, and 64 percent have not faced many barriers. This represents a slight improvement over the July 2017 survey round.

Among 17 percent who feel they do face barriers, not being included in the eligibility list, inability to access additional finances and delays in addressing grievances are cited as the top barriers.

Do you face barriers to receiving reconstruction support?



■ Completely yes (8%) ■ Somewhat yes (9%) ■ Not at all (16%)
■ Not very much (64%) ■ Don't know/refused (3%)



Enumerator taking interview in Sindhupalchowk district, Nepal
Photo credit: Anthony John Burke/OCHA ROAP

Top barriers faced



Not included in
the eligibility list
(37%)

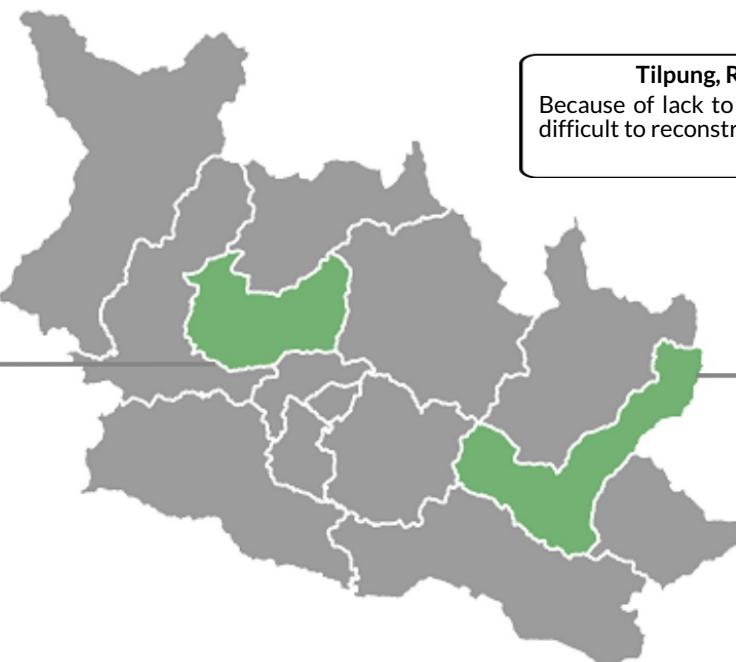


Not getting access
to additional
finance
(21%)



Delays in
addressing
grievance file
(17%)

AWAWARENESS OF MASON TRAINING



Gerkhu, Nuwakot
We want technical knowledge for housing reconstruction.

Ratamate, Nuwakot
Government should increase female participation on reconstruction related training.

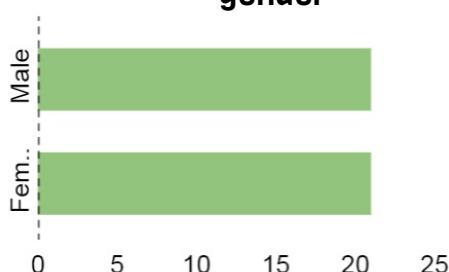


Key findings in October

Among the 2100 respondents across 14 affected districts, 49 percent reported being aware of mason training available in their area or community. Women, however, are significantly less aware of such trainings than men, with only 41 percent of women as compared to 57 percent of men reporting to be aware of trainings. Significant differences among districts are also observed, with 88 percent of respondents in Makwanpur and 80 percent of respondents in Gorkha aware of mason training opportunities, while only 14 percent of respondents in Okhaldhunga are aware of such opportunities.

Of those who are aware of trainings, 15 percent have participated and 21 percent reported their interest in participating in mason trainings. Half of those who have participated now work as masons, whereas 42 percent have used the training to build their own homes. What is fascinating is that while women are less likely to be aware of mason training opportunities, they are equally interested in participating in training, with 21 percent of both male and female respondents who report being aware of training expressing their interest in participating. By caste/ethnicity, Dalit and Gurung respondents report the highest interest in participating in a mason training, at 30 and 33 percent respectively.

Interest in participating in mason training by gender



Reason for not participating in mason training



Limited number
(58%)



Household chores
(38%)



Agriculture work
(24%)



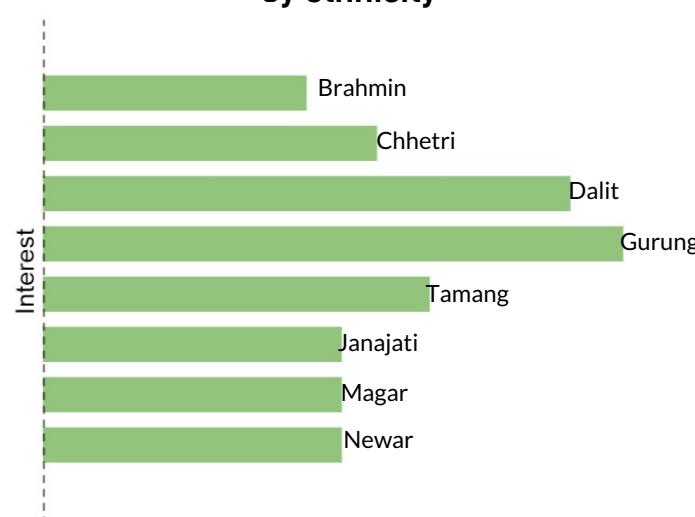
Focus to men
(13%)

Are you aware of any mason training available in your area/community?

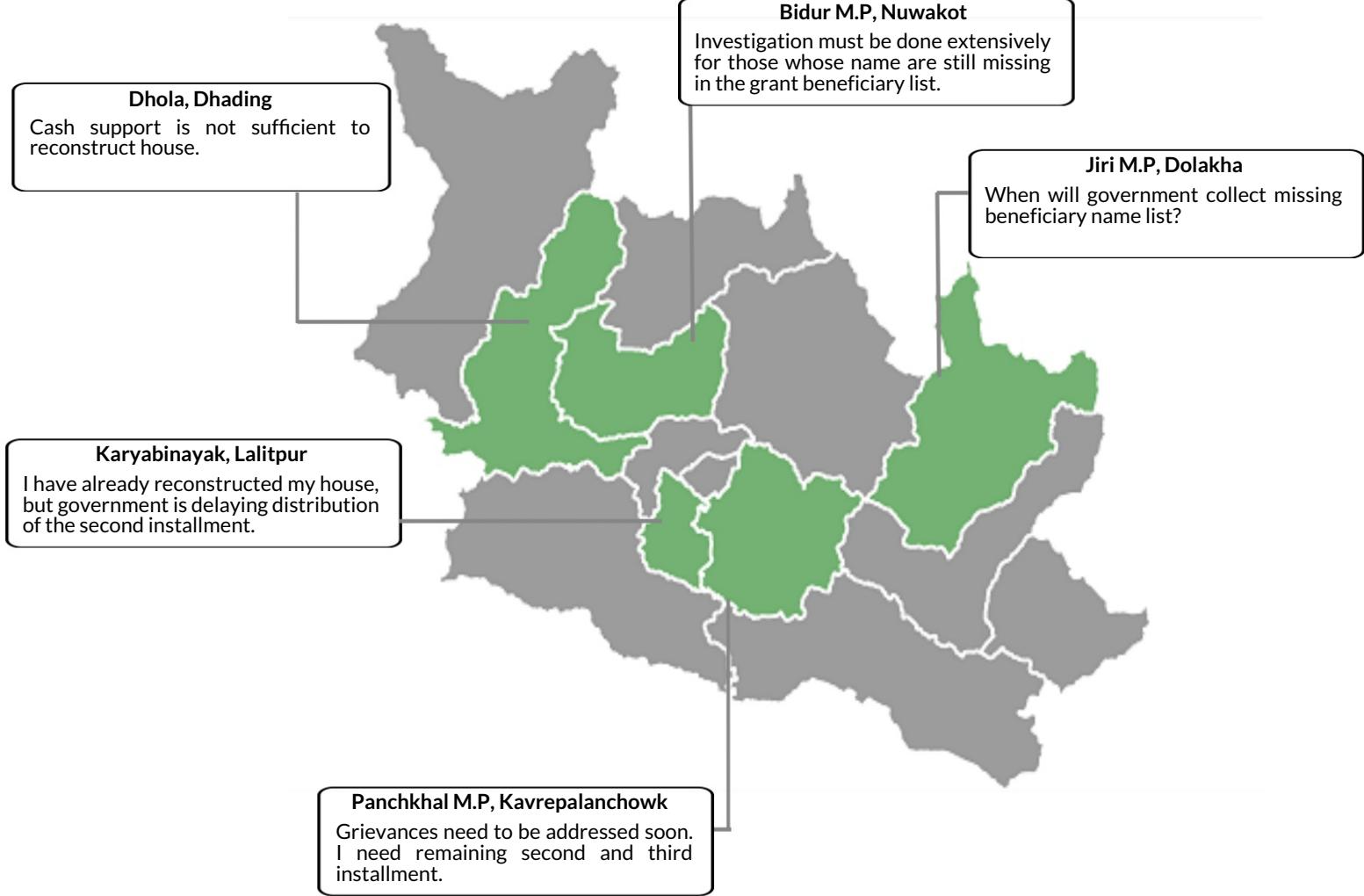


■ Yes (50%) ■ No (39%) ■ Don't know/refused (11%)

Interest to participate in mason training by ethnicity



SATISFACTION WITH GRANT DISPERSEL PROCESS

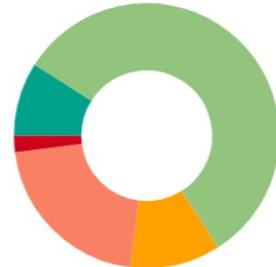


Key findings in October

Across 14 districts and 2100 respondents, 66 percent report being satisfied with the grant dispersal process. This is a five-percentage point increase over the July 2017 survey round. Among those who are not satisfied, the top reasons cited include: first tranche insufficient to begin reconstruction work, time consuming and complicated in nature.

Among the ethnic/caste groups, Brahmins are the most satisfied (77 percent) and Gurungs are least satisfied (50 percent). Significant differences in level of satisfaction are also observed between districts, with 89 percent of respondents in Okhaldhunga and 86 percent of respondents in Dolakha reporting being satisfied with the grant process, compared to only 55 percent of respondents in Sindhupalchok and 57 percent of respondents in Gorkha.

Are you satisfied with the grant dispersal process?



■ Completely yes (9%) ■ Somewhat yes (57%)
■ Not at all (11%) ■ Not very much (21%)
■ Don't know/refused (2%)

Why are you not satisfied with grant dispersal process?



First tranche insufficient to begin work (34%)



Time consuming process (32%)

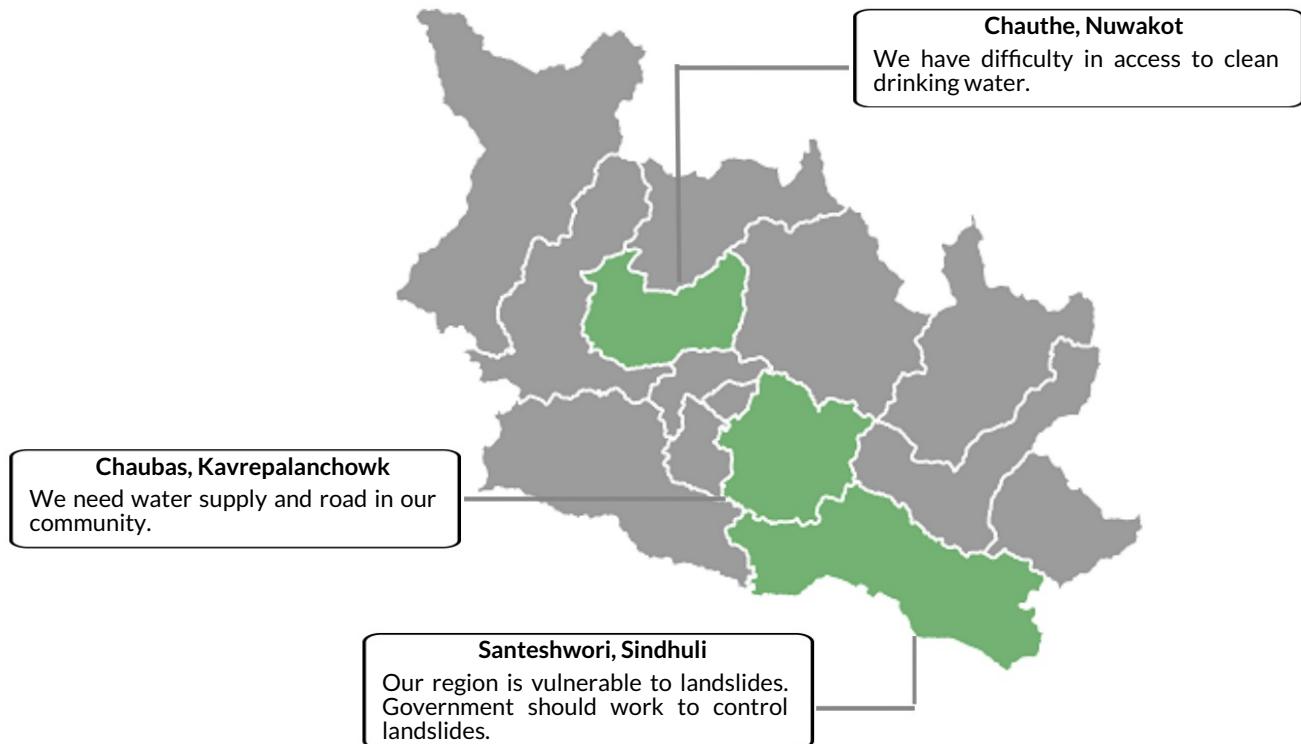


Complicated in nature (22%)

District highlights

- 89%** of respondents in Okhaldhunga are satisfied with the grant process
- 86%** of respondents in Dolakha are satisfied with the grant process
- 93%** of respondents in Kathmandu are NOT satisfied with the grant process
- 60%** of respondents in Bhaktapur are NOT satisfied with the grant process

COMMUNITY RECONSTRUCTION PRIORITIES

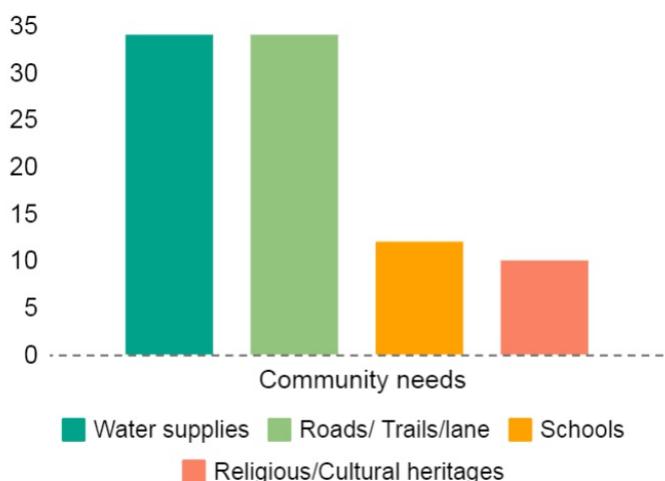


Key findings in October

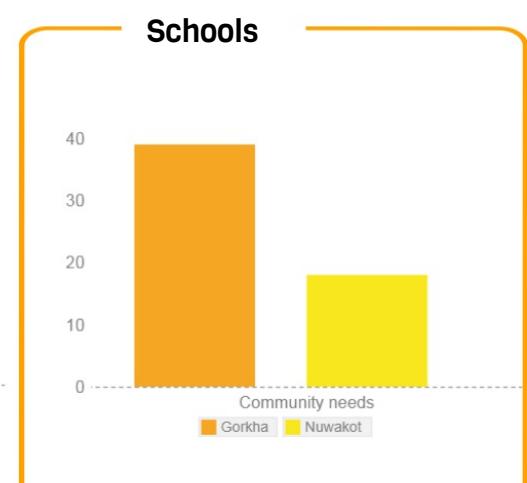
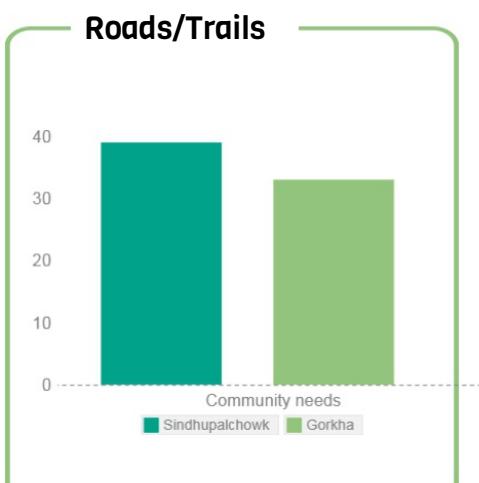
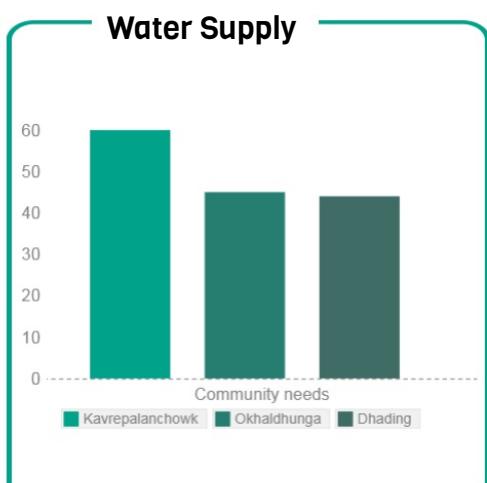
When it comes to community reconstruction priorities, water supply still tops the list, as in every other survey round of 2017, with 34 percent of respondents prioritizing water supply most highly. However, it is interesting to note that for the first time in 2017 the percentage of people citing water as their top community reconstruction priority has decreased (from 41 percent in July 2017). Overwhelmingly, besides building a home, the biggest reported community reconstruction need is water supply.

Given that this data was collected in September 2017, it is impossible to know if the improvement in water supply needs is observed as a result of the increased investment a number of partners and donors have been making in water supply over the past months, or cumulative effect of the monsoon season, or a combination of both. It will be important to continue to monitor perceptions on this issue in coming months as the seasonal rains have stopped.

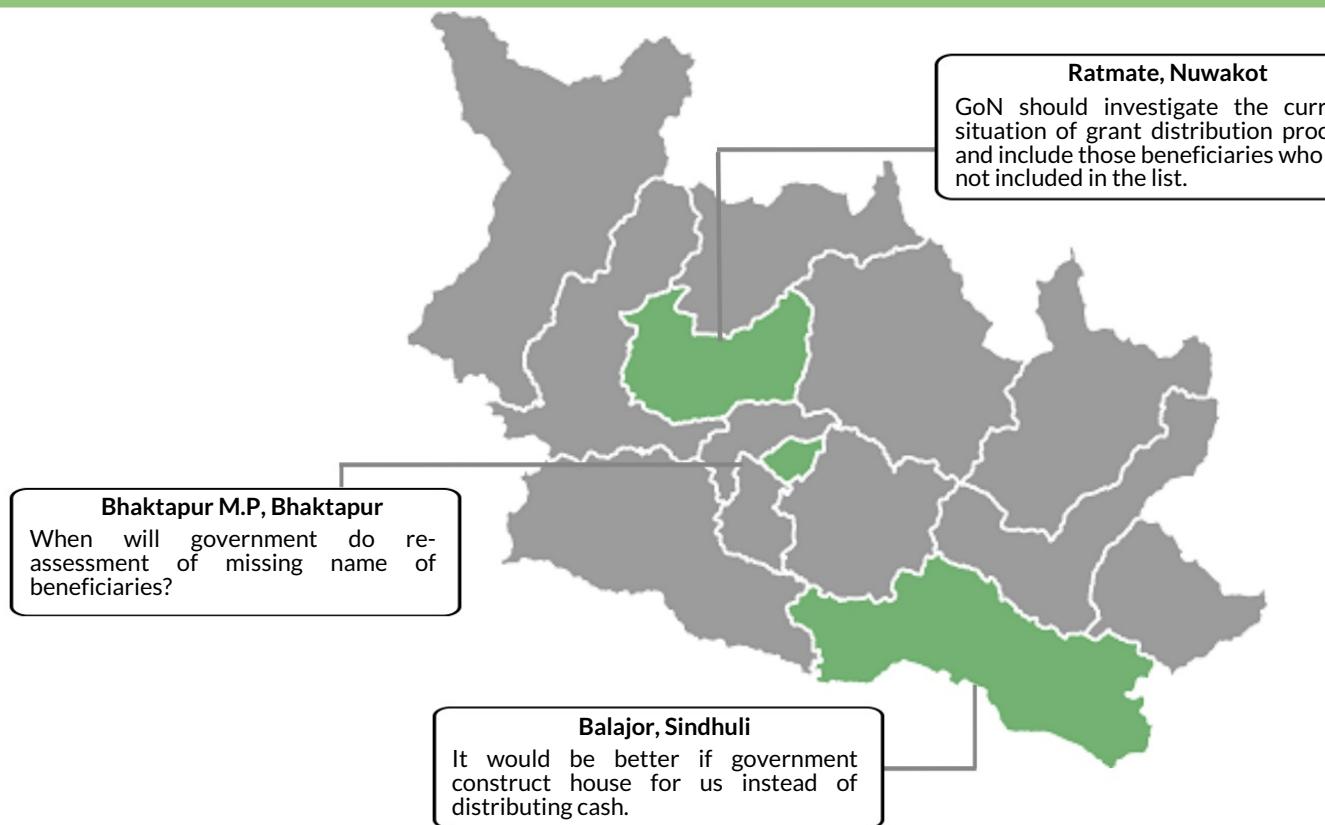
Beside building your home, what is the biggest community reconstruction need in your community?



Community Reconstruction priorities by district



PROGRESS IN RECONSTRUCTION PROCESS



Key findings in October

Across 2100 respondents in 14 districts, 69 percent feel that the post-earthquake reconstruction process is making progress. This finding is relatively consistent between genders and among age groups; however, it varies significantly by both caste/ethnic group and district.

Brahmin respondents are most likely to feel the reconstruction is making progress, at 80 percent, whereas Gurung and Magar respondents are the least likely to feel there is progress being made at 59 percent each. Among districts, the three districts of the Kathmandu Valley are the most negative, but variation exists outside the Valley as well. In both Sindhuli and Makwanpur 100 percent of respondents felt progress was being made in reconstruction. In start contracts, only 51 percent of respondents in Ramechhap felt progress was being made.

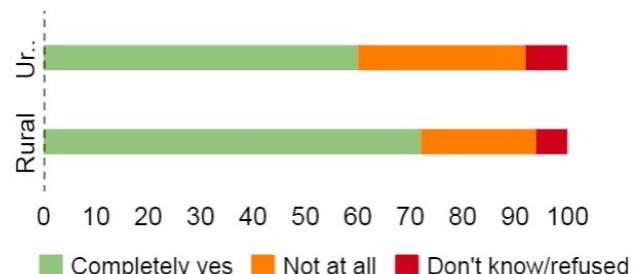
Among the 25 percent of respondents who do not feel the reconstruction process is making progress, top reasons include unclear government policies, a lack of money to finish homes, delays in fund disbursement, installment basis of tranche disbursement, and delay in decisions regarding grievances filed.

Reconstruction making progress

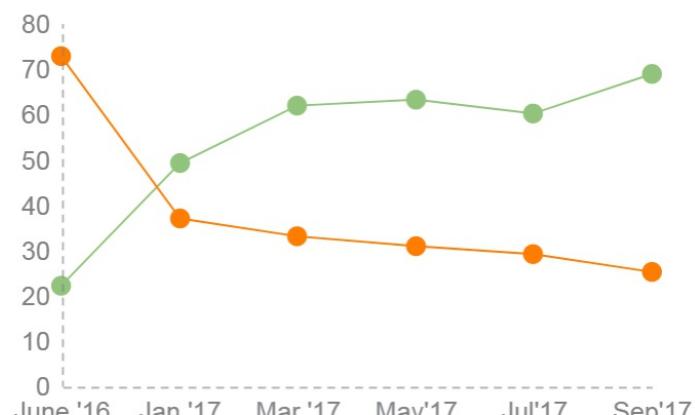


■ Somewhat yes (64%) ■ Completely yes (5%)
 ■ Not very much (21%) ■ Not at all (4%)
 ■ Don't know/refused (6%)

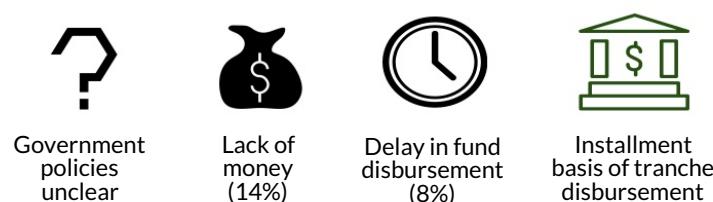
Urban vs. Rural



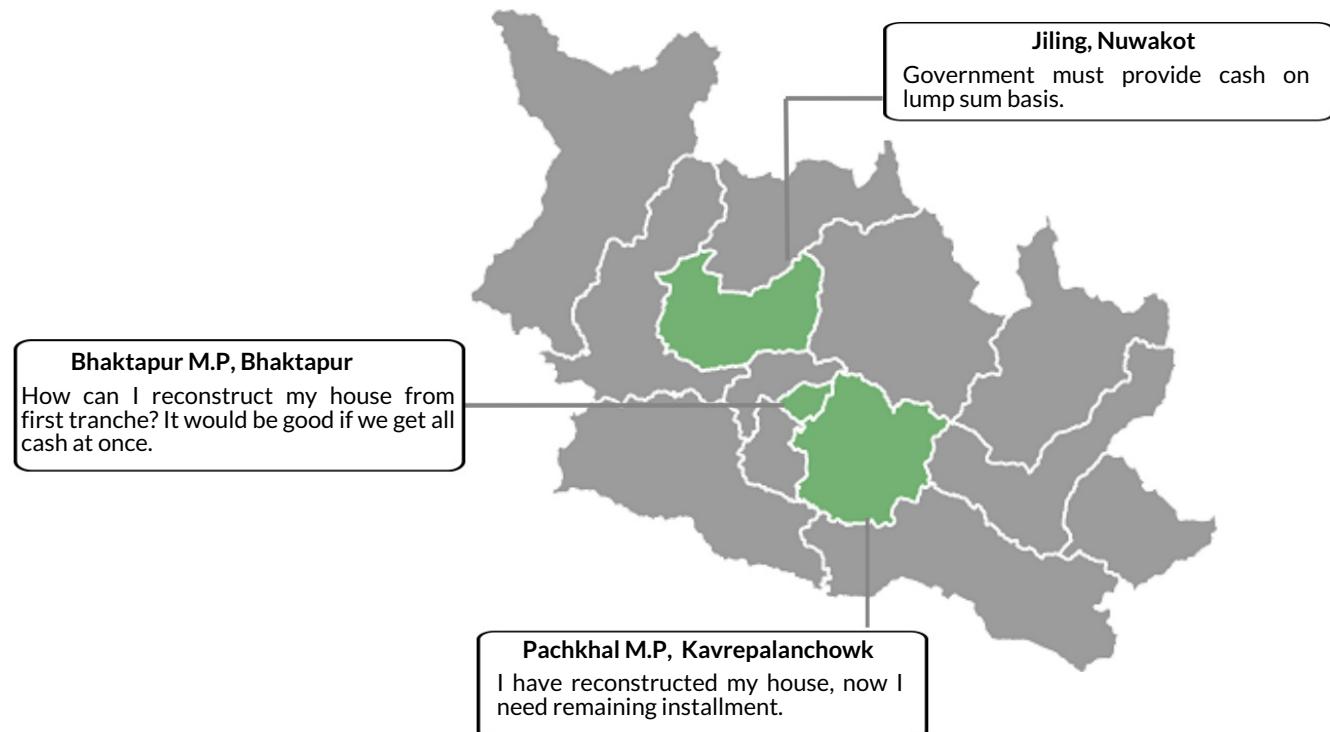
Perception of progress trend



Top things preventing progress



TENSION WITHIN THE COMMUNITY RELATED TO RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION SUPPORT

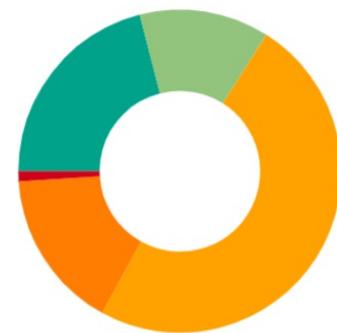


Key findings in October

Among 2100 respondents across 14 districts, 34 percent of respondents say they feel there is tension within their community related to earthquake recovery and reconstruction efforts. This represents a decrease from the July 2017 survey, from 42 percent. There is little variation between gender and age groups; however, urban respondents are significantly less likely to feel there is tension within their community, with only 25 percent reporting such tension.

Among those who feel there is tension, the top most reason was inadequate financial resources (57 percent) and lack of building material (11 percent).

Do you feel there is any tension within your community related to earthquake recovery and reconstruction support?



What is the tension caused by?



Inadequate financial resources (57%)



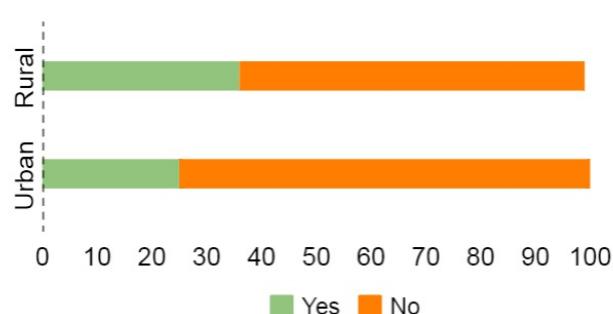
Lack of building materials (11%)



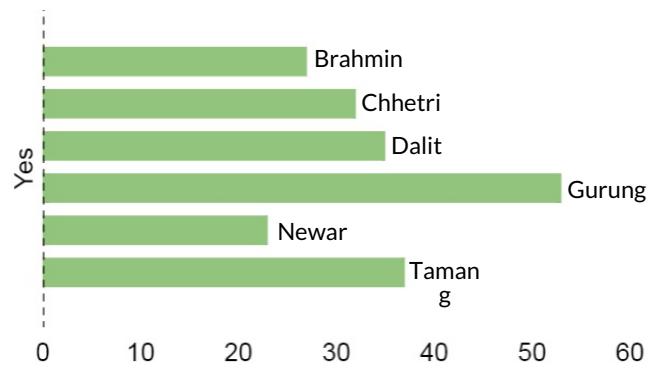
First tranche not received (8%)

■ Somewhat yes (21%) ■ Completely yes (13%)
■ Not very much (49%) ■ Not at all (16%)
■ Don't know/refused (1%)

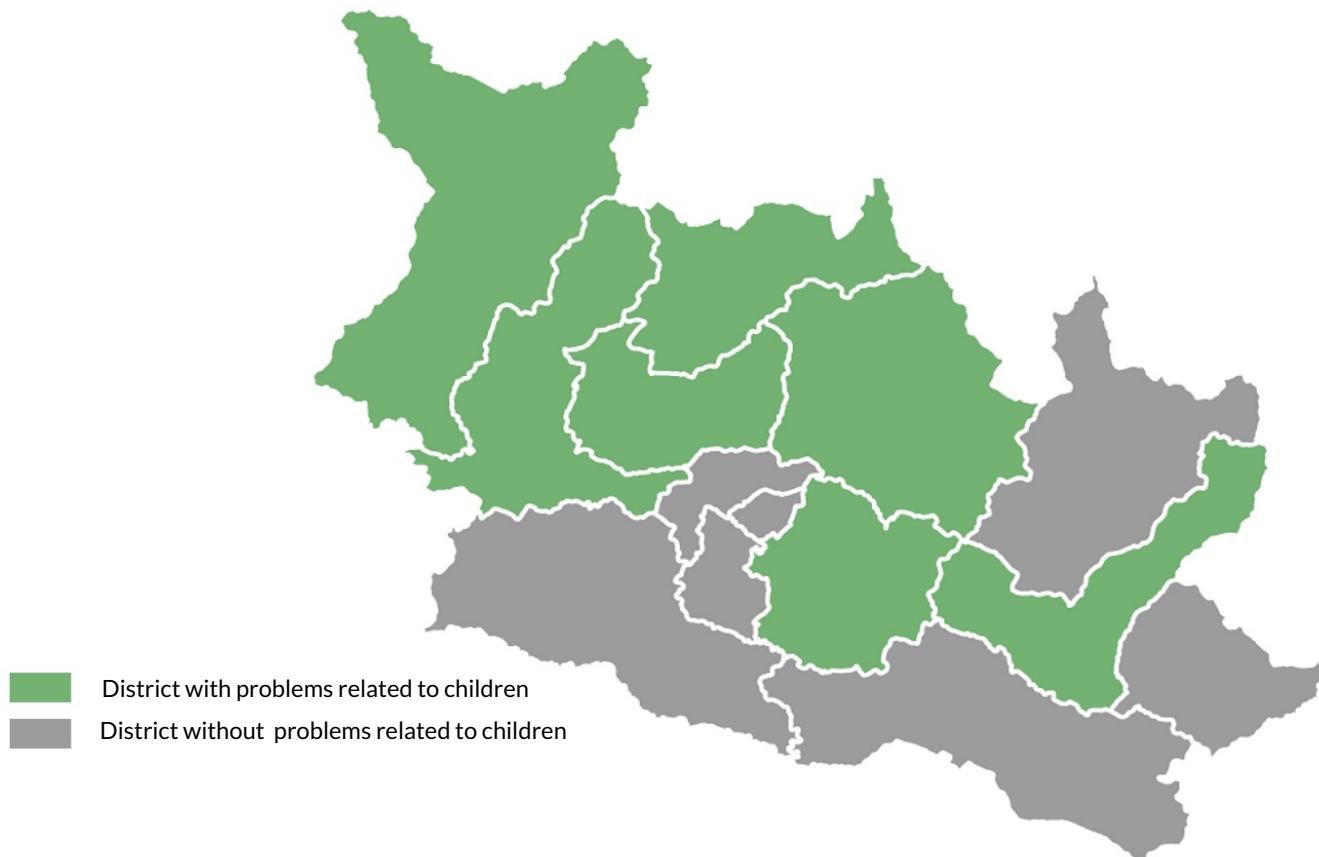
Perception of tension by type of settlement



Perception of tension by caste/ethnicity



PROBLEMS RELATED TO CHILDREN IN POST EARTHQUAKE PERIOD



Key findings in October

Concerns related to children are falling as time goes on. This month only nine percent of respondents across 14 districts reported having concerns related to the children in their family in the post-earthquake period. This represents a one percentage point improvement over July 2017 results.

However, Gurung respondents once again proved to be much more concerned about their children than the national average, at 19 percent, followed by Janajatis at 14 percent. In addition, Gorkha, Ramechhap, and Rasuwa reported much higher levels of concern, at 15, 25 and 36 percent respectively. For those with concerns, the most pressing worries are health care, psycho-social support and insecurity in temporary shelters.

Do you have any problem related to children in your household or family in the post earthquake period?



■ Somewhat yes (8%) ■ Completely yes (1%)
■ Not very much (64%) ■ Not at all (27%)

Main concerns related to children



Health care
(28%)



Psycho-social
support (17%)



Insecurity in
temporary
shelter (16%)

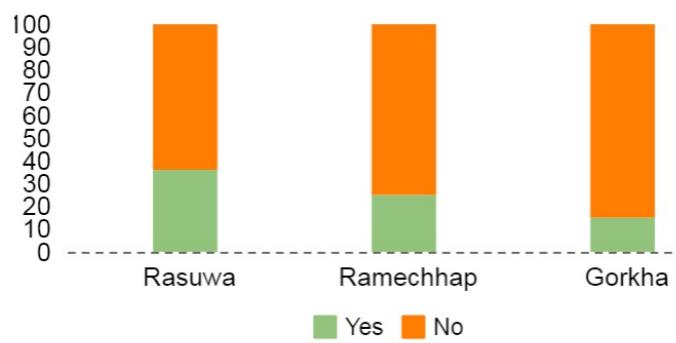


Access to
education
(closed school)
(10%)



Not enough
food to eat
(10%)

Main concern related to children by district



PROBLEM WITH VIOLENCE WITHIN THE COMMUNITY



Key findings in October

Eighty-nine percent of respondents across 14 priority affected districts say there is no problem with violence in their community. This is a three-percentage point improvement over the July 2017 survey in which 86 percent of respondents said there was no problem.

Though still a low percentage, at nine percent, Dalit respondents were the most likely to feel that there was a problem with violence within their communities. Interestingly, by district, only eight districts of 14 had any respondents report a problem with violence in their communities. Among them the highest was Ramechhap at 22 percent.

Has there been a problem with violence in your community?



Do you know where to seek protective services?



■ Yes (76%) ■ No (22%) ■ Don't know (2%)

If there is violence where do you go to seek help?



87% seek help in police station

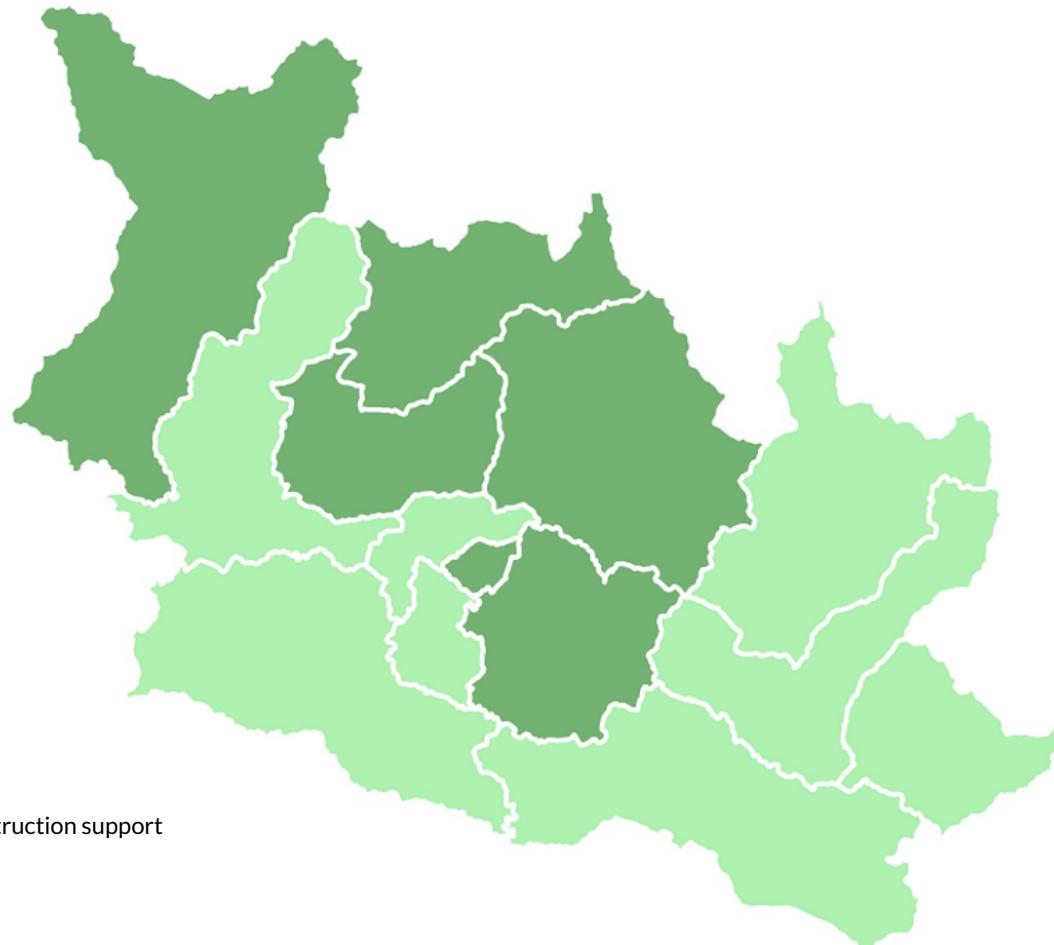


44% seek help from community leader



28% seek help from women's group

EXCLUSION OR DISCRIMINATION IN PROCESS OF RECONSTRUCTION SUPPORT

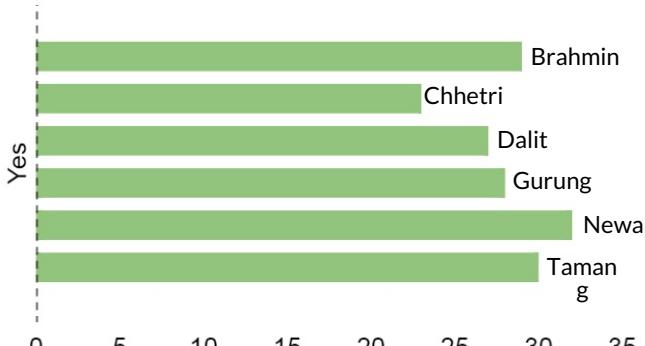


Key findings in October

Across 2100 respondents in 14 earthquake affected districts, 28 percent feel someone in their community is being excluded or discriminated against in reconstruction activities. This is an improvement from 33 percent in July 2017 and a total improvement from 40 percent in January 2017. Once again, this question has the highest rate of refusals of any question in the Community Perception Survey, at 16 percent.

Among caste/ethnic groups other Janajatis (32 percent), Tamangs (30 percent) and Gurungs (28 percent) had the highest response rates. For those who felt there was discrimination, top reasons for exclusion were cited as: based on political connections (33 percent), because they lacked official documents such as property documents (30 percent) and joint families (28 percent).

Perception of exclusion by caste/ethnicity



Is anyone in your community being excluded or discrimination against in reconstruction activities?



Somewhat yes (22%) Completely yes (6%)
Not very much (44%) Not at all (13%)
Don't know/refused (15%)

Reason for being excluded



Based on political affiliation (33%)

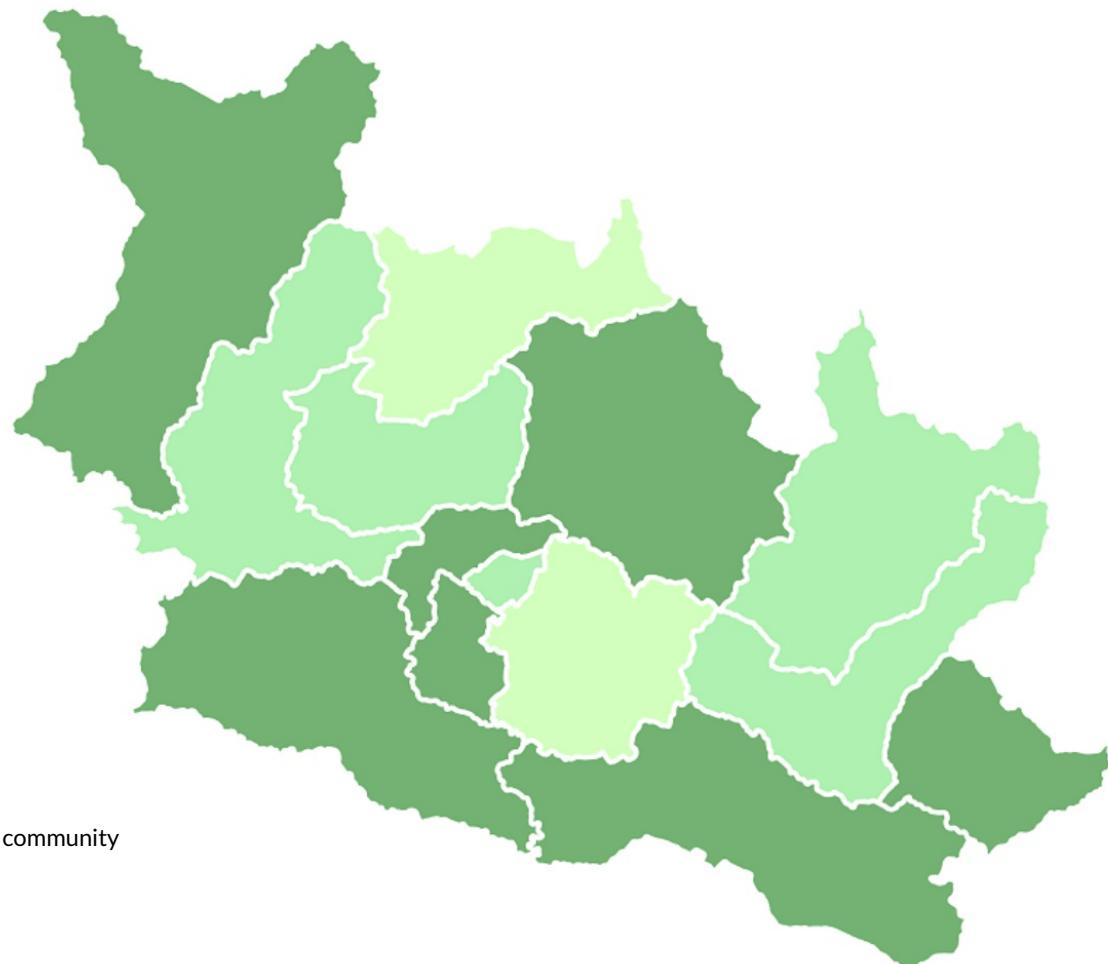


Based on lack of official documents (30%)



Joint families (28%)

GENDER EQUALITY IN RECONSTRUCTION PROCESS



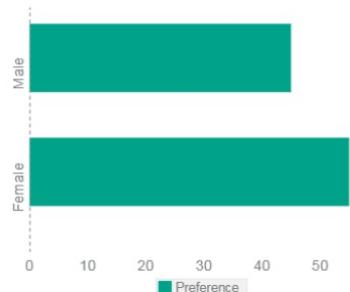
Key findings in October

Among 2100 respondents in 14 earthquake affected districts, 55 percent say men and women are equally engaged in the reconstruction and recovery process. However, there is a significant gap between the opinions of men and women on this point. Sixty percent of male respondents believe men and women are equally engaged, whereas only 49 percent of female respondents agree.

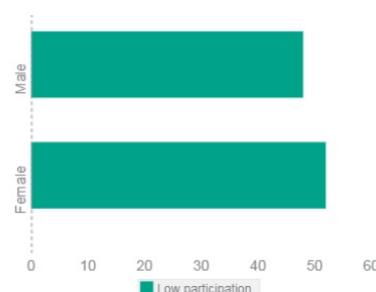
There is also an interesting difference between caste/ethnic groups on this question, with Gurung respondents feeling the most strongly that there is equal engagement among men and women, at 76 percent, as compared to other Janajati groups at only 37 percent respondents who feel there is inequality in the process believe it to be resulting from the fact that preference is given to men in beneficiary lists (57 percent), low participation of women in training (36 percent) and women are not as strong as men (32 percent).

Gender distribution on unequal engaggement

Preference given to male in beneficiary list



Low participation in training



Do you feel men and women are equally engaged in the reconstruction process?



- Somewhat yes (44%)
- Completely yes (11%)
- Not very much (20%)
- Not at all (6%)
- Don't know/refused (19%)
- Not applicable (1%)

Reason for unequal engaggement



Preference given to male in beneficiary list (57%)

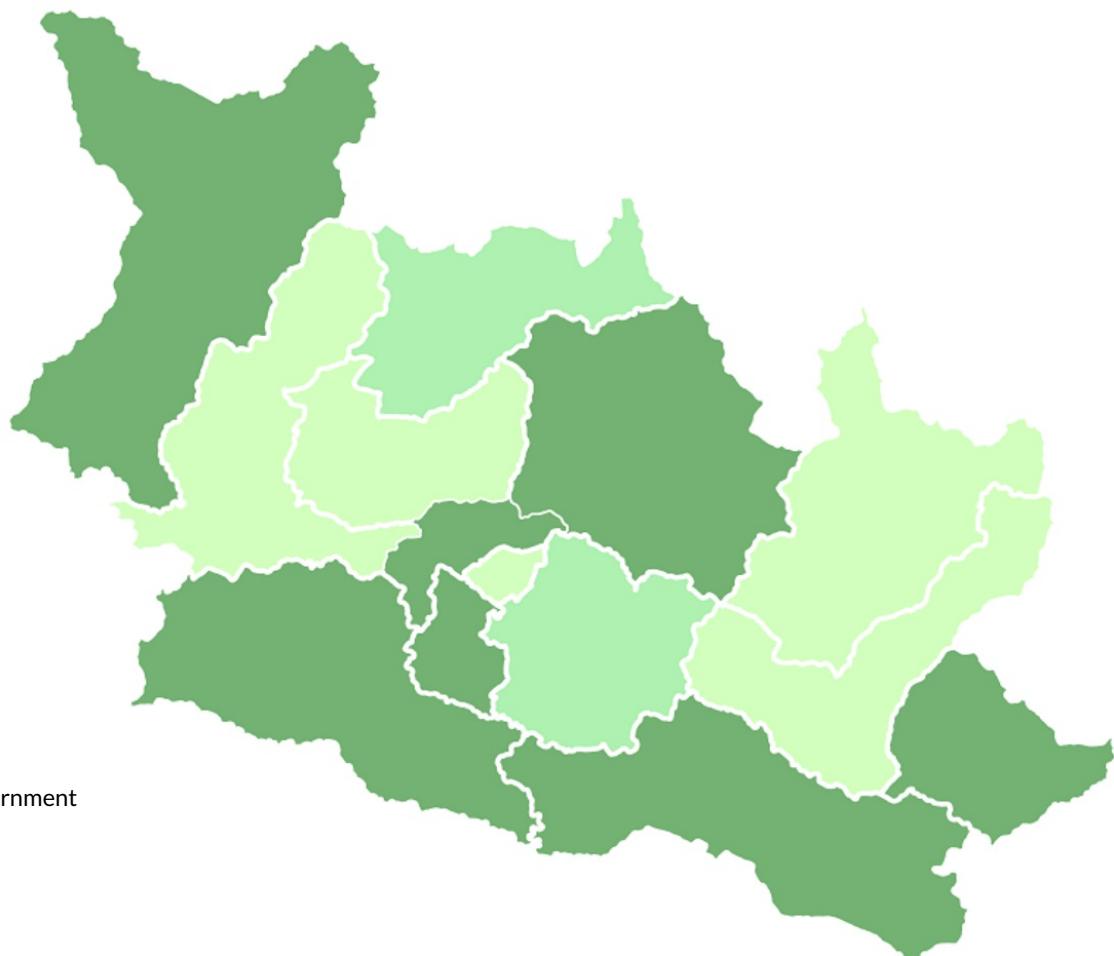


Low participation in training (36%)



Women are not as strong as men (32%)

FEEDBACK TO GOVERNMENT ON RECONSTRUCTION PROCESS



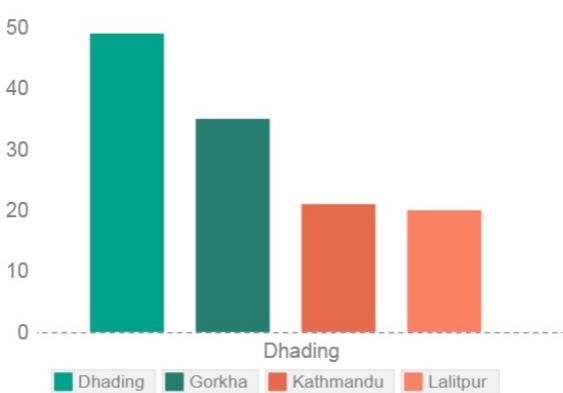
Key findings in October

Have you provided any feedback to government on the reconstruction process, including asking question, filing a complaint/concern/grievance?



Among 2100 respondents across 14 earthquake affected districts, only 29 percent say they have provided feedback to government on the reconstruction process. Women are less likely to have provided feedback at 26 percent vs. 32 percent for men. For the 61 percent who have not provided feedback, the top reasons for not doing so include: don't know where and how to give feedback, do not have a question/complaint/grievance, and do not feel anyone would listen and have a concern. The top two reasons are particularly concerning.

Districts most likely to have provided feedback to government



■ Somewhat yes (23%) ■ Completely yes (6%)
■ Not very much (28%) ■ Not at all (33%)
■ Don't know/refused (10%)

Reason for not providing feedback



Don't know where and how to give feedback (26%)

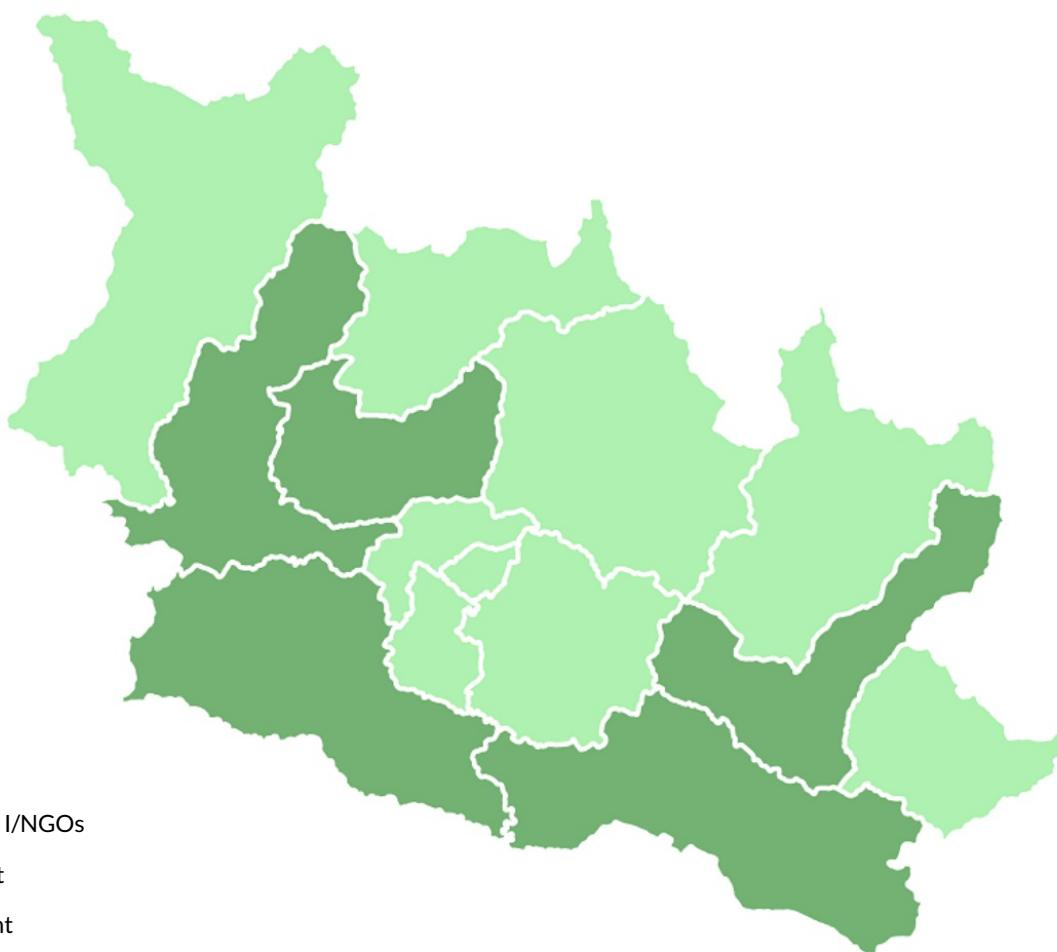


No complaints or grievances (22%)



Don't feel anyone would listen (20%)

FEEDBACK TO I/ NGOs ON RECONSTRUCTION PROCESS



Key findings in October

Have you provided any feedback to I/NGOs on the reconstruction process, including asking question, filing a complaint/concern/grievance?



Among 2100 respondents across 14 earthquake affected districts, only 19 percent have provided feedback to I/NGOs on the reconstruction process. The results are fairly consisted across gender, age and caste/ethnicity. For the 69 percent who did not provide any feedback, the top four reasons stood out above the rest: don't know where and how to give feedback, do not have a question/concern/grievance, do not feel anyone would listen and have a concern, do not have access to concerned person.

Districts most likely to have provided feedback to I/NGOs



■ Somewhat yes (17%) ■ Completely yes (2%)
■ Not very much (26%) ■ Not at all (43%)
■ Don't know/refused (12%)

Reason for not providing feedback



Don't know where and how to give feedback (34%)



No complaints or grievances (20%)



Don't feel anyone would listen (14%)