

A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF NEPAL'S EARTHQUAKE ON WOMEN'S LIVELIHOOD, HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS AND CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS



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NDRI

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NDRI

**Supported by:
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FOREWORD

The National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) has already brought out the Post Disaster Recovery Framework (PDRF). The PDRF is a five-year roadmap for recovery and reconstruction. The document is based on the spirit and the concept of the Post Disaster Needs Assessment. The Framework looks at the entire process of recovery and reconstruction in a holistic manner. In other words, it is concerned with the building of the entire society through the implementation of the eighteen sectoral plans. One of these plans is to mainstream Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) in recovery and reconstruction processes.

The Report **“A Study on the Impact of Nepal’s Earthquake on Women’s Livelihood, Housing, Land and Property Rights and Citizenship Rights”** enables us with basic data and information for the quick and effective implementation of the GESI sectoral plan. In fact, it is a knowledge base for mainstreaming gender issues and concerns in recovery and reconstruction.

The Study was carried out in the beginning of 2016 by the Nepal Development Research Institute (NDRI) in the six Earthquake-affected districts. It is the report of the first-hand information from 1158 households on the impact of the Earthquake on women’s socio-economic status, especially their livelihood, housing, property rights and citizenship rights. It provides a pragmatic groundwork for the implementation of the GESI Sectoral plan on the ground.

I hope and trust that planners, policy makers, academicians and researchers alike will find the Report useful in addressing the needs and concerns of women in the Earthquake-affected area,.

Last but not least, on behalf of the entire NRA family, I would like to offer our gratitude to UN Women Nepal Country Office for sponsoring this important action research and congratulate the study team in bringing out the publication.

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On behalf of NDRI, I would like to express my gratitude to UN Women for awarding this assignment, which assessed the impact of the devastating earthquake on women's livelihood in earthquake-affected districts. Similarly, we highly appreciate the support received from Dr. Bishnu Bahadur Bhandari, executive member of the Nation Reconstruction Authority (NRA) for his substantial technical support and coordination for the study. We would like to take the opportunity to acknowledge their continuous technical support in designing the survey tools as well as their coordination and facilitation during the study period. The feedback and inputs offered by UN Women experts helped streamline and improve the manuscripts of the report. We would especially like to acknowledge the constant and thoughtful feedback and valuable suggestions of Mr. Tara Prasad Bhusal, Knowledge Management and Research Specialist, UN Women, throughout the study period. Similarly, we appreciate the invaluable suggestions and input of UN Women team members Ms. Gitanjali Singh, Deputy Representative, Mr. Ganesh Chaulagai, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Technical Expert, Ms. Sama Shrestha, Unit Manager, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action Programme, Ms. Cecilia Aipira, Programme Specialist, RO Asia and Pacific, UN Women, Ms. Sumaiya Kabir, International Consultant on DRR and Ms. Mio Yokota, Head of the Economic Empowerment Unit.

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Executive summary

BACKGROUND

This study was commissioned by UN Women to contribute to the gender-responsiveness of post-disaster recovery and reconstruction efforts of the Government of Nepal by producing evidence-based findings on the issues of gender equality and women's empowerment. Findings from this study are expected to benefit law and policy makers as well as development practitioners, including civil society organizations. It will support them to adopt and effectively implement gender-responsive programs related to post-disaster recovery and reconstruction as well as disaster risk reduction. This study addresses the empowerment of women through the protection and promotion of women's rights to livelihood, housing, land, property and citizenship in all development initiatives.

OBJECTIVE

The main objective of this study was to assess the impact of Nepal's 2015 earthquake on the socio-economic status of women in affected districts, including issues related to land, property and citizenship that contributed to or hindered their progress in recovering from the disaster. The specific objectives of the study were to:

- i. Assess the impact of the earthquake on women's livelihood.
- ii. Evaluate the impact of the earthquake on women's present housing situation and access to adequate shelter.
- iii. Compare the differences in impact on men and women headed households (HHs) as well as on remittance-receiving and non-receiving households.
- iv. Identify the most vulnerable groups of women and the underlying causes for their vulnerability.
- v. Identify the challenges created by the earthquake that negatively impact women's land, property and citizenship rights.
- vi. Identify and recommend sustainable policy and programmatic options to the relevant agencies (government and other development agencies) to address the detrimental impact of the earthquake on women's livelihood, housing, land, property and citizenship rights.

METHODOLOGY

Both primary and secondary data were used for this study. For primary data collection, quantitative as well as qualitative research techniques were employed. This study was conducted in six earthquake-affected districts, namely: Gorkha, Sindhupalchowk and Lalitpur (severely affected), Chitwan and Lamjung (moderately affected) and Nawalparasi (less affected). These study districts were selected purposively based on their location on the ecological belt and the degree of severity of the impact made by the Gorkha earthquake. The total estimated sample size was 1,152 households. A semi-structured questionnaire and checklists were employed for quantitative and qualitative data collection respectively.

KEY FINDINGS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC STATUS OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

The total number of respondents was 1,145, the majority (83.3 per cent) were women and one-sixth (16.7 per cent) were men. More than 28 per cent of respondent households were headed by women within the ages of 30 to 39 years. In terms of caste/ethnicity, about one-third of the respondents (35 per cent) were found to be Janajati, followed by Brahmin/Chhetri (30 per cent). Newar and Dalit caste/ethnic groups comprised 17 per cent of respondents. Around 73 per cent of total respondents were literate.

IMPACT OF EARTHQUAKE ON WOMEN'S LIVELIHOOD

The study assessed the impact of the earthquake on property (house/land), annual income, food security, the role of men and women in different sectors of work, changes in property ownership, decision-making and access to income-generating activities.

Effect of earthquake on houses and human casualties

The earthquake damaged more than 90 per cent of the total sampled households. Most of the houses (72.2 per cent) were completely damaged, whereas 20 per cent of the houses were moderately damaged and about 8 per cent with lightly damaged. Significant numbers (68 per cent) of houses of remittance-receiving households were completely damaged. About 79 per cent of houses of women HHHs were damaged by the earthquake, compared to 70 per cent of men HHHs. The total number of human casualties within sampled households was found to be 28, 15 of whom were women; adults were among the casualties.

Status of shelter and its implications

Even though the earthquake happened almost two years ago, more than 40 per cent of the respondents from all types of households in the study districts were still found to be living in temporary shelters. More than 80 per cent of temporary shelters where some respondents currently live were found to be made of Corrugated Galvanized Iron (CGI) sheets. More than 30 per cent of the respondents from all types of households were found to be living in the same dilapidated houses. According to the qualitative study, the inability to move to proper and safe shelter was due to delays in the reconstruction process by the Government and also because of the poor economic status of the respondents.

The majority of the respondents reported that living in temporary shelters was found to be unsafe. About 48 per cent of respondents reported the natural disaster as the reason for the lack of safety; 74 per cent reported adverse weather; 32 per cent reported sexual and gender-based violence; and 21 per cent reported trafficking. Children and elderly people living in the temporary shelters were particularly affected by weather and seasonal variations.

Occupation

Most of the respondents practiced multiple livelihoods, largely (52 per cent) dominated by subsistence agriculture, though this decreased by 1.7 per cent after the earthquake. About 51 per cent of women headed households were involved in subsistence agriculture. Livestock rearing (75 per cent of HHs) is an integral part of agriculture and an important source of livelihood. Around 79 per cent of respondent households owned small livestock such as goats, sheep and cattle. Although about 17 per cent of households received remittances, less than one percent of households were found to depend entirely on remittances to maintain their livelihood.

The total rate of unemployment increased after the earthquake by 47 per cent, while remittances decreased by 20 per cent. The labour force increased by 4 per cent after the earthquake.

Ownership of livestock

About 75 per cent of households owned various types of livestock. Among them, the majority (79 per cent) of households owned small livestock like goats and sheep. It was found that men HHHs possessed more livestock (74 per cent) than women HHHs (26 per cent) due to men's higher economic status. Of note, only 18.8 per cent of remittance-receiving households possessed livestock.

Respondents noted concerns with the sheltering of livestock, and were recommended to move livestock to proper sheds as early as possible. Animal sheds that collapsed after the earthquake were repaired and temporarily built with available materials at home. Respondents of sampled households also revealed that a significant number of livestock were killed during the earthquake or suffered miscarriages due to the tremors created by the earthquake.

Annual Income

The annual income of the households was found to be highly affected by the earthquake, due to the loss of agricultural land and livestock. Among women headed households, about 45 per cent of annual income was less than Rs. 30, 000; about 37 per cent of men headed households had an annual income of less than Rs. 30, 000. Only 26 per cent of households had an annual income of more than Rs. 90, 000 after the earthquake.

The majority of respondents reported that access to small loans had become a normal and easy process in rural areas and that access to loans increased following the earthquake. However, the interest rate of loans (informal channel) was also found to have increased by 36 per cent after the earthquake. When asked about loan repayment, most of the respondents stated that they were having difficulties in repaying their loans. Focus group discussions with women groups revealed that loans were mainly taken to purchase food items and basic needs as a means to

sustain their livelihood. Similarly, the annual income of households depending on remittances also sharply decreased following the return of migrant workers.

Main food source and food security

About 84.4 per cent of HHs depended on their own production of food before the earthquake. However, 84 per cent of respondents also had to purchase food from markets. This shows that own-production of food was not sufficient in the study districts even before the earthquake. own-production decreased by 4 per cent after the earthquake and purchase of food increased by 3 per cent. Due to damage to the own-production system, people were forced to rely on either food support from aid agencies and/or the purchase of food.

Only one-third of the households (31 per cent) in the earthquake-affected districts were found to have had food security of up to 4 to 6 months before the earthquake. Food security was further reduced after the earthquake in study districts. The number of households with 12 months of food security has been decreased by 18 per cent following the earthquake. Similarly, there was a reduction of 6.7 per cent and 4.3 per cent among households having food security up to 10 to 12 months and 7 to 9 months respectively. After the earthquake, the number of households with food security of only up to 6 months increased by 6.6 per cent, which clearly shows the decrease in the level of food security among normally food-secure households. The majority of Dalit households were found to have had very low food security levels even before the earthquake, due to being either landless or holding very little land. Before the earthquake Dalit households mostly depended on labour work for their means of food supply, work that has since been halted due to the earthquake.

Coping strategies to maintain livelihoods after earthquake

In the study districts, it was found that a range of strategies were used to cope with the impact of the earthquake and maintain livelihoods. Borrowing money was the most prevalent strategy to maintain livelihood, adopted by 71 per cent of men HHs and 70 per cent of women HHs in the study districts. They borrowed money from neighbours and/or local money lenders. The second most common coping strategy used by men HHs (34 per cent) and women HHs (33 per cent) was to access family savings held in savings and credit cooperatives and/or banks. The same strategies were also found to be used by remittance-receiving households (19.7 per cent) to cope with food shortages after the earthquake.

Consumption coping strategies of the households

The most common consumption coping strategy used by men HHs and women HHs was borrowing money (men HHs = 51 per cent; women HHs = 55 per cent), purchasing food (men HHs = 51 per cent; women HHs = 50 per cent), reducing everyday expenses (men HHs = 44 per cent; women HHs = 44 per cent) and relying on cheaper food (men HHs = 40 per cent; women HHs = 36 per cent). However, this varied according to district and caste/ethnic group. For example, although in general, Chitwan district is classed as a 'moderately affected' district, the earthquake had a severe impact on the *Chepang* community. After the earthquake, families from the *Chepang* community (>1 per cent) were compelled to survive on wild food such as *colocasia/tarul*, *yam* and taro (Nepali names of vegetables) for longer periods in order to survive.

Access to income-generating activities (IGAs)

Both men and women expressed the common opinion that men enjoy better access to IGAs than women. This is due to the traditional roles of women in Nepal society, including their involvement in household chores and their obligation to seek permission from their husbands before taking up work. Persons with disabilities have very low access to IGAs. However, according to the Focus Group Discussions (FDGs) in different earthquake-affected districts, persons with disabilities were found to have received different kinds of IGA training and some had already been engaged in IGAs such as tailoring and shoe making. Since women and persons living with disabilities have not been given equal opportunities in every aspect of life, women respondents highlighted that they should be prioritized in local-level development programs such as empowerment-related programs.

Involvement of men and women in income-generating activities and decision-making

There were no significant changes found in the involvement of men and women in various income-generating activities before and after the earthquake. The role of men and women in decision-making was found to vary according to the type and nature of the decisions. It was found that women tended to make decisions about the

buying/selling of ornaments (50 per cent) and livestock (79 per cent) , whereas decisions about keeping collateral (22.5 per cent) , buying/selling of land (37.9 per cent) , use of income and children's education tended to be made by men. Women only had control over small livestock like sheep, goats and poultry whereas men took responsibility for the buying/selling of big animals like cows and buffalo. Although 60 per cent of women of remittance-receiving households, who act as household heads in the absence of their husbands, had control over different kinds of assets (buying/selling) , they still had to obtain permission from their husbands abroad before making any decisions. Overall, then, the role of women in decision-making remained the same after the earthquake.

Public participation

More than 68 per cent of women respondents actively participated in different groups like women's groups, ward citizen forums, cooperatives and other relief committees. Due to security concerns in temporary shelters, women groups also formed GBV watch groups to prevent cases of GBV. Furthermore, more women were found to be involved in saving and credit cooperatives after the earthquake. Such participation was found to increase after the earthquake due to increased networking and awareness regarding the advantages of being part of a group while living in temporary shelters.

Ownership of property-land and houses

The total number of households having ownership of land was about 70 per cent; among them, a significant number (79 per cent) of households were women headed. Similarly, about 72 per cent of households in the study districts owned their house. Among them, more were men headed households (71 per cent). Although changes occurred in the levels of house ownership (increase by 5 per cent) and land ownership (increase by 3 per cent) after the earthquake, it was found that these ownership changes did not result in an increase in transfers of ownership to women's name. Women belonging to women HHHs enjoyed increased property ownership due to the out-migration of male family members or the death of their husband, but not due to the earthquake. Overall, there was an increase in the property ownership rate compared to 2011 Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) data. However, this is due to the Government policy that women receive a 25 per cent tax exemption when they register land and houses under their name, and single women receive a 35 per cent tax exemption. This is even higher for women in the Himalayan region, where all women receive a 50 per cent tax exemption. Roughly 80 per cent of the total respondents (both men and women) who own both land and houses belong to remittance-receiving households own both land and houses. No significant change in women's ownership of land and houses was found due to the earthquake itself.

Change in ownership of houses, land and property rights

An insignificant change in levels of ownership of houses and land after the earthquake was noted. About 36 per cent of respondents stated that the splitting up of family members was the major cause of change in levels of ownership of land or houses. This was followed by the selling of assets for survival (32 per cent). Death of a family member (30 per cent) was also found to be one of the most important reasons behind changes in ownership of property.

Women's control over and access to property- land and houses

About 79 per cent of women headed households owned land and 29 per cent owned their house. Women's access to both land and houses was found to be higher in women HHHs than in men HHHs. However, the situation differed when comparing remittance-receiving households and non-receiving households. One-third of women belonging to remittance-receiving households were found to have access to land. The average land area under women's ownership was found to be 0.22 hectares. Among women who owned land and a house, only 75 per cent had legal documents in their name, while 12 per cent were found to have joint legal documents. About half of the women who owned land and houses were found to have control over their property. This was slightly higher in the case of remittance-receiving households (60 per cent). Most of the women enjoyed control over livestock, especially smaller livestock, and jewelry. Moreover, as most of the women were involved in savings and credit groups, more than half of such women were also found to have control over their savings.

Impact of the earthquake on citizenship-related issues

A total of 91 per cent of respondents were found to have a citizenship certificate. More than half of them acquired it through the District Administration Office while others acquired it through Integrated Mobile Service Camps (IMSC) run by district government agencies such as the District Administration Office and the District Development Committee. Most of the women in the study districts were found to have citizenship certificates even before the

earthquake. The main reason some women did not have a citizenship certificate was since they did not receive support from family members before the earthquake. These women were found to experience even more difficulties in acquiring citizenship certificates after the earthquake, due to the loss of legal documents such as marriage certificates and/or citizenship certificates of husbands or other family members, often prerequisites for getting a citizen certificate. About 8 per cent of women faced difficulties due to the absence of the household head, either due to death or emigration after the earthquake. Women of polygamous husbands experienced difficulties in getting a citizenship certificate as well as their share of the property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings, the study team makes the following recommendations targeting governmental agencies and other development agencies:

1. Prioritize programs and develop short-, medium- and long-term strategic approaches to mitigate the consequences of staying in temporary shelters.

- The Government should support continuous improvements to temporary shelters and accelerate the permanent housing process, focusing on women-friendly approaches.
- Women HHHs, including those with marginalized women such as Dalit women, single women, elderly women and disabled women, are the most vulnerable in terms of income, land ownership and control, food security and access to economic opportunities. These groups should be given priority in self-employment initiatives and in construction of permanent housing.
- Inform citizens of and ensure provision of soft loan (low interest rate) opportunities, particularly focusing on women HHHs, single women, elderly women and disabled women residents in the reconstruction of permanent housing.

2. Provision of trainings and soft loans for starting IGAs

Government:

- Locally-generated, women-friendly employment opportunities should be promoted and linked with market and other support institutions. As most women and women headed households practice subsistence agriculture, they should be provided soft loans, training and other support to enable them to transition to commercial vegetable farming and commercial livestock-rearing (cows, buffalo, goats, poultry farming).
- The Government should also promote and provide off-farm and skill-based, short-term (1 week to 3 month) trainings on topics such as leadership development, management training, masonry, carpentry, plumbing, electrical work, tailoring, beautician work and fast food production to facilitate recovery of their livelihoods.

Other developmental agencies:

- Development agencies, in coordination with local bodies, should provide IGAs like commercial vegetable farming, animal husbandry, tailoring and food processing. The focus should be on the development of market linkages to facilitate production and distribution.
- Women Saving and Credit Groups and cooperatives have proven successful in improving key dimensions of well-being for members. Similar programs could help reduce the vulnerability of women HHH, including single women and Dalit women, and help them establish stable sources of income and develop leadership skills. Government and private organizations should gradually scale up programs of this type to larger sections of vulnerable populations in the area.

3. Update the vital registration system for regulating relief funds and support

Government:

- The Government should regulate the vital registration system to ensure the keeping of proper records.
- Relief funds should be distributed according to the number of households, focusing on nuclear families as well.

Other development agencies:

- Development agencies should coordinate with local bodies to identify vulnerable families and communities and distribute relief materials during rescue, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction works.

4. Loss of livestock assets

Government:

- The provision of livestock insurance and veterinary care especially for cows, buffalo, goats, pigs, etc., which has already begun, should be extended to cover more than 80 per cent of households in order to mitigate the consequences of the earthquake's impact, such as animal miscarriages or death of animals.
- The Government should encourage private insurance companies and private veterinary care centres to extend their coverage.

5. Citizenship rights

Government:

- The Government should raise awareness among women regarding the importance of citizenship certificates through awareness-raising programs, campaigns, etc.
- The procedure for acquiring citizenship certificates should be easy to understand and within reach of every citizen regardless of geography, gender and social or economic status.
- Integrated mobile camps should be organized regularly to provide citizenship certificates, targeting people in remote areas.
- People who lost their citizenship certificate and/or other legal documents during the earthquake should be provided with replacements, using a fast-track process.

6. Property rights

Government:

- Joint ownership (wife and husband) of property rights should be encouraged by formulating a gender equality policy. This should ensure women's rights and increase their decision-making power at household and community levels.

Other development agencies:

- Developmental agencies should mobilize local groups for awareness programs through mass media, campaigns and legal literacy initiatives to increase women's awareness of their property rights.

7. Human Trafficking

There is a need to carry out in-depth studies in order to shed light on human trafficking in earthquake-affected areas. Such studies should be carried out by both governmental agencies and developmental agencies.

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III. List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADS	Agriculture Development Strategy
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDO	Chief District Officer
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
DAO	District Administration Office
DAW	Division for the Advancement of Women
DDC	District Development Committee
DFID	Department for International Development
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EQ	Earthquake
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FWCW	Fourth World Conference on Women
FWLD	Forum for Women, Law and Development
GBV	Gender-based violence
GDI	Gender Development Index
GGI	Gender Gap Index
GI	Galvanized Iron
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GoN	Government of Nepal
HH	Household Head
HHH	Headed Household Head
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IDP	Internally Displaced Populations
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IGAs	Income-Generating Activities
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
K	Thousands
KII	Key Informant Interview
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
NDRI	Nepal Development Research Institute
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPR	Nepalese Rupees
NRA	National Reconstruction Authority
NSC	National Seismological Centre
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
PMT	Project Management Team
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
NRCS	Nepal Red Cross Society
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SLF	Sustainable Livelihoods Framework
SME	Small and Medium Size Enterprises
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNU-WIDER	United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research
USA	United States of America
USD	United States Dollar
VDC	Village Development Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1. Background of the study

Nepal lies in one of the most active and fragile mountain regions (ICIMOD, 2007). Rugged yet delicate geological conditions, diverse topographical features, high levels of precipitation and deeply weathered rock material as well as unplanned settlements have made the country vulnerable to various types of natural disasters (Sharma, 1990). Among such natural disasters, earthquakes in Nepal are generally of higher magnitudes whose impact is exacerbated by lack of preparedness and socio-economic factors (ICIMOD, 2007). Nepal is considered to be the 11th most earthquake prone country in the world (NPC, 2015). The country has experienced a major earthquake every few generations. According to the National Seismology Centre (NSC) of Nepal,¹ the first recorded earthquake of 1255 AD killed one-third of the population of the Kathmandu Valley. After that, great earthquakes occurred in Nepal in 1934, 1980, 1988 and 2011, resulting in severe human casualties and physical destruction in different parts of the country.

The most recent major earthquake was of a 7.6 magnitude as recorded by the NSC. It struck the Central and Western regions of Nepal on April 25, 2015, resulting in over 8,790 human casualties and 22,300 injuries. Out of 75 districts, 31 districts were severely affected by this catastrophic event among which 14 were declared 'crisis-hit' districts. This declaration was made for the purpose of prioritizing rescue and relief operations as the destruction was widespread (NPC, 2015). The earthquake disproportionately affected rural disadvantaged groups including poor women, who suffered more in terms of casualties, levels of displacement and impacts on livelihood assets. Among marginalized groups more than half (55 per cent) of the casualties were women and girls and among the destroyed households, 26 per cent were women headed households and 41 per cent of households were that of Dalit caste/ethnicity groups (NPC, 2015; Oxfam, 2016; OCHA & UN Women, 2016). About 135,000 pregnant and lactating women were also affected by this disastrous earthquake.

Several studies suggest that the earthquake has affected women more than men partly due to women's increased burden of household chores, their limited access to resources, information and decision-making and increased exposure to gender-based violence (NPC, 2015). Although women headed households in the country have increased by about 11 per cent, from 14.87 per cent in 2001 to 25.73 per cent in 2011, due to migration of men members, only about 21 per cent of women enjoy ownership of assets (CBS, 2011). Furthermore, their economic activity in non-agricultural work is still low as women are mostly engaged in domestic work (64 per cent); as a result, women's livelihood options, which are essential factors in the process of recovery, are limited.

The latest census (2011) shows that the national average literacy rate is 66 per cent, which is higher than the previous census of 2001. Women's literacy rate is 57 per cent (CBS, 2011). Regardless of improvements in literacy rates and life expectancy and declining maternal mortality rates compared to the previous census (2001), however, there still exists a gender gap (CBS, 2014), even though the new Constitution clearly states in Article 18 that all citizens shall be equal before the law. The Article notes that "The state shall not discriminate among citizens on grounds of origin, religion, race, caste, tribe, sex, physical condition, disability, health conditions, matrimonial status, pregnancy, economic condition, language or geographical region, ideology and such other matters".²

Prior to the formulation of the Natural Calamity Relief Act (1982), there were few systematic disaster management efforts in Nepal. There was no women-centric disaster management policy; even after the formulation of the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in 2009, a women-centric approach was not evident among the five priority actions. The strategy was primarily based on the Hyogo framework, which focuses on the rescue, relief and recovery work necessary to make Nepal more disaster resilient (MoHA, 2011).

By contrast, the Post-Disaster Reconstruction Framework (PDRF) 3 2016-2020, formulated by the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), includes a coherent approach for incorporating gender equity and social inclusion throughout the relief and reconstruction process. It is a guiding document and focuses not only on women but

1 Official website of the National Seismology Centre, Ministry of Industry: <http://www.seismonepal.gov.np>

2 Official website of the Nepal Law Commission: www.lawcommission.gov.np

3 Official website of the National Reconstruction Authority: www.nra.org.np

single women, people with disabilities, children and senior citizens. However, concrete guidelines and frameworks are yet to be formulated. The National Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Policy (2016) includes among its objectives the rehabilitation of productive sectors of the economy and the provision of livelihood alternatives, and the NRA is planning to generate self-employment opportunities for marginalized and poor people, women, children and senior citizens. Nevertheless, there is still a need for evidence-based findings to highlight issues of gender equality and women's empowerment as a means to guide the Government of Nepal's post-disaster recovery and reconstruction efforts and ensure their gender-responsiveness.

In this context, A Study on the Impact of Nepal's Earthquake on Women's Livelihood, Housing, Land and Property Rights and Citizenship Rights aims to present facts and insights from earthquake-affected districts. The report provides evidence-based suggestions and recommendations to the Government as well as to non-governmental agencies, and aims to support the adoption and effective implementation of gender-responsive programs related to post-disaster recovery and reconstruction as well as disaster risk management. It especially raises issues critical to the empowerment of women, including protecting and promoting women's rights to livelihood, housing, land, property and citizenship in all development initiatives. The findings are expected to build a foundation for women's leadership and meaningful participation in the Government of Nepal's recovery and reconstruction as well as disaster preparedness efforts.

1.2. Justification of the study

Despite significant achievements in gender equality and social inclusion, persisting inequalities are holding back the country's progress in achieving sustainable peace, development, disaster preparedness and post-disaster recovery.

Inequalities among men and women in terms of their ownership of assets and opportunities (both social and political) are defined by age, class, caste/ethnicity, disabilities (mental and physical), geographical locations and other social diversities (ADB, 2010). Such disparities create an "inequality trap" that follows a vicious cycle and also impacts the resilience of men and women during disaster. Such cycles are hard to break and tend to persist over generations (World Bank, 2006).

Although natural disasters affect women and girls disproportionately, such disproportionate gendered impacts are persistently ignored (What Works, 2015). Women and girls are particularly vulnerable to natural hazards in countries where gender discrimination is tolerated (UNDP, 2010; What Works, 2015). Disparities accentuate women's vulnerabilities not only during disasters but also following disasters, affecting resilience processes as well. Vulnerability and the discrimination that women and girls experience throughout the phases of disaster have to be understood within the framework of inequality between men and women that exists in non-disastrous situations (Fisher, 2010).

Nepal's new Constitution clearly envisions the country as an inclusive state and guarantees the right to equality for all its citizens. In the Tenth Five Year Plan, the Government of Nepal (GoN) aims to create an egalitarian society based on women's rights by improving its rankings in the Gender Development Index (GDI) and by abolishing discrimination against women in social, economic and political arenas. Similarly, in the 14th Three Year Plan (2016/17-2018/19), the GoN aims to achieve economic prosperity alongside social justice. The accompanying Approach Paper recognizes that improving gender equality and addressing issues of underdeveloped regions, classes and communities as well as excluded groups requires conscious efforts, including targeted programs, equitable distribution of resources and social security through poverty reduction.

The representation of women in the political system is 32 per cent, made possible by the new Constitution of Nepal. A reservation-based quota system has helped to overcome the social and institutional barriers that have prevented women from participating in decision-making (UNDP, 2013). However, despite such achievements, as well as recognition of persisting gaps and significant gender differences in terms of resources, assets, rights, decision-making and participation of women and men in Nepal, unequal access to opportunities for women still persist.

Adopting proactive gender-responsive approaches to disaster management is therefore of utmost importance. Due to the fact that women and girls were disproportionately affected by the 2015 earthquake, such proactive approaches need to be formulated as an integral part of a pragmatic vision for post-earthquake recovery, reconstruction and disaster risk management. Relevant policies and guidelines for Nepal have to be formulated to encourage women's participation and to ensure women's empowerment and gender equality as a means to minimize the risk of future disasters.

1.3. Objectives of the study

The main objective of this study is to assess the impact of Nepal's earthquake on the socio-economic status of women in affected districts. Issues related to their livelihood were included as well as how housing, land, property and citizenship issues contributed to or hindered their post-disaster recovery and resilience to future disasters. These findings provide an evidence base for advocacy in order to formulate and implement gender-responsive recovery and reconstruction programmes and the disaster risk management strategy. The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To assess the impact of the earthquake on women's livelihoods (socio-economic) ;
2. To evaluate the impact of the earthquake on women's present housing situation and access to adequate shelter;
3. To compare the impact on women's livelihood between women in women headed households and men headed households.
4. To compare the impact on women in remittance-receiving and non-receiving households;
5. To identify the most vulnerable groups of women in relation to the impact of the earthquake on livelihood, housing, land, property and citizenship rights;
6. To highlight the underlying causes of women's vulnerability to the earthquake in relation to livelihood issues;
7. To identify the problems and challenges created by the earthquake concerning women's land, property and citizenship rights;
8. To identify and recommend sustainable policy and programmatic options to the relevant agencies (Government and other development agencies) in order to address the detrimental impact of the earthquake on women's livelihood, housing, land, property and citizenship rights.

Objectives 1 and **2** were envisioned to assess and evaluate the present socio-economic status of women in the study districts, while **objectives 3** and **4** focus on comparisons between the current socio-economic status of men headed and women headed households and remittance-receiving and non-receiving households, respectively. The most vulnerable groups are identified through **objective 5** and the causes of their vulnerability are highlighted through **objective 6**. **Objective 7** focuses more on land, property and citizenship rights following the 2015 earthquake. Following an elaboration of these seven objectives, the study identifies and recommends sustainable policy and programmatic options to the relevant agencies.

1.4. Limitations of the study

The scope of this study has been designed to cover a representative sample of six earthquake-affected districts: Gorkha, Sindhupalchowk, Lalitpur, Chitwan, Lamjung and Nawalparasi. These districts were selected from 31 severely affected districts provided by the NRA. Although it was difficult to delineate the severity of damage to village development committees (VDCs) due to the monsoon season, which is considered to be the peak cropping season, the maximum required data were collected. Similarly, as the study focused on women, more women than men were interviewed. Though men's participation in this study was more limited, a representative sample was ensured. The approach and methodologies were devised to address these limitations and minimize risks.

Chapter 2: Literature review

2.1. Empirical review of past studies

This chapter consists of a review of past studies at the global, regional (South Asian) and local (Nepal) levels regarding the livelihood status of women, their rights to and control over property, and their access to citizenship certificates during and after disastrous situations like earthquakes.

2.1.1. Global scenario

Human impacts are generally shaped by socio-cultural and political relations in addition to the intensity of the disaster itself. Social roles and gender discrimination are some of the factors that determine the vulnerability of men and women as well as different sects of people during disasters (Neumayer & Plumper, 2007). Disasters and their risks are increasingly of global concern, including differences in their impact in one region versus another. Acknowledging these global concerns, the United Nations has organized a series of conferences on disaster risk and its management, which include the first World Conference on Natural Disasters in Yokohama (1994), the second World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe (2005) and the third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai (2015). From these conferences were developed frameworks for action to address gender equality and women's empowerment as central and cross-cutting issues. The Hyogo Framework for Action, which was the outcome of the Kobe conference, provides a tool for integrating a gender perspective in all forms of disaster risk management, including risk assessments and early warning mechanisms. It also advocates equal access to appropriate training and educational opportunities for women and vulnerable constituencies as well as gender and cultural sensitivity training as integral components of education and training for disaster risk reduction (UNISDR, 2005).

Other international non-binding instruments address gender-related issues during emergencies and crises. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Persons in Situations of Natural Disasters and the IASC Operational Guidelines and Field Manual on Human Rights Protection in Situations of Natural Disaster also provide for protection against violence, including gender-based violence (IFRC & RCS, 2015). The general principles of these IASC operational guidelines and manuals provide guarantees for persons affected by natural disasters where protection activities are to be undertaken on the basis of needs on a non-discriminatory basis. These principles include humanity, independence, impartiality and neutrality. Women, single women, girls, children, elderly persons and people with disabilities are identified as particularly vulnerable and mapping is to be undertaken to increase protection against violence during and after the emergency phase (IASC, 2008; IASC, 2011). These IASC guidelines and manuals were formulated as the victims of the tsunami, hurricanes and earthquakes, which hit parts of Asia and the Americas in 2004 and 2005, highlighted the need to be attentive to the multiple human right challenges that victims may face. Similarly, the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (the Sphere Project) were also developed to respond to humanitarian crises while ensuring quality and accountability with regard to gender-based violence issues (Practical Action, 2011).

The severity of disaster impact depends on the social and economic factors that determine the entitlements and capabilities of women. This is due to the fact that ownership of assets enhances social security and reduces poverty (Deere & Doss, 2006). Access to services, political voice, and social and economic status directly affect disaster risk and resilience (UN, 2015). Disasters further tend to intensify the gender-based grievances that exist in the state prior to the disaster due to deep-seated gender inequalities and gender prejudices (Elaine & P G Dhar, 2009). Such societal and cultural inequalities and prejudices create inequalities in economic choices (Action Aid, 2015) that can mute the impact of national development as well (The World Bank, 2012). Accordingly, UN Women advocated prominently for gender equality and women's empowerment at all stages leading to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and in support of Member States' aspirations (UN Women, 2016).

The global employment ratio shows that there is a significant difference between men and women's employment status, 72.2 per cent versus 47.1 per cent respectively (ILO, 2014). Though women continue to participate in different labour market jobs, they are paid unequal wages in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors around the world. Despite the fact that women farmers produce more than half of all the food that is grown around the world, specifically up to 80 per cent in Africa and 60 per cent in Asia, their contribution is yet to be acknowledged (Worldwide, 2009).

2.1.2. South-Asian context

Gender inequities are deeply rooted in South Asian countries. These countries share some common features like a centralized governance system, socio-economic inequalities and conflict based on caste, class and ethnicity. During and following most disasters in this region, women suffer higher mortality rates (ICIMOD, 2007). The Bangladesh cyclones (1991), Indian earthquake (1993), Pakistan earthquake (2005) and Asian tsunamis are some of the disasters in which mortality amongst women was higher than men (Chew & Ramdas, 2005). In the recent earthquake of Nepal; women were the highest among the human casualties (55 per cent). Despite the various studies over the past decades that show that women bear a disproportionate burden of the cost of disasters, however, gender still remains a peripheral concern in the field of disaster preparedness and management (Mehta, 2007).

According to the World Health Organization, South Asian women have less access to and control over resources to protect their well-being and are less likely to be involved in decision-making. This is because of prejudices in socio-economic and political power distribution among men and women (WHO, 2002). Gender roles thus determine the impact of the disasters, including coping capacities and resilience towards disastrous situations (Neumayer & Plumper, 2007). The South Asia Women Resilience Index rates the region at between 40 and 46.4 out of 100. The index assesses the capacity of countries as regards risk reduction in disaster and recovery, and the extent to which women are considered in national rebuilding efforts (Action Aid, 2014). Pakistan fares worst, scoring 27.8, owing to higher economic, social and institutional barriers to women's participation in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience building. This index shows that there is an utmost need to empower women economically, improve monitoring of gender-specific DRR targets, and tackle high levels of violence against women in South Asia.

The projected estimation of women's employment for 2016 in the South Asian region is 30.8 per cent. The quality and range of jobs are unequally distributed in this region where the participation of women in the labour force is below 40 per cent, not counting Nepal and the Maldives. In Nepal, most of the women are engaged in agricultural-related work (ILO, 2014). There is gender disparity in terms of wages provided to women in comparison to men. According to CBS, wages in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors are comparatively lower for women than for men. Wages are less than NPR 200 for women in both sectors while for men it is more than 200 rupees (CBS, 2011). Similarly, gender prejudices and cultural practices are the major factors that hinder women's participation and their advancement to the decision- or policy-making levels (Prof. Jacqui, Dr. Sara, Dr. Swati, & Dr. Nicole, 2012). Gender relations have evolved in such a way that women occupy a subordinate status within the family, community and society and have less power to effect change (Elaine & P G Dhar, 2009).

2.1.3. Nepalese context

In Nepal, entrenched patriarchy is accompanied by the caste system, which affects the independence and autonomy of women. Such disparities were exacerbated during the 2015 earthquake (NPC, 2015). An individual's access to resources and opportunities to access social services as well as exercise political voice overwhelmingly depend upon gender and caste/ethnicity (Save The Children, 2016). Women's role in development lacked recognition in Nepal until the early 1980s. Attempts to enhance women's status began in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980/81-1984/85) and once the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) was ratified (NPC, 1980). The Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare was also established after the Beijing conference and comprehensive attempts were made to increase opportunities for women in education, both formal and non-formal, different economic activities and in population-control activities. The Ninth Five Year Plan was more progressive than previous plans and incorporated the policy of "Creation of a developed society on the basis of women's empowerment and gender equality through mainstreaming women's participation in each and every aspect of national development" (NPC, 2013). The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) was then drafted with the objective to create an egalitarian society based on women's rights by improving Nepal's ranking in the Gender Development Index (GDI) and by abolishing discrimination against women in social, economic and political arenas (FWLD, 2006).

According to the Friedrich Ebert Foundation Nepal, there were no clear provisions regarding Nepalese women and property rights until 1975.⁴ After the Civil Code was amended in 1975, a clause was added that stated that if a woman remains unmarried up to 35 years of age, she would have a right to inherit property. However, women had to return inherited property to their brothers by deducting the marriage cost. In 1995, the Supreme Court issued a directive to the Nepal Government to introduce a bill in parliament that would guarantee women's rights to

4 Official website of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (Nepal) : <http://www.nepaldemocracy.org>

inherit property that was popularly known as the “Women’s Property Rights Bill”. This provides daughters as well as widows and divorced women full inheritance rights (WID Tech, 2003). Women’s ownership of assets (20.5 per cent), however, is still significantly lower than that of men (CBS, 2014).

Property ownership is instrumental in empowering and creating social security for women. Moreover, it plays an essential role in facilitating women’s participation in decision-making in every sphere of socio-political life (Pandey, 2003). Women’s rights to land and other productive resources are fundamental (UN, 2013). According to the 2011 Census, around 20 per cent of households were found to have ownership of land or household or both in the name of both the male and female members of the household. In urban areas, around 27 per cent of the households were found to have women-ownership of non-movable assets (land/house), compared to 18 per cent in rural areas (NPC, 2011). This data shows the existing inequality in ownership of land between the genders despite women’s contribution to agriculture. About 73 per cent of women are engaged in agriculture, contributing to all stages of productivity (IOM, 2016). However, there has been a positive change in levels of ownership of land by women after the Government changed the law in 2012 to provide a 25 per cent discount in the registration fee when land is registered in the woman’s name (IOM, 2016).

Although the Constitution vows to end gender-based discrimination and provide social security to the economically poor, physically incapacitated and helpless people including single women, provision of citizenship is still discriminatory against women. The Citizenship Act of 2006⁵ precludes women from providing their children a citizenship certificate (NWC, 2014). As a result, many people, particularly women and children, are unable to secure drivers’ licenses, passports, bank accounts or voting rights. The flawed citizenship law makes it particularly difficult for women to secure legal proof of citizenship, especially when men family members refuse to assist them or are unavailable to do so, and it effectively denies citizenship to children of non-Nepali fathers. Women who marry non-Nepalese citizens and live inside the territory of Nepal can only provide a naturalized citizenship certificate to their children. This provision contradicts Article 9 of CEDAW, to which Nepal is a state party. In addressing women’s rights to land, housing, property and citizenship, polygamous marriage poses particularly complex challenges.

A 2014 report by the Forum for Women, Law and Development (FWLD) shows that the citizenship certificate, which creates the covenant between states and citizens, is still not possessed by 20 per cent of the population; this percentage continues to grow (FWLD, 2014). Vulnerable and marginalized groups including women and people of sexual and gender minorities are less likely to be issued a citizenship certificate. It creates a circle of vulnerability as the lack of a citizenship certificate limits economic opportunities (CARE, 2016) and property ownership, while it is a prerequisite for getting relief support and other services provided by the Government. This is in contradiction to the National Disaster Response Framework of Nepal (MoHA, 2013), which among other provisions states that pregnant and/or lactating women and children below 5 years are to be provided immediate humanitarian services and protection in the event of an emergency. Furthermore, this framework still does not guarantee the protection of excluded and marginalized groups beyond women that are pregnant and lactating.

The economic, cultural and legal status of men and women affects their resilience in post-disaster situations (Norlha, 2015). Nepal stands in the 108th position in the Gender Inequality Index (GII) ranking (UNDP, 2015) while the Gender Gap Index places Nepal in the 110th position (The World Economic Forum, 2015). The Gender Equality Act 2006, formulated to appeal and amend discriminatory provisions in various acts, has resulted in the amendment of several laws. Some of the acts that have been formulated for the protection of women’s rights include the Human Trafficking Act 2007 and the Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act 2009. Despite these initiatives, however, women’s vulnerability was clearly in evidence during the 2015 earthquake (OCHA & UN Women, 2016).

The severity of impact of disasters upon particular communities and the level of their resilience is generally shaped by inequality and inequity, geography, poverty and social exclusion (International Alert, 2015; Sarah & Maureen, 2013). There presentation of vulnerable groups, including women, Dalits and ethnic minorities, in humanitarian response decision-making processes is essential to understanding their needs. However, vulnerable and marginalized groups were poorly represented in disaster relief committees following the 2015 earthquake, and as a result these groups faced discrimination in allocation and distribution of aid (Save The Children, 2016). According to the Post-Disaster Need Assessment Report, women are more vulnerable in post-disaster situations and face high chances of sexual

5 Official website of the Nepal Law Commission: www.lawcommission.gov.np

and gender-based violence, human trafficking, child marriage and child labour (NPC, 2015). Empowering women improves their quality of life and ultimately that of their whole family, and studies show that, in most societies, gender gaps have impacts on the basic elements necessary for survival during and following disasters (López-Carresi, Fordham, Wisner, Kelman, & Gaillard, 2013). Lack of access to basic goods and services impacts vulnerable groups like women and children especially from poor and marginalized communities.

The 2015 earthquake impacted 31 districts where subsistence agriculture is the main source of livelihood. In these regions, the earthquake has magnified the risk of food insecurity and affected productive resources, employment sources and means of sustaining livelihoods (ICIMOD, 2015). According to the Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD), agriculture accounted for 36.64 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2005/06 and, despite falling to 33.1 per cent by 2014/15, remains by far the largest sector of the economy. The agriculture sector in Nepal currently employs 76 per cent of the labour force and contributes 34 per cent to the nation's total GDP. The Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035), formulated by MoAD, is expected to change the structure of the agricultural and agribusiness sectors, along with non-farm rural activities like small micro enterprises (SMEs), wool making, carpet making and art and crafts in Nepal. Strengthened linkages between agriculture and other sectors of the economy will be critical for poverty reduction particularly in rural areas, which will be fundamental for the robust growth of the overall economy, a more balanced rural economy, and employment generation (MoAD, 2015). According to the PDNA, the estimated total impact of the earthquake on the agriculture sector is NPR 28.4 billion (USD 283 million), of which direct damages represent 58 per cent (NPC, 2015). Agricultural livelihoods, mainly crop stores, livestock, irrigation and agricultural infrastructure and agricultural tools, in severely affected districts were damaged to a greater extent than in less affected areas (FAO, 2015). The earthquake led to a loss of food stores, damage to standing crops, and loss of milking and meat animals, worsening food security. Out of the total earthquake-affected population, 240,000 people are severely food-insecure, 1.1 million are highly food-insecure, 930,000 are moderately food-insecure, and 774,000 are minimally food-insecure (WFP, 2015). Moreover, due to the impact of the earthquake on the social and productive sectors, women have been adversely affected creating an immense strain upon their livelihood (NPC, 2015).

According to UNDP, women and children are 14 times more likely to die during disasters than men. Similarly, pre-existing vulnerabilities affecting women and adolescent girls are exacerbated, exposing them to an increased likelihood of gender-based violence (UNFPA, 2016). The study report of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) carried out in 14 earthquake-affected districts shows that 49 per cent of women were said to believe that there was an increased risk of violence after the disaster. However, GBV is unreported in many cases, especially during disasters (UNFPA, 2016). Similarly, the migration of men family members after the earthquake has skewed the number of women in affected districts.

An assessment study in earthquake-affected districts carried out in November 2015 by the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) and REACH has shown that 90 per cent of respondents had a land title certificate or rental agreement for their property at a certain point in time. A total of 4 per cent of respondents reported having a verbal agreement and only 4 per cent reported no documentation or agreement. Among them, 3 per cent of respondents reported having lost their documentation of which 1 per cent had lost their documentation during the earthquake. Overall, 88 per cent of respondents own their pre-earthquake housing, and have a land title document still in their possession (IFRC & REACH, 2015). However, women's access to and engagement with local government agencies and humanitarian agencies were found to have decreased after the earthquake either due to reduced physical access to their services or irresponsiveness of stakeholders. Adding to the disproportionate impact of the disaster upon women, women were also excluded from a wide range of disaster management activities. This has overshadowed the role of women in overall decision-making in disaster management activities. Hence, there is an urgent need to integrate gender-specific requirements into the earthquake response, as well as to ensure that women take an active and equal role in all relevant aspects of disaster management and rehabilitation.

Chapter 3: Methodology

This chapter explains in detail the research design of the study, its field investigation and sample design, as well as the tools, methods and techniques of data collection and analysis.

3.1. Study approach

Both quantitative and qualitative research techniques were used for primary data collection. The quantitative method included a structured household questionnaire (**Annex I**) and the qualitative method involved consultation meetings, Key Informant Interviews (KII) (**Annex II**), and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) (**Annex III**). All the tools prepared for the project were first prepared in English (Annex 1 to Annex III) and then translated into Nepali language after final approval from UN Women. Questionnaires were prepared in consultation with the UN Women project management team (PMT).

The following approaches were adopted for the impact assessment study:

i. Appreciative inquiry:

An appreciative behaviour technique was adopted when discussing with respondents the project's outputs, outcomes and expected impact as well as the social status and position of people living with disaster impacts, in place of a classical approach to evaluation. Respect for women, men, children, Dalits, and senior citizens was paramount when interviewing representatives of these groups.

ii. Participatory:

Participatory approaches and methodologies were adopted during interactions with different respondents. Non-target groups were also consulted in order to map out their perceptions toward the earthquake. Triangulation was then done to verify the information.

iii. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion:

The level of gender equality and social inclusion among women and men and the poorest classes within socially-excluded communities was taken into account. While carrying out the impact study, these approaches were used to assess changes in gender roles (division of work and access to and control over resources) in the community after the earthquake.

3.2. Sampling strategy

Two-stage stratified and purposive sampling design involved the selection of six districts from earthquake-affected regions and the selection of VDCs and wards from each of these districts. To fulfill the objectives of the study, sample size calculations for drawing representative samples of respondents from each district were undertaken.

The overall design adopted for the study is shown in **Figure 1**. Sample districts were selected purposively from the 31 affected districts on the basis of two main criteria: geographical representation and degree of severity of earthquake impact. Similarly, sample VDCs from the targeted districts were selected by using a random sampling method. Consultation meetings were held to identify greatly affected areas or wards inside VDCs.

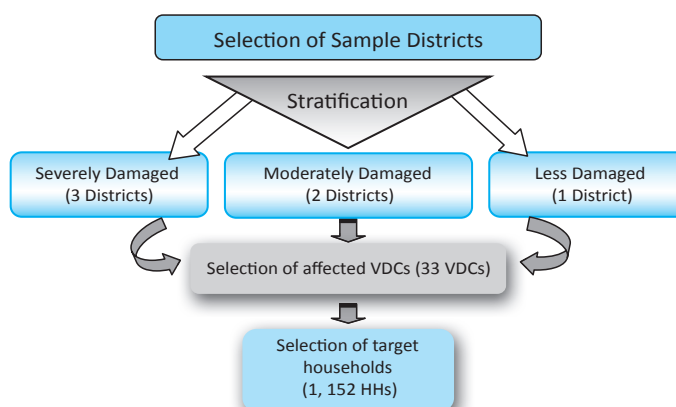


Figure 1: Sampling strategy flowchart

Primary data collection tools that were used for this study are outlined below:

Qualitative Technique

- i. **Consultation meeting:** The consultation meeting was carried out at district level with the DDC/VDC officials. It was used to identify severely affected wards and communities.
- ii. **Key Informant Interview (KII) :** This tool was used to extract information from key stakeholders in the sample districts. A total of 30 KIIs were conducted in six districts (five KIIs in each district). The target respondents for conducting KIIs were VDC secretaries or representatives, school teachers, Women Children Office (WCO) representatives, community leaders, youth leaders, etc. Gender balance among key informants was considered. A checklist was administered when carrying out the interview.
- iii. **Focus Group Discussion (FGD) :** Focus Group Discussions mainly focused on women and their issues after the earthquake. Women groups, disabled women and Dalit women were the three target groups for conducting FGDs. To ensure adequate responses from women on issues related to the impact of the earthquake on women's livelihood, housing, land and property rights and citizenship rights, three group discussions with target groups of women in each sample district were conducted. Checklists were employed by each group to carry out the interview. A total of 18FGDs in six selected districts were conducted (three FGDs per district).

Group discussions were conducted to facilitate identification of specific cases highlighting the impact of the earthquake on women's livelihood and rights and later case studies were developed.

Quantitative Technique

- iv. **Household Questionnaire survey:** Structured questionnaire surveys were conducted in 1, 152 targeted households but data from only 1, 145 households were used. Data were further triangulated through qualitative information that was collected through KIIs and FGDs.

Secondary Data Collection:

Similarly, secondary data were collected through various study reports from the Central Bureau of Statistics and different humanitarian agencies. Government plans, policies, acts and directives regarding women's fundamental rights, land and other property issues were reviewed.

3.3. Study's geographical locations

Six districts out of 31 earthquake-affected districts were selected from the district categorization list prepared by the National Reconstruction Authority, 2016 (**Table 1**). This consists of 31 districts that were further divided into three categories on the basis of degree of severity of earthquake impact, namely severely affected (14), moderately affected (11) and slightly affected (6). Three districts, Gorkha, Sindhupalchowk and Lalitpur, were selected for the study from severely affected districts (Group A). Similarly, Chitwan and Lamjung from moderately affected districts (Group B) and Nawalparasi from slightly affected districts (Group C) were selected for the study.

Table 1: Selection of sample districts

Severely Affected Districts (Group A)	Moderately Affected Districts (Group B)	Slightly Affected District (Group C)
1 Gorkha	1 Solukhumbu	1 Sankhuwasabha
2 Dhading	2 Khotang	2 Bhojpur
3 Nuwakot	3 Chitwan	3 Dhankuta
4 Rasuwa	4 Tanahu	4 Nawalparasi
5 Sindhupalchowk	5 Lamjung	5 Arghakhanchi
6 Kavre	6 Palpa	6 Myagdi
7 Dolkha	7 Syangja	
8 Ramechhap	8 Kaski	
9 Okhaldhunga	9 Parbat	
10 Sindhuli	10 Baglung	
11 Bhaktapur	11 Gulmi	
12 Kathmandu		
13 Lalitpur		
14 Makwanpur		

The inset of the map of Nepal shows the location of the affected districts. The study districts are shown in **Figure 2**.

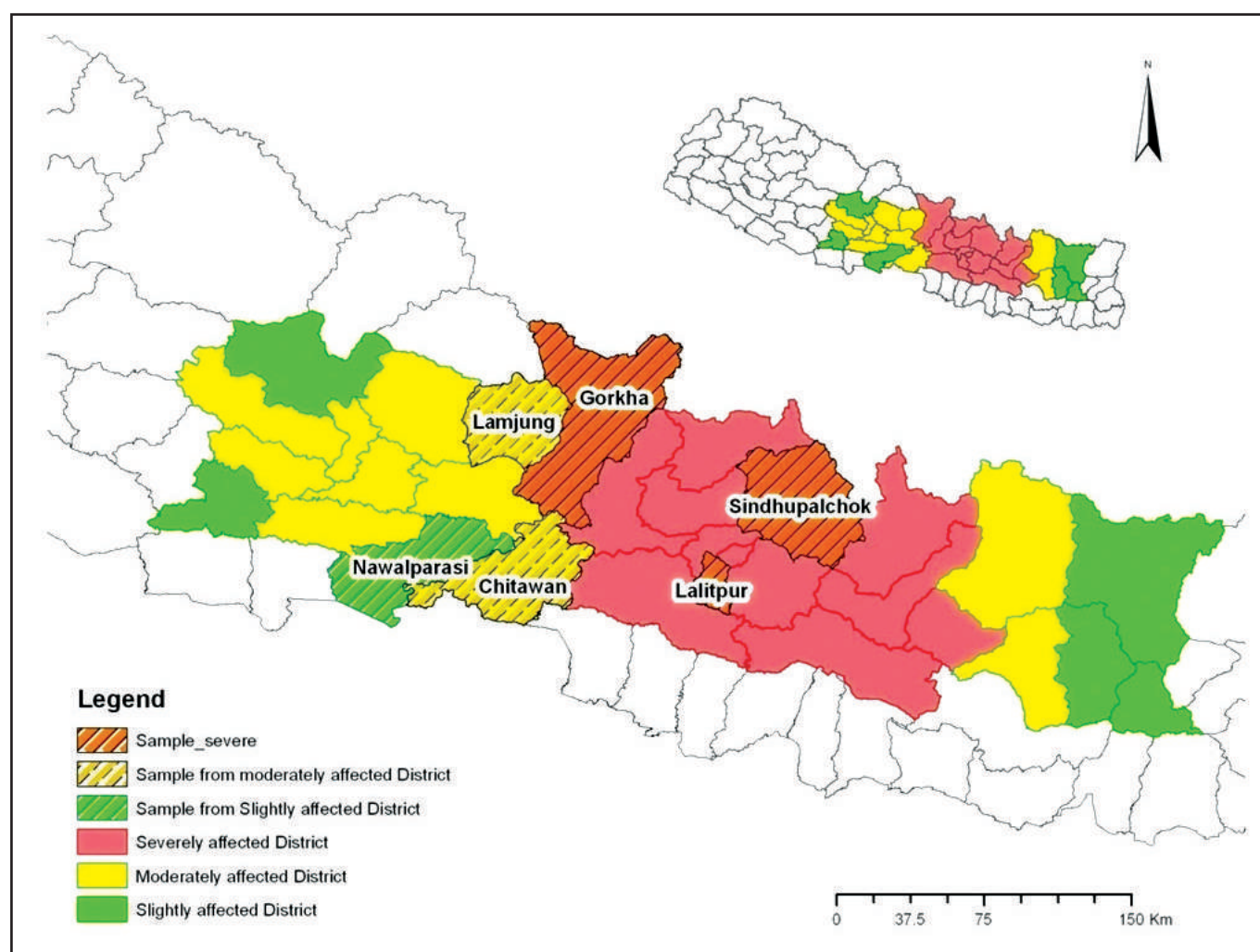


Figure 2:Earthquake-affected districts of Nepal

3.4. Sample design

a. Sample Size Estimation

The total number of sample households was determined with a 95 per cent confidence level and 5 per cent error (degree of accuracy) in the districts by using the following formula given by Arkin and Colton (1962) :

$$n = \frac{NZ^2 \times p(1-p)}{Nd^2 + Z^2 \times p(1-p)}$$

Where,

N= Total affected households (Table)

Z= 1.96 at 95 per cent confidence level

d= Error limit 5 per cent = 0.05

p= Estimated population proportion (0.5 maximizes the n), = 0.5

n= Net Sample size

Data on affected households and VDCs of sample districts were collected from respective District Administration Offices (DAOs) and through their websites. The total number of damaged households (N) in six districts was 546,

325. A fixed sample size of 384 households (n) was estimated by using the above-mentioned formula. To ensure maximum representation of the population, i.e. the affected households, the total sample size (s) was estimated incorporating a design effect and the level of strata. Therefore, the total sample size was estimated to be 1, 152 households based on the following equation:

$$s = n * k * d.e.$$

Where,

n = Net sample size (384 households)

k = no. strata for districts selection (3)

d.e. = design effect (1)

s = total sample size

b. Sample size distribution

Once the sample of damaged households (includes partially and fully damaged houses), i.e. 1, 152, was estimated, the total number of affected VDCs in six districts was identified along with the total number of damaged houses through the DAO database (column a) and (column c) respectively. Of these total affected VDCs, 10 per cent of sample VDCs were withdrawn for each district (column b). Total numbers of damaged houses were then listed from the sample VDCs (column d). A simple proportionate sampling method was employed for the distribution of the total sample of 1, 152 in each district (column f). For this, a proportion was generated (column e) by dividing the number of damaged houses in sample VDCs of each district by the sum of the total number of damaged houses in sample VDCs (31, 366 houses). **Table 2** shows the details of sample size and its distribution in all sample districts. The details of sampled VDCs from each district are given in **Annex IV**.

Table 2: Sample districts and sample size distribution

Strata	Sample districts	Total VDCs (a)	Total sample VDCs (10%) (b)	Total damaged HHs* N (c)	Damaged HHs in sample VDCs** (d)	Proportion (p) (e)	No. Sample HHs (s) (f)
Group A: Severely Damaged	Gorkha	67	7	66, 506	8, 145	0.26	299
	Sindhupalchowk	79	8	66, 688	7, 796	0.25	286
	Lalitpur	42	4	11939	5542	0.18	204
Group B: Moderately Affected	Chitwan	38	4	132, 462	6, 065	0.19	223
	Lamjung	41	4	17, 275	2, 322	0.07	85
Group C: Slightly Affected	Nawalparasi	55	6	4, 093	1, 496	0.05	55
Total		361	33	546, 325	31, 366	1	1, 152

3.5. Tool development

To assess the impact on livelihoods, housing, land, property and citizenship rights in the sample districts, the following sets of indicators were developed (**Table 3**). These indicators were developed through various consultative meetings with experts and the UN Women PMT. Indicators were set according to the objectives that were to be addressed in the study. To evaluate the livelihood situation, the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF) developed by the Department for International Development (DFID) was adopted. Indicators were then categorized into four areas of inquiry, namely, livelihoods, vulnerability context, housing, land and property rights, and citizenship rights. Questionnaires for quantitative and qualitative data collection were developed on the basis of these indicators to achieve the set objectives of the study. The tool was pretested in one of the study districts, Lalitpur (Badikhel), on June 19, 2016. Each indicator was given a code.

Table 3: Areas of inquiry and Indicators for the study

Area of inquiry	Indicator code	Indicator
Livelihoods (Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4)	1	Access to livelihood assets (5 capitals: Natural capital, Financial capital, Social capital, Physical capital and Human capital) (Moveable and non-moveable assets)
	2	Income (Remittance, local)
Vulnerability context (Objectives 5, 6)	3	Landlessness
	4	Gender-based violence (GBV)
	5	Displacement
	6	Change in traditional and non-traditional roles
Housing, land and property (Objective 7)	7	Access to and control over land
	8	Access to and control over housing/shelter
	9	Access to and control over livestock heads
Citizenship rights (Objective 7)	10	Access to/holding of citizenship certificate

3.6. Data analysis method

Data that were collected in tablets during field surveys were analyzed through Excel and the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Data processing using SPSS basically involved three phases: data entry program development (coding and masking system), data entry and data cleaning. Since the data was collected using tablets, data imported in SPSS were used for further cleaning the data sets and then analyzing them to generate the desired outputs. The following processes were carried out in SPSS:

- Data were checked for any inconsistencies. Data quality steps included checking the questionnaires for internal consistency, filtering errors, ensuring appropriate coding for non-response or missing values as well as values that fall out of range, and other logical checks. The missing values were designated by special values (such as -6 and -9). The proper procedures, codes and checks were made in the SPSS program. Clean copies of data were then made available in SPSS format as well as Excel format.
- For qualitative data, field scripts were translated and transcribed from local language to English language. The accuracy of the translation was cross-checked to maintain the quality of responses.
- Further processing was done through data recorded in the form of audio and visual data (photographs). This information was additionally triangulated with quantitative data for verification of responses.

Chapter 4: Results and discussion

4.1. Demographic characteristics

This chapter provides a brief overview of the social and demographic characteristics of the respondents. These characteristics are explained in terms of their age, sex, caste/ethnicity, marital status, educational status, occupational status, roof type, family type and size. It also presents numbers of men headed households (men HHH), women headed households (women HHH) and remittance receivers and non-receivers among them. All the analysis was carried out based on the total sample of 1, 145 households.

4.1.1. Age and gender

Among the total respondents, 83.3 per cent were women and 16.7 per cent were men (**Figure 3**). The number of women respondents was purposively higher than men respondents as the study's main objective was to analyze and compare the status of women before and after the earthquake. The age and sex of the respondents according to the severity of the earthquake-affected districts are represented in **Table 4**. The table shows that the highest numbers of respondents were from economically-active age groups. Distribution of age according to the severity of the earthquake-affected districts is given in **Annex VI**.

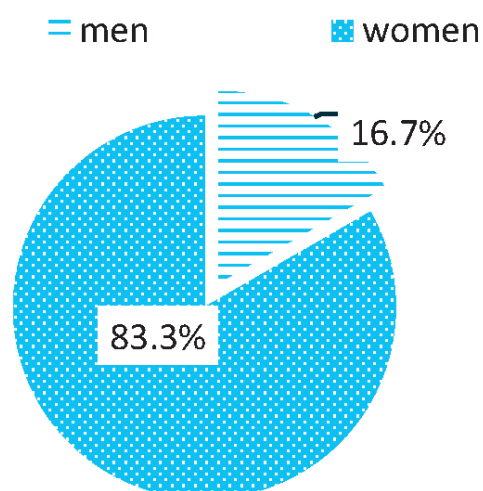


Figure 3: Gender of respondents

Table 4: Age group distribution of respondents according to severity in the earthquake-affected districts

Severity	Type	Age group						Total
		Below 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Above 59	
Severely affected districts	Men	1	9	11	19	24	20	84
	%	1.2	10.7	13.1	22.6	28.6	23.8	100
	Women	14	180	187	140	118	65	704
	%	2.0	25.6	26.6	19.9	16.8	9.2	100
	Total	15	189	198	159	142	85	788
Moderately affected districts	Men		15	21	21	21	13	91
	%		16.5	23.1	23.1	23.1	14.3	100
	Women		66	66	45	26	12	215
	%		30.7	30.7	20.9	12.1	5.6	100
	Total		81	87	66	47	25	306
Slightly affected districts	Men		5	3	1	6	1	16
	%		31.3	18.8	6.3	37.5	6.3	100
	Women		9	17	5	4	0	35
	%		25.7	48.6	14.3	11.4	0.0	100
	Total		14	20	6	10	1	51
Total	Men	1	29	35	41	51	34	191
	%	.5	15.2	18.3	21.5	26.7	17.8	100.0
	Women	14	255	270	190	148	77	954
	%	1.5	26.7	28.3	19.9	15.5	8.1	100.0
	Total	15	284	305	231	199	111	1145

Source: Field survey, 2016

4.1.2. Caste/ethnicity

The caste/ethnicity of the respondents was organized into six different categories (Brahmin/Chhetri, Janajati, Newar, Dalit, religious minority and others). The highest numbers of respondents were Janajati (34.7 per cent) and the lowest numbers of respondents were religious minorities (**Figure 4**).

The distribution of caste/ethnicity according to earthquake-affected districts shows more religious minorities were found in severely affected districts. Similarly, Dalits were also mostly found in severely affected districts among which most were women (**Table 5**).

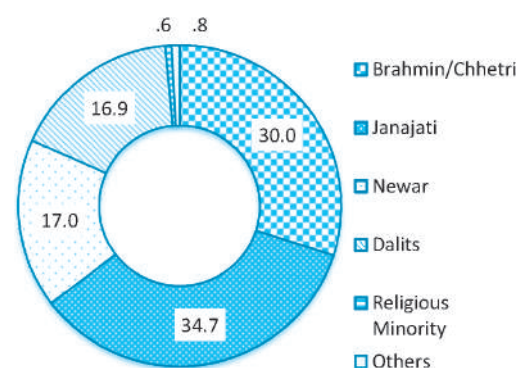


Figure 4: Caste/ethnicity of the respondents

Table 5: Caste/ethnicity distribution of respondents according to the severity of the earthquake

Severity	Gender		Brahmin/ Chhetri	Janajati	Newar	Dalit	Religious Minority	Others	Total
Severely affected districts	Men	N	37	16	17	11	3	0	84
		%	44.00	19.00	20.20	13.10	3.60	0.00	100.00
	Women	N	231	157	169	135	3	9	704
		%	32.80	22.30	24.00	19.20	0.40	1.30	100.00
Moderately affected districts	Men	N	15	65	2	9	0		91
		%	16.50	71.40	2.20	9.90	0.00	0.00	100.00
	Women	N	43	137	4	30	1	0	215
		%	20.00	63.70	1.90	14.00	0.50	0.00	100.00
Slightly affected districts	Men	N	5	6	2	3		0.00	16
		%	31.30	37.50	12.50	18.80	0.00	0.00	100.00
	Women	N	12	16	1	6	0	0	35
		%	34.30	45.70	2.90	17.10	0.00	0.00	100.00
Total	Men	N	57	87	21	23	3	0.00	191
		%	29.80	45.50	11.00	12.00	1.60	0.00	100.00
	Women	N	286	310	174	171	4	9	954
		%	30.00	32.50	18.20	17.90	0.40	0.90	100.00
		N	343	397	195	194	7	9	1145
			30.00	34.70	17.00	16.90	0.60	0.80	100.00

Detailed data on caste/ethnicity in relation to the severity of earthquake-affected districts is listed in **Annex VII**.

4.1.3. Family type, family size and household heads

Most of the family types (79.7 per cent) were found to be nuclear and the rest were found to have a joint family type (**Annex VIII**). About 71 per cent of nuclear families and 78 per cent of joint families were found to be headed by men (**Figure 5**).

The highest number of households having a nuclear family type was among the Dalit community followed by the Brahmin/Chhetri and Janajati communities (**Table 6**). The number of nuclear families was observed to increase after the earthquake due to splits in family members to enable them to obtain relief funds separately for their respective families. The average household size was found to be five. The maximum household size was 13 and the minimum was one. According to the CBS census of 2011, the highest family size is four, whereas this study shows the highest family size to be five, slightly higher than the national average (CBS, 2011).

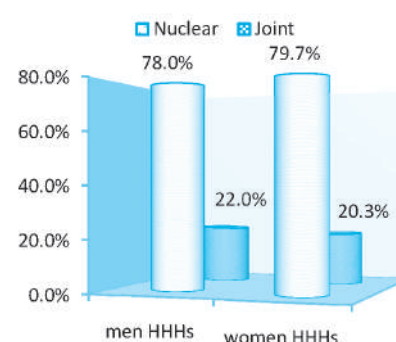


Figure 5: Family type according to HH

Table 6: Family type according to caste/ethnicity

Caste/ethnicity		Nuclear	Joint	Total
Brahmin/Chhetri	N	287	51	338
	%	84.9	15.1	100
Janajati	N	277	115	392
	%	70.7	29.3	100
Newar	N	155	38	193
	%	80.3	19.7	100
Dalit	N	167	26	193
	%	86.5	13.5	100
Religious Minority	N	6	1	7
	%	85.7	14.3	100
Others	N	9	0	9
	%	100.0	0.0	100
Total	N	901	231	1132
	%	79.6	20.4	100

Source: Field survey, 2016

4.1.4. Household head

Among the total households, about 28 per cent of households were women headed and 72 per cent of households were men headed. The number of women headed households (31 per cent) was higher in severely affected districts. In contrast, men headed households were more numerous (86.3 per cent) in slightly affected districts compared to severely and moderately affected areas (**Figure 6**).

Most of the household heads were of the age group 40 to 49 years. Household heads of less than 18 years were also found but these made up less than a percent of total household heads.

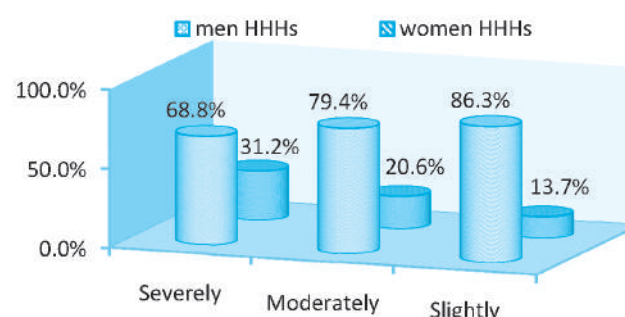


Figure 6: Household heads according to severity of the earthquake

About 38 per cent of women heads were illiterate, 24 per cent more than illiteracy rates among men heads. Most of the women heads (75 per cent) were involved in subsistence agriculture before the earthquake, which was around 18 per cent more than men involved in subsistence agriculture. Only 2.2 per cent of women heads worked as laborer's before the earthquake, which increased by 33 per cent after the earthquake.

4.1.5. Marital status

This study has organized marital status of the respondents into four categories: married, unmarried, divorcee and widow/widower. **Table 7** depicts the marital status of respondents of men and women headed households. About 91 per cent of respondents were married and most of them were in men headed households. Similarly, among the

divorcees, most of them were from women headed households and most widows/widowers were also from women headed households.

Table 7: Marital status of the respondents of men headed and women headed households

Type		Married	Unmarried	Divorcee	Widow/Widower	Total
Men HHHs	N	756	56	2	15	829
	%	91.2%	6.8%	.2%	1.8%	100.0%
Women HHHs	N	209	17	7	83	316
	%	66.1%	5.4%	2.2%	26.3%	100.0%
Total	N	965	73	9	98	1145
	%	84.3%	6.4%	.8%	8.6%	100.0%

Source: Field survey, 2016

Figure 7 depicts the distribution of *women* in men headed and women headed households according to marital status. Most of the women of both men and women headed households were married while most of the widows were of women headed households. Most of the divorcee women respondents were of women headed households.

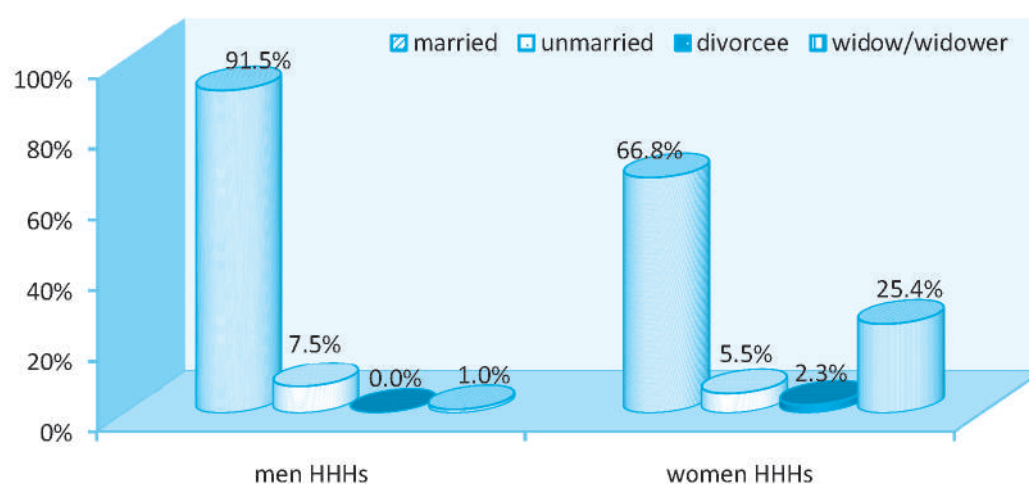


Figure 7: Marital status of women of men and women headed households

4.1.6. Remittance-receiving households

The total number of households that received remittances was 199 (17.4 per cent) ; of these, 205 family members had migrated (93.7 per cent men and 6.3 per cent women) to different countries such as Saudi Arabia, Dubai, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar, Malaysia, Iraq, Japan, India, the United Kingdom (UK), the United States of America (USA), Congo and Australia for employment opportunities. Most of such migration occurred from slightly affected districts (23.5 per cent) followed by moderately affected districts (20 per cent).

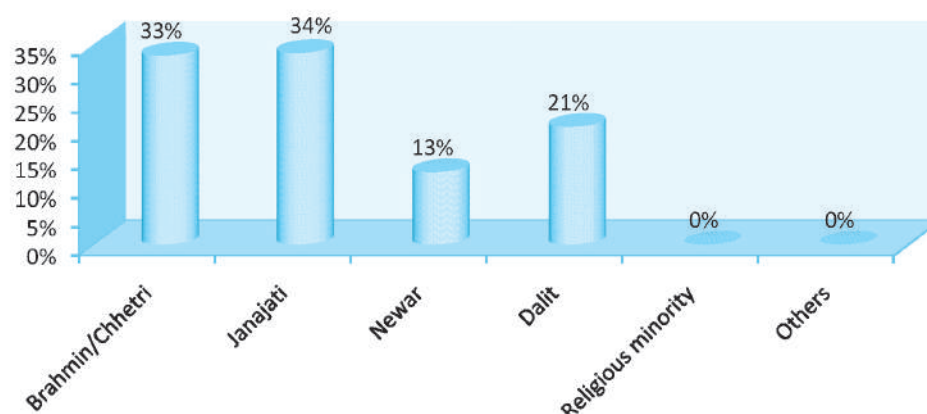


Figure 8: Number of households according to the caste/ethnicity of migrated individuals

Individuals of Janajati households (34 per cent) followed by Brahmin/Chhetri households (33 per cent) were amongst the most likely to migrate for foreign employment (**Figure 8**). Religious minorities and other caste/ethnicity households did not include any members that had migrated for foreign employment (**Annex XI**). The rate of remittance decreased slightly after the earthquake. This was due to the return of migrated individuals in order to support their family physically and emotionally after the earthquake.

4.1.7. Educational status

The literacy status of the respondents is organized into eight different categories that are illustrated in **Table 8**. About 28 per cent of total respondents were illiterate, among which more were women. The literacy rate of the respondents is 73 per cent, which is higher than the national average literacy rate (67 per cent). Few women respondents have an education level up to a Master's degree, among which most of them were of the Brahmin/Chhetri caste. Women of religious minorities were literate but have not attended formal education.

Table 8: Educational status of the respondents according to caste/ethnicity

Respondent's gender	Caste/ ethnicity		Illiterate	Literate	Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Bachelors	Master's	Vocational education	Total
Men	Brahmin/ Chhetri	n	3	17	8	9	6	10	2		55
		%	5.5	30.9	14.5	16.4	10.9	18.2	3.6		100.0
Women		n	53	99	27	39	44	15	5	1	283
		%	18.7	35.0	9.5	13.8	15.5	5.3	1.8	.4	100.0
Men	Janajati	n	30	30	10	12	4	0	0		86
		%	34.9	34.9	11.6	14.0	4.7	0.0	0.0		100.0
Women		n	126	95	28	42	13	1	1	0	306
		%	41.2	31.0	9.2	13.7	4.2	.3	.3	0.0	100.0
Men	Newar	n	1	10	4	3	2	1	0		21
		%	4.8	47.6	19.0	14.3	9.5	4.8	0.0		100.
Women		n	39	77	8	19	24	5	0	0	172
		%	22.7	44.8	4.7	11.0	14.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Men	Dalit	n	9	7	3	2	2	0	0		23
		%	39.1	30.4	13.0	8.7	8.7	0.0	0.0		100.0
Women		n	45	70	32	14	8	1	0	0	170
		%	26.5	41.2	18.8	8.2	4.7	.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Men	Religious Minority	n	0	2	0	1	0	0	0		3
		%	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0		100.0
Women		n	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
		%	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Women	Others	n	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	9
		%	0.	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total		n	263	348	95	114	95	22	6	1	944
		%	27.9	36.9	10.1	12.1	10.1	2.3	.6	.1	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2016

4.1.8. Roof type (before earthquake)

The roof type of the sampled households was also analyzed, as roof type is considered one of the indicators of economic status. The roof types of the respondents were categorized into nine different types (**Figure 9**). A significant number of sampled houses' roof type (53.4 per cent) before the earthquake was zinc sheets. Most of these roof types were found to be in Janajati communities (34.5 per cent) followed by Brahmin/Chhetri communities (33.2 per cent). These are the communities where immigration is higher than any other communities. None of the religious minority or other caste/ethnic houses had Roller Compacted Cement (RCC) types of roof (**Annex XII**).

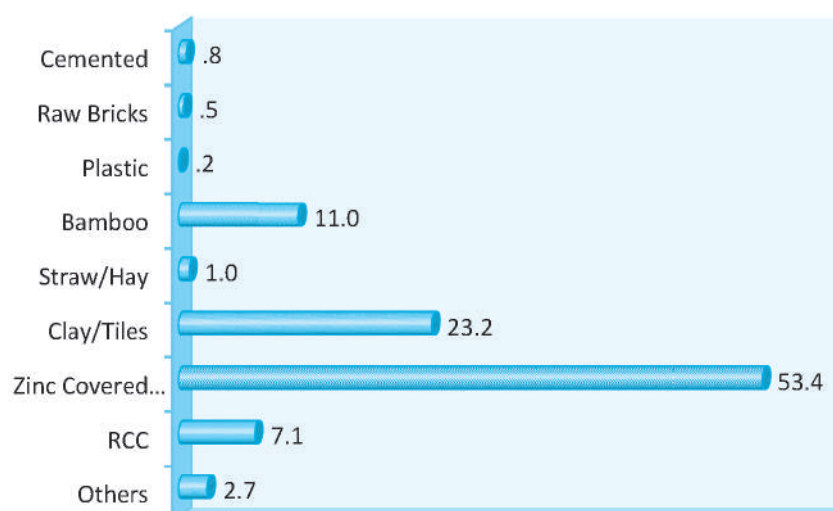


Figure 9: Roof types before the earthquake

Among the men headed households, more than 50 per cent of houses and among the women headed households about 57 per cent houses were found to have zinc covered sheet roofs before the earthquake (**Annex XIII**).

4.2. Impact of the earthquake on livelihood

This section depicts socio-economic status; strategies and coping mechanisms adopted after the earthquake to maintain livelihoods; access to and control over property; and public participation of respondents in men headed and women headed households as well as women of remittance-receiving households. The effect of the earthquake on the overall socio-economic status of households was studied through quantitative and qualitative research methods.

4.2.1. Effect of earthquake on houses and human casualties

The number of earthquake-affected houses in the study districts was more than 95 per cent. Among the affected houses, significant numbers (72 per cent) of houses were completely damaged; about 20 per cent were moderately damaged and the rest of the houses were slightly affected. Significant numbers (71.8 per cent) of the damaged houses were among men headed households. Out of all the damaged houses, about 17 per cent of households were remittance receiving (**Annex XIV**).

In terms of caste/ethnicity, the most affected households were of Janajati origin (37.2 per cent). Among all the men headed households in all caste/ethnic communities, about 37 per cent of Janajati houses were affected by the earthquake. Among all the women headed houses of caste/ethnic communities, about 30.7 per cent of Janajati houses followed by Brahmin/Chhetri (28.4 per cent) houses were affected. Among these caste/ethnic communities, about 22 per cent of women headed Dalit houses were also affected (**Figure 10**).

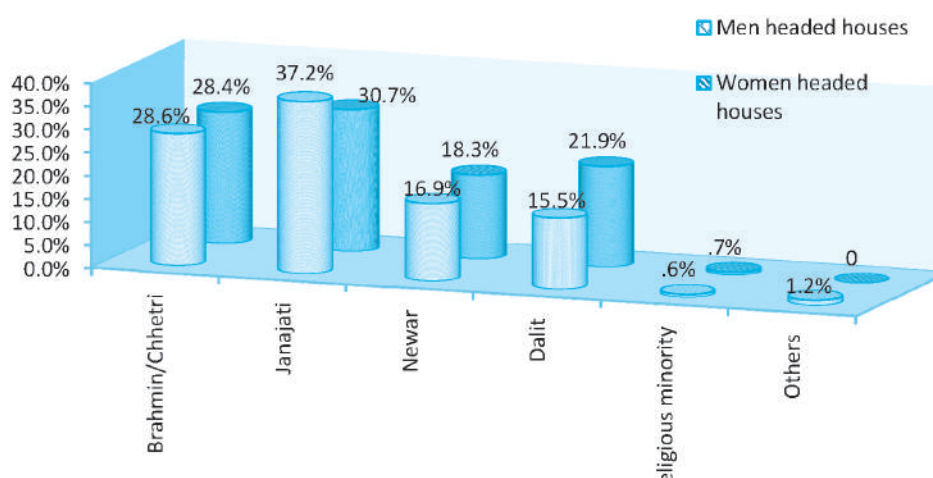


Figure 10: Earthquake-affected houses of men and women HHs of different castes/ethnicities

Most of the completely damaged houses (90 per cent) were houses owned by households followed by houses built on non-owned land (6 per cent). More than 60 per cent of owned houses that were damaged completely were men headed. Around 10 per cent of women headed houses that were built on non-owned land were damaged, which was higher in comparison to such houses headed by men (4.5 per cent). The total human casualties in the earthquake-affected districts numbered 28 people among which 13 were men and 15 were women.

4.2.2. Status of shelter and its implications

Although almost two years have passed since the earthquake, more than 40 per cent of the respondents from all types of households were still living in temporary shelter or in dilapidated houses. Among them about 35 per cent of remittance-receiving households also lived in such shelters (Table 9).

Table 9: Current dwellings of men HHHs and women HHHs

Current dwellings	Men HHHs (%)	Women HHHs (%)	Remittance-receiving HHs (%)
Same dilapidated houses	34.2	31.6	38.5
Relatives 'houses	1.1	2.9	.5
Rented houses	3.0	4.5	2.6
Temporary shelter	48.1	42.6	34.9
Same place outside own houses	8.9	15.5	16.1
Others (new house/animal shed)	4.7	2.9	7.3

Source: Field survey, 2016

The study has identified a significant number of temporary shelters in severely affected districts followed by moderately affected districts. Among the different caste/ethnic people living in shelters, more than 30 per cent of both men headed and women headed households were of Janajati origin. Most of the Dalits living in such temporary shelters were from women headed houses. This shows that more members of women headed houses were already at high risk of being impacted by natural disasters (Annex XV).

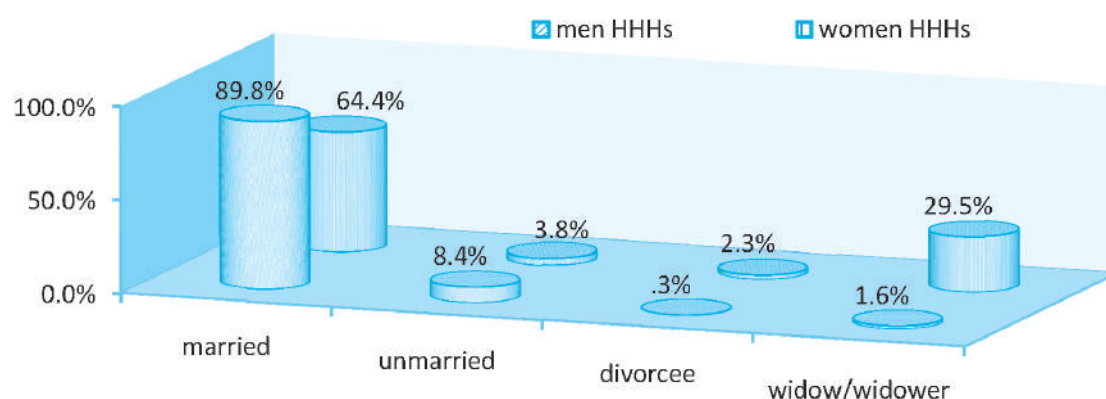


Figure 11: Marital status of the respondents living in temporary shelters

A significant number of married respondents of both men and women headed households were living in temporary shelters; about 30 per cent of widows/widowers living in temporary shelters were of women headed households (Figure 11). According to the qualitative findings, the inability to move to proper and safe shelter might be due to delays in the reconstruction process and also may be because of the poor economic status of the respondents.

The majority (85 per cent) of temporary shelters where respondents currently live were made of CGI sheet cover provided by the Government and other humanitarian agencies.

Among the men headed households, most of the respondents (86.6 per cent) were living in temporary shelters made of CGI sheets. More than 80 per cent of women headed households were also living in such shelters made out of CGI sheets (Table 10). Most of these households were of Brahmin/Chhetri caste/ethnicity (28 per cent); the fewest were among religious minorities (0.2 per cent) (Annex XVI).

Table 10: Material of temporary shelters

Shelter type	Men HHHs (%)	Women HHHs (%)	Remittance-receiving HHs (%)
Tent	2.7	3.0	.9
Bamboo structure	7.0	10.0	9.4
CGI sheet cover	86.6	81.1	83.0
Sandbag shelter	1.0	.5	.9
Recyclable cardboard	.4	.0	.9
Others	2.3	5.5	4.7

Source: Field survey, 2016

Safety was the major concern for the people living in temporary shelters; as such shelters were farther away from community amenities than their previous dwellings. In addition, because temporary shelters are made from materials like bamboo, rugs (tents) and other materials, they are easily broken, which has serious implications from a security perspective. Most of the respondents of men headed households followed by respondents of women headed households mentioned that the temporary shelters were unsafe. Among them more respondents of remittance non-receiving households were the ones who mentioned that such shelters were unsafe (76.3%) (**Figure 12**).

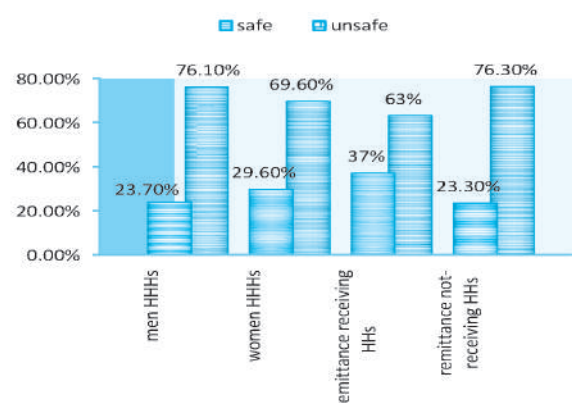


Figure 12: Perceptions regarding safety of temporary

About 74 per cent of both men and women respondents responded that their temporary shelters were not safe in terms of seasonal variations. Elderly people and children were among the most affected by seasonal variations. Only 32 per cent of respondents stated that their temporary shelters were not safe in terms of sexual and gender-based violence. Among them, a significant number of respondents who said that such shelters are unsafe were women. Women were often hesitant to mention such violence, however, possibly because SGBVis sensitive issue. This hesitancy was also observed when asking women about safety issues regarding trafficking to or from temporary shelters. This could be due to the low awareness level among the respondents regarding violence. More men respondents considered their shelters to be safe in terms of SGBV (**Annex XVII**). According to field observations there were cases of SGBV and trafficking in temporary shelters in districts like Sindhupalchowk and Lalitpur. This could be due to unsafe migration to nearby cities and/or other countries for job opportunities.

4.2.3. Occupation

Before the earthquake, subsistence agriculture (52.7 per cent) was observed to be the main occupation adopted by most of the respondents of different households in all the earthquake-affected districts. Although there was a decrease in subsistence agriculture after the earthquake, the decrease was found to be insignificant. Of those involved in subsistence agriculture, about 16 per cent of women were housewives, taking responsibility for household chores. There was an increase in the labour force of 4 per cent and an increase in the unemployment rate of 47 per cent after the earthquake as captured in **Table 11**.

About 75 per cent of women heads were involved in subsistence agriculture followed by business (7.3 per cent) before the earthquake. Subsistence agriculture decreased by 36 per cent and unemployment among women heads increased by more than four times after the earthquake. The labour force (wage labour) increased six-fold among women heads (**Annex IX**). The overall unemployment rate increased by 47 per cent after the earthquake, significantly more in severely affected districts (**Annex X**). Returnees from foreign employment added to the increase in the unemployment rate following the earthquake.

Both before and after the earthquake, women have worked as wage labourers in different sectors such as masonry, agriculture, carpet making and shoe making. Wages, however, are still not equal among men and women labourers, as men earn Rs. 700 while women receive Rs 400 per day in similar agriculture-related work. Although it is clearly stated in the Constitution under Article 18 (4) that no one shall be discriminated against on the ground of gender with regard to remuneration (wages) and social security, such disparity was found in all the study districts. Such inequality was found to be the outcome of conventional beliefs that consider women to be weak subordinates, a belief shared even among the women. A disparity in wages in masonry-related work was also found in all study districts.

Table 11: Occupation of respondents before and after the earthquake

Occupation status before earthquake												
Type		Agriculture	Industry/ Business	Service	Labour	Student	Housewife	Retired	Remittance	Unemployed	Others	Total
Men	n	436	68	45	74	26	143	9	9	14	5	829
	%	52.6	8.2	5.4	8.9	3.1	17.2	1.1	1.1	1.7	.6	100
Women	n	167	28	11	33	4	52	6	3	10	2	316
	%	52.8	8.9	3.5	10.4	1.3	16.5	1.9	.9	3.2	.6	100
Total	n	603	96	56	107	30	195	15	12	24	7	1145
	%	52.7	8.4	4.9	9.3	2.6	17.0	1.3	1.0	2.1	.6	100
Occupation status after earthquake												
Type		Agriculture	Industry/ Business	Service	Labour	Student	Housewife	Retired	Remittance	Unemployed	Others	Total
Men	n	431	68	47	76	18	146	9	6	23	5	829
	%	52.0	8.2	5.7	9.2	2.2	17.6	1.1	.7	2.8	.6	100
Women	n	162	32	9	35	3	53	6	3	12	1	316
	%	51.3	10.	2.8	11.1	.9	16.8	1.9	.9	3.8	.3	100
Total	n	593	100	56	111	21	199	15	9	35	6	1145
	%	51.8	8.7	4.9	9.7	1.8	17.4	1.3	.8	3.1	.5	100

Source: Field survey, 2016

4.2.4. Ownership of livestock

The majority of households (75 per cent) in the earthquake-affected districts were found to own different types of livestock (**Annex XVIII**). Most of the houses (79 per cent) owned small animals like goats or sheep followed by poultry (45 per cent). Among the livestock-possessing houses, 74 per cent of houses were men HHHs and only 26 per cent of houses were women HHHs. Among them, only 19 per cent of houses were remittance-receiving HHs (**Figure 13**). The majority of men HHHs possess livestock because they are more economically secure than women HHHs. Even national data shows that only 7.2 per cent of women own livestock.⁶ This could be due to women being in a lower position on the economic ladder than men. Among different caste/ethnic households, Janajati possessed livestock in the largest numbers followed by Brahmin/Chhetri. Newar communities were found to possess fewer livestock than the rest of the communities.

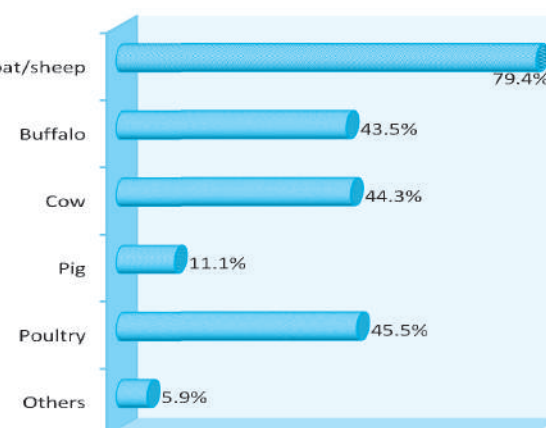


Figure 13: Livestock-possessing households

Several cases of deaths of livestock from all study districts were reported during the earthquake by the respondents. Additionally, cases of pregnant livestock miscarrying due to the earthquake were also reported by respondents from Bhardeu VDC in Lalitpur district. Consequently, the livelihoods of the earthquake-affected households reliant on small and big livestock were greatly affected. Respondents were very worried about the condition of their livestock as livestock are their only productive asset and means of livelihood. In addition, several cases of households keeping their livestock in a secure shelter and prioritizing the medical treatment of their livestock over that of their children were identified.

4.2.5. Current levels of annual income

Current levels of annual income of households in study districts reveal the impact of the earthquake. According to the respondents, annual incomes decreased following the earthquake due to loss in means of livelihood and associated commodities. The decrease was also due to the return of family members from foreign employment.

The annual income of most of the respondent households (39 per cent) after the earthquake was less than 30 thousand (k), while around 26 per cent of household reported an annual income of more than 90 thousand (**Annex XIX**).

After the earthquake, among the households earning annual income of less than 30k, most of such houses was women HHHs (44.6 per cent) (**Figure 14**). This data further illustrates women's lower position on the economic ladder.

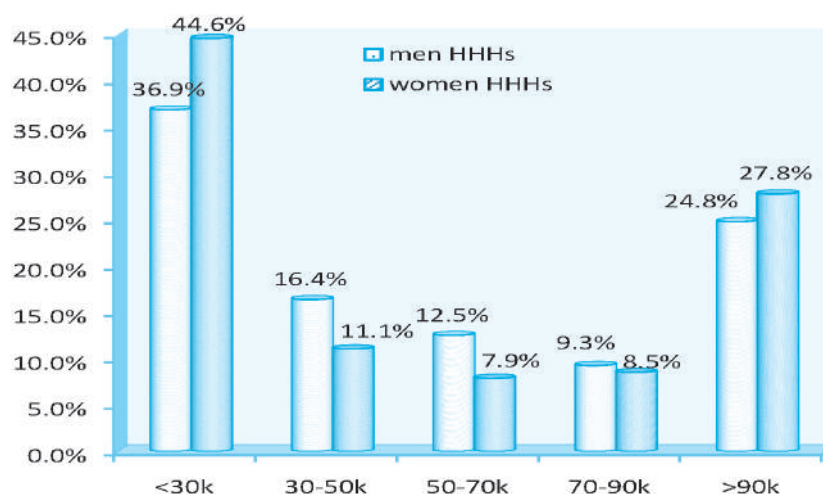


Figure 14: Annual income of men and women HHHs

6 Central Bureau of Statistics (2001) : Population Monograph of Nepal 2011

About 90 per cent of such houses were women HHHs located in severely affected districts, making them more vulnerable following the earthquake (**Annex XX**).

Among the women HHHs having an annual income of less than 30k, most were of Brahmin/Chhetri (33.3 per cent) origin followed by Dalit caste/ethnicity (25.5 per cent). This shows the lower economic status of these households compared to other caste/ethnic communities. In contrast, among the highest annual income-earning (<90k) households, more households were women headed (27.8 per cent) than men headed. Among them, more of such women HHHs were of Brahmin/Chhetri (32.6 per cent) origin followed by Janajati caste/ethnicity (31.4 per cent). This is due to most (58 per cent) of them being remittance-receiving households. Among the women headed households of different caste/ethnic communities, religious minorities had the lowest economic status as none of such households in the study districts were found to have an annual income of more than 90k (**Annex XXI**). The livelihood status of men headed households compared to women headed households is vastly different, with women headed households being more prevalent in both the lower and higher percentiles, whereas men headed households are more prevalent in the middle income level.

Subsistence agriculture remains the main occupation, contributing 41 per cent to the annual income of households in the study districts. Remittances contribute 2.4 per cent of the total annual income of such households. After the earthquake, the annual incomes of the households were affected due to the loss of agricultural land either due to landslides or to the construction of temporary shelters. Even plastic tunnels where vegetables were cultivated for business purposes were used for make-shift living quarters in the aftermath of the earthquake. This destroyed not only the vegetables but also increased the loan repayment time. Most of such cases were seen in Bhardu in Lalitpur district and other study districts. Similarly, in several cases in Lalitpur district, the study found that men migrants returned after the earthquake to support their family members, thus reducing the annual income of the households given the added costs of the additional house member.

4.2.6. Main sources of food before and after the earthquake

The main food sources of the studied households before the earthquake are as shown in **Table 12**. Most of the households' main source of food was their own production (84.4 per cent). More than 80 per cent of households were also found to purchase food from the markets. Borrowing from neighbours (24.4 per cent) was another source of food before the earthquake.

Table 12: Food sources before and after the earthquake

Food sources	Responses (BEQ)		Percent of Cases*	Responses (AEQ)		Percent of Cases*
	Frequency	Percent		Frequency	Percent	
Own production	965	37.20	84.40	928	33.30	81.30
Purchase from the market	962	37.10	84.10	990	35.50	86.70
Exchange of food items (barter)	106	4.10	9.30	106	3.80	9.30
Borrowing from neighbours	279	10.80	24.40	289	10.40	25.30
Support from aid agencies	0	0	0	178	6.40	15.60
Foreign remittance	93	3.60	8.10	95	3.40	8.30
Internal remittance	112	4.30	9.80	119	4.30	10.40
Others	77	3.00	6.70	84	3.00	7.40

Source: Field survey, 2016

Most of the households' main source of food in severely affected districts was their own production (81.9 per cent). Besides own production, they were found to prefer purchasing food from the market (81 per cent). This is similar to households in moderately and less earthquake-affected districts. However, remittances from both internal and foreign employment contributed more as sources of food in less affected districts (23.6 per cent) in comparison to the other districts (**Annex XXII**).

Even after the earthquake, the main sources of food were from own production and purchased food from markets. However, in severely affected districts the rate of own production decreased by 5.4 per cent, so the households became more dependent on purchased food. Dependency upon foreign relief was also increased by 22.5 per cent. However, such support lasted only for a few months. Similarly, internal remittances as a source of food also increased

by 10.6 per cent and foreign remittances by 9.4 per cent after the earthquake in severely affected districts. Most of the internal remittances were made through the capital city and nearby districts. Such changes in food sources were observed in moderately and less affected districts, however, to a lesser extent than in severely affected districts (**Annex XXIII**).

In receiving such support, especially food items, disparities were found between people living in rented houses and those who owned houses. According to the KII information from Lalitpur district, this was due to negative generalizations that local people who owned their house remained in the community to help while renters moved on.

4.2.7. Food security from own production before and after the earthquake

About 70 per cent of households owned their land, which was used for agriculture, housing and other various purposes. The households with agricultural lands were found to produce food for daily consumption. However, people's dependency upon own-produced food decreased after the earthquake, which shows that the earthquake has adversely affected the agriculture sector. For example, in severely affected districts, own-food production was reduced by 5.4 per cent. Food security lasting more than a year decreased by 11 per cent in severely affected districts (**Annex XXIV**). Households that were food secure for up to 4 to 6 months before (31.6 per cent) increased by 6.6 per cent after the earthquake, while those who were food secure for more than 12 months (10.8 per cent of households) before the earthquake decreased by 18 per cent after the earthquake (**Figure 15**).

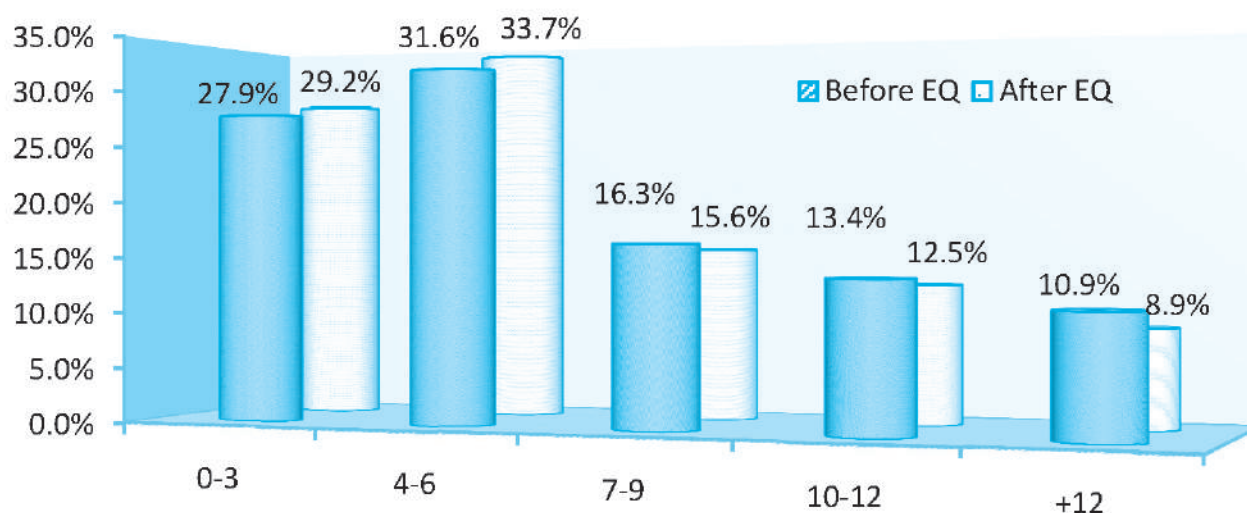


Figure 15: Food security before and after the earthquake

All those belonging to the Sanyasi community that was categorized as other under caste/ethnicity were observed to have low food security as none of those households had food security up to 12 months. This is because none of the Sanyasi own agricultural land. Dalits also had low food security regardless of the effect of the earthquake. Their food security was decreased by around 3 per cent after the earthquake. The low levels of food security of Dalits was also due to their owning less agricultural land (17 per cent). Regardless of ownership levels, agricultural production was severely affected due to water scarcity and/or drying up of the water sources as well as due to landslides after the earthquake. This affected food security in a great way.

4.2.8. Coping strategies to maintain livelihoods after the earthquake

Different strategies were used to cope with the impact of the earthquake in order to maintain livelihoods in the study districts. About 70 per cent of both men headed and women headed adopted the strategy of borrowing money from either neighbours or relatives or from saving and credit cooperatives to maintain their livelihood. The other most adopted strategy by both men and women HHHs was reduced consumption of food. For remittance-receiving HHHs, accessing remittances to maintain livelihoods after the earthquake became even more important (**see Table 13**).

Table 13: Food security before and after the earthquake

Coping strategies	Men HHHs		Women HHHs		Remittance-receiving HHHs	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sell assets	83	10	26	8	20	18.3
Borrow money	591	71	221	70	130	16.0
Reduce consumption	369	45	158	50	106	20.1
More family members working	35	4	14	4	13	26.5
Split members among other households	30	4	16	5	7	15.2
Children (below 18) engaged in unsafe work (e.g. sex work, work in brick factory; conductor, others)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Children (below 18) engaged in work	38	5	3	1	9	22.0
Adults engaged in unsafe work (e.g. sex work, construction work)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of remittances	35	4	19	6	45	83.3
Use of saved money	283	34	103	33	76	19.7
Others	112	14	42	13	22	14.3

Source: Field survey, 2016

Among severely, moderately and less affected districts, borrowing money was the most adopted strategy followed by reduced consumption of food. All Sanyasi (other) households and more than 70 per cent of Janajati, Dalit and religious minority households borrowed money to cope in the aftermath of the earthquake. Similarly, all of these caste/ethnic communities adopted reduction of food consumption as a coping strategy to maintain livelihoods. Children below 18 years of Janajati origin were also found to work to maintain livelihoods after the earthquake. Among all the caste/ethnic communities, more adult members of religious minorities were found to be working in order to cope and maintain their livelihood (Annex XXV). These statistics show that Dalit and religious minorities tend to be more vulnerable community members during and after disastrous situations.

According to the key informant interviews, people in the earthquake-affected districts were found to cope with the situation by engaging in wage labour and even children below 18 years of age were engaged in unsafe work like working in brick factories, as bus conductors and drivers, or in agriculture, especially in fodder collection on steep slopes, etc.

4.2.9. Consumption coping strategies of households after the earthquake

As mentioned above, both men and women HHHs borrowed money as a coping strategy; this was the most used mechanism after the earthquake. Due to a reduction in food security status, most of the households also became dependent on purchased food, the second most adopted coping strategy. Women in women HHHs (2 per cent) were found to consume less food as compared to women in men HHHs (3 per cent) (Table 14).

Table 14: Consumption coping mechanisms of men and women headed households

Coping mechanism	Men HHHs		Women HHHs		Total
Rely on less expensive food	329	40%	113	36%	442
Reduce expenditures on everyday living	362	44%	139	44%	501
Borrow money	424	51%	174	55%	598
Purchase food	424	51%	158	50%	582
Consume seed stock	32	4%	10	3%	42
Increase saving*	139	17%	52	16%	191
Reduce expenditures on agricultural inputs	28	3%	7	2%	35
Reduce expenditures on health and education	9	1%	0	0%	9
Sell agricultural tools, seeds or other inputs	35	4%	12	4%	47
Spent savings	231	28%	97	31%	328
Reduce size of the meal	30	4%	6	2%	36
Reduce no. of meals per day	12	1%	4	1%	16
Sell livestock	165	20%	53	17%	218
Sent children to live with relatives	4	0%	1	0%	5
Sell household goods	15	2%	2	1%	17
Skipped days without eating	19	2%	11	3%	30
Some HH members migrated	2	0%	0	0%	2
Engaged in unsafe income-generating work	4	0%	1	0%	5
Decreased consumption by women members	13	2%	8	3%	21
Others	83	10%	34	11%	117

Source: Field survey, 2016

[Note: *Increase savings means: Increasing savings despite the difficulties in consumption after the earthquake]

Among all the households, more than 43 per cent of remittance-receiving households were also found to have borrowed money for the purchase of food. More than 48 per cent of such households purchased food. Among all the households where women members consumed less food as a coping mechanism, less than a percent of such households were remittance-receiving households (**Annex XXVI**). Most of the religious minority households relied on less expensive foods (100 per cent) followed by more than 50 per cent of Dalit and Janajati households. More than 67 per cent of Janajati and more than 50 per cent of Dalits and Newar were found to rely on borrowing money as a coping mechanism for food consumption. Money was found to be borrowed either from local money lenders and/or through cooperatives. Women of Newar and Dalit households consumed less food than other caste/ethnic households causing health issues (**Annex XXVII**). Almost all of these women were from severely affected districts. Most of the households in severely affected districts were even found to consume seed stock to cope with the impact of the earthquake (**Annex XXVIII**).

Field observation found that some *Chepang* households even had to rely on just salt water and wild food like yamin increasing numbers compared to before the earthquake. This shows that even though Chitwan district was only moderately affected, the severity of the earthquake impact was high on the *Chepang* community, especially as regards their nutrition and health.

4.2.10. Impact on other dimensions of livelihood after the earthquake

The impact of the earthquake was observed on different dimensions of livelihood (**Table 15**). The highest impact concerned loss of key assets (89.6 per cent) along with other livelihood options like reduced income (54.7 per cent), followed by lost jobs (22.8 per cent). Loss of key assets includes damage to household and/or loss of livestock, capital and/or stored grains, which ultimately affects livelihoods.

Table 15: Impact of earthquake on livelihood

Impact Type	Response	%	Percent of Cases
Lost job	261	11.2	22.8
Death of bread winner	21	.9	1.8
Impact on business	144	6.2	12.6
Lost key assets	1026	44.1	89.6
Fewer family members able to work	3	.1	.3
Addition of more members to a family	9	.4	.8
Income reduced	626	26.9	54.7
Lost remittance	8	.3	.7
Modification of household plan	209	9.0	18.3
Other	18	.8	1.6
Total	2325	100.0	203.1

Source: Field survey, 2016

A significant number of women HHHs (93 per cent) lost their key assets after the earthquake, mostly in severely affected districts. The earthquake's impact was also observed in the household's income where around 57 per cent of men HHHs suffered reduced income, almost 7 per cent more than women HHHs. However, among the women HHHs, almost 17 per cent of household members lost their job pushing such households into greater economic vulnerability (**Annex XXIX**). Around 36 per cent of Newar households lost key assets followed by 28 per cent of religious minority households. Similarly, breadwinners in about 14 per cent of religious minority households died during the earthquake, which greatly impacted their income. More than 57 per cent of such households' incomes were found to be reduced due to the death of the breadwinner, compelling them to modify their household plans (**Annex XXX**). Such impact was highly observed in severely affected districts.

According to the qualitative survey, the workload of most of the women in the study districts was found to be high mostly due to internal migration and out-migration of men members after the earthquake, although a few returned. Similarly, lactating and pregnant women were considered among the most affected during and after the earthquake as they did not have access to proper sanitation, health and hygiene facilities. Quantitative data also shows that only 21 per cent of households in the study districts received dignity kits, meaning that women and girls, especially pregnant and lactating mothers, were highly impacted during the earthquake. During field observation, it was learned that pregnant women were not allowed to have proper rest out of fear that if they sit or lie in their bed, miscarriages will happen (*Chhampi*, Lalitpur). Many people were traumatized due to the shocks and aftershocks of the earthquake, which further affected their livelihood and health because they had to invest in medical expenses as well.

4.2.11. Disability and dependency ratio after the earthquake

The dependency ratio or the addition of more members to families was observed to have increased after the earthquake. Among all households, 0.8 per cent responded that the number of dependent family members increased after the earthquake. If seen in a disaggregated form, this study found that a 1 per cent increase in additional family members occurred in both men headed and women headed households, amounting to 3 per cent in remittance-receiving households.

Case study 1 depicts women's workload in light of men's inability or unwillingness to contribute to economic activities.

Case study 1

Santi Thapa (name changed) is a 50-year old earthquake survivor of Ichok VDC, Sindhupalchowk. The damage caused by this devastating earthquake on her family is not only economic or physical but also mental. She lost her two daughters who were 21-years and 17-years old respectively. The 21-year old daughter was married just a year ago and has a daughter of six months who survived the earthquake. The condition of her family has been very critical as her husband is physically disabled due to the earthquake. He was the sole contributor to her family's earnings and as he is now not able to earn, the workload on Shanti has increased. She even has to take care of the medical expenses of her husband though her economic condition is poor. She is the only member of her family engaged in economic activity and all are dependent upon her.

4.2.12. Current levels of access to income-generating activities

Perceptions regarding access to income-generating activities among women, men and persons with disabilities were also studied (**Annex XXXI**). According to the men respondents, access to income-generating activities (IGAs) among married and unmarried women is better than that of widows, divorced women and persons with disabilities. Men respondents think that the access of widows to income-generating activities is bad while it is even worse for divorced women and persons with disabilities. However, they think that men's access to income-generating activities is good.

By contrast, women respondents' perception of divorced and widowed women was different. According to women respondents, access to income-generating activities among married women, unmarried women, divorced women and widows is fine and better than the situation of persons with disabilities. However, persons with disabilities were observed to have received different kinds of SME trainings and some had been engaged in small-scale entrepreneurship like tailoring and shoe making. However, since persons living with disabilities were not given equal opportunities in every aspect of life, women respondents believed that they should be prioritized in local development programmes.

4.2.13. Involvement of men and women in income-generating activities (before and after earthquake)

The study showed that women and men were mostly jointly involved in income-generating activities rather than working individually (**Table 16**). Moreover, the involvement of men and women in income-generating activities was found not to have changed significantly after the earthquake. Women were more involved in agriculture-related work, livestock rearing and dairy production than remittance earning. Women were also involved more in income-generating activities (IGAs) like mushroom cultivation and carpet making. There was also an increase in women's entrepreneurship by 17 per cent following the earthquake. According to the field survey, the workload of women had increased following the earthquake.

Table 16: Involvement of men and women in income-generating activities

Activities	Before earthquake			After earthquake		
	Men	Women	Both	Men	Women	Both
Crop farming	4.6%	24.9%	70.5%	4.7%	24.9%	70.4%
Vegetable farming	2.3%	24%	73.7%	2.3%	24%	73.7%
Fruit farming		8.3%	91.7%		8.3%	91.7%
Livestock rearing	2.2%	22.7%	75.1%	2.2%	22.9%	74.9%
Dairy production	7.4%	33.3%	59.3%	7.4%	33.3%	59.3%
Business	15.7%	18.1%	66.1%	15.2%	21.2%	63.6%
Remittance	82.1%	2.9%	15%	82.9%	2.7%	14.4%
Others (please specify)	61.8%	11.6%	21.6%	66.7%	11.3%	22.1%

Source: Field survey, 2016

There were cases of migration after the earthquake (either internal migration or international migration) in order to maintain livelihoods. Such cases were found in almost all the study districts.

4.2.14. Women and men's decision-making roles

Figure 16 depicts the role of men and women in decision-making at the household level. In most areas of decision-making, men and women members were found to take decisions jointly. Decisions on women's participation in public programs were mostly taken jointly (51.9 per cent). However, women members (31.4 per cent) were found to have more control in taking such decisions than men members (16.8 per cent).

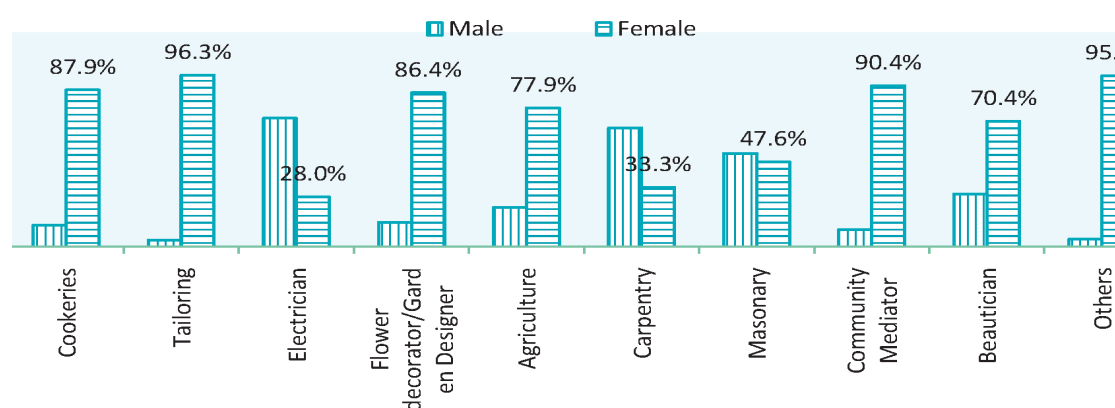


Figure 16: Women's participation in decision-making

In total, 28.9 per cent of women members stated that they made decisions on their participation in income-generating activities. The decision on marriage of the children was found to be made jointly (69.7 per cent), more than any other listed issue. As regards keeping collateral in the bank, investment of savings, property issues, and education and marriage of children, men were more often the decision-maker, although joint decisions were also taken in some households. Similarly, the decision-making share of men and women on such issues was found to be influenced by whether the household was man headed or woman headed (**Annex XXXII**). In all households, most women members deferred to men in decision-making. Women in women HHHs were found to exercise more decision-making freedom than women in men HHHs.

Key informant interviews and focus group discussion findings indicate that even women of remittance-receiving women HHHs still had to receive permission from her husband abroad in order to make any decision. This shows that the autonomy of men is higher even in their absence. In addition, due to the patriarchal social structure, women remained restricted in what types of decisions they could make or hesitated to make decisions. Similarly, persons with disabilities were found to not have any decision-making opportunities in the household even if they were economically active. This has made them even more vulnerable during and after the earthquake.

4.2.15. Levels of public participation

The study revealed that out of the total number of households, women's participation in public entities like ward citizen forums, saving and credit groups, forest users groups, etc., was around 69 per cent (**Table 17**). The public participation of women was found to increase after the earthquake, namely in terms of getting involved in awareness programs, saving and credit groups and watch groups. At least one member from each household was found to be involved in public events (185 people from 175 households).

Table 17: Public participation of men and women

Response	Number of HHs with men's public participation		Number of HHs with women's public participation	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	175	15.3	784	68.5
No	964	84.2	355	31.0
Refused	2	.2	2	.2
Don't know	4	.3	4	.3
Total	1145	100.0	1145	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2016

Public participation of the respondents from men HHHs was observed to be 88.6 per cent and 11.4 per cent were found to be from women HHHs, while men and women from women HHHs involved in public participation were 11.4 per cent and 28.2 per cent respectively. Among the men members associated with public participation, 18.9 per cent belonged to remittance-receiving households whereas 19.1 per cent of women were from such households.

More women were found to be actively participating in different groups like women groups, ward citizen forums and other relief committees. Due to the policy of the Government of Nepal, women's participation at the local level up to the central level has been made possible. More women were also found to be members of saving and credit groups. In addition, the increase in networking that occurred while living in temporary shelters has led to the formation of local organizations and groups, resulting in rising awareness levels and higher levels of public participation than before the earthquake.

4.2.16. Access to earthquake victim support cards

Around 82 per cent of sampled households received earthquake victim support cards. Among the receiver households, around 71 per cent were men HHHs and 29 per cent were women HHHs. Among the support card holders, around 76 per cent of cards were issued in the male member's name. However, a few cards were even found to be issued in the name of both members of the household.

Different reasons were provided for issuing such cards in particular family members' name (**Table 18**). Most people (69.2 per cent) responded that the cards were issued under particular members' names because they were the household head. The card was found to be issued under women's name only in the case of the absence/loss of the male household head. This shows that the prejudices that come from the patriarchal social structure remain an obstacle when receiving relief funds/materials during and after disasters. Such prejudices not only preclude women from receiving support but also hinder them from coping effectively in such situations. According to the KILs, such prejudices are dominant due to not having gender-responsive recovery and relief operations.

Table 18: Reasons behind issuing earthquake survivor support cards under particular HH member names

Reasons	N	%	Total Cases
Household head	650	64.4	69.2
Absence/loss of household head	44	4.4	4.7
Family prioritization	86	8.5	9.2
Being literate	18	1.8	1.9
Forcefully	3	.3	.3
No reason	156	15.5	16.6
Due to having legal certificate	52	5.2	5.5

Source: Field survey, 2016

4.2.17. Support from agencies other than local bodies

About 81.5 per cent of the households received support from agencies other than local bodies. The support provided was mainly for food items, non-food items (clothes, zinc sheet), cash for work, and legal support for citizenship-related issues (**Table 19**). Most of the households received food items (82 per cent) while 76.1 per cent of households received non-food items such as clothes, tin or zinc sheets and 50.6 per cent of households received livelihood support in the form of cash for work. Many of such households (10.4 per cent) have also received utensils, solar panels, drums and toilet pans from such agencies. A few of the households have received legal support resulting in the re issuance of citizenship certificates lost during the earthquake.

Table 19: Support from agencies other than local bodies

Type of Support	Responses		Percent of Cases
	Frequency	Percent	
Food items	765	37.3	82.0
Non-food items	710	34.6	76.1
Livelihood support (cash for work)	472	23.0	50.6
Legal support (citizenship certificate re issuance)	7	.3	.8
Others	97	4.7	10.4

Source: Field survey, 2016

Similarly, among the households, about 7.2 per cent of households received training as compensation in terms of reconstruction efforts by government and non-government agencies. Only 21.1 per cent of households received dignity kits that include a range of materials from soap, brushes, toothbrushes and sanitary pads to kitchen utensils and kits for babies, mainly provided by relief agencies. Such kits were basically reserved for pregnant and post-natal mothers. About 63 per cent of the households received cash for work.

Not all earthquake survivors received sufficient relief support (financial and material). There were complaints that the relief distribution was politicized. Even in the formation of distribution committees, people of all diversities and genders were not represented in an inclusive and proportional way as a means to listen to and address the grievances of the survivors. This also hampered the distribution of materials and food items to those most in need.

4.2.18. Trainings

Women in the study districts showed willingness to participate in different types of income-generating activity trainings (**Figure 17**). More than 90 per cent of the total respondents were interested in IGA training among which 15.7 per cent were men and 84.3 per cent were women respondents. Among the respondents, a significant number (96 per cent) of women respondents prioritized tailoring training.

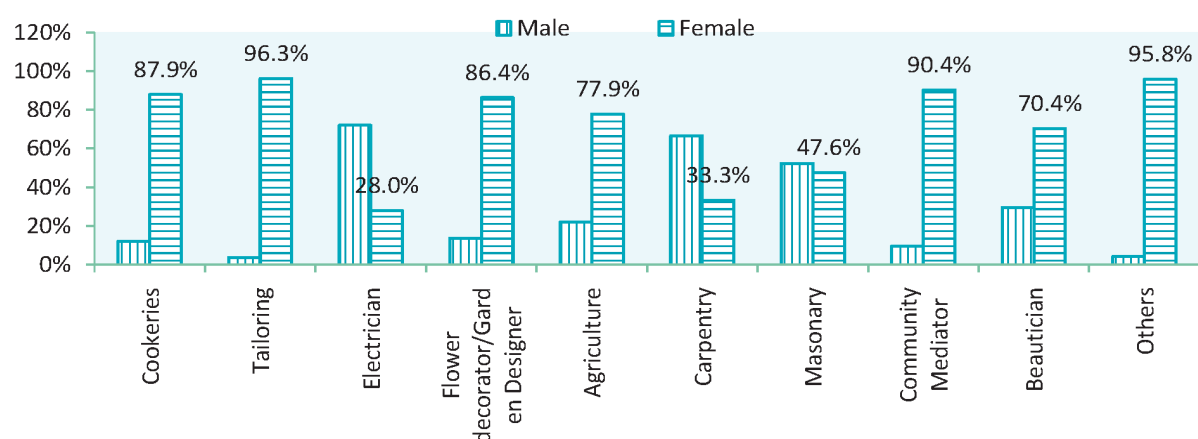


Figure 17: Willingness to participate in skill-related/IGA trainings

Many of the women preferred training in cookeries while some preferred training in agriculture and SMEs (candle, soap and pickle making). Beside trainings, they requested loans to start up their businesses; women did not only want training but monetary support as well. This was the case in almost all districts.

4.2.19. Perception analysis of change in women's social status after the earthquake

The perceptions of both men and women respondents were analyzed to determine how they see the changes in women's social status after the earthquake (**Annex XXXIII**). The perceptions were analyzed through the following activities:

Participation in social groups: 58.6 per cent of men and 57.5 per cent of men and women think that the level of women's participation in social groups is the same as before the earthquake. A total of 13.6 per cent of men and 25.2 per cent of women respondents think that the level of women's participation in such groups is better after the earthquake. However, about 3.7 per cent of men and 6.4 per cent of women respondents think that women's participation in such groups is worse after the earthquake.

Participation in social programs/meetings: 51.8 per cent of men and 52.2 per cent of women respondents think that the level of participation of women in social programs/meetings is the same after the earthquake. In total, 19.4 per cent of men and 29.1 per cent of women respondents think that the level of women's participation in such programs is better and 4.7 per cent of men and 7.5 per cent of women respondents think that it is worse after the earthquake.

Job Situation: 62.3 per cent of men and 58.3 per cent of women respondents think that women's job situation is the same as before the earthquake. A total of 3.1 per cent of men and 11.2 per cent of women respondents think that the job situation of women is better after the earthquake. About 14.7 per cent of men and 17.5 per cent of women respondents think that the situation is worse.

Access to services: 53.9 per cent of men and 51.4 per cent of women think that women's access to services is the same before and after the earthquake. In total, 9.4 per cent of men and 21.6 per cent of women think that access to such services is better after the earthquake and 11 per cent of men and women each think that it is worse.

Quality of services: 50.3 per cent of men and 48.6 per cent of women think that the quality of services that women receive is better than before. Similarly, 9.9 per cent of men and 20.3 per cent of women think that the quality of services is better after the earthquake. However, 9.4 per cent of men and 11 per cent of women think that the quality of services for women is worse after the earthquake.

Participation in decision-making: 51.3 per cent of men and 47 per cent of women think that women's participation in decision-making has not changed even after the earthquake. A total of 8.9 per cent of men and 22 per cent of women think that women's participation in decision-making has become better than before, while 4.2 per cent of men and 8 per cent of women think that women's participation in decision-making has become worse after the earthquake.

Self-confidence levels in performing day to day work: 47.6 per cent of men and 39 per cent of women think that the confidence level of women after the earthquake is the same as before the earthquake. Similarly, 12.6 per cent of men and 21.1 per cent of women think that the level of confidence among women has become even better after the earthquake, while 5.8 per cent of men and 18.7 per cent of women think that the level of confidence among women has become worse.

Self-respect: 49.2 per cent of men and 39.6 per cent of women think that self-respect among women is the same as before the earthquake, while 9.9 per cent of men and 20.3 per cent of women think that it has become better than before and 4.7 per cent of men and 17.8 per cent of women think that women's self-respect has worsened after the earthquake.

Level of sexual and gender-based violence: 48.2 per cent of men and 39.2 per cent of women think that the level of SGBV is the same after the earthquake, which means that there is no difference. In total, 9.9 per cent of men and 14.7 per cent of women think that the level of violence has become better than before while 7.9 per cent of men and 10.9 per cent of women think that the level has become even worse after the earthquake.

4.3. Impact of the earthquake on housing, land and property rights

This section examines the property rights of women as well as their access to and control over property, with a focus on land and household (not movable) property rights.

4.3.1. Ownership of land and house

About 70 per cent of the total respondents owned land. Most were members of women headed households (79 per cent) and most of such land was inherited by these households. Inside men headed households, women members were also found to have ownership of land (20.7 per cent) (**Annex XXXIV**). This could be due to the migration of men as this study shows that among the women who own land, more than 80 per cent are from remittance-receiving households. However, another reason could be due to the Government's policy of exempting taxes for buying land in women's name. Among women having ownership of land, about 60 per cent were from the Janajati community followed by Brahmin/Chhetri (20 per cent) (**Annex XXXV**). However, women of Newar community were found to not own land in spite of being from remittance-receiving households. This has caused women from the Newar community to be less privileged economically and makes them more vulnerable during disasters, as was the case during the 2015 earthquake.

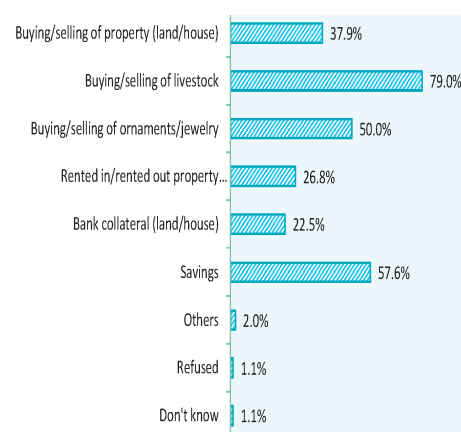


Figure 18: Reasons behind women not having ownership of land and house

Among the women who own land the average land area was 4.3 *Ropani*.⁷ (minimum-1 *Ropani*; maximum-55 *Ropani*). Out of all the women with land and household ownership, about 75.3 per cent has legal documents for the property, followed by 12 per cent with joint ownership whereas 5.7 per cent have no legal documents.

Similarly, about 72 per cent of households in the study districts had ownership of a house. Among them, more were men headed households (71 per cent). In men headed households, about 5.7 per cent of women members owned their houses. The migration of men could have resulted in women buying land in their own names. Moreover, due to the tax exemption provision, ownership of land has been increasing; the current law provides a 25 per cent tax exemption when buying land in women's name. The Government gives a 35 per cent tax exemption for single women and a 50 per cent exemption for women in the Himalayan region. Through focus group discussion and key informant interviews it was found that ownership of land in women's name has increased after the tax exemption facility was introduced. However, there were no significant changes in levels of ownership of land and houses in women's name due to the effect of the earthquake. Increased levels of ownership in women's name, therefore, does not necessarily mean that more women enjoy control over resources such as land and property.

While analyzing the responses, male dominance (75.4 per cent) was found to be the main reason behind women not having ownership of property (**Figure 18**). This shows that the patriarchal social structure is still dominant and influences the level of autonomy of women. Women are not considered strong enough to take care of their own properties so they were rarely given such rights. Similarly, in polygamy cases neither of the wives was given a citizenship certificate. Women have been denied transfer of the property into their names even after the death of their husbands or the household head. This may be due to the misconception that if women are given access to and control over property, they will marry/re-marry and take the property with them.

4.3.2. Change in ownership of housing, land and property rights

There was a change in ownership of houses and land after the earthquake by 5.1 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively. According to this study, the earthquake effect was so severe that there was a splitting up of family members that also led to changes in ownership of associated properties. About 36 per cent of respondents felt that the splitting up of family member was a major cause of the change in ownership followed by selling of assets for survival (32 per cent) and due to the death of family member (30 per cent).

4.3.3. Women's present level of control over property

Figure 19 depicts women's control over different types of property, based on the responses of sample household respondents. Women in 47 per cent of the households in the study districts were found to have control over assets. Most of the women (79 per cent) had control over buying/selling of livestock and about 57.6 per cent of women had control over savings. Most of the women were found to be involved in saving and credit cooperatives, beginning with amounts of 10 rupees. Similarly, 50 per cent of women were found to have control over buying/selling of ornaments/jewelry.

⁷ 1 hectare=20 *Ropani*; 1 *Ropani* = 500 sq.m.

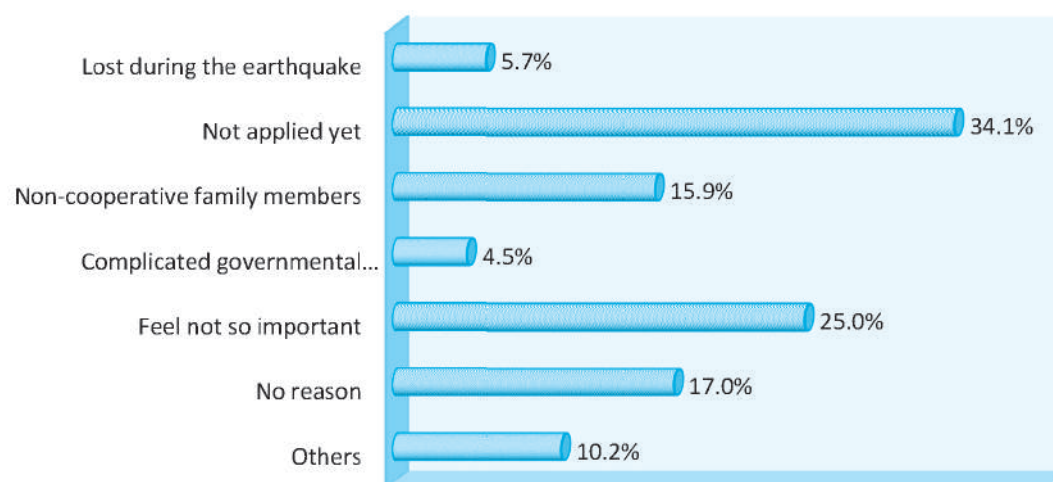


Figure 19: Women's control over property

Similarly, 62.8 per cent of women belonging to men HHHs and 37.2 per cent of women belonging to women HHHs had control over different types of property. Within men and women HHHs, women's control over property is shown in **Figure 20**. Women in 79.6 per cent of men headed and 78 per cent of Women HHHs had control over buying/selling of livestock. Similarly, women in women HHHs had more control (58 per cent) over buying/selling of ornaments/jewelry than in men HHHs (45.3 per cent). Moreover, women's control over buying/selling of land and household in women HHHs was comparatively higher (50.5 per cent) than the women in men HHHs (30.5 per cent). This shows the continuing dominance of the patriarchal structure at the household level where men are more involved in decision-making than women. Women in women HHHs (28 per cent) were found to have more control over bank collateral than women in men HHHs (19.2 per cent).

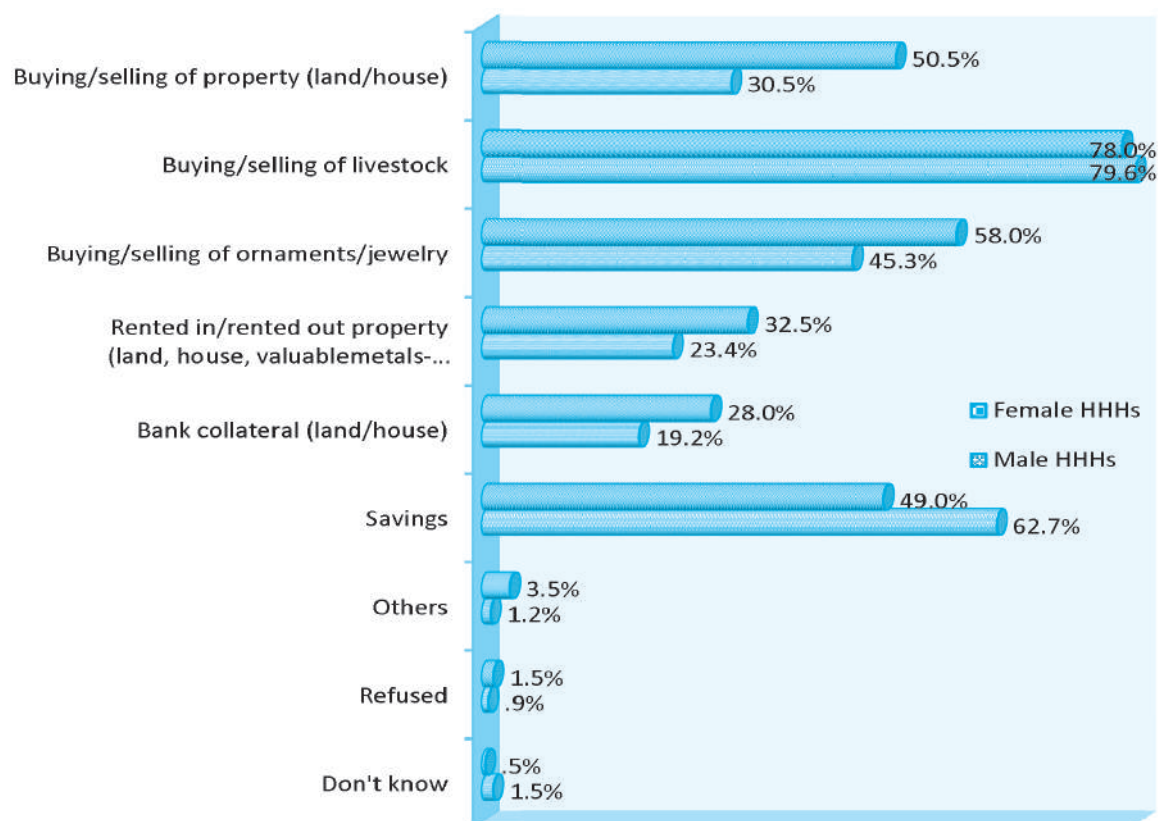


Figure 20: Women's control over property (household head's gender)

About 60.3 per cent of women in remittance-receiving households have control over assets (**Figure 21**). Among them women in 80.7 per cent of remittance-receiving households have control over buying/selling of livestock. Similarly, women in 52.9 per cent of households have control over buying/selling of ornaments/jewelry and in 29.4 per cent of households have control over rented in/rented out property. This shows that women in remittance-receiving households are more autonomous in terms of control over property.

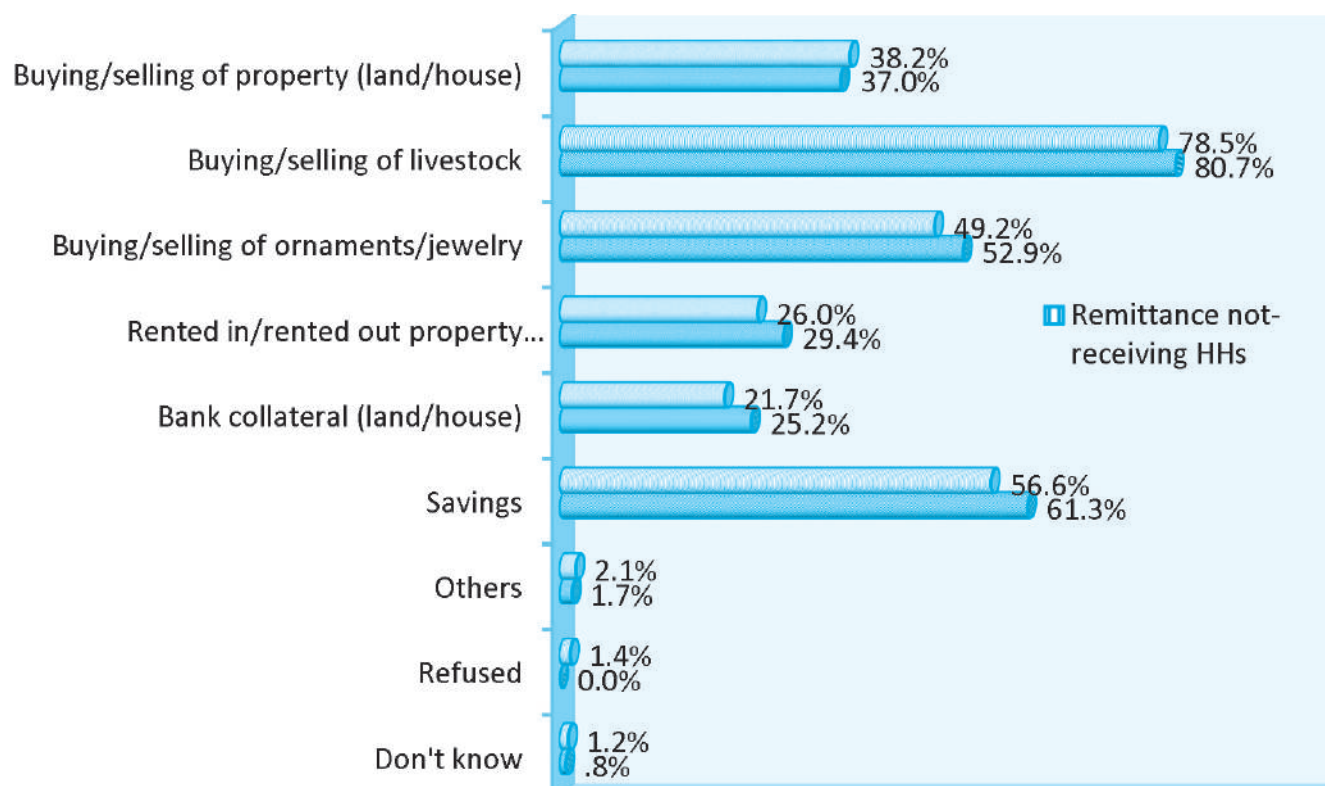


Figure 21: Women's control over property (remittance-receiving & non-receiving households)

The situation among remittance-receiving households has not changed after the earthquake. Women of remittance-receiving households were found to be more independent and have more control over property than other households. This situation was not found to be impacted by the earthquake. However, women still had to receive permission from male members abroad on certain issues.

4.4. Impact of the earthquake on citizenship rights

According to FWLD's data of 2014, 22.82 per cent of the population above 16 years did not have citizenship. This section depicts the status of citizenship certificates in study districts, including the reasons for lack of a certificate and the easiest way of acquiring a citizenship certificate.

4.4.1. Current number of citizenship certificate holders

The sampled population of study districts shows that 91.3 per cent of respondents have citizenship certificates while 8.7 per cent respondents lack certificates.

4.4.2. Reasons behind not having a citizenship certificate

Among the respondents without citizenship, most of the respondents (34.1 per cent) lack a certificate due to not applying. About 25 per cent of respondents, however, had not acquired a certificate because they did not feel citizenship was important; 15.9 per cent lacked a certificate due to lack of cooperation from family members. Around 6 per cent of the respondents lost their citizenship certificate during the earthquake, among which 24 were women. Of these, eight women acquired new certificates following the earthquake. No difficulties were found to have arisen due to the loss of their certificate during the earthquake (**Figure 22**).

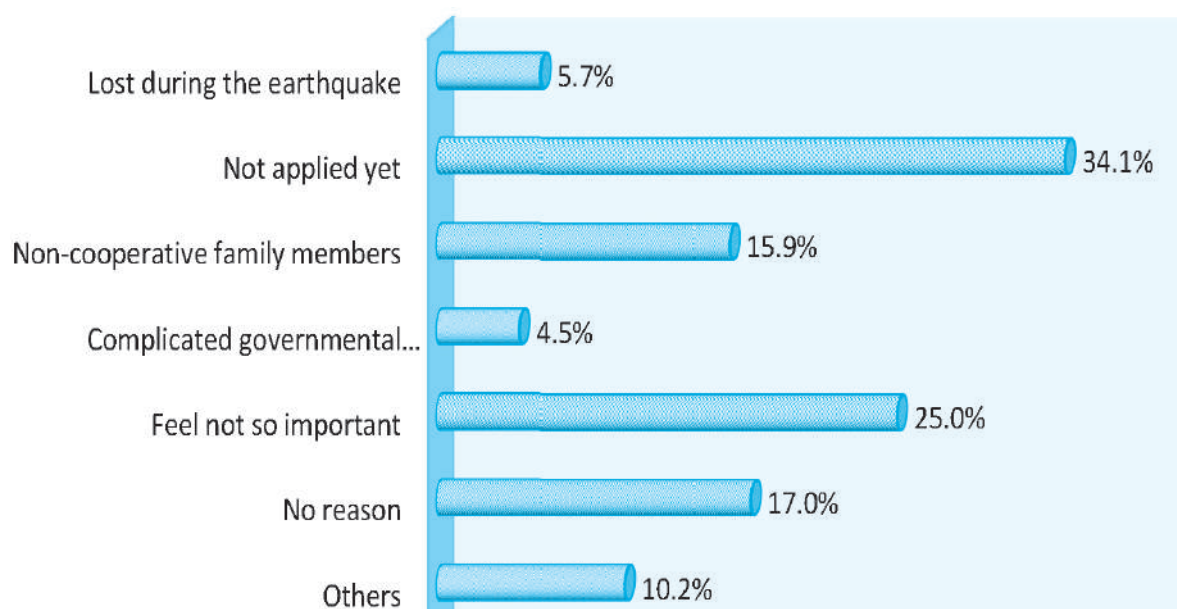


Figure 22: Reasons for not acquiring a citizenship certificate

However, those who did not get a citizenship certificate due to uncooperative family members before the earthquake found it even more difficult after the earthquake. This was due to the loss of legal documents and/or citizenship certificates of family members that could be the prerequisite for an individual to get a certificate. About 8 per cent of women faced such difficulty due to the absence of the household head either due to death or due to migration after the earthquake.

In particular, women of polygamous husbands who lacked a citizenship certificate encountered difficulties in getting a certificate. Beside this, daughters were not provided citizenship certificates in some households due to the traditional thinking that they will be provided one later by their husbands. Women whose husbands had migrated were also found not to have citizenship certificates in cases where family members were uncooperative. This created difficulties for women to receive remittances. Many people believe that a citizenship certificate is simply a tool to access and receive social services and to obtain a passport; this way of thinking was found to be a barrier for women to acquire such certificates. **Case study 2** shows how the daughters in polygamous families struggle due to the lack of citizenship certificates.

Case Study 2

16-year old JonuPariyar (name changed) is from Khopleng VDC of Gorkha district. She has three siblings. Since her mother is mentally unstable, her father BalBahadur Pariyar married another woman. Due to the poor economic conditions in their region, her father has gone to Malaysia for foreign employment. He is still in Malaysia but sends remittances only to his second wife. He doesn't care or give any financial support to Jonu's family.

Her family was severely affected by the devastating earthquake of 2015. Her house was completely destroyed and ever since she has been living in a temporary shelter (tent). The earthquake survivor card is issued in the name of her step mother. So, all the relief funds and materials given by the Government and different agencies are taken by her step mother. As a result, her economic condition has been worsening and there is no one to look after her family. There is no money for the treatment of her mentally sick mother. Jonu is already 16-years old and her sibling Sonu is 18-years old but still they have no citizenship certificate. Even her mother lacks a citizenship certificate. They tried several times to reach their father through phone calls to ask for support in obtaining a citizenship certificate but every time her father either ignored them or didn't respond. Due to the lack of citizenship her family is not only unable to get relief funds but also other governmental services. They also lack access to basic educational facilities. Her mother's condition is very critical; this family is very vulnerable and needs Government attention.

4.4.3. Difficulties in acquiring a citizenship certificate

Among those who acquired a citizenship certificate, 60.9 per cent acquired it from the District Administration Office whereas others acquired it through the integrated mobile camp. Among the citizenship certificate-holding respondents, 7.9 per cent faced difficulties while acquiring it. About 52.8 per cent of the people faced difficulties due to the complicated governmental system; 25.8 per cent faced difficulties in acquiring a recommendation from VDC officials and 16.9 per cent faced difficulties in acquiring a citizenship certificate due to non-cooperative family members (Figure 23).

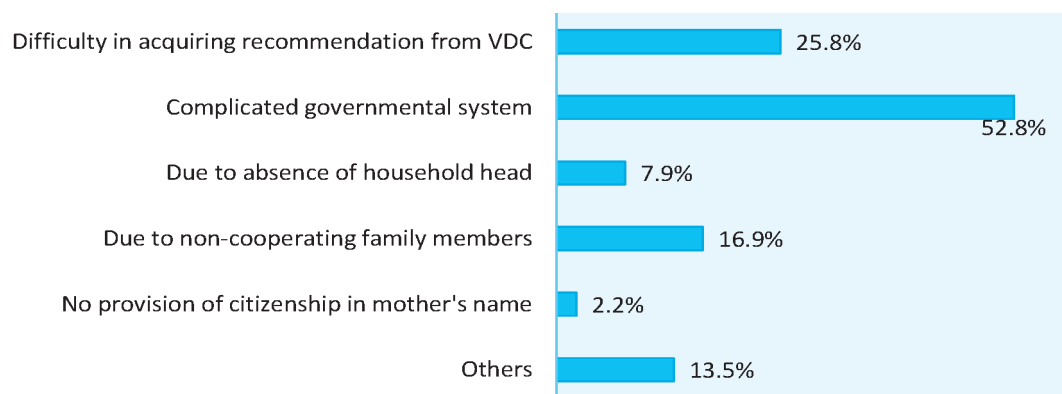


Figure 23: Difficulties in acquiring a citizenship certificate

4.4.4. Easiest ways to acquire a citizenship certificate

The easiest ways of acquiring a citizenship certificate are presented in Table 20. According to most of the respondents (82 per cent), the easiest way to acquire a citizenship certificate is through a local body's integrated mobile camp. A total of 39.8 per cent of respondents think that the easiest way to acquire a citizenship certificate is through the mother's name.

Table 20: Respondents' perception of easiest ways to acquire a citizenship certificate

Ways	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Cases*
Local bodies should provide citizenship certificate through integrated mobile camp	916	51.0	82.0
Citizenship through mother's name	445	24.8	39.8
Implementation of gender-responsive policy	260	14.5	23.3
Making citizens aware about the process and procedure	119	6.6	10.7
No answer	56	3.1	5.0

Source: Field survey, 2016 *multiple response

4.4.5. Underlying causes

Most of the women in the study districts were found to have a citizenship certificate, which shows that the present situation is much better in terms of awareness. People were found to be aware that at the age of 16 people are eligible to acquire a citizenship certificate. In the present context people appear to know that citizenship is very vital in every sector, whether to access government services or to leave for foreign employment. However, in some cases of polygamy, women were found not to have a citizenship certificate either due to non-cooperative family members or due to not having a birth certificate or other required documents. In several places in Nawalparasi, people held the belief that a citizenship certificate is only necessary in order to get a senior citizen allowance and/or to obtain a passport to go abroad. Around 50 per cent of women were found to not have citizenship certificates even when men had migrated to India for employment (Dalit community, Gorkha). While the number of people receiving citizenship certificates has been increasing after the earthquake among the *Belbas* of Gorkha district, disabled people still have difficulties in getting a citizenship certificate in this region.

People sometimes do not acquire citizenship certificates due to the high expense; one has to travel to the district headquarter miles away and the road conditions are often difficult. Sometimes, witnesses expect fees to make

recommendations to the VDCs. Moreover, people were found not to understand the procedure of acquiring certificates or the legal provisions. Furthermore, some provisions are discriminatory, and preclude women from providing citizenship certificates to their children in their own name. Similarly, due to the lack of women's concern over the citizenship issue and their limited participation in integrated mobile camps, women have less access to citizenship certificates. In some cases family members were uncooperative in supporting women to acquire certificates. In cases of polygamy, women in almost all study districts experienced difficulties in acquiring citizenship certificates. The prevailing misconception that daughters can only acquire citizenship certificate after marriage (through her husband's name) was also found to hinder access to citizenship.

4.5. Women's vulnerability

Vulnerable groups of women were identified according to the property they possess, citizenship holdings, decision-making opportunities and safety issues they faced during their stay in temporary shelters. Due to the loss of livestock and other resources during the earthquake, they had very limited sources of income to maintain their livelihood after the earthquake. Most of these women borrowed money as a consumption coping mechanism. During the humanitarian response women did not have equal opportunities to access victim support (cash/materials/foods) due to the persisting patriarchal social structure and their lower awareness levels.

4.5.1. Most vulnerable groups of women

Women in the study districts had very limited awareness regarding their rights to property and citizenship. This could be because of illiteracy or their lack of formal education. The study found that 38 per cent of women heads were found to be illiterate, and 86 per cent of members in women HHHs were illiterate. Among illiterate women, the majority were of Janajati followed by Dalit caste/ethnicity. This has created vulnerabilities in terms of awareness levels; such women were also consigned to wage-related labour rather than employment in service sectors. The study found that wage labour resources increased after the earthquake by 33 per cent.

The livelihoods of Janajati women were destroyed as more of their houses were damaged than among any other caste/ethnic communities. Households of religious minorities and the Newar were found to receive fewer remittances due to lower levels of migration. Among all the women respondents, Dalit women received the lowest annual income earnings. As roof type also determines economic status, religious minorities were also found to be poor even before the disastrous earthquake because the roofs of their houses were other than RCC.

Ownership of land in women's name was found to have increased, which could be due to the formulation of the tax exemption policy of the Government where 25 per cent of the tax is exempted if the land is bought in a woman's name. The Government has even given a 35 per cent tax exemption if bought under a single woman's name and a 50 per cent exemption for women in the Himalayan region. Another reason may be due to migration of men members, where ownership of properties was transferred to women. Women of Newar communities were landless; however, their food security situation was better than among the Dalit and Sanyasi communities. Dalit and Sanyasi communities had low food security so they had to rely on wage labour. Women of Janajati and Dalit origins in severely affected districts had to reduce food consumption to maintain livelihoods after the earthquake. They along with religious minorities relied on less expensive foods to maintain livelihoods. This shows that women of Dalit, Janajati and religious minorities were more vulnerable during and after the disastrous earthquake.

Among the 40 per cent of women HHHs living in temporary shelters, most were widows. Even though the lack of safety in temporary shelters was found to be significant, women respondents hesitated to reveal the facts or the reasons why. This could be due to low awareness levels or the stigma they had to bear if discovered by men in their communities.

Women with disabilities were found to be the most vulnerable of all as they were not found to have received skill-related trainings or work opportunities to sustain their lives independently. Similarly, women of polygamous husbands were found not to have citizenship certificates, which are directly associated with property rights.

Even though women were eligible to collect food items and cash from the humanitarian agencies, men were often found to receive and misuse support intended for women, due to the persisting patriarchal social structure where

men are considered to be the proper person to receive such support. Another reason is due to the low levels of awareness of rights among women.

4.5.2. Underlying causes of women's vulnerability

The factors that compound the women's vulnerability are due to rendered patriarchal social structure. This has limited women's access and control to properties [including inherit properties], and also the citizenship rights. Women's control over property was found to be limited in men HHHs in most cases. The family's unwillingness to give the share of property to women members was another key challenge. Women with disabilities were also found to not receiving a share of the property, even though they remained unmarried and contributed economically to the family. The lack of a citizenship certificate was the main obstacle to accessing property. As in most cases of polygamy, both wives were deprived of such certificates, which hindered women's access to property. Even though women members of remittance-receiving households had greater access to property than other women, they did not exercise much control over it.

Case study 3 depicts the plight of women in the aftermath of the earthquake.

Case study 3

Sarswati Maharjan (name changed) is a 50-year old resident of Harisiddhi. She was left by her husband and lives with her daughter and son, who study in classes 9 and 5 respectively. Her husband married a second wife a long time ago and does not care for her anymore. A few years ago her husband gave her four lakhs as an ancestral property right and kept the record of it. Due to this reason her husband and his step wife keeps torturing her to leave the household. The household in which she has been living was destroyed by the earthquake and this household is legally in her husband's name. So the earthquake survivor card is also issued in the name of her husband. She hasn't received any relief support or funds from the Government or any other agencies. She has told the authorities that she is in great trouble.

After the destruction of the household, her husband is in the process of constructing a new household. But now he will not give any of the shares of the new household to her saying that "I have already given the share of your part now you'll not get anything more". She has no household to stay in now. In the local community, she was given a job at a local school. Currently she is staying in a temporary shelter along with her two children. Observing her condition, the local authorities have made a referral to the 'Sikshyama Sahayogko Lagi Sathi' organization, and the organization called 'Saathi' is willing to provide education to her daughter, but she wants her son to get the education instead of her daughter. This shows that the traditional mentality about giving opportunities to sons over daughters is still in place.

Chapter 5: Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1. Conclusion

The demographic and socio-economic data clearly show the pre-dominance of Brahmin/Chhetri and Janajati among those most affected by the earthquake, whose households are mostly headed by men. The main occupation before the earthquake was subsistence agriculture (52.7 per cent) where significant numbers (75 per cent) of women head were involved, about 34 per cent more than the men heads. Though the adoption of subsistence agriculture after the earthquake was decreased, it was not significant. However, the involvement in subsistence agriculture by women heads was observed to be decreased by 36 per cent after the earthquake. There was increase of unemployment rate by 47 per cent after the earthquake. Remittances is another source of livelihood for more than 17 per cent of households, where 6.3 per cent were women migrants. Many members of Janajati (34 per cent) and Brahmin/Chhetri (33 per cent) households went aboard for employment opportunities. Illiteracy was higher among women heads (38 per cent) than men heads (24 per cent).

The earthquake has damaged more than 90 per cent of houses among the total sampled households, with damage to houses of women headed households (women HHHs) slightly higher than the damage to houses of men headed households (men HHHs). Houses of Janajati origin were mostly affected by the earthquake. The earthquake damaged houses of both remittance-receiving and non-receiving households. The earthquake has affected the livelihoods of both women headed and men headed households. Subsistence agriculture, accompanied by livestock was the main occupation in the study districts; this remained unchanged for most of the households after the earthquake. However, many households have lost their livestock, seeds, food grains and livelihood means resulting in decreased annual income. Their own food production was decreased by 4 per cent. Only 15 per cent of households were food secure after the earthquake. There was still around 75 per cent of households possessing livestock after the earthquake, though women headed households (26 per cent) possess less livestock in comparison to men headed households.

The economic status of women headed households was hampered after the earthquake. More than 93 per cent of women HHHs in severely affected districts lost their key assets and 17 per cent of them lost their job during the earthquake. Furthermore, the annual income of the households in the study districts decreased after the earthquake. About 44 per cent of women headed households' annual income after the earthquake was less than 30, 000 rupees. About 70 per cent women HHHs adopted borrowing money from neighbours, local money lenders or relatives and/or from saving and credit cooperatives as strategies to maintain their livelihood. A total of 2 per cent of women HHHs consumed less food as a coping strategy.

Property ownership (land/house) and citizen certificates play vital roles in rehabilitating the livelihoods of these women. Though the land ownership of women HHHs is higher (79 per cent) compared to ownership of houses (5.7 per cent), they have less of a role and decision-making power in selling and/or buying such assets. Only 38 per cent of women had control over buying/selling properties. Among them, 60 per cent were remittance-receiving households. A significant percentage (60 per cent) of Janajati women headed households owned land. This could be due to higher male out-migration among the Janajati caste/ethnic group. A significant percentage of respondents (91 per cent) in the study districts had a citizenship certificate. Only about 8 per cent women faced difficulties in acquiring a citizenship certificate either due to absence of the household head or due to migration after the earthquake. Women mostly faced difficulties in acquiring a certificate due to persisting social beliefs and complicated government procedures.

Overall, the earthquake has affected more women, as they are more vulnerable and still struggle to cope with and bounce back from the effects of the earthquake. Their high dependence on agriculture and lesser access to other livelihood opportunities, coupled with poor social, financial and physical capital, has led many women to a vulnerable state. In addition, their lower education levels, limited decision-making powers and poor access to and control over property has made recovering from the earthquake challenging even for women from women headed households.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following policy recommendations have been put forward to the Government level and donor agencies level respectively:

1. Prioritize programs and develop short-, medium- and long-term strategic approaches to mitigate the consequences of staying in temporary shelters.

- The Government should support continuous improvements to temporary shelters and accelerate the permanent housing process, focusing on women-friendly approaches.
- Women HHHs, including those with marginalized women such as Dalit women, single women, elderly women and disabled women, are the most vulnerable in terms of income, land ownership and control, food security and access to economic opportunities. These groups should be given priority in self-employment initiatives and shelter construction work during construction of permanent housing.
- Inform and ensure provision of soft loans (low interest rate) opportunities, particularly focusing on women HHHs, single women, elderly women and disabled women residents in the reconstruction of permanent housing.

2. Provision of trainings and soft loans for starting IGAs

Government:

- Locally-generated, women-friendly employment opportunities should be promoted and linked with market and other support institutions. As most women and women headed households practice subsistence agriculture, they should be provided soft loans, trading and other support to enable them to transition to commercial vegetable farming and commercial livestock-rearing (cows, buffalo, goats, poultry farming).
- The Government should also promote and provide off-farm skill-based, short-term (1 week – 3 month) trainings on topics such as leadership, management training, masonry, carpentry, plumbing, electrical work, tailoring, beautician work and fast food production for the quick recovery of their livelihoods.

Other developmental agencies:

- Development agencies, in coordination with local bodies, should provide IGAs like commercial vegetable farming, animal husbandry, tailoring and food processing. The focus should be on development of market linkages for their production and distribution.
- Women Saving and Credit Groups or cooperatives have proven successful in improving key dimensions of well-being for members. Similar programs could help to reduce the vulnerability of women HHH, including single women and Dalit women, and help them establish stable sources of income and develop leadership skills. Government and private organizations should gradually scale up programs of this type to larger sections of vulnerable populations in the area.

3. Update the vital registration system for regulating relief funds and support

Government:

- The Government should regulate the vital registration system to ensure the keeping of proper records.
- Relief funds should be distributed according to the number of households, focusing on nuclear families as well.

Other development agencies:

- The development agencies should coordinate with local bodies to identify vulnerable families and communities and distribute relief materials during rescue, relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction works.

4. Loss of livestock assets

Government:

- The provision of livestock insurance and veterinary care especially for cows, buffalo, goats, pigs, etc, which has already begun, should be extended to cover more than 80 per cent of households to mitigate the consequences of the earthquake's impact, such as animal miscarriages or deaths of animals.

- The Government should encourage private insurance companies and private veterinary care centres to extend their service coverage.

5. Citizenship rights

Government:

- The Government should raise awareness among women regarding the importance of citizenship certificates through awareness raising programs, campaigns, etc.
- The procedure for acquiring citizenship certificates should be easy to understand and within the reach of every citizen regardless of geography, gender, social and/or economic status.
- Integrated mobile camps should be organized regularly to provide citizenship certificates, targeting people in remote areas.
- People who lost their citizenship certificate and/or other legal documents during the earthquake should be provided with replacements, using a fast-track process.

6. Property rights

Government:

- Joint ownership (wife and husband) of property rights should be encouraged by formulating a gender equality policy. This should ensure women's rights and increase their decision-making power at household and community levels.

Other development agencies:

- Developmental agencies should mobilize local groups for awareness programs through mass media, campaigns and legal literacy initiatives to increase women's awareness of their property rights.

7. Human trafficking

- There is a need to carry out in-depth studies in order to shed light on human trafficking in earthquake-affected areas. Such studies should be carried out by both governmental agencies and developmental agencies.

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ANNEXES

Survey in Earthquake Affected Districts
Household Questionnaire Form
Nepal Development Research Institute/UN Women

This survey is conducted by Nepal Development Research Institute (NDRI) on behalf of UN Women. The main objective of this study is to assess the impact of Nepal's earthquake and the subsequent aftershocks on socio-economic status of women including issues related to women's rights to land, property and citizenship that contributed or hindered their progress in recovering from the disaster in highly affected districts. Today, I would like to have discussion on different aspects of areas important to the post-disaster context in Nepal. Your input on this research is really valuable. Your open and honest discussion will provide the humanitarian team, Government and other stakeholder's useful feedback so that necessary course of action or changes can be made possible. Please be as honest as you can be, we are interested in your opinions and there is no right or wrong answers to any of our questions.

The discussion will take around 25-30 minutes. First we need to know that you freely consent to be part of this discussion. You do not have to speak of anything which upsets you or makes you feel uncomfortable and participation is entirely voluntary. If you wish to leave or stop at any point please let us know. The conversation is completely confidential. The conversation will not have any information that names or identifies you and it will not share with anyone else.

We would also like to use some of your comments in our reports. These reports may be shared internally with our staff and other stakeholders. Would it be ok for us to include your comments in our reporting? All comments will be made anonymous; your identity will always be kept confidential.

A. Introduction					
1.	Surveyors name	_____		2.	Surveyors ID No ____ ____
3.	District	39=Lamjung 41=Nawalparasi 42=Chitwan 46=Sindhupalchowk 49= Lalitpur 36=Gorkha			____
4.	VDC /Municipality Name	_____		5.	Ward No. ____
6.	Household No.	____ ____	7.	Date of interview	dd/mm/year ____ ____ ____
B. Respondents Information					
8.	Name of respondent	_____			
9.	Name of household head	_____			
10.	Sex of the household head	1= Men 2= Women 3= Others			____
11.	Caste/ethnicity?	1=Brahmin/Chhetri 2=Janajati 3= Newar 4= Dalits 5= Religious Minority 6= Others (Please specify) ____			____
12.	Relationship of respondent to household head	1=HH head 2=Husband; 3=Wife; 4=Parents; 5= Brother 6=Sister; 7=Son/daughter ; 8=daughter-in-law 9=Other			____
13.	Age	____ ____	14. Gender	1=Men 2=Women 3=Others R ____	15. Marital Status 1=Married 2=Unmarried 3=Divorcee 4=Widow/Widower 5= Single ____
16.	What is your level of education? 1= Illiterate, 2= Literate, 3= Primary, 4= Secondary, 5= Higher secondary, 6= Bachelor, 7= Masters, 8=Vocational education				____
17.	Family Types	1= Nuclear 2= Joint		____	18. HH Size ____
19.	Household roof type before earthquake		1= RCC 2= Zinc covered sheet 3= Clay/Tiles 4= straw/hay 5= bamboo 6=plastic 7=raw bricks 8= cemented 9=others ____		

Please give information about your family members.													
SN	HH members	Age (Yrs)	Gender 1=Men 2=Women 3=Others	Relation with the respondent 1=HH head 2=Husband 3=Wife;4=Parents 5= Brother; 6=Sister 7=Son/daughter 8=Daughter-in-law 9=others (Please specify)	Marital status (code as in Q 15)	Disability		Education		Occupation (code of Q 17)		Annual Income (NRs) 1=<35k; 2=35k-50k, 3=50k-70k; 4=70-90k 5=>90k	
						1=Mental 2=Physical 3=Chronic 4=No disability	Education code as in Q 14 After EQ	B	A	B	A	B	A
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													

A. Livelihood (Socio-economic Status)			
C.1 Ownership of Property			
Have you owned land/household (non-movable property) ? If yes, what is the area of land you owned? 1= Yes 2= No 98= Refused 99= Don't Know			
Property	Code	Area (Ropani)	
Land	__	__	
Household	__	__	
Have you owned livestock?			
1= Yes 2= No 98= Refused 99= Don't Know		__	
[If 2=No, then skip to Q 24]			
What type of livestock do you own? (Multiple answers)			
Livestock Type		Code	
1= Cow 2=Buffalo, 3= Goat/Sheep, 4= Pig, 5=Poultry 6= Others		__	
Are any of your family members migrated for overseas employment? If yes, who?			
Migration: 1= Yes 2= No 98= Refused 99= Don't Know		__	
[If 2=No, then skip to Q 26]			
Migrated Person:1= Men 2= Women 3= both		__	
Number of migrated person		Men __ Women __	
Country of migration		_____	
Who receives the remittance for household expenditure in your household? (Relation with respondent) 1=Household head 2=Husband 3= wife 4= Parents 5=Brothers 6=Sister 7=Son/Daughter 8=Daughter-in- law 9= Others (specify _____)			
C.2 Livelihood Patterns			
What is your main occupation?			
Occupation Type Code		Before EQ	After EQ
1=Agriculture, 2= Industry/Business 3= Service 4= Labor 5= Student 6=Householdwife/ household-maker 7= Retired 8= Remittance, 9=Unemployed 10= Others (Please specify _____)		__	__
What are your other income sources? (Multiple answers)			
Income Sources	Before earthquake (NRs)	After earthquake (NRs)	
Cereal Crop	_____	_____	
Vegetable	_____	_____	
Fruit	_____	_____	
Livestock	_____	_____	
Dairy products	_____	_____	
Business	_____	_____	
Remittance	_____	_____	
Others	_____	_____	
What is your net annual income?			
Code for Income Range		Before	After
1= <35k; 2=35k~50k, 3=50-70, 4= 70-90 k 5= >90 k		__	__
What is the role of men and women in income generating activities of your family?			
Type	Before earthquake	After earthquake	1=Men 2=Women 3=Both
Crop farming	__	__	
Vegetable farming	__	__	
Fruit farming	__	__	
Livestock rearing	__	__	
Dairy products production	__	__	
Business	__	__	
Remittance	__	__	
Others (please specify)	__	__	

What is the main source of food for your family? (Multiple answers)					
Food Source	Code	Before earthquake	After earthquake		
Own production	1				
Purchase from market	2				
Exchange of food items (Barter system)	3				
Borrow from neighbors	4				
Support from aid agencies	5				
Foreign remittance	6				
Internal remittance	7				
Others	8				
If Others (Please specify)					
What is the food subsistence from your own production?					
Food subsistence	Number of Months				
	1=0-3 m	2=4-6 m	3=7-9 m	4=10-12 m	5=+12 m
Before earthquake					
After earthquake					
Did your family faced any human casualties (death) due to last year's earthquake ?					
1=Yes 2= No					
[If 2=No then skip to Q 34]					
If yes, then who?					
Number of members died		Men Women			
Relation with the respondent					
1=Household head 2= Husband 3=Wife 4=Parents 5=Brothers 6=Sister					
7=Son/daughter 8=Daughter-in-law 9=Others (Please specify)					
Others (Specify _____)					
What is the impact of earthquake has had on the household's ability to maintain livelihood? (Multiple Choice)					
Impact Type	Code				
Lost job	1				
Death of bread winner	2				
Impact in business	3				
Lost key assets	4				
Fewer family members able to work	5				
Addition of more members in a family	6				
Income reduced	7				
Lost remittance	8				
Divert in pre-plan	9				
Others (Please specify) _____	10				
What strategies were used to cope with impact of the earthquake to maintain livelihood? (Multiple Choice)					
Coping Strategies	Code	Remark			
Sell assets	1				
Borrow money	2				
Reduce consumption	3				
More family members working	4				
Split members among other households	5				
Children (below 18) engaged in unsafe work (e.g. sex work, work in brick factory; conductor, others)	6				
Children (below 18) engaged in work	7				
Adult engaged in unsafe work (e.g. sex work, construction work)	8				
Use of remittance	9				
Use of saving money	10				
Others	11				
If Others (please specify)					

What is the consumption coping mechanism of your household now? (Multiple Choice)				
Coping Mechanism	Code	Remarks		
Rely on less expensive food	1	_ _		
Reduce expenditures on every day living	2	_ _		
Borrow money	3	_ _		
Purchase food	4	_ _		
Consume seed stock	5	_ _		
Increase saving	6	_ _		
Reduce expenditures on agricultural inputs	7	_ _		
Reduce expenditures on health and education	8	_ _		
Sell agricultural tools, seeds or other inputs	9	_ _		
Spent saving	10	_ _		
Reduce proportion of the meal	11	_ _		
Reduce no. of meals per day	12	_ _		
Sell livestock	13	_ _		
Sent children to live with relatives	14	_ _		
Sell household goods	15	_ _		
Skipped days without eating	16	_ _		
Some HH members migrated	17	_ _		
Engaged in unsafe income generating work	18	_ _		
Less consumption by women member	19	_ _		
Others	20	_ _		
If Others (please specify)				

What is your perception towards access to work/income generating activities for women/single women/men/person with disability after the earthquake? 1=Good 2=Better 3=Bad 4=Worse 98=Refused 99=Don't Know				
Type	Code			
Married Women	_ _			
Unmarried Women	_ _			
Divorced Women	_ _			
Widow	_ _			
Men	_ _			
Person with Disability	_ _			

Are you/your family member associated with any public participation?		
Code	Men	Women
1= Yes 2= No 98= Refused 99= Don't Know	_ _	_ _
If yes, number of men and women members	Men _ _	Women _ _
[If 2=No, then skip to Q 40]		

Please fill up the detail as below.							
Name of the group	Position	1=Men 2=women	Level of the Group				
			1=District	2=VDC	3=Ward	4=Community	5=Others
Ward Citizen Forum		_ _					
GBV Watch Group		_ _					
Community Awareness Centre		_ _					
Saving and Credit Group		_ _					
Forest Users Groups (FUGs)		_ _					
Drinking Water Users Group		_ _					
School Management Committee		_ _					
Community Mediation Centre		_ _					
Women Farmer Groups		_ _					
Mothers Group		_ _					
Youth Group		_ _					
Others (specify)		_ _					

What is your experience on changes occurred on the social Status of women after earthquake? 1=Same 2=Better 3=Worse 98=Refused 99=Don't know		
Situation	Code	
Participation in social group	__	
Participation in group meetings	__	
Situation of occupation	__	
Access to the services	__	
Quality of services	__	
Participation on decision-making	__	
Confidence level	__	
Self-respect	__	
Status of social violence (GBV)	__	
Does your family have the earthquake survivor support card? 1= Yes 2= No 98= Refused 99= Don't Know		
		__
[If 2=No, then skip to Q 44]		
If yes, then which family member got the survivor support card? 1= Men 2= Women 3=Both		
		__
Mention the reason behind issuing the card in his/her name.		
Household head	1	__
Absence/Loss of family head	2	__
Family prioritization	3	__
Being literate	4	__
Forcefully	5	__
No reason	6	__
Due to having legal certificate	7	__
Others	8	__
If Others (please specify)	_____	
Have anyone or any group rather than government agency approached you for the help/support? 1= Yes 2= No 98= Refused 99= Don't Know		
		__
[If 2=No then skip to Q. 46]		
If yes, what kind of support did they provide? (Multiple answers)		
Type	Code	
Food items	1	__
Non-food items (clothes, tin/zinc sheet)	2	__
Livelihood support (e.g. cash for work)	3	__
Legal support (e.g. with citizenship documentation reissuance)	4	__
Others	5	__
If Others (please specify) _____		
If government and other humanitarian agencies allows providing skill based trainings, which training would you prefer most?		
Type	Code	Remark
Cookeries	1	__
Tailoring	2	
Electrician	3	
Flower decorator/Garden designer	4	
Agriculture	5	
Shuttering carpenter	6	
Masonry	7	
Beautician	8	
Community Mediator/facilitator	9	
Others	10	
If others, specify _____		

B. Housing and Land				
Did the earthquake affect your household?				
1= Yes 2= No 98= Refused 99= Don't Know		__		
[If 2=No then skip to Q.50]				
Was the household you were living was your own household or rented household?				
1= Own household 2= Rented household 3= Household built on non-ownership land 4= Others		__		
If others, specify _____				
What level of damage did the earthquake cause to your household of living?				
1= Severity of damage 2= Completely destroyed 3= Moderate damaged 4= Less damaged		__		
Did you receive any compensation in terms of reconstruction of your shelter from government/non-government agencies?				
Type	1=yes 2=no			
Training	__			
Toolkits/dignity kits	__			
Direct support (Cash)	__			
Others	__			
If others (specify _____)				
Where are you currently living?				
Same dilapidated household (Stayee)	1	__		
Relative's household (Rent)	2			
Rented household (Rent)	3			
Temporary shelter (Camp)	4			
Nearby forest/cave	5			
Same place outside own household (Stayee)	6			
Others	7			
If Others (please specify) _____				
In which type of temporary shelter are you living in?				
Tent	1	_____		
Bamboo structure	2			
CGI sheet cover shelter	3			
Sandbag shelter	4			
Recyclable cardboard household	5			
Others	6			
If Others (please specify) _____				
How secure is the current shelter you currently living in terms of following risks? If it is not secure then, how do you rate it according to the type of insecurity below?				
Types	1=Safe	2=Unsafe	3=Refused	4=Don't know
Temperature fluctuations/Monsoon			__	
Wild animals			__	
Landslide and flooding			__	
Sexual and Gender Based violence			__	
Trafficking			__	
Others			__	
If Others (please specify) _____				

Was your land affected by the earthquake?			
1= Yes 2= No 98= Refused 99= Don't Know		__	
Is that land own or rented?			
1= Own 2=Rented 3= Land having no ownership 4= Others			__
If others, specify _____			
If it is own land then, do you have the legal document?			
1=Yes 2=No 3= Lost during earthquake			__
For what purpose is it in use now? (Multiple answers)			
Purposes	Code	Before	After
Farming	1	__	__
Temporary shelter	2	__	__
Playground/open space	3	__	__
No use	4	__	__
Others	5	__	__
If Others specify _____			
What kind of support do you expect from the Government and other aid agencies for your family? (Multiple answers)			
Job opportunity	1	__	
Safe shelter	2	__	
Women prioritization schemes	3	__	
Simple loan policies	4	__	
Pension policies for farmers	5	__	
Others	6	__	
If others, please specify _____			
C. Property Rights			
Do any women members of your family own land and household?			
Type	1=Yes 2= No 98= Refused 99= Don't Know		
Land	__		
Household	__		
[If 2=No, then skip to Q. 62]			
If yes, how much land is under women's ownership?			
Before EQ _____ (Ropani) After EQ (Ropani) _____			
If yes, do they (women members) have the land ownership certificate/legal document?			
1=Yes 2= No 3=Joint Ownership 98= Refused 99=Don't know			__
If no land under women members then, what are the reasons behind restricting the women in property ownership?			
Reasons	Code	Code	
Men dominancy	1	__	
Lack of information	2	__	
Due to insecurity issues	3	__	
No idea on legal process	4	__	
Due to polygamy	5	__	
No reason	6	__	
Others	7	__	
If others (specify _____)			
Do you feel any changes in land and household ownership after earthquake?			
Property type	1=Yes 2=No		
Household	__		
Land	__		
[If 2=No then skip to Q 65]			

	If yes, why? (Multiple answers)		
	Reasons	1=Yes 2=No	
	Death of property holder person	__	
	Split of family member's/inheritance	__	
	Sold assets for survival	__	
	Others	__	
If others then please specify _____			
	Does women member of your family have control over assets?		
	1=Yes 2=No		__
	[If 2=No then skip to Q 67]		
	Does women members of your family have a control on following property issues? (Multiple answer possible)		
	Buying/Selling of property (land and household)	1	__
	Buying/Selling of livestock	2	__
	Buying/Selling of ornaments/jewelry	3	
	Rented in/rented out property (land, household, valuable metals- gold, silver...)	4	__
	Bank collateral (land/household)	5	__
	Savings	6	__
	Others	7	
	Refused	98	__
	Don't Know/Can't Say	99	__
Others (Specify)			
D. Citizenship Rights			
	Do you have citizenship certificate?		
	1= Yes 2= No 98= Refused 99= Don't Know		__
	[If 2=No then skip to Q. 71]		
	If yes, where did you get from?		
	1=CDO 2= Integrated Mobile Camp 3= Others (Please specify.....) __		
	Did you face any challenge or problem while acquiring your citizenship certificate?		
	1=Yes 2=No		__
	[If 2=No then skip to Q 72]		
	What problem did you face while acquiring citizenship certificate?		
	Problem	Code	
	Problem in acquiring recommendation from VDC officials officias	1	__
	Complicated government system	2	__
	Loss of family member (father/brother/husband)	3	__
	Not supported by family members	4	__
	No legal provision from mother's name	5	__
	Others	6	__
	If others (Please specify) _____		
	If no, why don't you have the citizenship certificate?		
	Lost during earthquake occurrence	1	__
	Not applied yet	2	__
	No cooperation from family	3	__
	Complicated government system	4	__
	Feel not so important	5	__
	No reason	6	__
	Others	7	__
	If others, please specify _____		

Does women members of your family above 16 years have acquired citizenship certificate?		
1=Yes (all have) 2= No 3= No all have 98= Refused 99= Don't Know		__
[If 2=No then skip to Q 74]		
Women members above 16 years		__
Total number of women members who have citizenship certificate		__
If yes, where did they acquire it from?		
1=CDO 2= Integrated Mobile Camp 3= Others		__
If others please specify _____		
If no, why does women have not yet received citizenship certificate?		
Reasons	Code	
Problem in acquiring recommendation from VDC officials	1	__
Loss of family member (father/brother/husband)	2	__
Not supported by family members	3	__
Complicated government system	4	__
Did not feel the need	5	__
Others	6	__
If others, please specify _____		
Have women members of your family lost their citizenship certificate during earthquake?		
1=Yes 2= No		__
If 2=No then skip to Q 77]		
If yes, did they again acquire it now?		
1= Yes 2= No 98= Refused 99= Don't Know		__
What do you think the easiest way to acquire the citizenship certificate?		
Type	Code	
Local bodies should provide citizenship certificate through mobile camp	1	__
Citizenship through mother's name	2	__
Implementation of gender responsive policy	3	__
Making aware about the process and procedure	4	__
No answer	5	__
Others	6	__
If others, please specify _____		
Who makes decision for the following		
Issues	1=Men 2=Women 3=both	
Education of children	__	
Marriage of children	__	
Family planning	__	
Usage of income/earnings	__	
Usage of land	__	
Buying & selling properties (land/household/precious metals/livestock)	__	
Keeping collateral	__	
Investment of savings	__	
Household planning & budget	__	
Women's involve in employment	__	
Women's involve in other public participation	__	
Others	__	
If Others (please specify) _____		

Annex II: Key Informant Interview Checklist

Name of Key Informant:

Position:

Gender: MenWomen

Address: District/VDC / Ward No. /Village:

Date of Interview:

	Livelihood: ➤ What are the coping mechanisms for men/women adopted so far after EQ? ➤ What are the changing roles of men/women after EQ? ➤ School dropout rate of women students ➤ GBV, trafficking cases ➤ Changing status of women in decision making ➤ Participation of women in out of household core ➤ What should be done after earthquake for sustainable livelihood in recovery phase?
	Status of women acquiring citizenship certificate ➤ Are women aware about; • Access of citizenship certificate • Process acquiring citizenship certificates? ➤ What are the barriers on acquiring citizenship certificate for women after EQ? ➤ What about the right to citizenship certificate of women having polygamy?
	Property Rights ➤ Level of awareness on property rights among women? ➤ Changing status of property ownership of women after EQ? ➤ Barriers on property ownership by women? ➤ Right to women of polygamy in this context? ➤ Access of women on transformation of property after earthquake (some cases: Death of family head member, Polygamy, women especially daughter in law). If no, why?
	Vulnerability Context ➤ What are the major vulnerability contexts after EQ in your area? ➤ Who are the most vulnerable groups in your area?

Annex III: Checklist for Focus Group Discussion

Name of Group:

Address: District/VDC / Ward No. /Village

Date of Interview:

1. Livelihood	
	Impact of earthquake on livelihood ➤ Changing role of women after earthquake ➤ Changing status of moveable property and non moveable property ➤ Housing, productive land and property ➤ Education-women dropout rate ➤ GBV cases, trafficking increase or decrease while staying in temporary shelter- camp ➤ Outbreak of diseases ➤ Access to economic activities/ Employment opportunities and Income status ➤ Participation of women in outside of household core. (community group, training, coop...) ➤ Decision making on households' key issues- selling, buying of land, household, livestock, child education, investment of own earining& savings ➤ Access to services provided by govt/non-govt? (eg. health camp, counseling, trainings) ➤ (Eg. Men, women, senior citizen, single, disable, pregnant/lactating mother) ➤ Changes in consumption pattern (women)
2. Housing, Land and Property Rights	
	➤ Current status of women ownership on housing, land and property (women holding legal documents of household, land and property) ➤ What are the barriers that preventing women to own household, land and property? ➤ Does she have control over the property in her ownership? (Sell, buy, collateral, lease...) ➤ Changing status of control over moveable and non moveable property ➤ Access and control over relief fund (who receive cash, kind- food items, non food items, expense of relief fund) ? If no, what are the reasons behind them? ➤ What is the status on property right of those women of polygamy ? ➤ Perception towards relief receiving (who receive- People having ownership of HH, rent, split family, Separate family but living in same household. ➤ Are there issues on transforming property in your family after death of family member/polygamy? ➤ What are the barriers on property transformation to women in case of death of her husband
3. Citizenship rights	
	➤ Are you aware of citizenship right that any citizen aged more than 16 can get citizenship? ➤ Have you of your women family member (aged > 16 years) owned citizenship certificate? If no, why? ➤ What is the status of women with polygamy in the citizenship matter? ➤ What are the key difficulties in acquiring citizenship certificate after earthquake?Give your opinion on what should be done to acquire citizenship certificates easily by all eligible women.
4. Vulnerability Context	
	➤ What is the context of vulnerability? ➤ Who are the vulnerable groups? (Eg. Women/marginalized group/Differently able person/Women-headed HH) ➤ What are the causes of vulnerability?

Annex IV: Name list of Sample VDCs

Districts	Sampled VDCs	Sample size (HHs)
Gorkha	Asrang	27
	Deurali	46
	Gaikhur	41
	Hansapur	30
	Khoplang	44
	Mirkot	44
	Palungtar	68
Sindhupalchowk	Barhabise	59
	Batase	39
	Fulpingdanda	36
	Helambu	22
	Ichok	43
	Jalbire	21
	Melamchi	40
	Nawalpur	27
Lalitpur	Bhardeu	66
	Bungamati	23
	Chhampi	56
	Harisidhhi	59
Lamjung	Besisahar	30
	Dhuseni	13
	Duradanda	22
	Shreebhanjyang	20
Chitwan	Darchok	80
	Kaule	38
	Lothar	30
	saktikhor	75
Nawalparasi	Arkhal	14
	Deurali	12
	Devchuli	20
	Dhaubadi	5
	Ratanpur	3

Annex V: Work plan for the project 2016

Activities		May				June				July				August				Sept.
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1
Signing contract with UN Women																		
Phase I																		
Inception Phase																		
Activity 1																		
Desk Review related on Nepal's earthquake on women's housing, land and property and citizenship rights																		
Activity 2																		
Development of detail methodology including selected methods, work plan, study area delineation, sample size estimation, data collection, management and analysis techniques etc.																		
Activity 3																		
Finalization of detailed methodology and work plan in discussion with UN Women																		
Activity 4																		
Interactive meeting																		
Deliverable 1																		
Submission of an inception report																		
Phase II																		
Data Collection Phase																		
Activity 1																		
Development of survey tools and instruments (applications)																		
Activity 2																		
Recruitment of field researchers																		
Activity 3																		
Orientation and training to field researchers for data collection																		
Activity 4																		
Prestesting of survey instruments (applications)																		
Activity 5																		
Finalization of survey instruments (applications) and necessary logistics preparation																		
Activity 6																		
Field study in selected districts/VDCs through questionnaire survey, FGD and KII																		
Activity 7																		
Field data sharing by field researchers from their tablet to central storage at NDRI in every 2 weeks per month																		
Activity 8																		
Data management, processing and analysis																		
Phase III																		
Report Preparation and Dissemination Phase																		
Activity 1																		
Report writing																		
Activity 2																		
First draft report preparation																		
Deliverable 2																		
Sharing of first draft report to relevant stakeholders through workshops and interactive meetings																		
Activity 2																		
Refinement of report incorporating the feedbacks from the workshop, consultation and interactive meetings																		
Deliverable 3																		
Power point presentation of the study with key findings and recommendations																		
Activity 3																		
Finalization of project completion reports and final report incorporating the feedbacks from presentation of key findings and recommendations																		
Deliverable 4																		
Submission of final report																		
Deliverable 5																		
Submission of project completion reports (Narrative and Financials)																		

Annex VI: Age and sex of respondent according to the severity of the earthquake in different districts

		Age group						Total
		Below 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	Above 59	
Severely	men	1	9	11	19	24	20	84
		1.2%	10.7%	13.1%	22.6%	28.6%	23.8%	100.0%
		6.7%	4.8%	5.6%	11.9%	16.9%	23.5%	10.7%
	women	14	180	187	140	118	65	704
		2.0%	25.6%	26.6%	19.9%	16.8%	9.2%	100.0%
		93.3%	95.2%	94.4%	88.1%	83.1%	76.5%	89.3%
	Total	15	189	198	159	142	85	788
Moderately	men		15	21	21	21	13	91
			16.5%	23.1%	23.1%	23.1%	14.3%	100.0%
			18.5%	24.1%	31.8%	44.7%	52.0%	29.7%
	women		66	66	45	26	12	215
			30.7%	30.7%	20.9%	12.1%	5.6%	100.0%
			81.5%	75.9%	68.2%	55.3%	48.0%	70.3%
	Total		81	87	66	47	25	306
Slightly	men		5	3	1	6	1	16
			31.3%	18.8%	6.3%	37.5%	6.3%	100.0%
			35.7%	15.0%	16.7%	60.0%	100.0%	31.4%
	women		9	17	5	4	0	35
			25.7%	48.6%	14.3%	11.4%	0.0%	100.0%
			64.3%	85.0%	83.3%	40.0%	0.0%	68.6%
	Total		14	20	6	10	1	51
Total	men	1	29	35	41	51	34	191
		.5%	15.2%	18.3%	21.5%	26.7%	17.8%	100.0%
		6.7%	10.2%	11.5%	17.7%	25.6%	30.6%	16.7%
	women	14	255	270	190	148	77	954
		1.5%	26.7%	28.3%	19.9%	15.5%	8.1%	100.0%
		93.3%	89.8%	88.5%	82.3%	74.4%	69.4%	83.3%
	Total	15	284	305	231	199	111	1145

Annex VII: Distribution of caste/ethnicity of respondent according to the severity of the earthquake in different districts

			RESPONDENT_CAST_ETHNICITY						Total
			Brahmin/ Chhetri	Janajati	Newar	Dalits	Religious Minority	Others	
EQ_Effect	Severely	Count	269	172	186	146	6	9	788
		% within EQ_Effect	34.1%	21.8%	23.6%	18.5%	0.8%	1.1%	100.0%
		% within RESPONDENT_CAST_ETHNICITY	78.2%	43.4%	95.4%	75.3%	85.7%	100.0%	68.8%
		% of Total	23.5%	15.0%	16.2%	12.8%	0.5%	0.8%	68.8%
	Moderately	Count	58	202	6	39	1	0	306
		% within EQ_Effect	19.0%	66.0%	2.0%	12.7%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%
		% within RESPONDENT_CAST_ETHNICITY	16.9%	51.0%	3.1%	20.1%	14.3%	0.0%	26.7%
		% of Total	5.1%	17.6%	0.5%	3.4%	0.1%	0.0%	26.7%
	Slightly	Count	17	22	3	9	0	0	51
		% within EQ_Effect	33.3%	43.1%	5.9%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
		% within RESPONDENT_CAST_ETHNICITY	4.9%	5.6%	1.5%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
		% of Total	1.5%	1.9%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Total		Count	344	396	195	194	7	9	1145
% within EQ_Effect		30.0%	34.6%	17.0%	16.9%	0.6%	0.8%	100.0%	
% within RESPONDENT_CAST_ETHNICITY		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
% of Total		30.0%	34.6%	17.0%	16.9%	0.6%	0.8%	100.0%	

Annex VIII: Family size and family type

		RESPONDENT_FAMILY_TYPE		Total
		Nuclear	Joint	
Men HHHs	n	647	182	829
	%	78.0%	22.0%	100.0%
Women HHHs	n	266	50	316
	%	84.2%	15.8%	100.0%
Total	n	913	232	1145
	%	79.7%	20.3%	100.0%
	% of Total	79.7%	20.3%	100.0%

Annex IX: Occupation of household head before and after the earthquake

Before earthquake											
GENDER	Unit	Occupation before earthquake									
		Agriculture	Industry/ Business	Service	Labour	Housewife	Retired	Remittance	Unemployed	Others	Total
Men HH head	N	341	74	98	200	4	23	36	45	8	829
	%	41.10%	8.90%	11.80%	24.10%	0.40%	2.80%	4.30%	5.40%	1.00%	100.00%
Women HH head	N	238	23	14	7	16	2	0	12	4	316
	%	75.30%	7.30%	4.40%	2.20%	5.10%	0.60%	0.00%	3.80%	1.30%	100.00%
Total	N	579	97	112	207	20	25	36	57	12	1145
	%	50.40%	8.40%	9.70%	18.00%	1.70%	2.10%	3.10%	4.90%	1.00%	100.00%
After earthquake											
GENDER	Unit	Occupation after earthquake									
		Agriculture	Industry/ Business	Service	Labour	Housewife	Retired	Remittance	Unemployed	Others	Total
Men HH head	N	241	95	94	233	4	25	31	98	8	829
	%	29.10%	11.50%	11.30%	28.10%	0.50%	3.00%	3.70%	11.80%	1.00%	100.00%
Women HH head	N	151	22	15	44	17	3	1	59	4	316
	%	47.80%	7.00%	4.70%	13.90%	5.40%	0.90%	0.30%	18.70%	1.30%	100.00%
Total	N	392	117	109	277	21	28	32	157	12	1145
	%	34.20%	10.20%	9.50%	24.20%	1.80%	2.40%	2.80%	13.70%	1.00%	100.00%

Annex X: Occupation of the respondents before and after the earthquake according to the severity and caste/ethnicity

Severity		a. Occupation of respondents before the earthquake									
		Agriculture	Industry/Business	Service	Labor	Student	Housewife	Retired	Remittance	unemployed	Others
Severely	n	400	77	36	76	21	135	11	9	17	6
	%	50.8%	9.8%	4.6%	9.6%	2.7%	17.1%	1.4%	1.1%	2.2%	0.8%
Moderately	n	193	14	15	25	5	42	2	3	7	0
	%	63.1%	4.6%	4.9%	8.2%	1.6%	13.7%	0.7%	1%	2.3%	0%
Slightly	n	10	5	5	6	4	18	2	0	0	1
	%	19.6%	9.8%	9.8%	11.8%	7.8%	35.3%	3.9%	0%	0%	2%
Total	n	603	96	56	107	30	195	15	12	24	7
	%	52.7%	8.4%	4.9%	9.3%	2.6%	17%	1.3%	1%	2.1%	0.6%
Severity		b. Occupation of respondents after the earthquake									
		Agriculture	Industry/Business	Service	Labor	Student	Housewife	Retired	Remittance	unemployed	Others
Severely	n	392	78	35	79	16	138	11	9	25	5
	%	49.7%	9.9%	4.4%	10.0%	2.0%	17.5%	1.4%	1.1%	3.2%	.6%
Moderately	n	192	17	16	25	2	42	2	0	10	0
	%	62.7%	5.6%	5.2%	8.2%	.7%	13.7%	.7%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%
Slightly	n	9	5	5	7	3	19	2	0	0	1
	%	17.6%	9.8%	9.8%	13.7%	5.9%	37.3%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Total	n	593	100	56	111	21	199	15	9	35	6
	%	51.8%	8.7%	4.9%	9.7%	1.8%	17.4%	1.3%	.8%	3.1%	.5%

Respondent's gender	Caste/ ethnicity	c. Occupation of respondents according to the caste/ethnicity before the earthquake (N=1132)									
		Agriculture	Industry /Business	Service	Labor	Student	Housewife	Retired	Remittance	Unemployed	Others
Men	Brahmin	n 23	4	12	2	3	6	2	1	2	0
	% 41.8%	7.3%	21.8%	3.6%	10.9%	5.5%	10.9%	3.6%	1.8%	3.6%	0.0%
Women	/Chhetri	n 154	20	16	6	1	73	5	5	2	1
	% 54.4%	7.1%	5.7%	2.1%	25.8%	.4%	25.8%	1.8%	1.8%	.7%	.4%
Men	Janaajati	n 43	4	3	20	3	3	3	3	3	1
	% 50.0%	4.7%	3.5%	23.3%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	1.2%
Women		n 213	23	7	15	7	32	2	2	4	1
	% 69.6%	7.5%	2.3%	4.9%	10.5%	2.3%	10.5%	.7%	.7%	1.3%	.3%
Men	Newar	n 9	4	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	1
	% 42.9%	19.0%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	0.0%	4.8%	9.5%	0.0%	9.5%	4.8%
Women		n 49	36	9	22	9	35	0	0	9	3
	% 28.5%	20.9%	5.2%	12.8%	5.2%	5.2%	20.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	1.7%
Men	Dalit	n 7	1	1	10	0	4	0	0	0	0
	% 30.4%	4.3%	4.3%	43.5%	17.4%	0.0%	17.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Women		n 89	4	4	30	4	35	1	1	2	0
	% 52.4%	2.4%	2.4%	17.6%	20.6%	2.4%	20.6%	.6%	.6%	1.2%	0.0%
Men	Religious Minority	n 2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% 66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Women		n 3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	% 75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Women	Others	n 5	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
	% 55.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	33.3%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Annex XI: Remittance receiving households according to the caste/ethnicity

Remittance receiving households			RESPONDENT_CAST_ETHNICITY							Total
			Brahmin/Chhetri	Janajati	Newar	Dalits	Religious Minority	Others		
Yes	Count		66	67	25	41	0	0	199	
	% within OWNERSHIP_OVERSEAS_EMP_MIGRATION		33.2%	33.7%	12.6%	20.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
	% within RESPONDENT_CAST_ETHNICITY		19.2%	16.9%	12.8%	21.1%	0.0%	0.0%	17.4%	
	% of Total		5.8%	5.9%	2.2%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	17.4%	
No	Count		278	329	170	153	7	9	946	
	% within OWNERSHIP_OVERSEAS_EMP_MIGRATION		29.4%	34.8%	18.0%	16.2%	0.7%	1.0%	100.0%	
	% within RESPONDENT_CAST_ETHNICITY		80.8%	83.1%	87.2%	78.9%	100.0%	100.0%	82.6%	
	% of Total		24.3%	28.7%	14.8%	13.4%	0.6%	0.8%	82.6%	
% within MIGRATION	Count		344	396	195	194	7	9	1145	
	30.0%		34.6%	17.0%		16.9%	0.6%	0.8%	100.0%	
% of Total	% within RESPONDENT_CAST_ETHNICITY		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
			30.0%	34.6%	17.0%	16.9%	0.6%	0.8%	100.0%	

Annex XII Roof type before the earthquake according to respondents of different caste/ethnicity

		RCC	Zinc Covered Sheet	Clay/Tiles	Straw/Hay	Bamboo	Plastic	Raw Bricks	Cemented	Others	Total
Brahmin/Chhetri	n	43	203	76	4	11	1	0	0	6	344
	%	12.5%	59.0%	22.1%	1.2%	3.2%	.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	100.0%
	% within respondent's house type	52.4%	33.2%	28.6%	33.3%	8.7%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.4%	30.0%
	% of Total	3.8%	17.7%	6.6%	.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	30.0%
Janajati	n	10	211	55	4	91	1	2	4	18	396
	%	2.5%	53.3%	13.9%	1.0%	23.0%	.3%	.5%	1.0%	4.5%	100.0%
	% within respondent's house type	12.2%	34.5%	20.7%	33.3%	72.2%	50.0%	33.3%	44.4%	58.1%	34.6%
	% of Total	.9%	18.4%	4.8%	.3%	7.9%	.1%	.2%	.3%	1.6%	34.6%
Newar	n	23	67	91	1	1	0	3	5	4	195
	%	11.8%	34.4%	46.7%	.5%	.5%	0.0%	1.5%	2.6%	2.1%	100.0%
	% within respondent's house type	28.0%	11.0%	34.2%	8.3%	.8%	0.0%	50.0%	55.6%	12.9%	17.0%
	% of Total	2.0%	5.9%	7.9%	.1%	.1%	0.0%	.3%	.4%	.3%	17.0%
Dalits	n	6	122	36	3	23	0	1	0	3	194
	%	3.1%	62.9%	18.6%	1.5%	11.9%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	1.5%	100.0%
	% within respondent's house type	7.3%	20.0%	13.5%	25.0%	18.3%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	9.7%	16.9%
	% of Total	.5%	10.7%	3.1%	.3%	2.0%	0.0%	.1%	0.0%	.3%	16.9%
Religious Minority	n	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	%	0.0%	28.6%	71.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	% within respondent's house type	0.0%	.3%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.6%
	% of Total	0.0%	.2%	.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.6%
Others	n	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	%	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	% within respondent's house type	0.0%	1.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.8%
	% of Total	0.0%	.5%	.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.8%
Total	n	82	611	266	12	126	2	6	9	31	1145
	%	7.2%	53.4%	23.2%	1.0%	11.0%	.2%	.5%	.8%	2.7%	100.0%
	% within respondent's house type	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	7.2%	53.4%	23.2%	1.0%	11.0%	.2%	.5%	.8%	2.7%	100.0%

Annex XIII: Roof type according to the men and women headed households

Household heads		RCC	Zinc Covered Sheet	Clay/Tiles	Straw/Hay	Bamboo	Plastic	Raw Bricks	Cemented	Others	
Men HHs	n	65	428	190	9	100	0	6	8	23	829
	%	7.8%	51.6%	22.9%	1.1%	12.1%	0.0%	.7%	1.0%	2.8%	100.0%
	% within respondent's HH type	79.3%	70.0%	71.4%	75.0%	79.4%	0.0%	100.0%	88.9%	74.2%	72.4%
	% of Total	5.7%	37.4%	16.6%	.8%	8.7%	0.0%	.5%	.7%	2.0%	72.4%
Women HHs	n	17	183	76	3	26	2	0	1	8	316
	%	5.4%	57.9%	24.1%	.9%	8.2%	.6%	0.0%	.3%	2.5%	100.0%
	% within respondent's HH type	20.7%	30.0%	28.6%	25.0%	20.6%	100.0%	0.0%	11.1%	25.8%	27.6%
	% of Total	1.5%	16.0%	6.6%	.3%	2.3%	.2%	0.0%	.1%	.7%	27.6%
Total	n	82	611	266	12	126	2	6	9	31	1145
	%	7.2%	53.4%	23.2%	1.0%	11.0%	.2%	.5%	.8%	2.7%	100.0%
	% within respondent's HH type	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	7.2%	53.4%	23.2%	1.0%	11.0%	.2%	.5%	.8%	2.7%	100.0%

Annex XIV Earthquake effect on men headed and women headed houses

		LEVEL OF HOUSE DAMAGE			Total
		Less damaged	Moderately damaged	Completely damaged	
Men HHHs	n	67	173	544	784
	%	8.5%	22.1%	69.4%	100.0%
	% within LEVEL_OF_HOUSE_DAMAGE	77.9%	79.4%	68.9%	71.7%
	% of Total	6.1%	15.8%	49.8%	71.7%
Women HHHs	n	19	45	245	309
	%	6.1%	14.6%	79.3%	100.0%
	% within LEVEL_OF_HOUSE_DAMAGE	22.1%	20.6%	31.1%	28.3%
	% of Total	1.7%	4.1%	22.4%	28.3%
Total	n	86	218	789	1093
	%	7.9%	19.9%	72.2%	100.0%
	% within LEVEL_OF_HOUSE_DAMAGE	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	7.9%	19.9%	72.2%	100.0%

Annex XV: Current living according to men and women headed households and severity

		Same dilapidated house	Relatives House	Rented House	Temporary shelter	Same place outside own house	Others	Total
Men HHHs	Count	79	4	8	48	23	11	173
	% within RESPONDENT_GENDER	45.7%	2.3%	4.6%	27.7%	13.3%	6.4%	100.0%
	% within CURRENTLY_LIVING	22.1%	26.7%	21.6%	9.5%	19.8%	18.0%	15.8%
	% of Total	7.2%	0.4%	0.7%	4.4%	2.1%	1.0%	15.8%
Women HHHs	Count	278	11	29	459	93	50	920
	% within RESPONDENT_GENDER	30.2%	1.2%	3.2%	49.9%	10.1%	5.4%	100.0%
	% within CURRENTLY_LIVING	77.9%	73.3%	78.4%	90.5%	80.2%	82.0%	84.2%
	% of Total	25.4%	1.0%	2.7%	42.0%	8.5%	4.6%	84.2%
	Count	357	15	37	507	116	61	1093
	% within RESPONDENT_GENDER	32.7%	1.4%	3.4%	46.4%	10.6%	5.6%	100.0%
	% within CURRENTLY_LIVING	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	32.7%	1.4%	3.4%	46.4%	10.6%	5.6%	100.0%

Annex XVI: Materials that temporary shelter's are made up of and different caste/ethnicity people living there

		Tent	Bambo structure	CGI sheet cover shelter	Sandbag shelter	Recycleable cardboard house	Others	Total
Brahmin/Chhetri	Count	4	24	164	0	0	7	199
	% within RESPONDENT_CAST_ETHNICITY	2.0%	12.1%	82.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	100%
	% within TEMP_SHELTER_CURRENTLY_LEAVING	26.7%	47.1%	28.1%	0.0%	0.0%	26.9%	29.1%
	% of Total	.6%	3.5%	24.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	29.1%
Janajati	Count	3	12	154	3	0	12	184
	% within RESPONDENT_CAST_ETHNICITY	1.6%	6.5%	83.7%	1.6%	0.0%	6.5%	100%
	% within TEMP_SHELTER_CURRENTLY_LEAVING	20.0%	23.5%	26.4%	50.0%	0.0%	46.2%	26.9%
	% of Total	.4%	1.8%	22.5%	.4%	0.0%	1.8%	26.9%
Newar	Count	6	2	134	2	2	6	152
	% within RESPONDENT_CAST_ETHNICITY	3.9%	1.3%	88.2%	1.3%	1.3%	3.9%	100%
	% within TEMP_SHELTER_CURRENTLY_LEAVING	40.0%	3.9%	23.0%	33.3%	100.0%	23.1%	22.3%
	% of Total	.9%	.3%	19.6%	.3%	.3%	.9%	22.3%
Dalits	Count	2	12	122	1	0	1	138
	% within RESPONDENT_CAST_ETHNICITY	1.4%	8.7%	88.4%	.7%	0.0%	.7%	100%
	% within TEMP_SHELTER_CURRENTLY_LEAVING	13.3%	23.5%	20.9%	16.7%	0.0%	3.8%	20.2%
	% of Total	.3%	1.8%	17.9%	.1%	0.0%	.1%	20.2%
R e l i g i o u s Minority	Count	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	% within RESPONDENT_CAST_ETHNICITY	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	% within TEMP_SHELTER_CURRENTLY_LEAVING	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.1%
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.1%
Others	Count	0	1	8	0	0	0	9
	% within RESPONDENT_CAST_ETHNICITY	0.0%	11.1%	88.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	% within TEMP_SHELTER_CURRENTLY_LEAVING	0.0%	2.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
	% of Total	0.0%	.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
	Count	15	51	583	6	2	26	683
	% within RESPONDENT_CAST_ETHNICITY	2.2%	7.5%	85.4%	.9%	.3%	3.8%	100%
	% within TEMP_SHELTER_CURRENTLY_LEAVING	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100%
	% of Total	2.2%	7.5%	85.4%	.9%	.3%	3.8%	100%

Annex XVII: Perception of the respondents on safety of temporary shelters

		Seasonal variations				Total
		Safe	Unsafe	Refused	Don't know	
Men	Count	39	66	0	0	105
	% within RESPONDENT_GENDER	37.1%	62.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	% within SECURE_CURRENT_SHELTER_SEASON	18.4%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	12.7%
	% of Total	4.7%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.7%
Women	Count	173	549	1	2	725
	% within RESPONDENT_GENDER	23.9%	75.7%	.1%	.3%	100.0%
	% within SECURE_CURRENT_SHELTER_SEASON	81.6%	89.3%	100.0%	100.0%	87.3%
	% of Total	20.8%	66.1%	.1%	.2%	87.3%
	Count	212	615	1	2	830
	% within RESPONDENT_GENDER	74.1%	.1%	.2%	100.0%	
	% within SECURE_CURRENT_SHELTER_SEASON	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	74.1%	.1%	.2%	100.0%	

			Wild animals			Total
			Safe	Unsafe	Refused	
RESPONDENT_GENDER	Men	Count	57	40	0	97
		% within RESPONDENT_GENDER	58.8%	41.2%	0.0%	100.0%
		% within SECURE_CURRENT_SHELTER_WILD_ANIMALS	13.9%	13.5%	0.0%	13.7%
		% of Total	8.0%	5.6%	0.0%	13.7%
	Women	Count	354	256	2	612
		% within RESPONDENT_GENDER	57.8%	41.8%	.3%	100.0%
		% within SECURE_CURRENT_SHELTER_WILD_ANIMALS	86.1%	86.5%	100.0%	86.3%
		% of Total	49.9%	36.1%	.3%	86.3%
Total	Count		411	296	2	709
	% within RESPONDENT_GENDER		58.0%	41.7%	.3%	100.0%
	% within SECURE_CURRENT_SHELTER_WILD_ANIMALS		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total		58.0%	41.7%	.3%	100.0%

			Natural disasters			Don't know	Total
			Safe	Unsafe	Refused		
RESPONDENT_GENDER	Men	Count	66	35	1	1	103
		% within RESPONDENT_GENDER	64.1%	34.0%	1.0%	1.0%	100.0%
		% within SECURE_CURRENT_SHELTER_PRONE_DISASTER	17.1%	9.3%	12.5%	16.7%	13.3%
		% of Total	8.5%	4.5%	.1%	.1%	13.3%
	Women	Count	321	341	7	5	674
		% within RESPONDENT_GENDER	47.6%	50.6%	1.0%	.7%	100.0%
		% within SECURE_CURRENT_SHELTER_PRONE_DISASTER	82.9%	90.7%	87.5%	83.3%	86.7%
		% of Total	41.3%	43.9%	.9%	.6%	86.7%
Total	Count		387	376	8	6	777
	% within RESPONDENT_GENDER		49.8%	48.4%	1.0%	.8%	100.0%
	% within SECURE_CURRENT_SHELTER_PRONE_DISASTER		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total		49.8%	48.4%	1.0%	.8%	100.0%

			SGBV				Total
			Safe	Unsafe	Refused	Don;t know	
RESPONDENT_GENDER	Men	Count	71	22	1	4	98
		% within RESPONDENT_GENDER	72.4%	22.4%	1.0%	4.1%	100.0%
		% within SECURE_CURRENT_SHELTER_GENDER_VIOLENCE	14.9%	9.1%	11.1%	13.8%	12.9%
		% of Total	9.4%	2.9%	.1%	.5%	12.9%
	Women	Count	407	221	8	25	661
		% within RESPONDENT_GENDER	61.6%	33.4%	1.2%	3.8%	100.0%
		% within SECURE_CURRENT_SHELTER_GENDER_VIOLENCE	85.1%	90.9%	88.9%	86.2%	87.1%
		% of Total	53.6%	29.1%	1.1%	3.3%	87.1%
Total		Count	478	243	9	29	759
		% within RESPONDENT_GENDER	63.0%	32.0%	1.2%	3.8%	100.0%
		% within SECURE_CURRENT_SHELTER_GENDER_VIOLENCE	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	63.0%	32.0%	1.2%	3.8%	100.0%
			Trafficking				Total
			Safe	Unsafe	Refused	Don;t know	
RESPONDENT_GENDER	Men	Count	74	19	0	3	96
		% within RESPONDENT_GENDER	77.1%	19.8%	0.0%	3.1%	100.0%
		% within SECURE_CURRENT_SHELTER_TRAFFICKING	14.8%	13.2%	0.0%	7.5%	13.9%
		% of Total	10.7%	2.8%	0.0%	.4%	13.9%
	Women	Count	426	125	5	37	593
		% within RESPONDENT_GENDER	71.8%	21.1%	.8%	6.2%	100.0%
		% within SECURE_CURRENT_SHELTER_TRAFFICKING	85.2%	86.8%	100.0%	92.5%	86.1%
		% of Total	61.8%	18.1%	.7%	5.4%	86.1%
Total		Count	500	144	5	40	689
		% within RESPONDENT_GENDER	72.6%	20.9%	.7%	5.8%	100.0%
		% within SECURE_CURRENT_SHELTER_TRAFFICKING	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	72.6%	20.9%	.7%	5.8%	100.0%
			Other		Total		
			Safe	Unsafe			
RESPONDENT_GENDER	Men	Count	21	1	22		
		Count	95.5%	4.5%	100.0%		
		% within RESPONDENT_GENDER	36.8%	10.0%	32.8%		
		% within SECURE_CURRENT_SHELTER_OTHERS	31.3%	1.5%	32.8%		
	Women	% of Total	36	9	45		
		Count	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%		
		% within RESPONDENT_GENDER	63.2%	90.0%	67.2%		
		% within SECURE_CURRENT_SHELTER_OTHERS	53.7%	13.4%	67.2%		
Total		Count	1143	2	1145		
		% within RESPONDENT_GENDER	99.8%	.2%	100.0%		
		% within SECURE_CURRENT_SHELTER_OTHERS_SPECIFY	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
		% of Total	99.8%	.2%	100.0%		

Annex XVIII: Status of livestock in households

			OWNERSHIP_LIVESTOCK		Total
			Yes	No	
RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	Men	Count	635	194	829
		% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	76.6%	23.4%	100.0%
		% within OWNERSHIP_LIVESTOCK	74.0%	67.6%	72.4%
		% of Total	55.5%	16.9%	72.4%
	Women	Count	223	93	316
		% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	70.6%	29.4%	100.0%
		% within OWNERSHIP_LIVESTOCK	26.0%	32.4%	27.6%
		% of Total	19.5%	8.1%	27.6%
Total		Count	858	287	1145
		% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	74.9%	25.1%	100.0%
		% within OWNERSHIP_LIVESTOCK	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	74.9%	25.1%	100.0%

Annex XIX: Annual income of the respondent's household

Annual Income		RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER		Total
		Men	Women	
<30k	Count	306	141	447
	% within EQ_Effect	68.5%	31.5%	100.0%
	% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	68.5%	31.5%	100.0%
30-50k	Count	136	35	171
	% within EQ_Effect	79.5%	20.5%	100.0%
	% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	79.5%	20.5%	100.0%
50-70k	Count	104	25	129
	% within EQ_Effect	80.6%	19.4%	100.0%
	% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	80.6%	19.4%	100.0%
70-90k	Count	77	27	104
	% within EQ_Effect	74.0%	26.0%	100.0%
	% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	74.0%	26.0%	100.0%
>90k	Count	206	88	294
	% within EQ_Effect	70.1%	29.9%	100.0%
	% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	70.1%	29.9%	100.0%
Severely	Count	542	246	788
	% within EQ_Effect	68.8%	31.2%	100.0%
	% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	65.4%	77.8%	68.8%
	% of Total	47.3%	21.5%	68.8%
Moderately	Count	243	63	306
	% within EQ_Effect	79.4%	20.6%	100.0%
	% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	29.3%	19.9%	26.7%
	% of Total	21.2%	5.5%	26.7%
Slightly	Count	44	7	51
	% within EQ_Effect	86.3%	13.7%	100.0%
	% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	5.3%	2.2%	4.5%
	% of Total	3.8%	.6%	4.5%
Total	Count	829	316	1145
	% within EQ_Effect	72.4%	27.6%	100.0%
	% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	72.4%	27.6%	100.0%

Annex XX: Annual income according to the severity of earthquake in different districts

RESPONDENT_ANNUAL_INCOME				RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER		Total
				Men	Women	
<30k	EQ_Effect	Severely	Count	251	128	379
			% within EQ_Effect	66.2%	33.8%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	82.0%	90.8%	84.8%
			% of Total	56.2%	28.6%	84.8%
		Moderately	Count	50	12	62
			% within EQ_Effect	80.6%	19.4%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	16.3%	8.5%	13.9%
			% of Total	11.2%	2.7%	13.9%
		Slightly	Count	5	1	6
			% within EQ_Effect	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	1.6%	.7%	1.3%
			% of Total	1.1%	.2%	1.3%
	Total		Count	306	141	447
			% within EQ_Effect	68.5%	31.5%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
			% of Total	68.5%	31.5%	100.0%
30-50k	EQ_Effect	Severely	Count	98	26	124
			% within EQ_Effect	79.0%	21.0%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	72.1%	74.3%	72.5%
			% of Total	57.3%	15.2%	72.5%
		Moderately	Count	35	9	44
			% within EQ_Effect	79.5%	20.5%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	25.7%	25.7%	25.7%
			% of Total	20.5%	5.3%	25.7%
		Slightly	Count	3	0	3
			% within EQ_Effect	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	2.2%	0.0%	1.8%
			% of Total	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%
	Total		Count	136	35	171
			% within EQ_Effect	79.5%	20.5%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
			% of Total	79.5%	20.5%	100.0%
50-70k	EQ_Effect	Severely	Count	58	13	71
			% within EQ_Effect	81.7%	18.3%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	55.8%	52.0%	55.0%
			% of Total	45.0%	10.1%	55.0%
		Moderately	Count	42	10	52
			% within EQ_Effect	80.8%	19.2%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	40.4%	40.0%	40.3%
			% of Total	32.6%	7.8%	40.3%
		Slightly	Count	4	2	6
			% within EQ_Effect	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	3.8%	8.0%	4.7%
			% of Total	3.1%	1.6%	4.7%
	Total		Count	104	25	129
			% within EQ_Effect	80.6%	19.4%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
			of Total	80.6%	19.4%	100.0%

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70-90k	EQ_Effect	Severely	Count	36	17	53
			% within EQ_Effect	67.9%	32.1%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	46.8%	63.0%	51.0%
			% of Total	34.6%	16.3%	51.0%
		Moderately	Count	31	9	40
			% within EQ_Effect	77.5%	22.5%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	40.3%	33.3%	38.5%
			% of Total	29.8%	8.7%	38.5%
		Slightly	Count	10	1	11
			% within EQ_Effect	90.9%	9.1%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	13.0%	3.7%	10.6%
			% of Total	9.6%	1.0%	10.6%
	Total			Count	77	27
				% within EQ_Effect	74.0%	26.0%
				% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	100.0%	100.0%
				% of Total	74.0%	26.0%
>90k	EQ_Effect	Severely	Count	99	62	161
			% within EQ_Effect	61.5%	38.5%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	48.1%	70.5%	54.8%
			% of Total	33.7%	21.1%	54.8%
		Moderately	Count	85	23	108
			% within EQ_Effect	78.7%	21.3%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	41.3%	26.1%	36.7%
			% of Total	28.9%	7.8%	36.7%
		Slightly	Count	22	3	25
			% within EQ_Effect	88.0%	12.0%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	10.7%	3.4%	8.5%
			% of Total	7.5%	1.0%	8.5%
	Total			Count	206	88
				% within EQ_Effect	70.1%	29.9%
				% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	100.0%	100.0%
				% of Total	70.1%	29.9%
Total	EQ_Effect	Severely	Count	542	246	788
			% within EQ_Effect	68.8%	31.2%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	65.4%	77.8%	68.8%
			% of Total	47.3%	21.5%	68.8%
		Moderately	Count	243	63	306
			% within EQ_Effect	79.4%	20.6%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	29.3%	19.9%	26.7%
			% of Total	21.2%	5.5%	26.7%
		Slightly	Count	44	7	51
			% within EQ_Effect	86.3%	13.7%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	5.3%	2.2%	4.5%
			% of Total	3.8%	.6%	4.5%
	Total			Count	829	316
				% within EQ_Effect	72.4%	27.6%
				% within RESPONDENT_HH_GENDER	100.0%	100.0%
				% of Total	72.4%	27.6%

Annex XXI: Annual income of the households according to different caste/ethnicity

RESPONDENT ANNUAL INCOME				RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY						Total
<30k	Men	EQ Effect	Severely	Count	Brahmin/ Chhetri	Janajati	Newar	Dalits	Religious Minority	Others
				% within EQ Effect	90	60	42	47	1	9
				% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	36.1%	24.1%	16.9%	18.9%	.4%	3.6%
				% of Total	93.8%	58.8%	97.7%	90.4%	100.0%	100.0%
				Count	29.7%	19.8%	13.9%	15.5%	.3%	3.0%
			Moderately	% within EQ Effect	6	40	1	2	0	0
				% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	12.2%	81.6%	2.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%
				% of Total	6.3%	39.2%	2.3%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%
				Count	2.0%	13.2%	.3%	.7%	0.0%	0.0%
			Slightly	% within EQ Effect	0	2	0	3	0	0
				% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				% of Total	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%
				Count	0.0%	.7%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
				% within EQ Effect	96	102	43	52	1	9
				% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	31.7%	33.7%	14.2%	17.2%	.3%	3.0%
				% of Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
				Count	31.7%	33.7%	14.2%	17.2%	.3%	3.0%
				% within EQ Effect	47	25	22	33	1	128
				% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	36.7%	19.5%	17.2%	25.8%	.8%	100.0%
				% of Total	100.0%	73.5%	100.0%	91.7%	50.0%	90.8%
				Count	33.3%	17.7%	15.6%	23.4%	.7%	90.8%
				% within EQ Effect	0	9	0	2	1	12
				% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	16.7%	8.3%	100.0%
				% of Total	0.0%	26.5%	0.0%	5.6%	50.0%	8.5%
				Count	0.0%	6.4%	0.0%	1.4%	.7%	8.5%
				% within EQ Effect	0	0	0	1	0	1
				% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
				% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	.7%
				Count	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.7%	0.0%	.7%
				% within EQ Effect	47	34	22	36	2	141
				% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	33.3%	24.1%	15.6%	25.5%	1.4%	100.0%
				% of Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
				Count	33.3%	24.1%	15.6%	25.5%	1.4%	100.0%

Total	EQ Effect	Severely	Count	137	85	64	80	2	9	377
			% within EQ Effect	36.3%	22.5%	17.0%	21.2%	.5%	2.4%	100.0%
	Moderately	% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	95.8%	62.5%	98.5%	90.9%	66.7%	100.0%	84.9%	
		% of Total	30.9%	19.1%	14.4%	18.0%	.5%	2.0%	84.9%	
		Count	6	49	1	4	1	0	61	
		% within EQ Effect	9.8%	80.3%	1.6%	6.6%	1.6%	0.0%	100.0%	
	Slightly	% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	4.2%	36.0%	1.5%	4.5%	33.3%	0.0%	13.7%	
		% of Total	1.4%	11.0%	.2%	.9%	.2%	0.0%	13.7%	
		Count	0	2	0	4	0	0	6	
		% within EQ Effect	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
	Total	% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	
		% of Total	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	
		Count	143	136	65	88	3	9	444	
% within EQ Effect		32.2%	30.6%	14.6%	19.8%	.7%	2.0%	100.0%		
30-50k	Severely	% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
		% of Total	32.2%	30.6%	14.6%	19.8%	.7%	2.0%	100.0%	
		Count	24	32	27	13	1		97	
		% within EQ Effect	24.7%	33.0%	27.8%	13.4%	1.0%		100.0%	
	Moderately	% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	88.9%	52.5%	100.0%	72.2%	100.0%		72.4%	
		% of Total	17.9%	23.9%	20.1%	9.7%	.7%		72.4%	
		Count	3	27	0	4	0		34	
		% within EQ Effect	8.8%	79.4%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%		100.0%	
	Slightly	% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	11.1%	44.3%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%		25.4%	
		% of Total	2.2%	20.1%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%		25.4%	
		Count	0	2	0	1	0		3	
% within EQ Effect		0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%		100.0%		
Total	% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%		2.2%		
	% of Total	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	.7%	0.0%		2.2%		
	Count	27	61	27	18	1		134		
	% within EQ Effect	20.1%	45.5%	20.1%	13.4%	.7%		100.0%		
	% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%		
	% of Total	20.1%	45.5%	20.1%	13.4%	.7%		100.0%		

	Women	EQ Effect	Severely	Count	4	7	9	6		26
			% within EQ Effect	15.4%	26.9%	34.6%	23.1%		100.0%	
	Moderately	% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	66.7%	58.3%	100.0%	75.0%		74.3%		
		% of Total	11.4%	20.0%	25.7%	17.1%		74.3%		
	50-70k	EQ Effect	Severely	Count	2	5	0	2		9
			% within EQ Effect	22.2%	55.6%	0.0%	22.2%		100.0%	
		Moderately	% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	33.3%	41.7%	0.0%	25.0%		25.7%	
			% of Total	5.7%	14.3%	0.0%	5.7%		25.7%	
		Total	Count	6	12	9	8		35	
			% within EQ Effect	17.1%	34.3%	25.7%	22.9%		100.0%	
Severely		% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%		
		% of Total	17.1%	34.3%	25.7%	22.9%		100.0%		
		EQ Effect	Severely	Count	28	39	36	19	1	123
			% within EQ Effect	22.8%	31.7%	29.3%	15.4%	.8%	100.0%	
	Moderately	% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	84.8%	53.4%	100.0%	73.1%	100.0%	72.8%		
		% of Total	16.6%	23.1%	21.3%	11.2%	.6%	72.8%		
	Slightly	Count	5	32	0	6	0	43		
		% within EQ Effect	11.6%	74.4%	0.0%	14.0%	0.0%	100.0%		
	Total	% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	15.2%	43.8%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	25.4%		
		% of Total	3.0%	18.9%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	25.4%		
		EQ Effect	Severely	Count	0	2	0	1	0	3
			% within EQ Effect	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%	
Moderately		% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	1.8%		
		% of Total	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	.6%	0.0%	1.8%		
Total		Count	33	73	36	26	1	169		
		% within EQ Effect	19.5%	43.2%	21.3%	15.4%	.6%	100.0%		
Severely		% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
		% of Total	19.5%	43.2%	21.3%	15.4%	.6%	100.0%		
		EQ Effect	Severely	Count	9	14	26	7	2	58
			% within EQ Effect	15.5%	24.1%	44.8%	12.1%	3.4%	100.0%	
	Moderately	% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	60.0%	31.1%	96.3%	50.0%	100.0%	56.3%		
		% of Total	8.7%	13.6%	25.2%	6.8%	1.9%	56.3%		
	Total	Count	6	29	1	6	0	42		
		% within EQ Effect	14.3%	69.0%	2.4%	14.3%	0.0%	100.0%		
	Severely	% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	40.0%	64.4%	3.7%	42.9%	0.0%	40.8%		
		% of Total	5.8%	28.2%	1.0%	5.8%	0.0%	40.8%		

			Count	0	2	0	1	0	3
	Slightly		Count						
			% within EQ Effect	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	2.9%
			% of Total	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	2.9%
	Total		Count	15	45	27	14	2	103
			% within EQ Effect	14.6%	43.7%	26.2%	13.6%	1.9%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
			% of Total	14.6%	43.7%	26.2%	13.6%	1.9%	100.0%
		Severely	Count	1	5	6	1		13
			% within EQ Effect	7.7%	38.5%	46.2%	7.7%		100.0%
Women	EQ Effect		% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	33.3%	41.7%	100.0%	25.0%		52.0%
			% of Total	4.0%	20.0%	24.0%	4.0%		52.0%
			Count	1	6	0	3		10
			% within EQ Effect	10.0%	60.0%	0.0%	30.0%		100.0%
	Moderately		% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	33.3%	50.0%	0.0%	75.0%		40.0%
			% of Total	4.0%	24.0%	0.0%	12.0%		40.0%
	Slightly		Count	1	1	0	0		2
			% within EQ Effect	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%		100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	33.3%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%		8.0%
			% of Total	4.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%		8.0%
Total	Total		Count	3	12	6	4		25
			% within EQ Effect	12.0%	48.0%	24.0%	16.0%		100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%
			% of Total	12.0%	48.0%	24.0%	16.0%		100.0%
	Severely		Count	10	19	32	8	2	71
			% within EQ Effect	14.1%	26.8%	45.1%	11.3%	2.8%	100.0%
	Moderately		% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	55.6%	33.3%	97.0%	44.4%	100.0%	55.5%
			% of Total	7.8%	14.8%	25.0%	6.3%	1.6%	55.5%
			Count	7	35	1	9	0	52
			% within EQ Effect	13.5%	67.3%	1.9%	17.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	EQ Effect		% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	38.9%	61.4%	3.0%	50.0%	0.0%	40.6%
			% of Total	5.5%	27.3%	.8%	7.0%	0.0%	40.6%
	Moderately		Count	1	3	0	1	0	5
			% within EQ Effect	20.0%	60.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Slightly		% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	5.6%	5.3%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	3.9%
			% of Total	.8%	2.3%	0.0%	.8%	0.0%	3.9%

		Total	Count	18	57	33	18	2	128
			% within EQ Effect	14.1%	44.5%	25.8%	14.1%	1.6%	100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
			% of Total	14.1%	44.5%	25.8%	14.1%	1.6%	100.0%
70-90k	Men		Count	8	7	14	7		36
		Severely	% within EQ Effect	22.2%	19.4%	38.9%	19.4%		100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	32.0%	30.4%	87.5%	53.8%		46.8%
			% of Total	10.4%	9.1%	18.2%	9.1%		46.8%
		Moderately	Count	14	11	2	4		31
			% within EQ Effect	45.2%	35.5%	6.5%	12.9%		100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	56.0%	47.8%	12.5%	30.8%		40.3%
			% of Total	18.2%	14.3%	2.6%	5.2%		40.3%
		Slightly	Count	3	5	0	2		10
			% within EQ Effect	30.0%	50.0%	0.0%	20.0%		100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	12.0%	21.7%	0.0%	15.4%		13.0%
			% of Total	3.9%	6.5%	0.0%	2.6%		13.0%
		Total	Count	25	23	16	13		77
			% within EQ Effect	32.5%	29.9%	20.8%	16.9%		100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%
			% of Total	32.5%	29.9%	20.8%	16.9%		100.0%
	Women		Count	6	3	5	3		17
		Severely	% within EQ Effect	35.3%	17.6%	29.4%	17.6%		100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%	75.0%		63.0%
			% of Total	22.2%	11.1%	18.5%	11.1%		63.0%
		Moderately	Count	2	6	0	1		9
			% within EQ Effect	22.2%	66.7%	0.0%	11.1%		100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	22.2%	66.7%	0.0%	25.0%		33.3%
			% of Total	7.4%	22.2%	0.0%	3.7%		33.3%
		Slightly	Count	1	0	0	0		1
			% within EQ Effect	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		3.7%
			% of Total	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		3.7%
		Total	Count	9	9	5	4		27
			% within EQ Effect	33.3%	33.3%	18.5%	14.8%		100.0%
			% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%
			% of Total	33.3%	33.3%	18.5%	14.8%		100.0%

Total	EQ Effect	Severely	Total							53
			Count	14	10	19	10	10	53	
			% within EQ Effect	26.4%	18.9%	35.8%	18.9%	100.0%		
			% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	41.2%	31.3%	90.5%	58.8%	51.0%		
			% of Total	13.5%	9.6%	18.3%	9.6%	51.0%		
			Count	16	17	2	5	40		
	Moderately		% within EQ Effect	40.0%	42.5%	5.0%	12.5%	100.0%		
			% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	47.1%	53.1%	9.5%	29.4%	38.5%		
			% of Total	15.4%	16.3%	1.9%	4.8%	38.5%		
			Count	4	5	0	2	11		
	Slightly		% within EQ Effect	36.4%	45.5%	0.0%	18.2%	100.0%		
			% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	11.8%	15.6%	0.0%	11.8%	10.6%		
% of Total			3.8%	4.8%	0.0%	1.9%	10.6%			
Count			34	32	21	17	104			
	Total		% within EQ Effect	32.7%	30.8%	20.2%	16.3%	100.0%		
			% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
			% of Total	32.7%	30.8%	20.2%	16.3%	100.0%		
			Count	51	9	19	15	95		
	Severely		% within EQ Effect	53.7%	9.5%	20.0%	15.8%	1.1%	100.0%	
			% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	62.2%	13.4%	79.2%	55.6%	100.0%	47.3%	
			% of Total	25.4%	4.5%	9.5%	7.5%	.5%	47.3%	
			Count	21	49	2	12	0	84	
	Moderately		% within EQ Effect	25.0%	58.3%	2.4%	14.3%	0.0%	100.0%	
			% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	25.6%	73.1%	8.3%	44.4%	0.0%	41.8%	
% of Total			10.4%	24.4%	1.0%	6.0%	0.0%	41.8%		
Count			10	9	3	0	0	22		
			% within EQ Effect	45.5%	40.9%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
			% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	12.2%	13.4%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.9%	
			% of Total	5.0%	4.5%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.9%	
			Count	82	67	24	27	1	201	
	Total		% within EQ Effect	40.8%	33.3%	11.9%	13.4%	.5%	100.0%	
			% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
			% of Total	40.8%	33.3%	11.9%	13.4%	.5%	100.0%	
			Count	25	8	14	13		60	
	Severely		% within EQ Effect	41.7%	13.3%	23.3%	21.7%		100.0%	
			% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	89.3%	29.6%	100.0%	76.5%		69.8%	
% of Total			29.1%	9.3%	16.3%	15.1%		69.8%		

			Moderately	Count	1	19	0	3		23
				% within EQ Effect	4.3%	82.6%	0.0%	13.0%		100.0%
				% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	3.6%	70.4%	0.0%	17.6%		26.7%
				% of Total	1.2%	22.1%	0.0%	3.5%		26.7%
		Slightly		Count	2	0	0	1		3
				% within EQ Effect	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%		100.0%
				% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%		3.5%
				% of Total	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%		3.5%
	Total			Count	28	27	14	17		86
				% within EQ Effect	32.6%	31.4%	16.3%	19.8%		100.0%
				% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%
				% of Total	32.6%	31.4%	16.3%	19.8%		100.0%
Total	EQ Effect	Severely		Count	76	17	33	28	1	155
				% within EQ Effect	49.0%	11.0%	21.3%	18.1%	.6%	100.0%
				% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	69.1%	18.1%	86.8%	63.6%	100.0%	54.0%
				% of Total	26.5%	5.9%	11.5%	9.8%	.3%	54.0%
		Moderately		Count	22	68	2	15	0	107
				% within EQ Effect	20.6%	63.6%	1.9%	14.0%	0.0%	100.0%
				% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	20.0%	72.3%	5.3%	34.1%	0.0%	37.3%
				% of Total	7.7%	23.7%	.7%	5.2%	0.0%	37.3%
		Slightly		Count	12	9	3	1	0	25
				% within EQ Effect	48.0%	36.0%	12.0%	4.0%	0.0%	100.0%
				% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	10.9%	9.6%	7.9%	2.3%	0.0%	8.7%
				% of Total	4.2%	3.1%	1.0%	.3%	0.0%	8.7%
Total				Count	110	94	38	44	1	287
				% within EQ Effect	38.3%	32.8%	13.2%	15.3%	.3%	100.0%
				% within RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
				% of Total	38.3%	32.8%	13.2%	15.3%	.3%	100.0%

Annex XXII: Severity Vs main source of food BE

EQ Effect		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
Severely	Own production	645	43.0%	81.9%
	Purchase from market	638	42.5%	81.0%
	Exchange of food items (Barter system)	22	1.5%	2.8%
	Borrow from neighbors	63	4.2%	8.0%
	Foreign remittance	51	3.4%	6.5%
	Internal remittance	74	4.9%	9.4%
	Others	8	.5%	1.0%
	Total	1501	100.0%	
Moderately	Own production	278	28.1%	91.1%
	Purchase from market	279	28.2%	91.5%
	Exchange of food items (Barter system)	82	8.3%	26.9%
	Borrow from neighbors	210	21.3%	68.9%
	Foreign remittance	36	3.6%	11.8%
	Internal remittance	34	3.4%	11.1%
	Others	69	7.0%	22.6%
	Total	988	100.0%	
Slightly	Own production	42	40.0%	82.4%
	Purchase from market	45	42.9%	88.2%
	Exchange of food items (Barter system)	2	1.9%	3.9%
	Borrow from neighbors	6	5.7%	11.8%
	Foreign remittance	6	5.7%	11.8%
	Internal remittance	4	3.8%	7.8%
	Total	105	100.0%	

Annex XXIII: Main source of food after the earthquake

EQ Effect		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
Severely	Own production	608	35.9%	77.5%
	Purchase from market	666	39.3%	84.8%
	Exchange of food items (Barter system)	24	1.4%	3.1%
	Borrow from neighbors	72	4.3%	9.2%
	Support from aid agencies	177	10.4%	22.5%
	Foreign remittance	55	3.2%	7.0%
	Internal remittance	82	4.8%	10.4%
	Others	10	.6%	1.3%
	Total	1694	100.0%	
Moderately	Own production	279	28.1%	91.2%
	Purchase from market	279	28.1%	91.2%
	Exchange of food items (Barter system)	80	8.1%	26.1%
	Borrow from neighbors	211	21.3%	69.0%
	Support from aid agencies	1	.1%	.3%
	Foreign remittance	35	3.5%	11.4%
	Internal remittance	33	3.3%	10.8%
	Others	74	7.5%	24.2%
	Total	992	100.0%	
Slightly	Own production	41	39.8%	80.4%
	Purchase from market	45	43.7%	88.2%
	Exchange of food items (Barter system)	2	1.9%	3.9%
	Borrow from neighbors	6	5.8%	11.8%
	Support from aid agencies	5	4.9%	9.8%
	Foreign remittance	4	3.9%	7.8%
	Internal remittance	103	100.0%	

Annex XXIV: Status of food security according to the severity

Earthquake affect		Food security before earthquake					Total	Food security after earthquake					Total
		0-3	6-Apr	9-Jul	12-Oct	12		0-3	6-Apr	9-Jul	12-Oct	12	
Severely	N	218	176	101	116	101	712	212	174	85	99	76	646
	%	30.60%	24.70%	14.20%	16.30%	14.20%	100.00%	32.80%	26.90%	13.20%	15.30%	11.80%	100.00%
	% food security before earthquake	75.20%	53.50%	59.80%	83.50%	89.40%	68.50%	75.20%	53.50%	56.30%	81.80%	88.40%	66.90%
	% of Total	21.00%	16.90%	9.70%	11.20%	9.70%	68.50%	22.00%	18.00%	8.80%	10.30%	7.90%	66.90%
	N	68	136	53	20	7	284	66	135	51	18	6	276
Moderately	%	23.90%	47.90%	18.70%	7.00%	2.50%	100.00%	23.90%	48.90%	18.50%	6.50%	2.20%	100.00%
	% food security before earthquake	23.40%	41.30%	31.40%	14.40%	6.20%	27.30%	23.40%	41.50%	33.80%	14.90%	7.00%	28.60%
	% of Total	6.50%	13.10%	5.10%	1.90%	0.70%	27.30%	6.80%	14.00%	5.30%	1.90%	0.60%	28.60%
	N	4	17	15	3	5	44	4	16	15	4	4	43
	%	9.10%	38.60%	34.10%	6.80%	11.40%	100.00%	9.30%	37.20%	34.90%	9.30%	9.30%	100.00%
Slightly	% food security before earthquake	1.40%	5.20%	8.90%	2.20%	4.40%	4.20%	1.40%	4.90%	9.90%	3.30%	4.70%	4.50%
	% of Total	0.40%	1.60%	1.40%	0.30%	0.50%	4.20%	0.40%	1.70%	1.60%	0.40%	0.40%	4.50%
	N	290	329	169	139	113	1040	282	325	151	121	86	965
	%	27.90%	31.60%	16.30%	13.40%	10.90%	100.00%	29.20%	33.70%	15.60%	12.50%	8.90%	100.00%
	% food security before earthquake	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Total	% of Total	27.90%	31.60%	16.30%	13.40%	10.90%	100.00%	29.20%	33.70%	15.60%	12.50%	8.90%	100.00%

Annex XXV: Coping strategies according to the severity and caste-ethnicity

		Severely	Moderately	less	
Sell assets	Count	93	14	2	109
	% within \$Cstrategy	85.3%	12.8%	1.8%	
	% within EQ Effect	11.8%	4.6%	3.9%	
	% of Total	8.1%	1.2%	.2%	9.5%
Borrow money	Count	559	233	20	812
	% within \$Cstrategy	68.8%	28.7%	2.5%	
	% within EQ Effect	70.9%	76.1%	39.2%	
	% of Total	48.8%	20.3%	1.7%	70.9%
Reduce consumption	Count	343	159	25	527
	% within \$Cstrategy	65.1%	30.2%	4.7%	
	% within EQ Effect	43.5%	52.0%	49.0%	
	% of Total	30.0%	13.9%	2.2%	46.0%
More family members working	Count	28	20	1	49
	% within \$Cstrategy	57.1%	40.8%	2.0%	
	% within EQ Effect	3.6%	6.5%	2.0%	
	% of Total	2.4%	1.7%	.1%	4.3%
Split members among other households	Count	36	9	1	46
	% within \$Cstrategy	78.3%	19.6%	2.2%	
	% within EQ Effect	4.6%	2.9%	2.0%	
	% of Total	3.1%	.8%	.1%	4.0%
Adult engaged in unsafe work (e.g. sex work, construction work)	Count	15	26	0	41
	% within \$Cstrategy	36.6%	63.4%	0.0%	
	% within EQ Effect	1.9%	8.5%	0.0%	
	% of Total	1.3%	2.3%	0.0%	3.6%
Use of remittance	Count	24	27	3	54
	% within \$Cstrategy	44.4%	50.0%	5.6%	
	% within EQ Effect	3.0%	8.8%	5.9%	
	% of Total	2.1%	2.4%	.3%	4.7%
Use of saving money	Count	217	151	18	386
	% within \$Cstrategy	56.2%	39.1%	4.7%	
	% within EQ Effect	27.5%	49.3%	35.3%	
	% of Total	19.0%	13.2%	1.6%	33.7%
Others	Count	101	53	0	154
	% within \$Cstrategy	65.6%	34.4%	0.0%	
	% within EQ Effect	12.8%	17.3%	0.0%	
	% of Total	8.8%	4.6%	0.0%	13.4%
Total	Count	788	306	51	1145
	% of Total	68.8%	26.7%	4.5%	100.0%

		Brahmin/ Chhetri	Janajati	Newar	Dalits	Religious Minority	Others	
Sell assets	Count	29	37	35	8	0	0	109
	% within \$Cstrategy	26.6%	33.9%	32.1%	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	8.4%	9.3%	17.9%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	2.5%	3.2%	3.1%	.7%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%
Borrow money	Count	198	310	140	150	5	9	812
	% within \$Cstrategy	24.4%	38.2%	17.2%	18.5%	.6%	1.1%	
	% within QA11.1	57.6%	78.3%	71.8%	77.3%	71.4%	100.0%	
	% of Total	17.3%	27.1%	12.2%	13.1%	.4%	.8%	70.9%
Reduce consumption	Count	165	175	77	102	5	3	527
	% within \$Cstrategy	31.3%	33.2%	14.6%	19.4%	.9%	.6%	
	% within QA11.1	48.0%	44.2%	39.5%	52.6%	71.4%	33.3%	
	% of Total	14.4%	15.3%	6.7%	8.9%	.4%	.3%	46.0%
More family members working	Count	12	16	2	17	2	0	49
	% within \$Cstrategy	24.5%	32.7%	4.1%	34.7%	4.1%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	3.5%	4.0%	1.0%	8.8%	28.6%	0.0%	
	% of Total	1.0%	1.4%	.2%	1.5%	.2%	0.0%	4.3%
Split members among other households	Count	20	6	6	14	0	0	46
	% within \$Cstrategy	43.5%	13.0%	13.0%	30.4%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	5.8%	1.5%	3.1%	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	1.7%	.5%	.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%
Children (below 18) engaged in work	Count	2	28	1	10	0	0	41
	% within \$Cstrategy	4.9%	68.3%	2.4%	24.4%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	.6%	7.1%	.5%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	.2%	2.4%	.1%	.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Use of remittance	Count	9	20	9	16	0	0	54
	% within \$Cstrategy	16.7%	37.0%	16.7%	29.6%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	2.6%	5.1%	4.6%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	.8%	1.7%	.8%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%
Use of saving money	Count	110	171	59	45	1	0	386
	% within \$Cstrategy	28.5%	44.3%	15.3%	11.7%	.3%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	32.0%	43.2%	30.3%	23.2%	14.3%	0.0%	
	% of Total	9.6%	14.9%	5.2%	3.9%	.1%	0.0%	33.7%
Others	Count	37	74	23	20	0	0	154
	% within \$Cstrategy	24.0%	48.1%	14.9%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	10.8%	18.7%	11.8%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	3.2%	6.5%	2.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	13.4%
Total	Count	344	396	195	194	7	9	1145
	% of Total	30.0%	34.6%	17.0%	16.9%	.6%	.8%	100.0%

Annex XXVI: Consumption coping mechanisms of remittance receiving households

		Remittance receiving		Total
		Yes	No	
Rely on less expensive food	Count	79	363	442
	% within \$Cmechanisms	17.9%	82.1%	
	% within QA24.1	39.7%	38.4%	
	% of Total	6.9%	31.7%	38.6%
Reduce expenditures on every day living	Count	86	415	501
	% within \$Cmechanisms	17.2%	82.8%	
	% within QA24.1	43.2%	43.9%	
	% of Total	7.5%	36.2%	43.8%
Borrow money	Count	87	511	598
	% within \$Cmechanisms	14.5%	85.5%	
	% within QA24.1	43.7%	54.0%	
	% of Total	7.6%	44.6%	52.2%
Purchase food	Count	97	485	582
	% within \$Cmechanisms	16.7%	83.3%	
	% within QA24.1	48.7%	51.3%	
	% of Total	8.5%	42.4%	50.8%
Consume seed stock	Count	7	35	42
	% within \$Cmechanisms	16.7%	83.3%	
	% within QA24.1	3.5%	3.7%	
	% of Total	.6%	3.1%	3.7%
Increase saving	Count	35	156	191
	% within \$Cmechanisms	18.3%	81.7%	
	% within QA24.1	17.6%	16.5%	
	% of Total	3.1%	13.6%	16.7%
Reduce expenditures on agricultural inputs	Count	4	31	35
	% within \$Cmechanisms	11.4%	88.6%	
	% within QA24.1	2.0%	3.3%	
	% of Total	.3%	2.7%	3.1%
Reduce expenditures on health and education	Count	1	8	9
	% within \$Cmechanisms	11.1%	88.9%	
	% within QA24.1	.5%	.8%	
	% of Total	.1%	.7%	.8%
Sell agricultural tools, seeds or other inputs	Count	10	37	47
	% within \$Cmechanisms	21.3%	78.7%	
	% within QA24.1	5.0%	3.9%	
	% of Total	.9%	3.2%	4.1%
Spent saving	Count	69	259	328
	% within \$Cmechanisms	21.0%	79.0%	
	% within QA24.1	34.7%	27.4%	
	% of Total	6.0%	22.6%	28.6%
Reduce proportion of the meal	Count	3	33	36
	% within \$Cmechanisms	8.3%	91.7%	
	% within QA24.1	1.5%	3.5%	
	% of Total	.3%	2.9%	3.1%
Reduce no. of meals per day	Count	4	12	16
	% within \$Cmechanisms	25.0%	75.0%	
	% within QA24.1	2.0%	1.3%	
	% of Total	.3%	1.0%	1.4%
Sell livestock	Count	46	172	218
	% within \$Cmechanisms	21.1%	78.9%	
	% within QA24.1	23.1%	18.2%	
	% of Total	4.0%	15.0%	19.0%

Sent children to live with relatives	Count	0	5	5
	% within \$Cmechanisms	0.0%	100.0%	
	% within QA24.1	0.0%	.5%	
	% of Total	0.0%	.4%	.4%
Sell household goods	Count	3	14	17
	% within \$Cmechanisms	17.6%	82.4%	
	% within QA24.1	1.5%	1.5%	
	% of Total	.3%	1.2%	1.5%
Skipped days without eating	Count	7	23	30
	% within \$Cmechanisms	23.3%	76.7%	
	% within QA24.1	3.5%	2.4%	
	% of Total	.6%	2.0%	2.6%
Some HH members migrated	Count	0	2	2
	% within \$Cmechanisms	0.0%	100.0%	
	% within QA24.1	0.0%	.2%	
	% of Total	0.0%	.2%	.2%
Engaged in unsafe income generating work	Count	1	4	5
	% within \$Cmechanisms	20.0%	80.0%	
	% within QA24.1	.5%	.4%	
	% of Total	.1%	.3%	.4%
Less consumption by women member	Count	1	20	21
	% within \$Cmechanisms	4.8%	95.2%	
	% within QA24.1	.5%	2.1%	
	% of Total	.1%	1.7%	1.8%
Others	Count	20	97	117
	% within \$Cmechanisms	17.1%	82.9%	
	% within QA24.1	10.1%	10.3%	
	% of Total	1.7%	8.5%	10.2%
Total	Count	199	946	1145
	% of Total	17.4%	82.6%	100.0%

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Annex XXVII: Consumption coping mechanisms of households of different caste-ethnicity

		RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY						Total
		Brahmin/ Chhetri	Janajati	Newar	Dalits	Religious Minority	Others	
Rely on less expensive food	Count	92	199	47	97	7	0	442
	% within \$Cmechanisms	20.8%	45.0%	10.6%	21.9%	1.6%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	26.7%	50.3%	24.1%	50.0%	100.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	8.0%	17.4%	4.1%	8.5%	.6%	0.0%	38.6%
Reduce expenditures on every day living	Count	126	197	72	98	7	1	501
	% within \$Cmechanisms	25.1%	39.3%	14.4%	19.6%	1.4%	.2%	
	% within QA11.1	36.6%	49.7%	36.9%	50.5%	100.0%	11.1%	
	% of Total	11.0%	17.2%	6.3%	8.6%	.6%	.1%	43.8%
Borrow money	Count	114	266	103	104	2	9	598
	% within \$Cmechanisms	19.1%	44.5%	17.2%	17.4%	.3%	1.5%	
	% within QA11.1	33.1%	67.2%	52.8%	53.6%	28.6%	100.0%	
	% of Total	10.0%	23.2%	9.0%	9.1%	.2%	.8%	52.2%
Purchase food	Count	128	255	100	90	0	9	582
	% within \$Cmechanisms	22.0%	43.8%	17.2%	15.5%	0.0%	1.5%	
	% within QA11.1	37.2%	64.4%	51.3%	46.4%	0.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	11.2%	22.3%	8.7%	7.9%	0.0%	.8%	50.8%
Consume seed stock	Count	10	22	3	7	0	0	42
	% within \$Cmechanisms	23.8%	52.4%	7.1%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	2.9%	5.6%	1.5%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	.9%	1.9%	.3%	.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
Increase saving	Count	59	70	35	26	1	0	191
	% within \$Cmechanisms	30.9%	36.6%	18.3%	13.6%	.5%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	17.2%	17.7%	17.9%	13.4%	14.3%	0.0%	
	% of Total	5.2%	6.1%	3.1%	2.3%	.1%	0.0%	16.7%
Reduce expenditures on agricultural inputs	Count	8	15	5	7	0	0	35
	% within \$Cmechanisms	22.9%	42.9%	14.3%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	2.3%	3.8%	2.6%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	.7%	1.3%	.4%	.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
Reduce expenditures on health and education	Count	1	6	0	2	0	0	9
	% within \$Cmechanisms	11.1%	66.7%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	.3%	1.5%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	.1%	.5%	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	.8%
Sell agricultural tools, seeds or other inputs	Count	2	35	1	9	0	0	47
	% within \$Cmechanisms	4.3%	74.5%	2.1%	19.1%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	.6%	8.8%	.5%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	.2%	3.1%	.1%	.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%
Spent saving	Count	103	141	51	30	3	0	328
	% within \$Cmechanisms	31.4%	43.0%	15.5%	9.1%	.9%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	29.9%	35.6%	26.2%	15.5%	42.9%	0.0%	
	% of Total	9.0%	12.3%	4.5%	2.6%	.3%	0.0%	28.6%
Reduce proportion of the meal	Count	4	17	3	12	0	0	36
	% within \$Cmechanisms	11.1%	47.2%	8.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	1.2%	4.3%	1.5%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	.3%	1.5%	.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
Reduce no. of meals per day	Count	0	5	4	7	0	0	16
	% within \$Cmechanisms	0.0%	31.3%	25.0%	43.8%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	0.0%	1.3%	2.1%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	0.0%	.4%	.3%	.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Sell livestock	Count	40	128	17	31	2	0	218
	% within \$Cmechanisms	18.3%	58.7%	7.8%	14.2%	.9%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	11.6%	32.3%	8.7%	16.0%	28.6%	0.0%	
	% of Total	3.5%	11.2%	1.5%	2.7%	.2%	0.0%	19.0%

Sent children to live with relatives	Count	1	1	0	3	0	0	5
	% within \$Cmechanisms	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	.3%	.3%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	.1%	.1%	0.0%	.3%	0.0%	0.0%	.4%
Sell household goods	Count	5	4	2	6	0	0	17
	% within \$Cmechanisms	29.4%	23.5%	11.8%	35.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	.4%	.3%	.2%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Skipped days without eating	Count	5	1	10	14	0	0	30
	% within \$Cmechanisms	16.7%	3.3%	33.3%	46.7%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	1.5%	.3%	5.1%	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	.4%	.1%	.9%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%
Some HH members migrated	Count	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
	% within \$Cmechanisms	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	0.0%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.2%
Engaged in unsafe income generating work	Count	1	3	1	0	0	0	5
	% within \$Cmechanisms	20.0%	60.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	.3%	.8%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	.1%	.3%	.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.4%
Less consumption by women member	Count	3	6	7	5	0	0	21
	% within \$Cmechanisms	14.3%	28.6%	33.3%	23.8%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	.9%	1.5%	3.6%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	.3%	.5%	.6%	.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Others	Count	37	34	26	15	0	5	117
	% within \$Cmechanisms	31.6%	29.1%	22.2%	12.8%	0.0%	4.3%	
	% within QA11.1	10.8%	8.6%	13.3%	7.7%	0.0%	55.6%	
	% of Total	3.2%	3.0%	2.3%	1.3%	0.0%	.4%	10.2%
Total	Count	344	396	195	194	7	9	1145
	% of Total	30.0%	34.6%	17.0%	16.9%	.6%	.8%	100.0%

Annex XXVIII: Consumption coping mechanisms Vs severity

		EQ Effect			Total
		Severely	Moderately	less	
Rely on less expensive food	Count	188	232	22	442
	% within \$Cmechanisms	42.5%	52.5%	5.0%	
	% within EQ Effect	23.9%	75.8%	43.1%	
	% of Total	16.4%	20.3%	1.9%	38.6%
Reduce expenditures on every day living	Count	279	193	29	501
	% within \$Cmechanisms	55.7%	38.5%	5.8%	
	% within EQ Effect	35.4%	63.1%	56.9%	
	% of Total	24.4%	16.9%	2.5%	43.8%
Borrow money	Count	392	200	6	598
	% within \$Cmechanisms	65.6%	33.4%	1.0%	
	% within EQ Effect	49.7%	65.4%	11.8%	
	% of Total	34.2%	17.5%	.5%	52.2%
Purchase food	Count	369	209	4	582
	% within \$Cmechanisms	63.4%	35.9%	.7%	
	% within EQ Effect	46.8%	68.3%	7.8%	
	% of Total	32.2%	18.3%	.3%	50.8%
Consume seed stock	Count	32	9	1	42
	% within \$Cmechanisms	76.2%	21.4%	2.4%	
	% within EQ Effect	4.1%	2.9%	2.0%	
	% of Total	2.8%	.8%	.1%	3.7%
Increase saving	Count	125	55	11	191
	% within \$Cmechanisms	65.4%	28.8%	5.8%	
	% within EQ Effect	15.9%	18.0%	21.6%	
	% of Total	10.9%	4.8%	1.0%	16.7%
Reduce expenditures on agricultural inputs	Count	21	12	2	35
	% within \$Cmechanisms	60.0%	34.3%	5.7%	
	% within EQ Effect	2.7%	3.9%	3.9%	
	% of Total	1.8%	1.0%	.2%	3.1%
Reduce expenditures on health and education	Count	5	4	0	9
	% within \$Cmechanisms	55.6%	44.4%	0.0%	
	% within EQ Effect	.6%	1.3%	0.0%	
	% of Total	.4%	.3%	0.0%	.8%
Sell agricultural tools, seeds or other inputs	Count	4	40	3	47
	% within \$Cmechanisms	8.5%	85.1%	6.4%	
	% within EQ Effect	.5%	13.1%	5.9%	
	% of Total	.3%	3.5%	.3%	4.1%
Spent saving	Count	199	113	16	328
	% within \$Cmechanisms	60.7%	34.5%	4.9%	
	% within EQ Effect	25.3%	36.9%	31.4%	
	% of Total	17.4%	9.9%	1.4%	28.6%
Reduce proportion of the meal	Count	26	10	0	36
	% within \$Cmechanisms	72.2%	27.8%	0.0%	
	% within EQ Effect	3.3%	3.3%	0.0%	
	% of Total	2.3%	.9%	0.0%	3.1%
Reduce no. of meals per day	Count	13	3	0	16
	% within \$Cmechanisms	81.3%	18.8%	0.0%	
	% within EQ Effect	1.6%	1.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	1.1%	.3%	0.0%	1.4%
Sell livestock	Count	100	113	5	218
	% within \$Cmechanisms	45.9%	51.8%	2.3%	
	% within EQ Effect	12.7%	36.9%	9.8%	
	% of Total	8.7%	9.9%	.4%	19.0%

Sent children to live with relatives	Count	3	2	0	5
	% within \$Cmechanisms	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	
	% within EQ Effect	.4%	.7%	0.0%	
	% of Total	.3%	.2%	0.0%	.4%
Sell household goods	Count	16	0	1	17
	% within \$Cmechanisms	94.1%	0.0%	5.9%	
	% within EQ Effect	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	
	% of Total	1.4%	0.0%	.1%	1.5%
Skipped days without eating	Count	29	1	0	30
	% within \$Cmechanisms	96.7%	3.3%	0.0%	
	% within EQ Effect	3.7%	.3%	0.0%	
	% of Total	2.5%	.1%	0.0%	2.6%
Some HH members migrated	Count	1	1	0	2
	% within \$Cmechanisms	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	
	% within EQ Effect	.1%	.3%	0.0%	
	% of Total	.1%	.1%	0.0%	.2%
Engaged in unsafe income generating work	Count	2	3	0	5
	% within \$Cmechanisms	40.0%	60.0%	0.0%	
	% within EQ Effect	.3%	1.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	.2%	.3%	0.0%	.4%
Less consumption by women member	Count	21	0	0	21
	% within \$Cmechanisms	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% within EQ Effect	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Others	Count	107	10	0	117
	% within \$Cmechanisms	91.5%	8.5%	0.0%	
	% within EQ Effect	13.6%	3.3%	0.0%	
	% of Total	9.3%	.9%	0.0%	10.2%
Total	Count	788	306	51	1145
	% of Total	68.8%	26.7%	4.5%	100.0%

Annex XXIX: Earthquake impact on household's other dimension of livelihood

		RESPONDENT HH GENDER		Total
		Men	Women	
Lost job	Count	205	56	261
	% within \$diffDimension	78.5%	21.5%	
	% within QA10	24.7%	17.7%	
	% of Total	17.9%	4.9%	22.8%
Death of bread winner	Count	11	10	21
	% within \$diffDimension	52.4%	47.6%	
	% within QA10	1.3%	3.2%	
	% of Total	1.0%	.9%	1.8%
Impact in business	Count	106	38	144
	% within \$diffDimension	73.6%	26.4%	
	% within QA10	12.8%	12.0%	
	% of Total	9.3%	3.3%	12.6%
Lost key assets	Count	732	294	1026
	% within \$diffDimension	71.3%	28.7%	
	% within QA10	88.3%	93.0%	
	% of Total	63.9%	25.7%	89.6%
Fewer family members able to work	Count	1	2	3
	% within \$diffDimension	33.3%	66.7%	
	% within QA10	.1%	.6%	
	% of Total	.1%	.2%	.3%
Addition of more members in a family	Count	6	3	9
	% within \$diffDimension	66.7%	33.3%	
	% within QA10	.7%	.9%	
	% of Total	.5%	.3%	.8%
Income reduced	Count	470	156	626
	% within \$diffDimension	75.1%	24.9%	
	% within QA10	56.7%	49.4%	
	% of Total	41.0%	13.6%	54.7%
Lost remittance	Count	7	1	8
	% within \$diffDimension	87.5%	12.5%	
	% within QA10	.8%	.3%	
	% of Total	.6%	.1%	.7%
Divert in pre-plan	Count	156	53	209
	% within \$diffDimension	74.6%	25.4%	
	% within QA10	18.8%	16.8%	
	% of Total	13.6%	4.6%	18.3%
Others	Count	14	4	18
	% within \$diffDimension	77.8%	22.2%	
	% within QA10	1.7%	1.3%	
	% of Total	1.2%	.3%	1.6%
	Count	829	316	1145
	% of Total	72.4%	27.6%	100.0%

Annex XXX: Earthquake impact on other dimension of livelihood of different caste/ethnicity

		RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY						Total
		Brahmin/ Chhetri	Janajati	Newar	Dalits	Religious Minority	Others	
Lost job	Count	61	80	70	48	2	0	261
	% within \$diffDimension	23.4%	30.7%	26.8%	18.4%	.8%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	17.7%	20.2%	35.9%	24.7%	28.6%	0.0%	
	% of Total	5.3%	7.0%	6.1%	4.2%	.2%	0.0%	22.8%
Death of bread winner	Count	7	4	5	4	1	0	21
	% within \$diffDimension	33.3%	19.0%	23.8%	19.0%	4.8%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	2.0%	1.0%	2.6%	2.1%	14.3%	0.0%	
	% of Total	.6%	.3%	.4%	.3%	.1%	0.0%	1.8%
Impact in business	Count	26	62	47	8	1	0	144
	% within \$diffDimension	18.1%	43.1%	32.6%	5.6%	.7%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	7.6%	15.7%	24.1%	4.1%	14.3%	0.0%	
	% of Total	2.3%	5.4%	4.1%	.7%	.1%	0.0%	12.6%
Lost key assets	Count	303	354	183	170	7	9	1026
	% within \$diffDimension	29.5%	34.5%	17.8%	16.6%	.7%	.9%	
	% within QA11.1	88.1%	89.4%	93.8%	87.6%	100.0%	100.0%	
	% of Total	26.5%	30.9%	16.0%	14.8%	.6%	.8%	89.6%
Fewer family members able to work	Count	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
	% within \$diffDimension	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	0.0%	0.0%	.2%	.1%	0.0%	0.0%	.3%
Addition of more members in a family	Count	3	5	1	0	0	0	9
	% within \$diffDimension	33.3%	55.6%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	.9%	1.3%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	.3%	.4%	.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.8%
Income reduced	Count	125	253	146	89	4	9	626
	% within \$diffDimension	20.0%	40.4%	23.3%	14.2%	.6%	1.4%	
	% within QA11.1	36.3%	63.9%	74.9%	45.9%	57.1%	100.0%	
	% of Total	10.9%	22.1%	12.8%	7.8%	.3%	.8%	54.7%
Lost remittance	Count	1	4	0	3	0	0	8
	% within \$diffDimension	12.5%	50.0%	0.0%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	.3%	1.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	.1%	.3%	0.0%	.3%	0.0%	0.0%	.7%
Divert in pre-plan	Count	60	82	33	32	2	0	209
	% within \$diffDimension	28.7%	39.2%	15.8%	15.3%	1.0%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	17.4%	20.7%	16.9%	16.5%	28.6%	0.0%	
	% of Total	5.2%	7.2%	2.9%	2.8%	.2%	0.0%	18.3%
Others	Count	8	4	4	2	0	0	18
	% within \$diffDimension	44.4%	22.2%	22.2%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% within QA11.1	2.3%	1.0%	2.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
	% of Total	.7%	.3%	.3%	.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Total	Count	344	396	195	194	7	9	1145
	% of Total	30.0%	34.6%	17.0%	16.9%	.6%	.8%	100.0%

ANNEXES

Annex XXXI: Perception analysis towards access to income generating activities by men, women and people with disability

		Men	Women	Total
Married women	Good	19.9%	14.3%	15.2%
	Better	36.6%	46.1%	44.5%
	Bad	14.7%	15.2%	15.1%
	Worse	2.1%	3.1%	3.0%
Unmarried women	Good	15.2%	13.5%	13.8%
	Better	45.0%	46.1%	45.9%
	Bad	11.0%	14.8%	14.1%
	Worse	2.1%	3.1%	3.0%
Divorced women	Good	3.1%	5.0%	4.7%
	Better	22.5%	31.2%	29.8%
	Bad	30.4%	28.7%	29.0%
	Worse	8.4%	7.8%	7.9%
Widow	Good	4.2%	8.2%	7.5%
	Better	19.4%	28.9%	27.3%
	Bad	28.8%	26.0%	26.5%
	Worse	16.8%	11.3%	12.2%
Men	Good	30.9%	28.1%	28.6%
	Better	26.2%	32.7%	31.6%
	Bad	13.6%	15.2%	14.9%
	Worse	3.1%	2.0%	2.2%
Person with disability	Good	5.2%	6.0%	5.9%
	Better	11.5%	21.2%	19.6%
	Bad	19.4%	25.3%	24.3%
	Worse	29.8%	19.6%	21.3%

Annex XXXII: Role of men and women in decision making

Decisions	Decision making by		Men HHHs	Women HHHs
Education of children	Men	N	202	38
		%	24.4%	12.0%
	Women	N	61	109
		%	7.4%	34.5%
	Both	N	566	169
		%	68.3%	53.5%
Children's marriage	Men	N	187	31
		%	22.6%	9.8%
	Women	N	31	98
		%	3.7%	31.0%
	Both	N	611	187
		%	73.7%	59.2%
Family planning	Men	N	192	32
		%	23.2%	10.1%
	Women	N	71	95
		%	8.6%	30.1%
	Both	N	566	189
		%	68.3%	59.8%
Use of income	Men	N	211	35
		%	25.5%	11.1%
	Women	N	56	102
		%	6.8%	32.3%
	Both	N	562	179
		%	67.8%	56.6%

Use of land	Men	N	226	38
		%	27.3%	12.0%
	Women	N	53	102
		%	6.4%	32.3%
	Both	N	550	176
		%	66.3%	55.7%
Buying & selling properties	Men	N	272	45
		%	32.8%	14.2%
	Women	N	41	98
		%	4.9%	31.0%
	Both	N	516	173
		%	62.2%	54.7%
Keeping collateral	Men	N	279	47
		%	33.7%	14.9%
	Women	N	38	99
		%	4.6%	31.3%
	Both	N	512	170
		%	61.8%	53.8%
Investment of savings	Men	N	194	34
		%	23.4%	10.8%
	Women	N	95	122
		%	11.5%	38.6%
	Both	N	540	160
		%	65.1%	50.6%
	Men	N	173	28
		%	20.9%	8.9%
	Women	N	103	127
		%	12.4%	40.2%
	Both	N	553	161
		%	66.7%	50.9%
Women's participation in job	Men	N	163	25
		%	19.7%	7.9%
	Women	N	187	144
		%	22.6%	45.6%
	Both	N	479	147
		%	57.8%	46.5%
Women participation in public program	Men	N	165	27
		%	19.9%	8.5%
	Women	N	212	147
		%	25.6%	46.5%
	Both	N	452	142
		%	54.5%	44.9%

Annex XXXIII: Perception analysis of change in women's social status after earthquake

Activities	Perception		Men	Women	Total
Participation in social group	Same	N	112	549	661
		%	58.6%	57.5%	57.7%
	Better	N	26	240	266
		%	13.6%	25.2%	23.2%
	Worse	N	7	61	68
		%	3.7%	6.4%	5.9%
	Refused	N	3	8	11
		%	1.6%	.8%	1.0%
	Don't know	N	43	96	139
		%	22.5%	10.1%	12.1%
Participation in social programs/meetings	Same	N	99	498	597
		%	51.8%	52.2%	52.1%
	Better	N	37	278	315
		%	19.4%	29.1%	27.5%
	Worse	N	9	72	81
		%	4.7%	7.5%	7.1%
	Refused	N	3	10	13
		%	1.6%	1.0%	1.1%
	Don't know	N	43	96	139
		%	22.5%	10.1%	12.1%
Situation of job	Same	N	119	556	675
		%	62.3%	58.3%	59.0%
	Better	N	6	107	113
		%	3.1%	11.2%	9.9%
	Worse	N	28	167	195
		%	14.7%	17.5%	17.0%
	Refused	N	2	17	19
		%	1.0%	1.8%	1.7%
	Don't know	N	.2%	1.5%	1.7%
		%	36	107	143
		N	18.8%	11.2%	12.5%
		%			
Access to services	Same	%	103	490	593
		N	53.9%	51.4%	51.8%
	Better	%	18	206	224
		N	9.4%	21.6%	19.6%
	worse	%	21	105	126
		N	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%
	Refused	%	8	22	30
		N	4.2%	2.3%	2.6%
	Don't know	%	41	131	172
		N	21.5%	13.7%	15.0%
		%	96	464	560
		N	50.3%	48.6%	48.9%
Quality of services	Better	%	19	194	213
		N	9.9%	20.3%	18.6%
	Worse	%	18	105	123
		N	9.4%	11.0%	10.7%
	Refused	%	7	27	34
		N	3.7%	2.8%	3.0%
	Don't know	%	51	164	215
		N	26.7%	17.2%	18.8%

Participation in decision making	Same	%	98	448	546
		N	51.3%	47.0%	47.7%
	Better	%	17	210	227
		N	8.9%	22.0%	19.8%
	Worse	%	8	76	84
		N	4.2%	8.0%	7.3%
	Refused	%	10	28	38
		N	5.2%	2.9%	3.3%
Confidence level	Don't know	%	58	192	250
		N	30.4%	20.1%	21.8%
	Same	%	91	372	463
		N	47.6%	39.0%	40.4%
	Better	%	24	201	225
		N	12.6%	21.1%	19.7%
	Worse	%	11	178	189
		N	5.8%	18.7%	16.5%
Self respect	Refused	%	4	36	40
		N	2.1%	3.8%	3.5%
	Don't know	%	61	167	228
		N	31.9%	17.5%	19.9%
	Same	%	94	378	472
		N	49.2%	39.6%	41.2%
	Better	%	19	194	213
		N	9.9%	20.3%	18.6%
Status of social and gender based violence	worse	%	9	170	179
		N	4.7%	17.8%	15.6%
	Refused	%	8	43	51
		N	4.2%	4.5%	4.5%
	Don't know	%	61	169	230
		N	31.9%	17.7%	20.1%
	Same	%	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%
		N			
Status of social and gender based violence	Same	N	92	374	466
		%	48.2%	39.2%	40.7%
	Better	N	19	140	159
		%	9.9%	14.7%	13.9%
	Worse	N	15	104	119
		%	7.9%	10.9%	10.4%
	Refused	N	9	48	57
		%	4.7%	5.0%	5.0%
Status of social and gender based violence	Don't know	N	56	288	344
		%	29.3%	30.2%	30.0%

ANNEXES

Annex XXXIV: Status of ownership of land and house by men and women headed households

			OWNERSHIP LAND CODE			Total
			Yes	No	Don't know	
RESPONDENT GENDER	Men	Count	167	24	0	191
		% within RESPONDENT GENDER	87.4%	12.6%	0.0%	100.0%
		% within OWNERSHIP LAND CODE	20.9%	7.0%	0.0%	16.7%
		% of Total	14.6%	2.1%	0.0%	16.7%
	Women	Count	633	320	1	954
		% within RESPONDENT GENDER	66.4%	33.5%	.1%	100.0%
		% within OWNERSHIP LAND CODE	79.1%	93.0%	100.0%	83.3%
		% of Total	55.3%	27.9%	.1%	83.3%
Total		Count	800	344	1	1145
		% within RESPONDENT GENDER	69.9%	30.0%	.1%	100.0%
		% within OWNERSHIP LAND CODE	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	69.9%	30.0%	.1%	100.0%

			RESPONDENT HH GENDER		Total
			Men	Women	
OWNERSHIP HOUSE CODE	Yes	Count	553	228	781
		% within OWNERSHIP HOUSE CODE	70.8%	29.2%	100.0%
		% within RESPONDENT HH GENDER	66.7%	72.2%	68.2%
		% of Total	48.3%	19.9%	68.2%
	No	Count	275	88	363
		% within OWNERSHIP HOUSE CODE	75.8%	24.2%	100.0%
		% within RESPONDENT HH GENDER	33.2%	27.8%	31.7%
		% of Total	24.0%	7.7%	31.7%
	Don't know	Count	1	0	1
		% within OWNERSHIP HOUSE CODE	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%
		% within RESPONDENT HH GENDER	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
		% of Total	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Total		Count	829	316	1145
		% within OWNERSHIP HOUSE CODE	72.4%	27.6%	100.0%
		% within RESPONDENT HH GENDER	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		% of Total	72.4%	27.6%	100.0%

Annex XXXV: Status of ownership of land and house by different caste/ethnicity households

		RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY						Total
		Brahmin/ Chhetri	Janajati	Newar	Dalits	Religious Minority	Others	
Yes	N	251	310	105	128	6	0	800
	%	31.40%	38.80%	13.10%	16.00%	0.80%	0.00%	100.00%
	% within caste/ethnicity	73.00%	78.30%	53.80%	66.00%	85.70%	0.00%	69.90%
	% of Total	21.90%	27.10%	9.20%	11.20%	0.50%	0.00%	69.90%
No	N	92	86	90	66	1	9	344
	%	26.70%	25.00%	26.20%	19.20%	0.30%	2.60%	100.00%
	% within caste/ethnicity	26.70%	21.70%	46.20%	34.00%	14.30%	100.00%	30.00%
	% of Total	8.00%	7.50%	7.90%	5.80%	0.10%	0.80%	30.00%
Don't know	N	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
	% within caste/ethnicity	0.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%
	% of Total	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%
Total	N	344	396	195	194	7	9	1145
	%	30.00%	34.60%	17.00%	16.90%	0.60%	0.80%	100.00%
	% within caste/ethnicity	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	% of Total	30.00%	34.60%	17.00%	16.90%	0.60%	0.80%	100.00%

		RESPONDENT CAST ETHNICITY						Total
		Brahmin/ Chhetri	Janajati	Newar	Dalits	Religious Minority	Others	
Yes	N	247	286	103	138	7	0	781
	%	31.60%	36.60%	13.20%	17.70%	0.90%	0.00%	100%
	% within caste/ethnicity	71.80%	72.20%	52.80%	71.10%	100.00%	0.00%	68.20%
	% of Total	21.60%	25.00%	9.00%	12.10%	0.60%	0.00%	68.20%
No	N	96	110	92	56	0	9	363
	%	26.40%	30.30%	25.30%	15.40%	0.00%	2.50%	100%
	% within caste/ethnicity	27.90%	27.80%	47.20%	28.90%	0.00%	100.00%	31.70%
	% of Total	8.40%	9.60%	8.00%	4.90%	0.00%	0.80%	31.70%
Don't know	N	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%
	% within caste/ethnicity	0.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%
	% of Total	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%
Total	N	344	396	195	194	7	9	1145
	%	30.00%	34.60%	17.00%	16.90%	0.60%	0.80%	100%
	% within caste/ethnicity	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100%
	% of Total	30.00%	34.60%	17.00%	16.90%	0.60%	0.80%	100%

Glossary

VDC	“Village Development Committee” means the lower administrative part of its Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
District	A district is a type of administrative division that, in Nepal, is managed by local government.
Ownership of property	“Ownership of property” refers to a legal title coupled with legal right to own any kind of objects, land/real estate or intellectual property and may be private, collective or common
Land rights	This refers to the inalienable ability of individuals to freely obtain, utilize, and possess land at their discretion, as long as their activities on the land do not impede on other individuals’ rights.
Property rights	This states that every citizen shall, subject to the laws in force, have the right to acquire, own, sell, dispose of, and otherwise deal with property
Citizenship rights	This states that every persons who have their permanent domicile in Nepal shall be provided citizenship of Nepal by descent.
Women’s Ownership	the act, state, or right of possessing something by the women
Land Ownership	determines who has certain rights and duties over land
Property Ownership	determines who has certain rights and duties over property
Disability	Disability is the condition of difficulty in carrying out daily activities normally and in taking part in social life due to problems in parts of the body and the physical system as well as obstacles created by physical, social, cultural environment and by communication
Physical disability	This refers to the inability of a person to perform the activities of daily life due to physical deficiency, defect or deformity by birth, or by accident after birth, or due to disease
Mental disability	This refers to the inability of a person to perform the activities of daily life due to mental deficiency, defect or deformity by birth, by accident after birth, or by disease
Chronic disability	This refers to the physical or mental instability of a person in accordance with age and situation
Earthquake	An earthquake is the perceptible shaking of the surface of the Earth
Landslide	a collapse of a mass of earth or rock from a mountain or cliff
Flooding	a rising and overflowing of a body of water especially onto normally dry land; also : a condition of overflowing
Food insecurity	“Food insecurity” is lacking of accessibility, availability, affordability and stability on food
Ethnicity	“Ethnicity” means a native or inhabitant of Nepal
Excluded Groups	“Excluded Groups” refer to women, Dalit, indigenous ethnic groups, Madhesi, Muslim, persons with disabilities, elderly people and people living in remote areas who have been systematically excluded over a long time due to economic, caste, ethnic, gender, disability, and geographic reasons and include sexual and gender minorities.
Vulnerable Groups	“Vulnerable Groups” refer to groups that experience a higher risk of poverty and social exclusion than the general population.

Senior Citizen	This refers to all Nepalese citizen completing 70 years of age/all Karnali citizen or Dalit completing 60 years of age
Ward Citizen Forum	Ward Citizen Forum is the group, under Social Mobilization Guidelines 2066, formed in the involvement of disadvantaged, elite and representatives of local organizations and to express the voices of the deprived community from any large group members
Drinking water user group	Drinking water user group refers to the group, formed under The Water Resource Regulation 1993 that regulates the use of drinking water and water resources in their village/community
GBV Watch Group	"GBV Watch Group" refers to those group developed to prevent and address violence, abuse and exploitation, including domestic/gender based violence at community level
Forest Users Groups (FUGs)	It is a group of people who creates certain criteria in order to consume the community forest without affecting it.
Gender	"Gender" refers to the socially constructed roles and identities of men and women as well as the relationship between them
Gender equality	"Gender Equality" refers that all human beings are free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without the limitations set by strict gender roles
Inequality	The condition of being unequal
Gender Based Violence	"Gender Based Violence" terms for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between mens and womens.
Household head	A household head is a main person in the household who generally stays in the household and shoulders the responsibility of income and expenditure in running the household and takes decisions in all family related matters.
Men headed household	Men as a main person who shoulders the responsibility of income and expenditure in running the household and takes decisions in all family related matters.
Women headed household	Women as a main person who shoulders the responsibility of income and expenditure in running the household and takes decisions in all family related matters.
Household expenditure	This includes the expenses made for consumption of goods and services made available through own production, purchase from market and received in kind for pay or as gifts
Income	"Income" means the income earned or derived in cash or in kind from sources
Net Income	"Net Income" means the income of any person less the reliefs to which he/she is entitled under the Income Tax Act, 2031
Loss	"Loss" means the loss as revealed while computing profits or gains.
Overseas employment	"Overseas employment" means employment which a worker gets abroad
Remittance	A remittance is a transfer of money by a migrant worker to an individual in his or her home country.
Foreign remittance	This refers to the transfer of money by a foreign worker to an individual in his or her home country.
Internal remittance	This refers to the transfer of money by a migrant worker to an individual in his or her home within the same country.

Livelihood	This refers to the peoples' means of gaining a living as a process of accessing various livelihood assets or capitals such as financial, human, social, physical, natural assets through various livelihood strategies (e.g. farming, micro- and small enterprises, etc.) for the purpose of achieving certain livelihood outcomes (e.g. food security, income generation, etc.).
Saving and Credit cooperatives	Saving and Credit Cooperatives are the associations of persons, usually of limited means, who have joined to achieve a common economic end through the information of a democratically controlled business organization, making equitable contributions to the capital required and accepting a fair share of the risks and benefits of the undertaking
Decision-Making	The thought process of selecting a logical choice from the available options. When trying to make a good decision, a person must weigh the positives and negatives of each option, and consider all the alternatives.
Skill based training	It is a learning model that adapts to fluctuations in learning time and maximizes opportunities to master fundamental competencies.
Dignity Kits	This is a package comprising the basic necessities that displaced women and girls require maintaining feminine hygiene, dignity and respect in their daily lives, in spite of displacement.
Trafficking	organized criminal activity in which human beings are treated as possessions to be controlled and exploited
Own Land	The land owned by an individual in the presence of legal documents
Rented Land	The periodic payment made to the owner of a property for the use of said property, as determined by a lease (rental) agreement
Women prioritization Schemes	The schemes that emphasizes to overall development of women to enhance their livelihood & socio economic status such as providing training like knitting, beautician training, etc
Citizenship Rights	The rights belonging to an individual by virtue of citizenship, especially the fundamental freedoms and privileges guaranteed by the constitution
Integrated Mobile Camp	The camp organized by local body to provide the citizenship to the local people of certain VDC or Ward
Earthquake Survivor Support Card	It is a legal document provided by the government to identify the real survivors of earthquake on the basis of which the survivors could receive relief materials and funds from the government
Community Awareness Centre	The community awareness centre is a free, interactive group designed to provide citizens with the basic tools needed to recognize and help prevent criminal activity within the communities
Community Mediation Centre	there are certain number of people who acts as a mediator during any gender based violence and resolve the matter, in certain case they also furnish the culprit
Income Generating Activity	it is an activity that involves investment or business activity that makes money
Public Participation	Public participation is the process by which an organization consults with interested or affected individuals, organizations, and government entities before making a decision. Public participation is two-way communication and collaborative problem solving with the goal of achieving better and more acceptable decisions
Consumption Coping Mechanism	it is a method of dealing with the responsibilities, problems, or difficulties, especially relating to the arrangement of food for the family

Field Glimpses



Plight of earthquake-affected people in Lalitpur and Sindhupalchowk



Destroyed physical infrastructure



Destruction of schools and households



FGD



Status of children and households in the earthquake-affected districts



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