

Post Earthquake Livelihood Assessment Report: 2016

(10 VDCs of Makawanpur District)

Center for Legal Research and Resource Development(CeLRRd)



2/2/2016

Acknowledgement

The devastating earthquake of 25th April 2015 incurred heavy loss of life and property especially in the central part of Nepal. As the days passed by following the occurrence of the earthquake compounded with sustenance crisis, additional crises and problems in the aftermath of the devastation got pronounced. Among the problems, tendency among the young girls to leave their homes or home villages for town and city areas being enticed by better livelihood and job opportunities thereby entering into high possibilities of children being victims of commercial sexual exploitation was reported to have been increased.

Keeping this fact into mind, CeLRRd, with the support from Geneva Global (GG) initiated a study in Makawanpur district. Assessing economic livelihood of the earthquake affected families in the post-disaster context by linking it with the economic livelihood activities of the target groups ultimately contributing to reduce the risk of falling victim of CSEC. Through the economic and livelihood services to vulnerable communities it was aimed to increase their financial independence and contribute to mid and long term recovery besides encouraging them not to leave their original places in search of jobs in hotels and restaurants in town and cities.

This is a brief report of the study which was possible due to coordination with, cooperation from and contribution of a number of individuals who directly or indirectly involved in the study. CeLRRd would like to appreciate ***Dipendra Prasad Pant*** for his leadership in this undertaking as a researcher. Jagannath Adhikari deserves thanks for coordinating and mobilizing enumerators and thanks also goes to Yanendra Kumar Thing, Hem Chandra Rai, Bibek Pakhrin and Ashish Aflami for their contribution to enumerating data.

Pramisha Silwal, Prasanna Shrestha and Sudip Shakya deserve our thanks for efficiently entering data.

CeLRRd would like to cordially thank Geneva Global (GG) for providing fund to conduct this study and would expect contribution to similar studies in future as well.

Sudeep Gautam
Director

Rammani Gautam
Program Manager

1. Introduction

A powerful 7.9 Magnitude earthquake hit Nepal on 25th April 2015 affecting a total of 35 districts in the central part of the country. The shocks and its major devastating aftershocks affected 14 districts (Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Sindupalanchowk, Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Dhading, Sinduli, Gorkha, Dolakha, Ramechhap, Kavrepalanchowk, Makwanpur and Okhaldhunga) severely. A total of 8856 people lost their lives and 22309 were injured due to the quakes. Besides death and other casualties, the major quakes had heavy toll on infrastructure and private houses.

Months passed by following the earthquake and its major aftershocks. Nepal has entered into long term relief, recovery and reconstruction phase ending rescue and immediate relief phase. With the view to contribute to speedy recovery of the affected people, provide economic and livelihood support in the post-earthquake context, to increase public awareness against commercial sexual exploitation of children and women, to capacitate stakeholders and duty bearers to fight CSEC and to provide legal aid to victims of CSEC the Centre for Legal Research and Resource Development(CeLLRd) as funded by the Geneva Global has been implementing a project in 10 VDCs of Makawanpur district and in Kathmandu valley. Makawanpur is source district whereas Kathmandu valley is a destination in the project in terms of CSEC. The project started on September 1, 2015 and will end on August 31, 2016.

Assessing economic livelihood was one of the major activities of the project. Recommendations of the assessment report were stated to determine the vulnerable individuals' post-disaster livelihood situation paving way to decide required economic livelihood activities of the target groups ultimately contributing to reduce the risk of falling victim of CSEC in the post-earthquake livelihood context. Based on the recommendations of the assessment, a total of 30 families from 10 groups of girls who have quit their school education due to various reasons and who have been recommended as vulnerable with the risks of CSE are to be provided with economic empowerment support.

Through the economic and livelihood services to vulnerable communities it was aimed to increase their financial independence and contribute to mid and long term recovery besides encouraging them not to leave their original places in search of jobs in hotels and restaurants in town and cities.

1.1 Objective of the Assessment

- To assess vulnerable individuals' post-earthquake livelihood situations
- To recommend required and appropriate livelihood activities and support/service to the vulnerable individuals of the affected regions.

1.2 Rationale of the Assessment:

Given the earthquake resulted damage of national economy and direct effect on the community people's livelihood, recovery status has to be assessed when the affected community enters into recovery and reconstruction phase. World Bank estimates that Nepal's recovery needs amount to the equivalent to a third of its economy¹. Nepal's Post-disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) also suggests in this line recalling its early estimates that additional 3 per cent of people of the country has been pushed into poverty due to direct consequence of the earthquake. Resilience on the part of the affected community is the key in the post-earthquake disaster of Nepal. Livelihood recovery that aims to return the affected communities to pre-earthquake livelihood status is pivotal in this regard. Local communities' skills and capacities, and conducive environment to restart their damaged/affected enterprises/occupations have to be taken into consideration. Resilience and recovery turn to be more permanent and speedy only if affected communities' actual needs could be assessed and assistance could be channeled through reliable programs down to the communities.

Micro and small-sized enterprises need to be provided with inputs like seeds, tools, and credit to enable them to recover livelihoods in coordination with local institutions, government line agencies, NGOs, among other concerned groups and institutions. This is possible only after reliable assessment of communities' contemporary hardships and needs in the context of post-earthquake livelihood. It is in this context that this livelihood assessment was conducted in 10 VDCs – Betini, Dandakharka, Phaparbaari, Kankada, Naamtaar, Hetauda sub-metropolis, Chitlang, Kaalikataar, Dhiyal and Haandikhola of Makawanpur district.

1.3 Assessment Methodology:

1.3.1 Selection of Assessment Area: Effect of earthquake was considered while selecting the project district and its VDCs.

1.3.2 Sample Selection: A total of 200 households (20 households from each VDC) were selected. Attempts were made to include at least 2 households from each Ward of the selected VDCs. Criteria such as Dalit households, the households with their houses collapsed during earthquake, families with earthquake-resulted deaths, if any; the families having girls/women between the age of 12-30 were emphasized and the households having girls quitting their school education were considered during the selection processes. Household records of the concerned VDCs and relief received records were consulted besides having brief discussions with VDC authorities and the members of Citizen Ward Forums as far as possible in the course of finalizing possible households for assessment.

¹ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2015/06/16/nepal-quake-assessment-shows-need-effective-recovery-efforts>

1.3.3 Source of Data:

This report is based on primary data collected by trained enumerators reaching each household. Hence, data collected were, basically, quantitative.

1.3.4 Methods of Data Collection:

Based on the objectives of this assessment, questionnaire was developed and administered by trained enumerators reaching each household. The questionnaire contained questions related to background information, relief reception status, economic activities, loss of incoming generating tools/occupations, women and girls quitting school education, among other aspects.

1.3.5 Data Processing and Presentation:

Collected data were entered into SPSS and processed as per the requirement before analyzing through graphs.

2. Background Information

2.1 Effect of Earthquake in Makawanpur district:

As in other most affected districts, the earthquake affected people and livestock, damaged infrastructure including buildings of health service and education besides causing irreparable loss of economic activities in Makawanpur district as well. The following table² vividly portrays the effect of earthquake in Makawanpur district.

Table 1: Makawanpur District Profile by Effect of Earthquake

District	People Dead	People Injured	Building Damaged		Animal/Bird Death			Health Facility Damaged		School Buildings Affected
			Full	Partial	Big	Small	Bird	Full	Partial	
Makawanpur	33	229	20081	17560	170	1069	2554	39	20	67.73%

2.2 Statistics on Assessed Households

This section discusses background status of the assessed households by the factors as indicated by the headings of the tables provided.

Table 2: Respondents by Age Groups

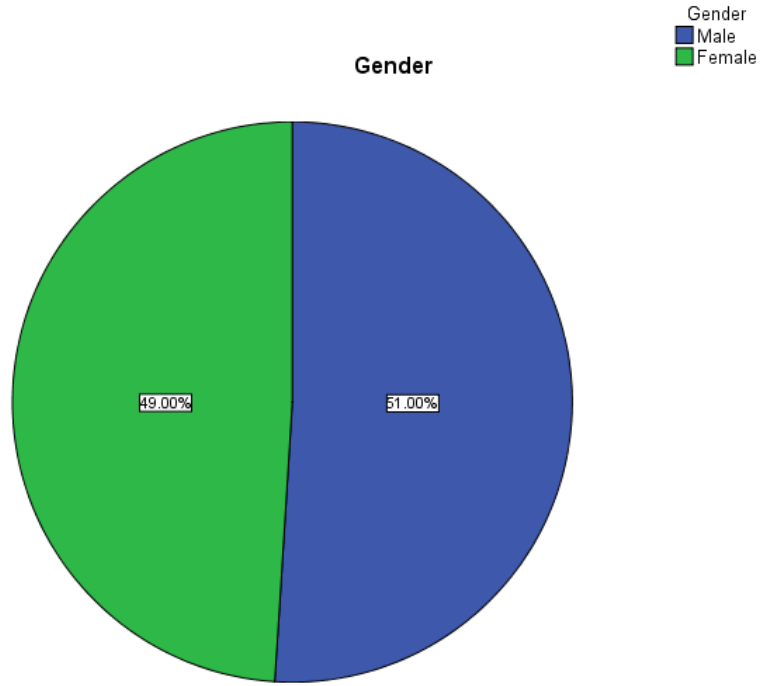
Age Groups	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Up to 20 Years	32	16.0	16.0
21 to 50 Years	117	58.5	74.5
50 above	51	25.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Most of the respondents were aged between 21- 50 years.

By the gender of the respondents, the percentage of male and female was equal. Caste/ethnicity percentages of the assessed households were as follows:

²Based on the data of the disaster risk reduction portal of the government of Nepal, accessed from <http://drrportal.gov.np/ndrrip/main.html?id=3> on 22nd September, 2015

Figure 1: Respondents by Gender



The percentage of respondents by gender seemed almost equal – male's percentage being more by two percentages.

Table 3: Assessed Households by Caste/Ethnicity and District

Caste Ethnicity	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Pahadi Brahmin/Chhetri	12	6.0	6.0
Pahadi Dalit	13	6.5	12.5
Himali/Pahadi Adibasi Janajati	157	78.5	91.0
Newar	15	7.5	98.5
Other	3	1.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

The table above presents that Dalit and adibasi janajatis were emphasized in the assessment. Households count by VDCs of the assessment is presented in the table No 4 below:

Table 4: Number of Caste/Ethnicity of Families by VDC

VDCs	Pahadi Brahmin/Chhetri	Pahadi Dalit	Himali/Pahadi Adibasi Janajati	Newar	Other	Total
Betini	0	2	18	0	0	20
Dandakharka	1	2	17	0	0	20
Phaparbaari	0	0	19	0	1	20
Kankada	0	0	18	0	2	20
Naamtaar	4	4	12	0	0	20
Hetauda Sub-metropolis	2	0	18	0	0	20
Chitlang	0	0	5	15	0	20
Kalikataar	2	2	16	0	0	20
Dhiyal	0	0	20	0	0	20
Handikhola	3	3	14	0	0	20
	12	13	157	15	3	200

By profession of the respondents (often respondents' occupation represented overall families' occupations) most of the households seemed to have depended on agriculture followed by homemakers and micro entrepreneurships.

Table 5: Respondents by Profession

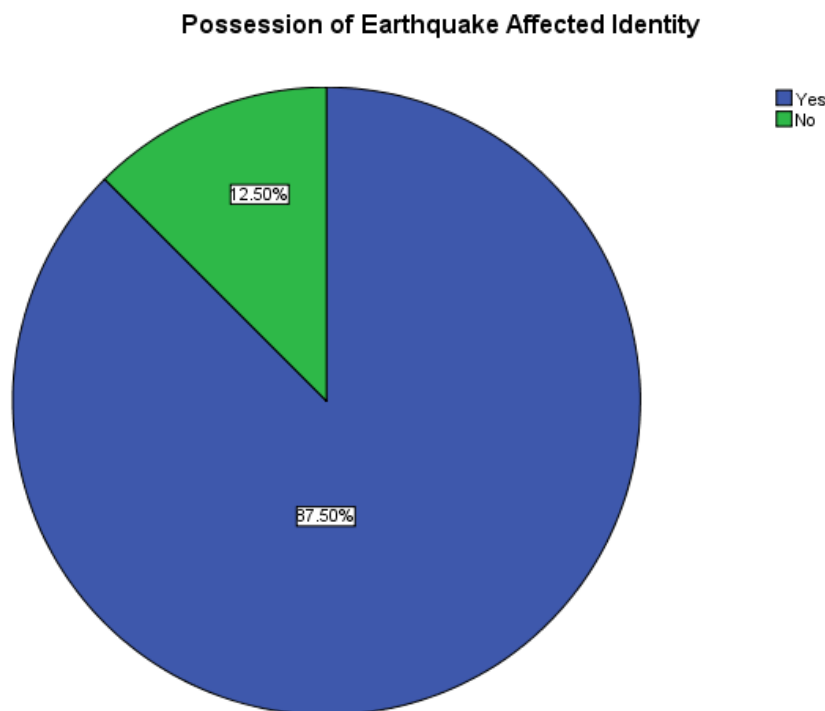
VDCs	Wage Earning	Homemaker	Agriculture	Business	Job	Entrepreneurship	Study	Total
Betini	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20
Dandakharka	0	0	19	0	0	1	0	20
Phaparbaari	1	0	19	0	0	0	0	20
Kankada	0	0	19	1	0	0	0	20
Naamtaar	0	7	9	1	1	1	1	20
Hetauda Sub-metropolis	0	10	4	4	1	1	0	20
Chitlang	1	1	18	0	0	0	0	20
Kalikataar	0	3	16	1	0	0	0	20
Dhiyal	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20
Handikhola	1	0	18	1	0	0	0	20
Total	3	21	162	8	2	3	1	200

As this assessment was conducted also by keeping situation of girls quitting school education and their current engagement in jobs in the post-disaster context of the country and consequent livelihood problems, it was desired that the households assessed also included the households having female members and having girls quitting school education. All households assessed were with the female members aged between 12-30 years.

By profession of the respondents, following was the situation:

Table 6: Respondents by Profession				
Profession	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Wage Earning	3	1.5	1.5	1.5
Homemaker	21	10.5	10.5	12.0
Agriculture	162	81.0	81.0	93.0
Business	8	4.0	4.0	97.0
Job	2	1.0	1.0	98.0
Entrepreneurship	3	1.5	1.5	99.5
Study	1	.5	.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Majority (81%) of the respondents were engaged in agriculture sector whereas respondents who wanted themselves to be introduced as homemakers were second largest category of respondents.

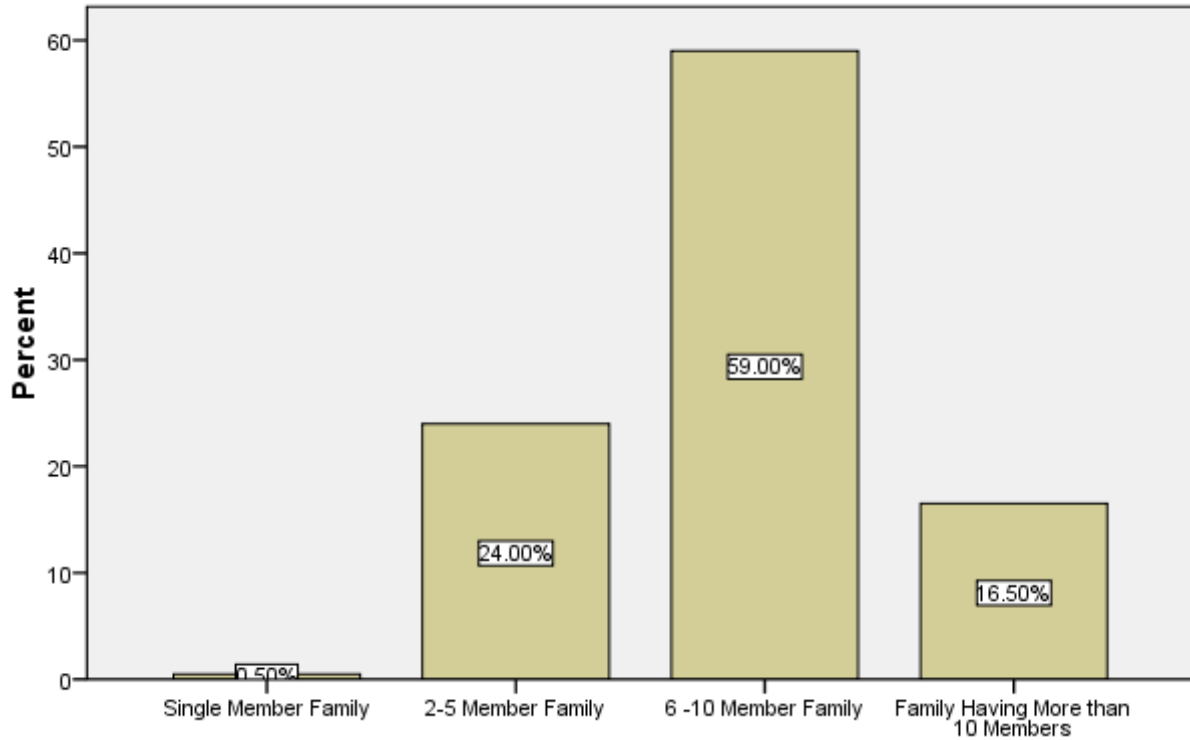


Despite the fact that governmental and non-governmental institutions provided reliefs to many of the earthquake victims based on the earthquake victim identity cards, it was revealed during this assessment that some of the earthquake victims (12.5%) were found not provided with the

cards despite their apparent victimization by earthquake.

Families having between 6-10 member families were the categories with the highest percentage. Also the percentage of families having more than 10 family members was also high i.e 16.5%.

Figure 3: Assessed Households by Family Size



Again it can be assumed that CSEC related vulnerabilities get more likely and income generating difficulties become further difficult given the more numbers of female members in families or even in situations having equal numbers of male and female members such vulnerabilities are likely.

Type of Family	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Family with Less Numbers of Female Members	64	32.0	32.0	32.0
Family with more numbers of female members	99	49.5	49.5	81.5
Family having equal number of members by Gender	37	18.5	18.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

In 82.5 per cent of families there are no members having school level education. This indicates at two types of possibilities - economic livelihood has not been easy as job holders in the families are less or CSEC related issues and awareness on CSEC are relevant for the families.

Table 7: Qualification of Family Members				
Family	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Family with more number of members having qualification above school level	12	6.0	6.0	6.0
Family with less number of members having qualification below school education	10	5.0	5.0	11.0
Family not having qualification above school level	165	82.5	82.5	93.5
Family with less numbers of members having qualification of school level	6	3.0	3.0	96.5
Family with all illiterate members	7	3.5	3.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

3. Economic Livelihood Analysis

Most of the families' houses were fully collapsed due to the earthquake. The cumulative percentage of families facing full collapse and irreparable crack of houses is 79.5%. This indicates at the reality that livelihood activities cannot be smooth in absence of roof above the affected individuals' heads so our contribution to their supports is meaningful.

Effect	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Fully Collapsed	73	36.5	36.5	36.5
Irreparably cracked	86	43.0	43.0	79.5
Normal fissures/cracks	40	20.0	20.0	99.5
Not affected at all	1	.5	.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

The households with their houses fully collapsed were given priority in the course of selection of 200 families. Data shows that of the assessed families 79.5% of households were found to have faced full collapse of and irreparable cracks in their houses.

Table 9: Effects of earthquake on houses by VDC

VDC	Effect of Earthquake on House				Total
	Fully Collapsed	Irreparably cracked	Normal fissures/cracks	Not affected at all	
Betini	9	9	2	0	20
Dandakharka	6	14	0	0	20
Phaparbaari	12	8	0	0	20
Kankada	18	2	0	0	20
Naamtaar	0	10	10	0	20
Hetauda Sub-metropolis	4	2	13	1	20
Chitlang	4	12	4	0	20
Kalikataar	4	7	9	0	20
Dhiyal	3	16	1	0	20
Handikhola	13	6	1	0	20
Total	73	86	40	1	200

Mountain/Hill adibasi Janajati followed by the Newars are the groups whose percentage of collapsed houses was high compared to other ethnic groups. Such trend applied in the case of irreparable crack as well. See table No 10 below:

VDC	Caste/Ethnicity					Total
	Pahadi Brahmin/Chhetri	Pahadi Dalit	Himali/Pahadi Adibasi Janajati	Newar	Other	
Fully Collapsed	3	3	62	2	3	73
Irreparably cracked	3	7	67	9	0	86
Normal fissures/cracks	6	3	27	4	0	40
Not affected at all	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	12	13	157	15	3	200

No households were found to have lost their family members due to earthquake. However 17% of families reported that their cattle were killed.

Those households possessing less than 1 Ropani of land are seen to have faced collapse of their houses in high percentages. This situation indicates at the struggling situation of livelihood. See table below:

Land Possession	Effect of Earthquake on House				Total
	Fully Collapsed	Irreparably cracked	Normal fissures/cracks	Not affected at all	
No Land At All	1	0	1	0	2
1-2 Ropanis	13	21	2	0	36
3-5 Ropanis	26	15	0	0	41
More than 5 Ropanis	11	15	5	0	31
less than 1 Ropani	22	35	32	1	90
Total	73	86	40	1	200

The percentage of the families having 2-5 members 6-10 members and having less than 1 Ropani of land were highest percentage. This indicates at the hardships of the assessed families and the relevance of livelihood assistance.

Land Possession	Count & %	Size of Family Members				Total
		Single Member Family	2-5 Member Family	6 -10 Member Family	Family Having More than 10 Members	
No Land at All	Count	0	2	0	0	2
	% of Total	.0%	1.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
1-2 Ropanis	Count	1	9	20	6	36
	% of Total	.5%	4.5%	10.0%	3.0%	18.0%

3-5 Ropanis	Count	0	10	26	5	41
	% of Total	.0%	5.0%	13.0%	2.5%	20.5%
More than 5 Ropanis	Count	0	5	14	12	31
	% of Total	.0%	2.5%	7.0%	6.0%	15.5%
Less than 1 Ropanis	Count	0	22	58	10	90
	% of Total	.0%	11.0%	29.0%	5.0%	45.0%
Total	Count	1	48	118	33	200
	% of Total	.5%	24.0%	59.0%	16.5%	100.0%

Most of the families (58%) were found to have depended on newly harvested crops followed by daily wage earning i.e 16%. Similarly, another dependency is on previous years' crops and jobs.

Dependence	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Depending on Relief Food Items	2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Living on Last Year's Crops	31	15.5	15.5	16.5
Daily Wage Earning	32	16.0	16.0	32.5
Depending on Loan	4	2.0	2.0	34.5
Sale of non-food items	5	2.5	2.5	37.0
Borrowed from Neighbors	1	.5	.5	37.5
Based on Job	9	4.5	4.5	42.0
Newly Harvested Crops	116	58.0	58.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

By mode of shelter the earthquake affected families have been living in, data revealed that most of the families (40%) have been living on makeshifts/temporary shelter made out of debris of collapsed buildings. Similarly, the percentage of families living in cattle sheds is 27.

Mode of Shelter	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Still Under Tent	26	13.0	13.0	13.0
Erected Makeshifts/Temporary Shelter outof Debris	81	40.5	40.5	53.5
Staying at others' Buildings	15	7.5	7.5	61.0
Using Cattle Sheds etc	67	33.5	33.5	94.5
other	11	5.5	5.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Across all modes of food items dependence, the number of families living in makeshift/temporary shelters made out of the debris of collapsed houses followed by those using cattle sheds are more than other types of sheltering.

Table 15: Fulfillment of Required Daily Foodstuffs by Current Shelter

Dependence	Count & Percentage	Currently sheltered					Total
		Still Under Tent	Erected Makeshifts/Temporary Shelter out of Debris	Staying at others' Buildings	Using Cattle Sheds etc	other	
Depending on Relief Food Items	Count	2	0	0	0	0	2
	% of Total	1.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.0%
Living on Last Year's Crops	Count	3	19	6	3	0	31
	% of Total	1.5%	9.5%	3.0%	1.5%	.0%	15.5%
Daily Wage Earning	Count	0	17	1	12	2	32
	% of Total	.0%	8.5%	.5%	6.0%	1.0%	16.0%
Depending on Loan	Count	0	0	0	4	0	4
	% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	.0%	2.0%
Sale of non-food items	Count	1	2	1	0	1	5
	% of Total	.5%	1.0%	.5%	.0%	.5%	2.5%
Borrowed from Neighbors	Count	0	1	0	0	0	1
	% of Total	.0%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%
Based on Job	Count	0	5	2	0	2	9
	% of Total	.0%	2.5%	1.0%	.0%	1.0%	4.5%
Newly Harvested Crops	Count	20	37	5	48	6	116
	% of Total	10.0%	18.5%	2.5%	24.0%	3.0%	58.0%
	Count	26	81	15	67	11	200
	% of Total	13.0%	40.5%	7.5%	33.5%	5.5%	100.0%

Income generating tools were found to have been damaged in 24% of the families. The percentage of families facing damage of poultry farms and shops were more than that of families that faced damages of other tools/micro enterprise of income generation.

Table 16: Type of Income Generating Tools Damaged

Tools	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Shop	9	4.5	4.5	4.5
Sewing Machine	5	2.5	2.5	7.0
No Damage	155	77.5	77.5	84.5

Poultry Farm	12	6.0	6.0	90.5
Blacksmith Forge	2	1.0	1.0	91.5
Cycle	1	.5	.5	92.0
tailoring	1	.5	.5	92.5
vegetable grocery	6	3.0	3.0	95.5
Incense producing shop	4	2.0	2.0	97.5
Weaving loom	2	1.0	1.0	98.5
Pickle Factory	2	1.0	1.0	99.5
Saw Mill	1	.5	.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

CSE/C vulnerabilities are high there where the number of families having female members aged between 12 and 30 are high. Succumbing to false assurance, getting swayed by the false assurance of better life in city areas are more likely when family members of this category have to undergo economic hardships whereas the assessed families have been facing such hardships as a result of disastrous earthquake and its aftershocks. 24% of the families having female members aged between 12 and 20 have faced damage of income generating tools/enterprise in this category too damage of shops and poultry farms was found high.

Table 17 below portrays the effect of earthquake on individuals. No death has been found among the assessed household whereas family members of 11.5% of households were found to have been injured and psychological problem was reported and observed in 57% of assessed families.

Similarly 5% of households were found to have lost their animals and poultry in the assessed VDCs.

Relief Item	Responses		Percent of Cases
	Count	Percent	
Cash relief	135	34.4%	81.3%
Food Items	117	29.8%	70.5%
Non-food items	141	35.9%	84.9%
Total	393	100.0%	236.7%

Relief recipients' percentage was found high. This indicates that relief distribution has become to some extent effective.

Asked how many months they can continue their sustenance of food requirement with the currently available crops and income generated from daily wage earning, sale of non-food items; most of the households - 66% of them - stated that their sustenance could last between 1-6 months only.

Duration of Lasting	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Lasts for less than 1 month	9	4.5	4.5	4.5
Lasts for 1 month	12	6.0	6.0	10.5
Lasts for 2 months	29	14.5	14.5	25.0
Lasts for 3 months	7	3.5	3.5	28.5
Lasts for 3-6 months	75	37.5	37.5	66.0
Lasts for more than 6 months	68	34.0	34.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

Due to earthquake and consequent effects, 8% of the assessed households informed that their girl family members were displaced from their original places. By the age category of the displaced girls and women following is the status:

Age Group	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Female Below 16 Years and Displaced	5	29.4%	31.2%
Female Between 17-30 Displaced	11	64.7%	68.8%
Female above 31 Displaced	1	5.9%	6.2%
	17	100.0%	106.2%

26% of the households were found to have opted negative coping and borrowed loans. The sources and purpose of loan were as follows:

Purpose		Source of Loan			Total
		Cooperatives	None	Individual	
Construction of house	Count	18	0	12	30
	% of Total	9.0%	.0%	6.0%	15.0%
None	Count	0	148	0	148
	% of Total	.0%	74.0%	.0%	74.0%
Daily Expenses	Count	3	0	8	11
	% of Total	1.5%	.0%	4.0%	5.5%
Buying Cattle	Count	1	0	0	1
	% of Total	.5%	.0%	.0%	.5%
Medical Expenses	Count	1	0	4	5

	% of Total	.5%	.0%	2.0%	2.5%
Business	Count	5	0	0	5
	% of Total	2.5%	.0%	.0%	2.5%
Total	Count	28	148	24	200
	% of Total	14.0%	74.0%	12.0%	100.0%

Data in the above table presents that most of the loan borrowers depended on local cooperatives for the loan and by the purpose of the loan those borrowing loan for the construction of houses was the highest.

53% of respondents informed that they have daughters/daughters-in-law dropping their school education. Of the dropped members, 42% of them were found to have been remaining unemployed whereas only 1.5% of the dropped girls were found to have involved in hotel/restaurant jobs.

As their houses have been either fully collapsed or irreparably damaged, most of the households demanded for houses. The combined percentage of families desiring for restarting business/enterprises and demanding for tools for income generation was 37.3.

Desired Ways	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Tailoring	121	60.5	60.5	60.5
Business	55	27.5	27.5	88.0
Loan	15	7.5	7.5	95.5
Agriculture	9	4.5	4.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0	

4. Findings

- Dependence on relief food items, daily wage earning and negative coping is still high (22%) given the fact that about one year has elapsed since the major shock of the earthquake occurred. This has clearly shown livelihood problems of the assessed VDCs.
- Death of family members was not reported in the assessed district, loss of cattle (17 %) coupled with damage of income generating tools/enterprises (24%) has created unprecedented subsistence crisis among families.
- The combined percentage of families facing fully collapsed and irreparably damaged houses was 79.5.
- Negative coping was found to have opted by (26%) as combined percentage of landless and land-poor (those possessing agriculture lands up to 1 ropani or no land at all) is 92.
- The percentage of families expecting and demanding for support for restart of business or small scale enterprises is 88.
- Food items insecure families were assessed very high. The percentage of families whose foodstuffs (Agro-yields and the food items received under reliefs) would last for 1-6 months only was found 66.
- The percentage of families not having educational qualification above school level and not having jobs or sufficient food grains or budget to start/restart business or income generating activities is higher than that of other groups having better qualification.
- In 8% of the assessed households girls family members were found to have displaced following earthquake.
- The percentage of girls aged up to 16 years and displaced was also sizeable - 31.2%.
- In 53% of households daughters/daughters-in-law were found to have dropped their school education. Of the dropped members, 42% of them were found to have been remaining unemployed whereas only 1.5% of the dropped girls were found to have involved in hotel/restaurant jobs.

5. Recommendations:

- Provide economic support, in-kind or cash, for addressing the assessed families' immediate, mid-term and long-term needs as well as recovery processes.
- Ensure that the support includes, but not limited to, livestock intervention (goats, sheds for goats, pigs, poultry, coops for poultry), agricultural inputs, and the income generating tools such as reparation of shops, in-kind support to restart small groceries, sewing machines, reparation of blacksmith forges, tea and snack outlets, small amounts for starting seasonal trade of agro-products.
- Prioritize the support recipients as follows ensuring that all or most of the criteria below are met in selecting the recipients :
 - Families with their houses collapsed,
 - Families having female members aged between up to 30 years,

- Families losing cattle due to the earthquake, families with their income generating tools/enterprises damaged,
 - Family whose production lasts only between 1 and 6 months,
 - Families with their profession as daily wage earning/agriculture,
 - Families with their members having educational qualification only up to school level,
 - Landless or land-poor families (possessing no land at all or only 1 ropanis of land).
- In applying these criteria ensure that the support recipients' households are with the girls remaining unemployed after dropping their school education.
 - Short list the possible recipients of economic support from within the assessed families, hold formal discussions with VDC stakeholders to finalize the list and provide support in coordination with them. Form 10 groups (consisting of minimum 2 and maximum 4 girls from different families in each group) of girls who have dropped their school education and remaining unemployed. Ensure that each VDC has one group.
 - As far as possible attempt to include girls from the same locations, if doing so is impossible, girls from the Wards adjacent to each others can be included into a group so that it will be easy for the girls to pursue their works in which the screened girls have experience, familiarity and interests.
 - Before providing with economic supports, hold meetings with the screened girls and their families informing them why they were vulnerable from the point of view of CSE. In informing them pay due attention to the norms that they should not be stigmatized.
 - Keep detailed record of the support recipients detailing their names, districts, VDCs, ward Nos, caste/ethnicity and other statuses that meet maximum criteria mentioned above.

Annex 1: Questionnaire Administrated among Respondents

Form No



Center for Legal Research and Resource Development (CeLRRd)

Nayabaneswor, Kathmandu

Post Earthquake Livelihood Assessment Form

Center for Legal Research and Resource Development (CeLRRd) has approached you with the view to assess the effects of devastating earthquake of 25 April, 2015 and its aftershocks on your family. We would like you to cooperate in this mission by responding to the questions asked by our enumerators. Based on the findings and recommendations of this study, CeLRRd will analyze the required economic and other forms of supports for you subsistence. CeLRRd commits not to use the information and data received from you other than stated purposes.

Respondent's Full Name:

Age:

VDC/Municipality: Sex:.....

Ward No: Ethnicity:.....

Land (In Ropani):..... Profession:

Possession of Earthquake Victim Identity Card:.....

1. Familial Particular:

S. N	Member's Relation with Respondent	Age	Sex		Qualification	Remarks
			F	M		
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
		Total			Total Family Members	

2. How did the earthquake affect your residential buildings?

- a. Completely Collapsed b. Cracked Irreparably c. Faced general damage d. Not affected at all

3. Did any member in your family lose life or got psychologically affected due to the earthquake?

- a. Lost family members b. Injured c. Direct psychological problems seen D. members missing

4. If died due to the quake, how many?

- a. 1 member b. 2 members c. 3 members d. 4 members e. 5 or more members

5. Did cattle die due to the earthquake?

- a. Yes b. No

6. If died,

Type and Number of Cattle dead				
Type of loss	Buffalo	Cows/Oxen	Goats/Sheep	Poultry/Fowls
Dead				
Injured				

7. Did the earthquake affect on your jobs/business and professions?

- a. Yes b. No

8. If affected, what was the effect?

- a. Job holding member died
 b. Profession/business partially affected
 c. Profession/business completely affected
 d. Other

9. How is your current mode of sheltering?

- a. Still under tents b. New makeshifts have been erected out of debris
 c. Staying at other's residence d. Shifted to cattle shed e. Other

10. How have you been managing required staple foods?

- a. Living on relief food items b. Living on last years' food grains
 c. Living on daily wages c. Borrowed loan
 e. Sale of non-food items f. Borrowed food items from the neighbors

11. If food items received as relief, last year's food grains and newly harvested crops were the major items; for how long will they last?

- a. Less than one month b. One month c. Two months d. three months e. 2-6 months f. More than six months

12. Did your income generating tools (such as push carts, sewing machines, bicycles, groceries, poultry farms, tea shops) face damages due to the earthquake?

- a. Yes b. No

13. If damaged.

Type of Income Generating Tools		Loss Status	
SN		Complete Loss	Partial Loss
1			

2			
3			
4			
5			

14. Details on Received Reliefs

Type of Relief	Estimated Quantity	Source
Cash		
Food Items		
Non-food items		

15. What measures do you think would contribute to make you self-reliant for livelihood?

a:

b:

c:

16: Have you borrowed any loan to cope the earthquake resultant situation?

a. Yes b. No

17: If borrowed, how much and for what purpose?

Purpose of Loan	Amount
1	
2	
3	
4	

18. Where did you borrow the loan from?

.....

19. Have any of your female family members left home or been displaced after the earthquake?

a. Yes b. No

20. If left home or displaced,

Number of female members leaving homes or being displaced by age groups		
Below 16 years	17-30 Years	Above 31

21. Have any of your adult daughters/ daughters-in-law (aged between 12-25 years) dropped school education?

a. Yes b. No

22. If dropped, what have they been doing currently?

.....
.....
.....

23. Have any female members of your family left home for working at hotels/restaurants or circus or have they intimated their plans to leave?

1. Have left for	2. Planning to leave for
------------------	--------------------------

Enumerator's:

Full Name:

District: Municipality/VDC:.....

Ward No: Cell Phone No:

Signature: