

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF BUNGAMATI 2019



Socio Economic Survey of Bungamati

Sustainable Tourism and Green Growth for Heritage Settlements of Kathmandu Valley 2019

Lumanti Support Group for Shelter
July 2019

The analysis, recommendations, and conclusions of this report are based on the survey conducted by the project team with support from the youth groups in Bungamati

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For more details:

Bungamati

Bahili Tole, Bungamati LMC-22, Lalitpur, Nepal

www.bungamati.info



Pic 1: Mapping the issues regarding reconstruction

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Bungamati is a beautiful traditional settlement, situated at southern edge of the Kathmandu Valley, pre-dominantly inhabited by culturally rich indigenous Newar community. It is one of the oldest settlements in the Valley, with a written history of more than 1500 years dating back to medieval era. The traditional layout of the town with pedestrian-friendly walkways and squares, public spaces and the greenery in the surrounding has attracted thousands of tourists and off the beaten track lovers around the globe.

Apart from the cultural values, Bungamati is the center of religious tolerance and social harmony. An exemplary epicenter of spirituality and brotherhood, it is popular for the sacred shrine of Bungadyo or Machhindranath, the deity worshiped by both Hindus and Buddhists. The story of Bungadeya is remnant of medieval history of the Kathmandu valley. Furthermore, it is home to Karyabinayak temple, one of the four important Ganesh shrines in the Valley.

The 2015 earthquake caused major havoc in lives of millions of people in Nepal, causing massive damage across the country. It was among the worst earthquake in 80 years. Thirty-one of the country's 75 districts have been affected. The Post Disaster Needs Assessment 2015 report has identified 14 districts in Nepal as the most severely affected and partially affected by the earthquakes of April and May 2015 respectively. The 52 traditional settlements in and around the valley were worst affected.

Bungamati is one of the towns severely earthquake by the earthquake. This old settlement gave in to the impact of the earthquake with almost all the old houses suffering damages. The sacred shrine of Machhindranath, along with other important temples in the settlement, also suffered massive damages. Almost four years passed, merely handful of households mustered up courage and resources to start the rebuilding and recovery from the loss in the proper manner with livelihood agenda and traditional virtue kept intact, with a number of hindrances such as land issues and hereditary issues existing in the settlement.



The local election held in 2017 have opened the window for social political engagement of the local people of Bungamati for a stride towards economic and social development with best and wise utilization of the local resources available within the city. This also gave opportunity for the people and the local government to think strategically for making this settlement livable for everyone. Previously a part of Karyabinayak Municipality, Bungamati is now ward number 22 of Lalitpur Metropolitan City, which was recently designated as City of Crafts. With the municipality propelling a lot of resources for the promotion of craft and trade, Bungamati, well known city for wood carving, is uniquely placed in a position to be promoted as a tourism destination, which will enhance the economic capacity of its people.

The spiritual and historical jewels of Bungamati face impending challenge to co-exist with rapid urbanization and modernization.

A timely intervention of the project, PARYA SAMPADA- Sustainable Tourism and Green Growth for Heritage Settlements, has been conceptualized to support the community and the local government to address the above mentioned issues strategically and develop collective plan for holistic revitalization of the settlement so that it is socially and economically sustainable.

PARYA SAMPADA

PARYA SAMPADA – Sustainable Tourism and Green Growth for Heritage Settlements of the Kathmandu Valley is a project funded under SWITCH-Asia intervention of the European Union in partnership with UN-Habitat as the leading agency and partner organizations are Lumanti Support Group for Shelter, Centre for Integrated Urban Development (CIUD), SAARC Business Association of Home Based Workers (SABAH Nepal), Institute for Housing and Urban Development (I.H.S.) and Bungamati Area Reconstruction and Development Council (BARDeC).

The mission of this project is to facilitate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the Government of Nepal – in achieving the New Urban Agenda that contributes to particularly SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and communities and SDG 12 – Sustainable consumption and Production.

Lumanti, CIUD and SABAH Nepal in coordination with UN-Habitat are implementing the project in collaboration with the local community and the Metropolitan city, Lalitpur to achieve the common objective to demonstrate how heritage settlements like Bungamati can be revitalized through sustainable tourism empowering women, youth and conserving culture and heritage. The project also includes initiation of the scaling up processes adopted in Bungamati in other ten heritage settlements in Kathmandu Valley.

To collect information and data to reinforce the requirements for the project, the baseline survey was conducted in Bungamati by Lumanti Support Group for Shelter in

January- March 2019 with an aim to develop the ground level information on the socio-economic situations of the settlements of Bungamati. Engaging the youth in the community, the survey was done in a participatory way and the data verified through mapping process in the clusters. It further aims to facilitate to develop baseline indicators and to design the project for the feasibility and suitability to fit the communities' needs.

Objectives of the study

The objective of this survey report is to present the assessment on the socio-economic conditions of the households in core heritage settlement of Bungamati. The survey looked into different aspects related to socio-economic status of the community and conditions of physical components like housing, basic services including access to water, sanitation, and health services. In addition to this, it also analyzed the various challenges and issues hindering the reconstruction in detail. The survey also aims to bring forth the needs and issues linked with women and young marginalized people engaged in entrepreneurship development.

Map of Bungamati



Fig: Aerial Map showing the existing condition of the of the core settlement of Bungamati as of June 2018. The Green roofs indicate the houses and the red are the temporary shelters constructed after the earthquake.

Coordination meetings

Series of meetings were conducted to plan the survey. Questionnaire focused mainly on the quantitative survey with closed ended questions. Interaction session with the local authorities, representatives of Lalitpur Metropolitan City, Bungamati Ward No. 22 Chairperson and ward members was also organized, prior to initiation the survey.



Survey design and implementation

The household survey was designed to capture data at individual, household and property level. It covered demographics, socio-economic aspects, scale of earthquake

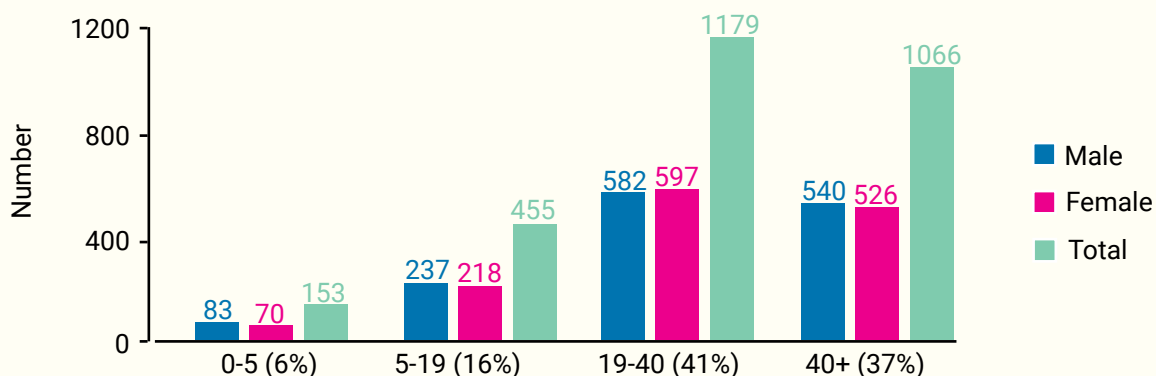
damage and the stage of reconstruction of the private houses. The survey was supervised by Lumanti while the local youth of Bungamati were trained and mobilized as enumerators for the field survey. The survey of 579 households in the core settlement of Bungamati was undertaken in March 2019. The collected data was tabulated and statically analyzed. The total surveyed households were comprised with total population of 2853 of all age group. Male female ratio is nearly equal with 49 % female and 51 % share of male population.

Sex Composition

Sex	Number	Percentage
Male	1442	50.54
Female	1411	49.46
Total	2853	100

The average household size is nearly 5 persons a house where at least 1 member out of 5, are either of 19 years of age or below. Majority of populations 41% (1179 in total against 2853 population) are of 19 to 40 years old which is considered the most productive age group. Here, the female population slightly outnumbers the total of male population i.e. 597 versus 582.

Age and Sex Composition



The elders or the population over 40 years old covers the second large portion of 37% with 1066 in total. Apparently, there is very low children and youth population of 6 % and 16% respectively.

Limitation of the study

- The study solely focuses on the socio-economic aspects and availability of basic amenities in individual households in Bungamati.
- The enumerators were selected from Bungamati itself. Attempts were made to involve the local youths in the process. The enumerators were given orientations and required trainings on the survey conduction, survey questionnaires and way to use the

questions and tablets to collect and save information

- The study attempted to cover the local households that are scattered within Bungamati. But some families have migrated away from the location while some were left out due to improbability and duplication. Only the information received from the available 579 households are collected, processed and interpreted in this report.
- The results depend on the number of respondents, motivation of the respondents to participate in the survey and the literacy level of the respondents as well.



The youths in the community conducted the survey and mapping in Bungamati.

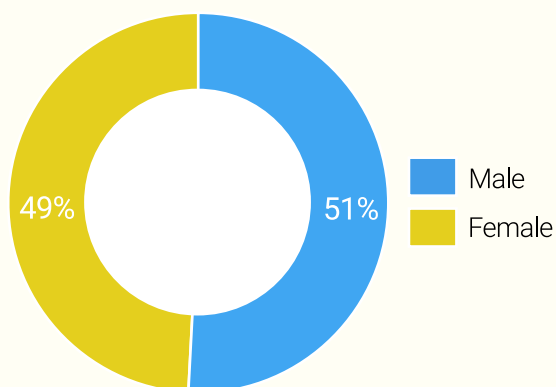
Socio-economic and household demographic characteristics

This chapter includes the account on socio-economic characteristics of the populations of surveyed 579 households. The socio-economic components include household heads, age-sex composition, post-quake households' conditions etc.

Household Characteristics

The total of 579 households was surveyed is comprised with 2853 people from all age groups with 1442 males and 1411 females. The average Household size is 5 persons per house. Most of the household heads are males.

Distribution by Sex Composition

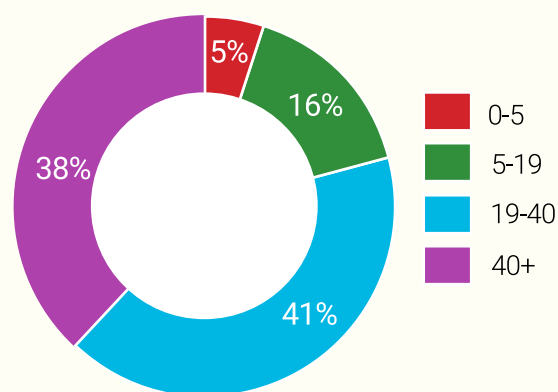


The average age of Households heads is 56 years old. All the houses responded that they possess Nepali citizenship certificates.

Population with Disabilities

The study showed that there were only 20 persons having different disabilities resides within the core of settlement of Bungamati where the survey has been conducted. Only 2 persons with disabilities were found to be of younger age than 40. Most of the disabled people were identified to be 40+ ages. The types of disabilities vary within the physical frailties with constriction in mobility being the most prominent one.

Composition by Age-group

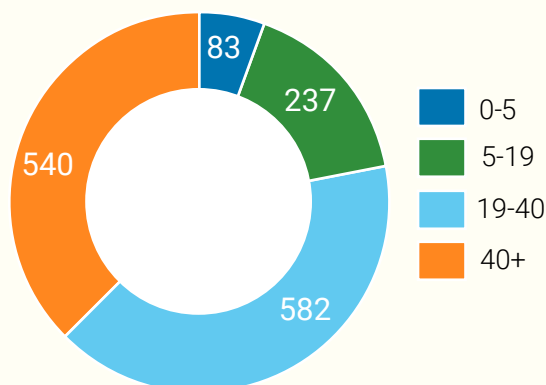


Population by Age and Sex group

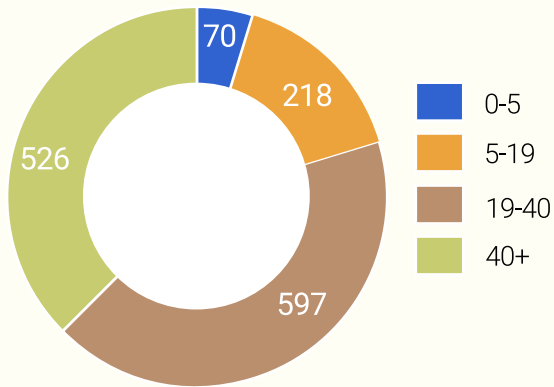
The study showed that there was just a slight difference between male and female ratio in every age group. In terms of dependency, a cumulative 22% population (6% belongs to 0-5 years age groups and 16% to 5-19 years group) in male group and 20% (5% belongs to 0-5 years age groups and 15% to 5-19 years group) in female group. This population is considered the age group of school going age children and young adults who seldom participate directly in productive or significant income generating activities.

The largest age category was the 19 to 40 years age group followed by the 40+ age group. The total of 1179 population comprises this economically active population in both the sexes and groups with 41% and 37% in 19-40 and in 40+ age groups respectively.

Male Population by Age



Female Population by Age

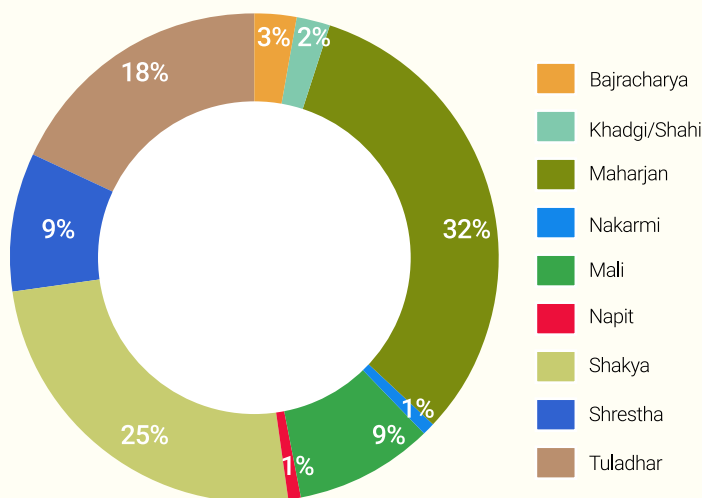


Caste within Newar community and locations

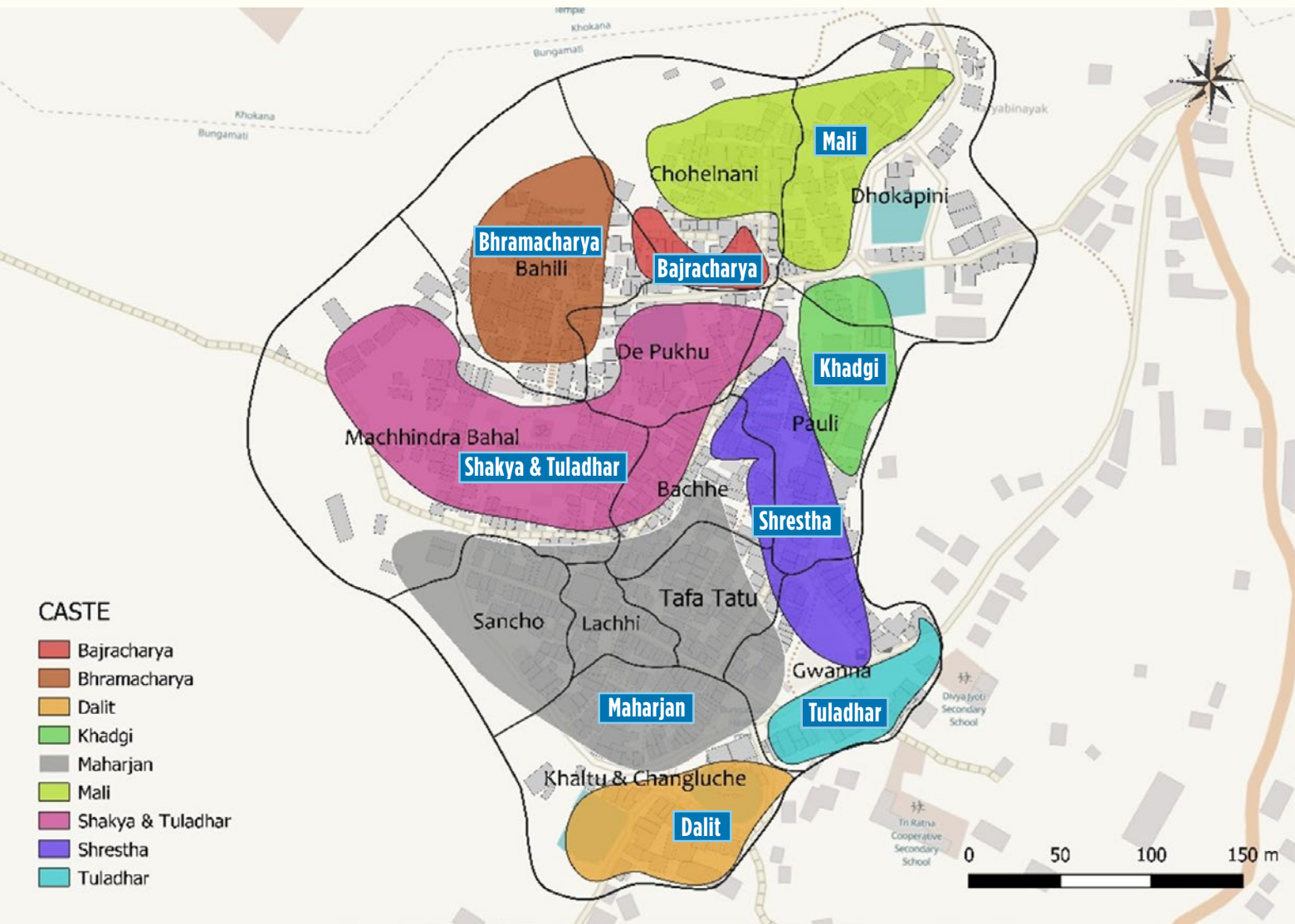
Bungamati is predominantly inhabited by Newar community with harmonious combination of Hinduism and Buddhism. Maximum population hold in Bungamati 32% belongs to Maharjan. Maharjans are farmer's caste and are scattered all around the core to peripheral areas in the city. They are more concentrated in Kalkhe, Laachhi, Laakhchaa, Saacho, Tapha tole. They also consist of further down sub groups based on the wealth, holdings of the land, cultural practices and guthis.

Second to Maharjans, Shakyas have also strong presence with 25% population in Barey Nani, Kota Tole, Machendra Baha, Chhola Nani, Dhokha Pini and Hitfus. These communities are concentrated in higher class smith's work – usually in gold and silver ornaments, statues, etc. Tuladhars are the third highly present in Bungamati especially in Kota Tole and Warpa Galli with 18% population in total. They are highly regarded businessmen of all kinds in mediaeval and early modern era. At the fourth are Shresthas raising up to 9% of population. The Shresthas are also considered merchants. They are concentrated in Baachen. Mali also share 9% of the population. They are florists by occupation and are more concentrated in Bhuna and Chhola Nani.

Composition of Caste within Newar



Note: There are communities like Khadgi/Shahi – animal slaughter and meat sellers, Nakarmi – blacksmith, Napit – barbers, Podes – sweepers, staying in Bungamati area.



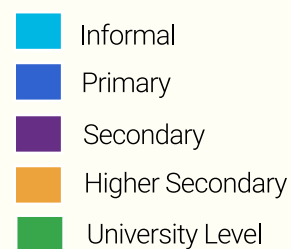
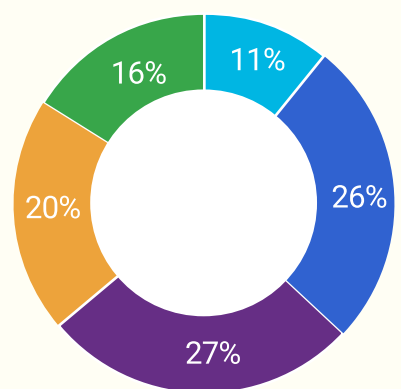
Literacy and Education status

Education in recent years is largely associated with lifestyle and culture. It is related with the formal learning through academic institutes like schooling, colleges and universities. Education obtained from institutions other than the mentioned sources of knowledge, are considered informal education.

In the population, 7% are illiterate whereas 11% have received informal education. These educations are obtained from community based and job-based learning and special technical and academic trainings, however, since they do not qualify for the university education system of same or any country, they are considered non-formal.

In terms of formal education, maximum was found to be receiving or have obtained education at Primary and Secondary levels with closely at 25% and 26% respectively. The people with higher secondary level education is satisfactory with 20%. And close, the University graduates score is 18%.

Education Level

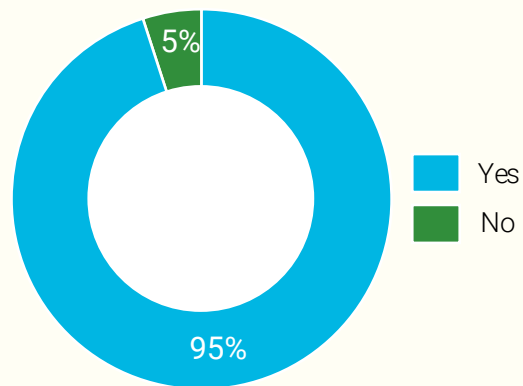


Language for Communication

Bungamati is predominantly Newar community. Thus, Nepali language is not the day to day communication language within the households in the settlement. In recent decade, with the rapid change in society due to overwhelming urbanization, the locals of Bungamati have also changed their ways of living to adapt the changes. In terms of culture and communication medium has also changed drastically, also the language which they use.

Maximum numbers 95% can understand and communicate in Nepali. Only 5 % find it hard to interact in languages other than their mother tongue which is Newari.

Language speak other than Newar



EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION

Major Source of Income

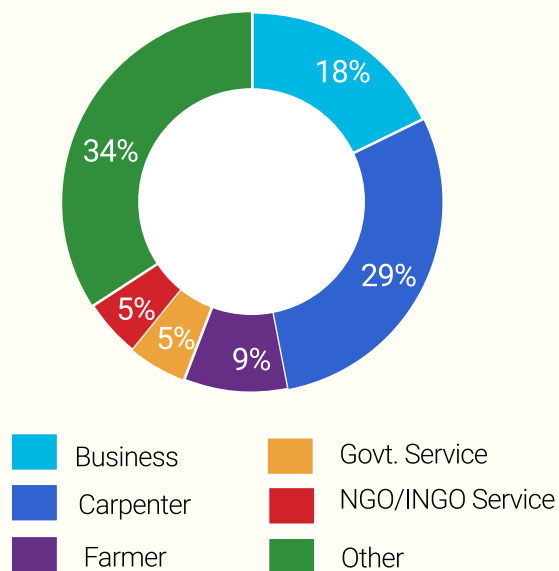
The earthquake affected the economy of the country as it affected the whole operative mechanism. The quake not only demolished the houses but also the people's sources of income and daily bread were also hard hit.

The people are getting back to their works and regular duties. The recent years have seen the rise in the inclination to artisan especially the wood carving artists in Bungamati. The study showed that out of 903 people engaged in different occupations about 29% populations, 265 people have taken up wood work to earn living for their families.

The people of Bungamati have recently accepted micro small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). The wood carving shops have been growing in last decades. Likewise, businesses of different sizes have flourished here. Almost 18 % are business holders. However, the earthquake did severely affect the growing businesses in the settlement. With the damage of the key and significant temples in the area, the influx of tourists have significantly decreased which has in turn has adversely affected the businesses in the settlement.

Not so surprisingly, only 9% households rely on the agriculture only for the day to day earning. The ever-broadening urbanization has altered the economic behavior of

Major Sources of Income



the people. They do not have to rely entirely on particular occupations as in ancient period or in recent pasts. There are many new opportunities to explore in order to uplift the economic condition of the people.

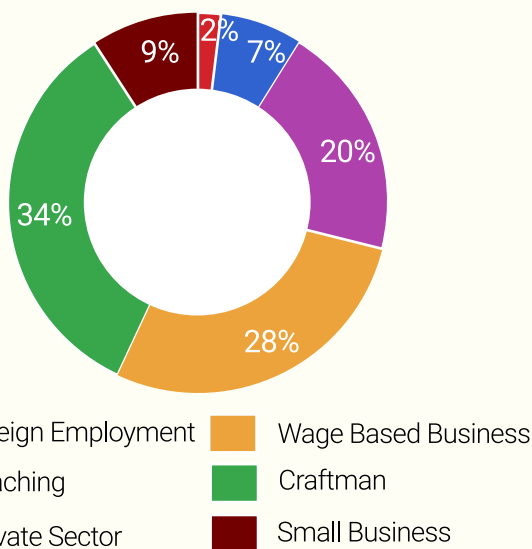
Similarly, there were some 5% respondent in the services of Government offices and NGO/ INGOs in different offices and divisions.

There were 104 locals who have wood work skill and putting their generation old knowledge into business. Second, locals have embraced labor work that pays daily wages. Some 62 individuals are engaged with private sectors, working with different corporate houses. They work in information and technology fields. Small business holders like cold store, shops and teaching services are also popular among the locals of Bungamati. Very few, only 6 individuals are working abroad in foreign land to raise their family.

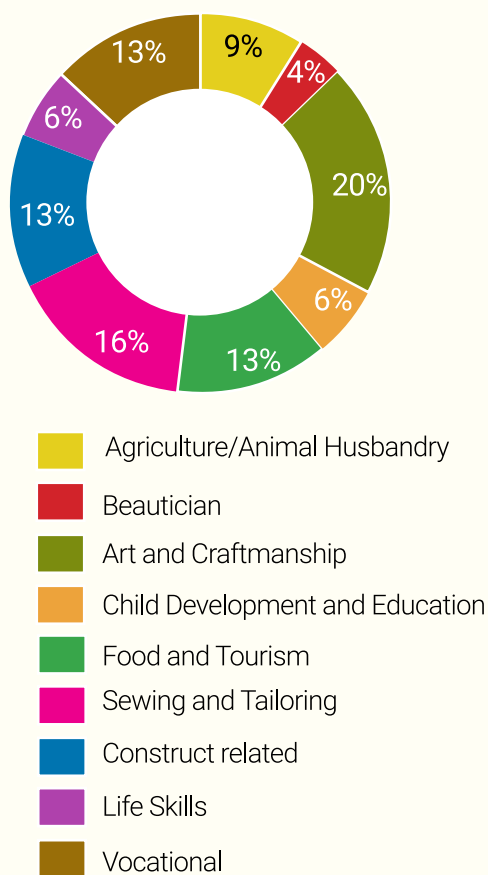
Likewise, around 13%, who had received masonry trainings, and other housing related skill development trainings. This training is very essential for the old settlements like Bungamati as it helps the community to increase the skilled manpower in construction sector.

Similarly, vital trainings that includes life skills, first aid, volunteering works and the child development and education have recently been introduced and scores 6% participants each.

Other Sources of Income



Trainings Obtained



Empowerment and capacity building

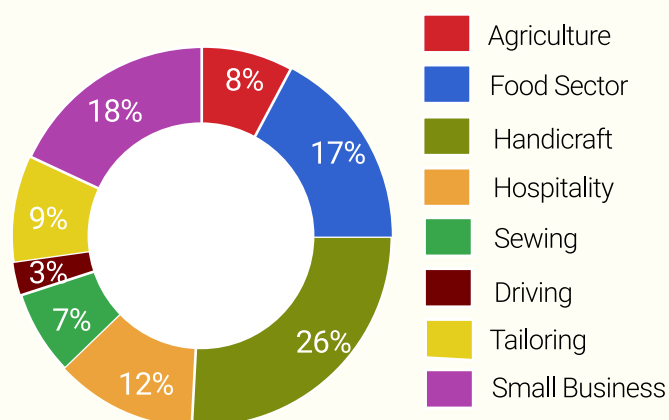
Almost 20% have received different trainings on art and creativity. According to the respondents, Thanka arts, wooden handicrafts, other handicrafts are few subjects of art and craftsmanship skills in Bungamati. There is a rise in popularity and interest in the field of art and craftsmanship among the locals of Bungamati. The increase in tourists both national and international can be the reason for this sector to become a favorite.

Sewing and tailoring trainings were very popular among the women. Total 16 % recipients attended various garment and clothing sector related trainings and closely followed by the food sector, tourism and hospitality training enthusiast of 13%. Homestay is fast growing popular source of income and entertainment for many indigenous homes in all over the country. People of Bungamati also follow the suite.

Desired Training

During the survey, the total population of desired training is 220 where 26% wish to have training on handicraft, 18% interested on small business, 17% people wants to have training on food sectors. Similarly, local people have shown interest on training regarding hospitality, sewing, tailoring, agriculture and driving.

Desired Training Sectors



Membership with cooperative

Cooperatives are one of the popular financial institutions among the Nepali society to save their money and take loans for various purposes. The trend of joining cooperatives is at rise in Bungamati community. During the survey it was found that 244 households were engaged with cooperatives and saving groups.

The study showed that 93 households were active members of the co-operatives established in different areas in Lalitpur, primarily located in proximity to Bungamati. There were 10 different cooperatives that were prominent among the people of Bungamati. 67 families shared that they regularly save portions of their earning in community saving and credit groups, women's group and among friends' group-saving. The household heads of 84 families who responded that at least one member in their families were consistent saving group members however, were not able to mention the financial institutions.

Till date, there are almost 42% households engaged with at least one cooperative organization. The involvement with the saving and credit groups and cooperatives have been very beneficial for the locals in Bungamati particularly in livelihood improvement sectors, starting up businesses, awareness increasing and capacity building activities which include conducting various trainings and facilitating women led finance groups and also obtaining assistance in obtaining financial support for rebuilding their houses.

S.N.	Name of the Cooperative	Location	Category (Micro Saving Group/ Saving and Credit)
1	Bungamati Amarapur Cooperative	Bungamati	Saving and Micro Credit
2	Karya Binayak Saving and Credit Cooperative	Khokana dobato	Saving and Credit
3	Bibekshil Cooperative	Bungamati	Micro Saving Group
4	Lalitpur Cooperative, Public Cooperative	Kumaripati	Saving and Credit
5	Seto Gurans Multi-purpose	Satdobato	Saving and credit
6	Swarna Bahu Uddesiya	-	-
7	Subhakarya Cooperative	Kholana dobato	Saving and credit
8	Sumeru Saving and Credit Cooperative	Bhainsepati	Saving and credit
9	Subha Ekata Cooperative	-	-
10	Triratna Cooperative	Bungamati	-

POWER AND ENERGY

Electricity

Access to electricity is very common in urban areas. The study showed that almost all the households have access to government's line electricity supply. The electricity is used for various purposes. All the houses use electricity for lighting purpose. Likewise, some 19% houses were found to be using electricity for heating the house during winter season and as per requirement. Electric cooking utensils were also seen frequently used in the area.

Solar Energy

The use of solar panel system has been around urban users for many years and it has its own dedicated users. The recent improvement and changes made by the government service providers of electricity, there is no power cut problems in most part of the country especially in urban areas. The use of solar panel has since been reduced drastically. And yet, there were 173 households shared that they use solar electricity to light their houses among which 93 families frequently use this renewable energy source system. The locals of Bungamati shared that they didn't use solar power for purpose of warming their houses or for cooking food. It can only be assumed that installment of solar panels cost a fortune and is beyond most families' affordability.

Traditionally, burning woods, and kerosene lanterns were used in wide variety from household use to different social and cultural events. The use of gas or kerosene lantern used to reflect the economic prowess of a family. Recently, use of firewood, kerosene and gas lantern has become rare feature which is also true in Bungamati.

Firewood

Traditional stoves that require burning wood and other inflammable agents like straws and grain cover dusts to cook food for regular meal.

Usually during winter seasons and in rare occasions, majority of the households burn wood. It is a traditional practice for a family to sit around the burning charcoal stored in a metal or clay pot. Only 14 % families rarely or never used firewood and used alternatives to keep their house or rooms warm.

Kerosene

Uses of kerosene lamps and stoves have become rare these days with the introduction of gas and electric utensil and the growing awareness on different health and life hazards the continuous or unsafe use of kerosene. There are very few consumers of kerosene in Bungamati, handful of small hotel businesses and few households with very low income. Kerosene stoves are rare sight these days with only 41 families, rarely use kerosene to cook food however, there were 51 households who use kerosene room heaters. Similarly, 132 households stated that kerosene lamps usually come handy in social activities that are conducted outdoor.

Expenditure on Energy

Generally, a family with 5 members will use different form of energy to work, entertain, prepare food, study and fulfill various other needs. For the study, in Bungamati people were asked about the monthly expenditure on energy in their respective family.

Maximum numbers of families were found spending their income from 1000 to 3000 per month on different energy. In general, the cost of a LPG gas cost Nrs. 1450 which may last around 3 month approximately. And then there is electricity bill as per the rate fixed by electricity authority of Nepal – the current tariff is Nrs. 175 service charge and NRs. 13 for every unit against the maximum 400 unit and above.

Almost 45% (260 families) spent between NRs. 1000 to 2000 last month, whereas 25% spent NRs. 2000-3000. The increased usages of different appliances, information and technology have been the key aspect in the increment of the expenditure in the energy. Television, refrigerator, kitchen appliances, computers are some of the equipment that consume huge amount of electric power and uses of these in houses of Bungamati is also in the increasing trend. Gases are used mostly for cooking three time meals in typical Newari kitchen. While firewood and kerosene are seldom used, they also charge some money while purchasing the products. Solar energy in the other hand is free however; most families cannot afford the cost of installing a system at the household level.

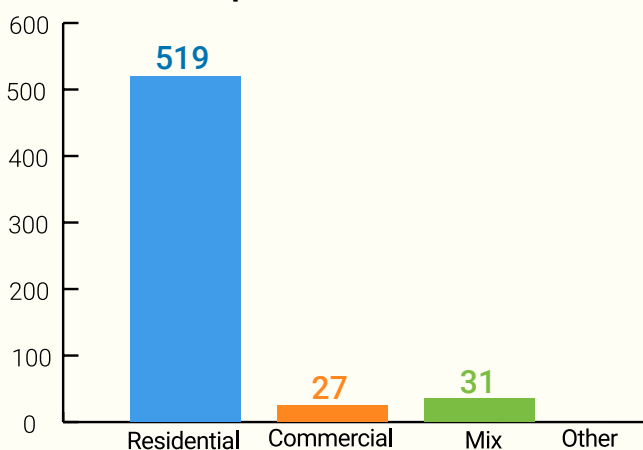
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Purpose of House Constructed

The urbanization and ever changing economy can be experienced in the usage of the houses as well with more focus on utilizing the space for multipurpose. However, 519 families of Bungamati have expressed their desire to use the houses for residential purpose only. The 27 families desire to use it for commercial use. 31 families shared that they would both live and run 8businesses in their current or future homes. The remaining 2 houses did not provided any information regarding this topic.

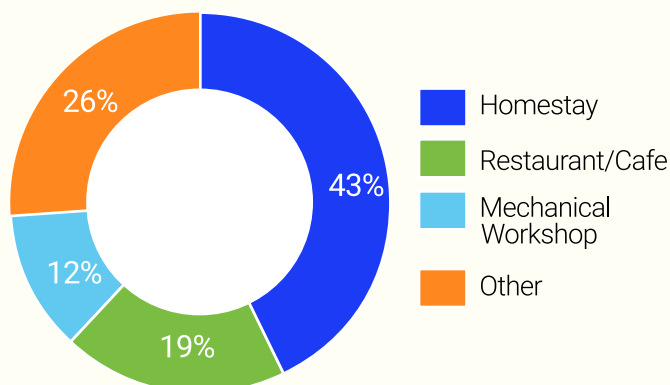
Purpose of Houses



Types of business for Commercial and Mix use of the houses

Out of 58 houses who wished to put their house into productive commercial usage, 43% have plans to Homestay business to bolster the tourism and hospitality business. 19% have shared to use the house space for restaurant and food sector business while 12% are established for mechanic workshops. 26 % families didn't specify the businesses that they wish to operate in the houses.

Desired Commercial Usages of Houses

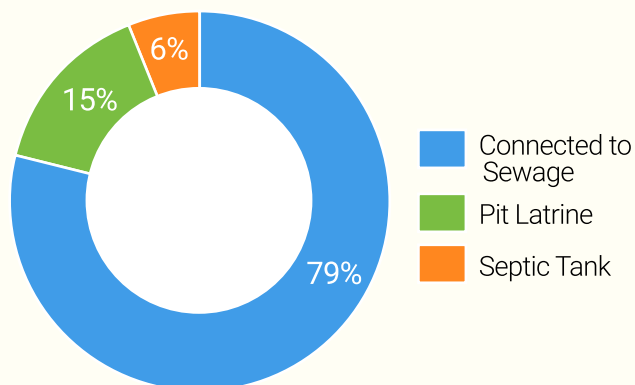


Basic Services and Facilities

Access to proper toilet is basic need for human to survive. All the surveyed households of Bungamati have access to proper toilets. Among them, three types of toilets are in regular use - Toilet connected to sewerage, connected to septic tank and pit latrine.

Most of the houses 79% have toilets connected to sewerages. More than 455 houses have at least one toilet that is linked to the main sewerage. Pit latrine is second favorite with 15% households still using the latrine. Most of these houses (87) have farms and rely on agriculture for their daily earning. The pit latrines are useful to prepare

Present Toilet Types



organic compost for the farm usages. Toilets connected to septic tank are the least used toilets among the three with only 36 (6%) houses using them. In core area of Bungamati, the sewerage passed through the closed drainage whereas the septic tank is the larger tank with RCC cover.

WATER

Source of water for drinking purpose

During the survey, it was observed that the current water sources of Bungamati can be divided into two groups:

- Traditional source that includes public taps, well, pond and
- New sources such as individual tap water, tube well, hiring tankers and bottled water.

Almost 157 households have individual tap connection to collect water for drinking purpose. Likewise, these households are also found to be using public taps when available for the same reason. 77 households entirely depends on the public tap water while 67 households having individual tap connections also have access to public taps and well. Almost 62 houses have well and public taps to supply their daily supply of water. The consumers of only well water, private taps, combination of public-private tap and pond, public tap and bottled water were very minimal.

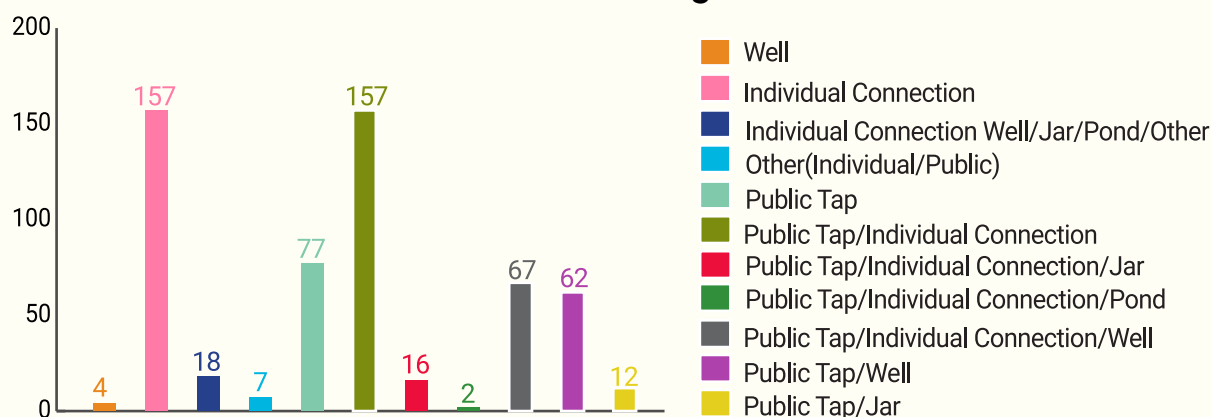
Bungamati is self-sufficient in terms of water supply. The ground water and public water taps have played essential role in supplying required amount of water for any family in the locality.

Source of water for cleaning purpose

For the cleaning and washing purpose, 130 households reliant on individual connection as private tap whereas people of Bungamati use public taps followed by the water collected from wells. Very few households use pond and bottled water for cleaning purpose.

Source of Water for Cleaning and Washing	No. of Household
Individual connection	130
Individual connection, pond	7
Individual connection, well	40
Individual connection, pond and well	1
Public Tap	34
Public Tap, Individual Connection	97
Public Tap, Individual Connection and Pond	6
Public Tap, Individual Connection, well	107
Public Tap, Individual Connection, well and pond	9
Public Tap and Jar	5
Public Tap and pond	1
Public Tap and well	116
Public Tap, well and Jar	1
Public Tap, well and Pond	13
Well	12
Total	579

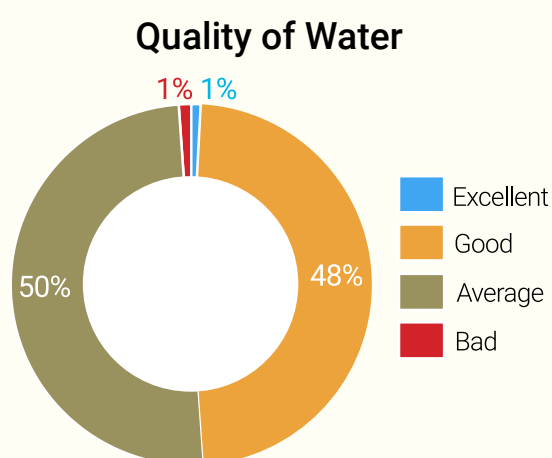
Source of Drinking Water



Quality of water

Almost all the households reported that the water they are using especially for drinking is of good or at least average in quality (50% and 48%) respectively. Despite the satisfactory quality, the families have shared that they either boil the water first or at least filter the water before consumption.

Very few households 1% replied that the quality of the water they are consuming is of highest level. And the only 1% families have complained.

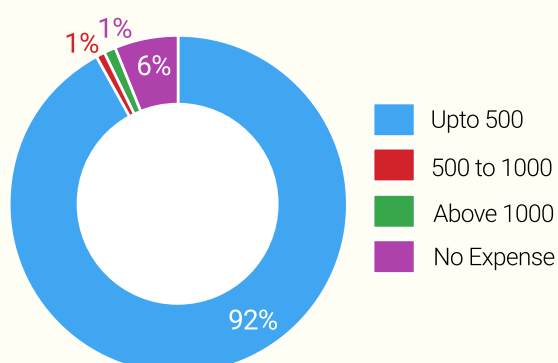


Monthly Expenditure on Water

Majority of the households have expressed they have to pay at least 500 rupees every month to cover the expense for drinking water. About 92% (533) houses spend from rupees 50 to 500 for the families' drinking water requirement. Some 7 families reported to spend up to 1000 rupees and 4 households complained they have to spend more than 1000 rupees every month.

There were few families (35 households) who collected water for kitchen use and drinking from the ponds and well. These families shared they do not spend a penny for so.

Monthly Expenses on Water



Management of grey water

Grey water management is probably the most serious problem of Bungamati. There are several households who consume groundwater for both drinking and cleaning purpose. The grey water from the kitchen, baths, kitchen appliances etc. contain harmful agents, chemical which get transmitted to and contaminate the ground water – well and ponds.

Bungamati has a closed storm water drainage which they constructed around 1983 AD. Waste water gets disposed in two areas down the slope in Pacho Dol in the northern side and Sancho Dol in the southern part of the settlement. Not only is the storm water from the courtyards of the connected to this, but also the grey and black water from the households also is disposed through this. There is no treatment system connected to this drainage line.

In core area, most of the kitchen water and sewerage is being mixed on the same pipe drainage. Sancho, Khaltu, Lachi and Tafa is passed through the Sancho drainage whereas Machhendra Bahal, Baachee, Tani, Pauli, Choelnani, Dye Pokhari, Bahaili and Dhokapini is passed through the drainage near Karyabinayak. Both the end point of drainages is at Bagmati river.

Management of Grey water	
Water Management	No. of Household
Closed Drainage	353
Closed drainage, open drainage	62
Closed drainage, open drainage and septic tank	9
Closed drainage, septic tank	52
Ground Recharge through soak pit	5
Ground Recharge through soak pit, Closed Drainage Open Drainage Septic Tank	1
Ground Recharge through soak pit, Open Drainage	1
Ground Recharge through soak pit, Septic Tank	1
Open Drainage	47
Open Drainage and Septic Tank	4
Septic Tank	44
Total	579

Majority of the households have well closed drainage system that channel the grey water away from the houses. More than 70% (476) houses are connected with closed drainage. The study showed that almost 20% (124) houses throw the waste water in the open drainage while some 9% (59) houses use septic tanks to get rid of the grey water. Most of the drainages are connected to the nearest water resources like pond, streams and river. Only 8 houses were observed to have constructed groundwater recharger through soak pit system.

Solid Waste Management

Solid waste management is one of the serious problems which has emerged due to the rapid urbanization and poor waste management practices. The traditional settlements like Bungamati lack proper mechanism to manage solid wastes. Traditionally, there were systems to manage the organic wastes by individual households by producing compost manure for the agriculture fields. There were communal "Saga", a designated space in the courtyards to manage and take care of the organic waste. However, with urbanization and influx of plastics, inorganic materials in the settlement for various purposes have risen the need to have a proper SWM system within it, which is still lacking. Moreover, with changing lifestyles, education and new livelihood opportunities, many families are abandoning the farming. Thus the need to reuse/ recycle the organic waste for composting for the farming has decreased over a period of time. This has, in turn, increased the volume of the waste to be disposed.

Understandably, about 55%, 317 households burn solid wastes to keep their houses clean. Very few households bury the waste while some 16% (91) houses have arranged waste collector to get rid of the household garbage.

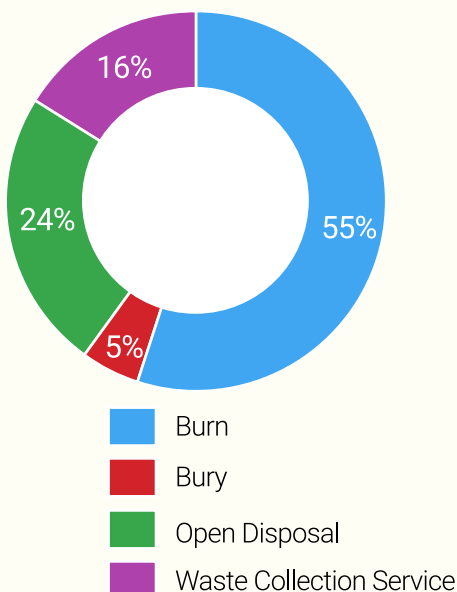
Most of the houses in the periphery were seen using the open space to throw away the trashes. Almost 25% (141) houses have dumps of wastes thrown in the steeps and slopes usually besides the road.

When asked about whether they segregate the waste before throwing away or managing them, it was found that almost all the houses who throw away the waste in the open or send away with the waste collectors do not spend time to segregate any wastes. Out of the total 28%, 160 houses do not give second thought over the types of wastes. The remaining 72% (419) houses separate the bio-degradable wastes and either (47 Houses) burn, bury or (372 Houses) utilize as the source for organic compost.

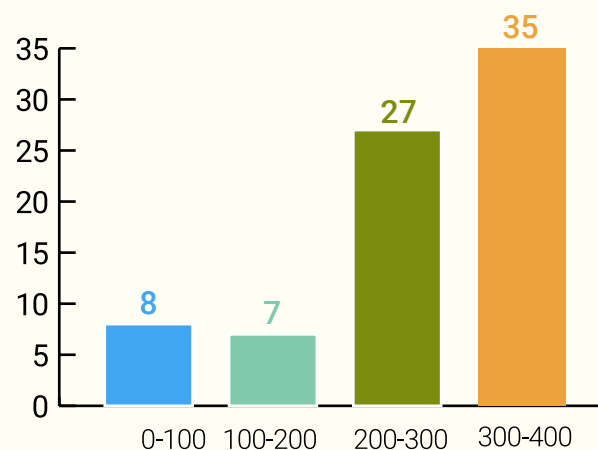
Expenditure on solid waste management

Waste collection services are usually available in core areas where the settlement is compact and highly populated. A private waste management company called Nepsemyak Sewa Pvt. Ltd. is doing door to door collection in a certain section of the settlement. However they have not been able to penetrate into the inner core because of the narrow accesses. The waste collectors charge certain amount per month. Of all the 91 houses who responded where the collectors take away the garbage only 77 houses shared that they pay for the service.

Management of Solid Waste



Expense on Waste Collectors' Services(NPR)



Bungamati – Heaven for Heritage Walks

The mobility of the person determines his/her freedom to partake in any social, economic, political or any productive activities. Mobility enables community to move forward not only in terms of physical aspect but in regards to the attitude, behavior and productivity. Another aspect that should be considered is the economic status of the community as it determines what means or vehicles are available, which are frequently used etc.

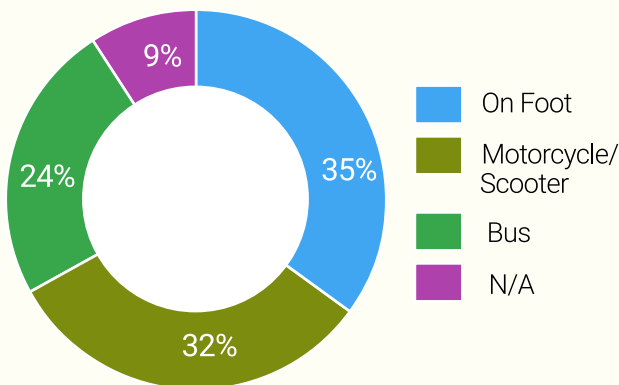
Bungamati has well established trails and paths that go through the core areas to different important monumental areas, ponds and social gathering spaces. For the tourists who love walking around old settlements, Bungamati is surely a paradise that gives the vibes of rolling back the time. Being the old city, inner areas are more congested and the paths are narrow that do not allow heavy vehicles to move through easily. It is ideal for walking and few households have personal motored two wheelers that they use for transportation.

Mobility for work

Here, the research showed that most of the locals 35% prefer walking to reach their work place. There are good numbers of 32% personal motorcycle or scooter users as well.

Public transportation provides the people with weak economy with the cheapest and affordable access to employment, various other services like medical, businesses etc. About 24% chose to ride on local buses to reach their work places.

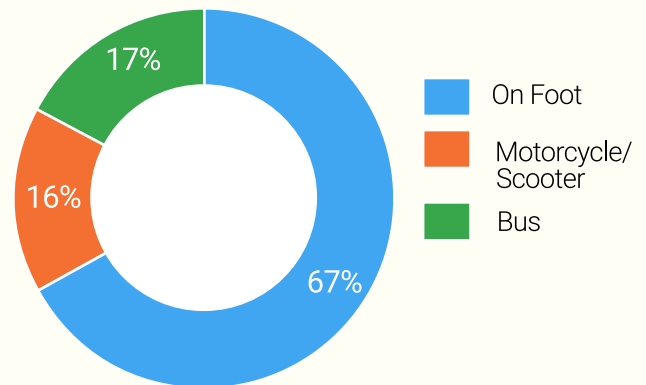
Mobility for Work



Market

Likewise, the study showed that more than 67% families prefer walking to market place, while closely some 17% ride on local buses and 16% families take their motorcycle to buy essential items from the market place.

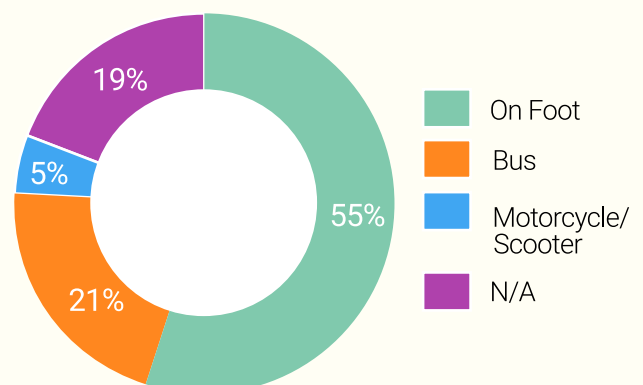
Mobility to Market



School

There are three major schools providing education to the children in Bungamati and the surrounding areas. These are Adarsha Sulah Secondary School, Divya Jyoti English School and Triratna Cooperative School. The families have enrolled their children in nearby schools. Most of the children, more than half 55% go to school on foot. There is wide use of motorcycles and scooters. There is high number 21% of local buses using students. Some 5% children are dropped at their respective school on two wheelers by their parents or guardians. The 19% households did not provide any relevant information.

Mobility to School



SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Duration of Stay in the community (Bungamati)

Bungamati is one of the oldest settlements in Kathmandu valley. The duration of stay in a community helps developing in the feeling of attachment and belongings to the locality. It is very important to understand the level of people's attachment with the land or community - not only in terms of the understanding of the place they live in but also to get insight of their attitude of ownership of the space and environmental components present in the area. The deep lying meanings of the culture, art and architectures, the formation of society, social norms, values and communal practices are established from generations and the knowledge on the significance of the environment elements such as land, water resources, open-spaces and even the climate around the locality is passed on to the successors for the sustainable social and economic development.

The study revealed that majority of the household resided in Bungamati from generations. Almost 83 % households have been around their origin for more than 100 years. The second largest population 10% responded that their length of stay as 50 to 100 years.

Very few families cumulative responded that they moved to Bungamati within 50 years. Only 8 household newly shifted to the old city following the devastating earthquake in 2015. Usually, the people find it hard to leave their place of origin especially those areas containing part of their history and past memories. Thus it is very important to understand their state during the reconstruction and rebuilding of the houses as well as livelihood and economy.

Earthquake and Its Aftermath

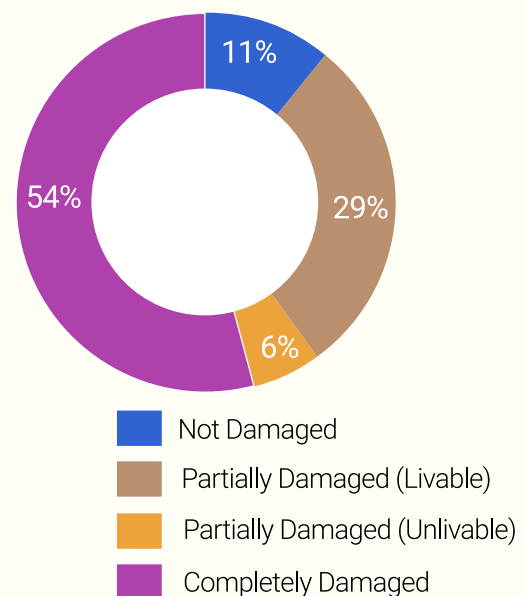
Status of Damages suffered by houses during earthquake

Almost entire houses in Bungamati were battered by the shocks from the earthquake. Only 11 % houses were left undamaged by the quake. Almost 30% were partially damaged but were suitable for living with some minor repairing. Some 6% which were also partially damaged

unfortunately were deemed too risky to live in. More than half of the total houses surveyed i.e. 54% houses were destroyed completely down to rubbles during the tremors.

Out of 579 houses, 60% altogether were damaged beyond livable condition. Very few household have so far reconstructed or repaired their houses. Majority of the houses are yet to be rebuilt. Only 11% houses were reported to have not sustained any damages. The household of remaining 29% houses which suffered minor damages have repaired and maintained their houses.

Damage Status of the Houses

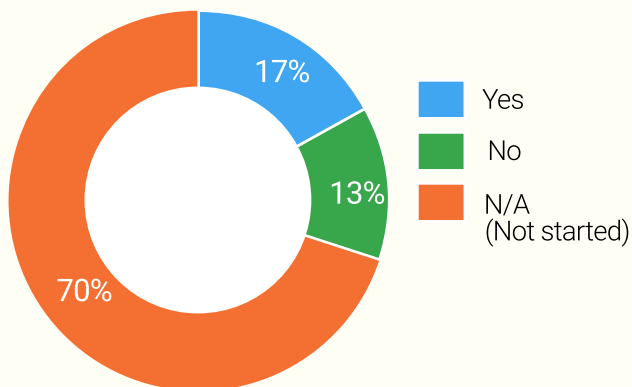


Approval from the Municipality

Among the houses that were damaged either completely or partially beyond safety to live in, majority of the household have not attained approval for rebuilding. Out of 344 houses – 311 completely damaged and 33 partially damaged but unlivable, only 59 houses 17 % have received approval from the municipality. 44 houses straight responded that they failed to get the approval while 70% or 241 houses responded that they have not initiated any actions for so.

Much has to be done to encourage the affected household to make informed decision to take responsibilities and actions for rebuilding for the accomplishment of Building Back better and Leave No One Behind.

Official Approval for Reconstruction from municipality (Out of 344 Houses)



Access to deserved Government support

The government of Nepal announced the sympathy and committed full support for the quake victims for the rebuilding process. However, uncharacteristically it took very long time to come to the concrete decision to provide the grant to the affected household and it suffered a lot of criticism from around the nation. Later it was decided that total NRs. 300,000 to be distributed to the affected household in three folds – first tranche of NRs. 50000, second NRs. 150000 and third NRs. 100000.

During the survey it was found that only 9 houses have received all three tranches. Similarly, 2 houses have so far received the second tranche and 326 houses have received first tranche.

It should be kept in mind that the households receiving the third tranche i.e. 9 houses also have obtained the first and second installments and kept in the category solely in third tranche receivers. There were just 2 houses which went further to receive the second tranche.

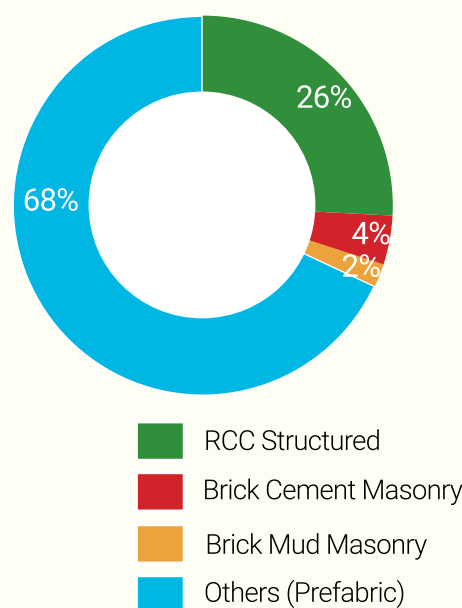
Almost 96% household have received the first tranche however they have not processed any further to receive the remaining grant money due to various reasons such as houses being not damaged or livable, lack of proper documents, dispute between the family members over the land entitlement etc. The survey was conducted in February- March 2019. The details in reconstruction progress has changed over the last few months. Despite numerous challenges, related with land, finances for rebuilding of the houses, the reconstruction has moved forward. The present status of the reconstruction will be explained in detail in the later chapters.

Reconstruction and Rebuilding

Types of Houses constructed

The RCC structure houses were the most popular among the quake affected household in Bungamati with 96% percent of them selecting this type.

Types of Houses Constructed Damaged/Unlivable 344 HHs



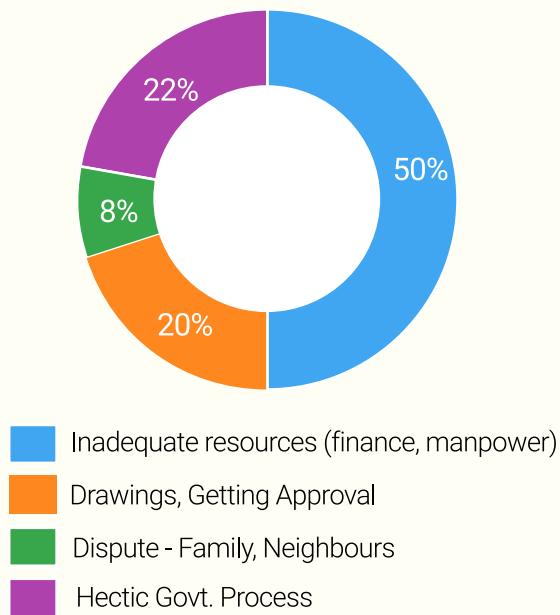
Few household 3% chose the brick cement masonry houses whereas the remaining 3% opted for the prefabricated design houses.

Problems faced/facing during construction

The affected households expressed their willingness to reconstruct their houses to bring their life to normality. However, they have and are still facing various problems to initiate and during the construction.

The availability of required resources such as finance, availability of human resources, construction materials, space and transportation etc. has been the major problem for most of the households here. Most of the houses have to stall their reconstruction plan due to inadequacy of financial support. Likewise, the lack of proper land mapping, design approval and not being able to receive the red card and get enlisted in NRA list has created problems for many. There are family property

Problems during Construction



disputes, disapproval from the neighbors to use the open space and water sources etc. further hindering the initiation. Similarly, many households felt overburdened and unnecessarily harassed by the government officials and their hectic processes.

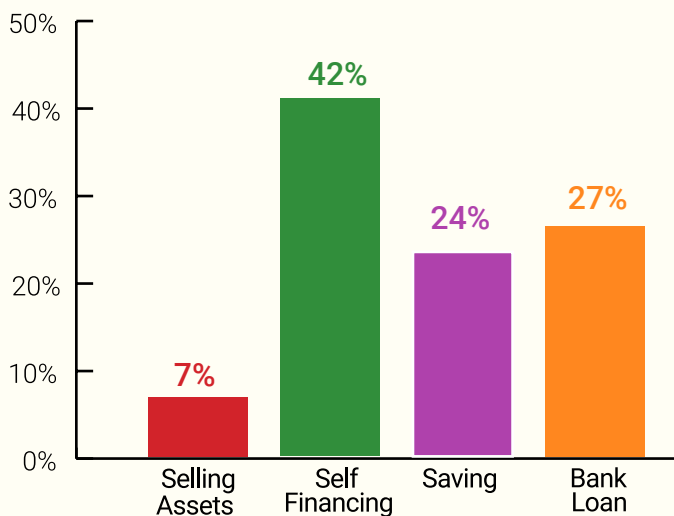
About 50% households indicated lack of resources to be the main problem. The tranche they received were not adequate to cover the minimum wages for the construction labors. They have to look for other sources to cover the expenses as per the need. 22 % households faced the hectic government process while 20 % indicated the delay in presenting the required documents due to lack of information, problem in land mapping and getting approval. Despite living in a close community, 8% has complained about disputes in family and unfriendly behavior from the neighbors to be the hindrance.

Solutions for financial shortcoming

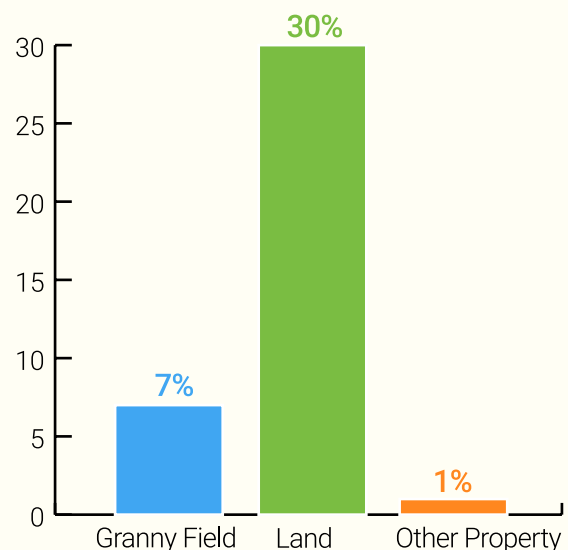
The survey showed that most of the households i.e. 42% are planning to use their saving to cover the expense required for the construction. 24% are reliant on their earnings while only 7 % are planning to obtain bank loans. An alarming 27 % are selling their assets to get the monetary support.

The households that are planning to sell the property shared that these properties are mostly productive lands. There are 37 households who do not have alternative other than selling their agricultural farms. This shows the significance of housing over other basic needs.

Source of loan –planning



Types of assets sold

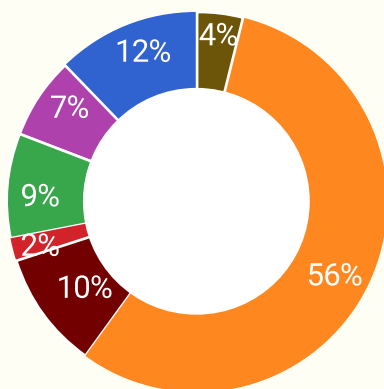


Reason for not starting the reconstruction

While as many as 289 households responded that they did not need to reconstruct their houses, the remaining 270 households shared their reasons for not starting the reconstruction.

Majority of households 56% pointed out the financial problem, 12% shared the lack of land title as the hindrance. A good cluster of 10% households voiced that they are stuck in various processes. 9% houses only needed minor repair and maintenance before moving in, 4% households own second houses. Likewise, conflicts among the family members have also been the reason for stalling the reconstruction.

Reason for not starting reconstruction of house

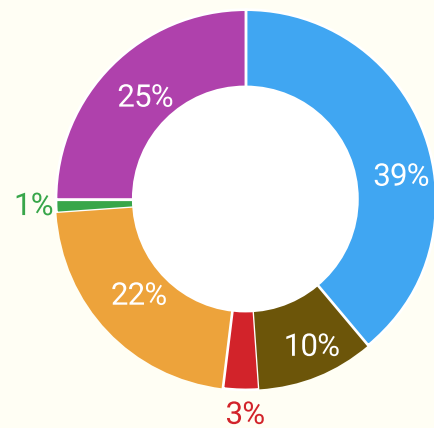


- Alternative/Another house/Shelter/Relatives
- Financial Problem
- Stuck in Process/Design/Mapping in Progress
- Tranche not received
- Minor Repair Adequate
- Family Conflict
- Lack of Land Title

Current housing

A proper housing and living condition are basic human rights. Majority of the households are currently living in their own home. Over 39% (226) households reside in their old houses after repairing. 25%, 145 households have successfully reconstructed their houses and are currently living in there. 22% households are still in temporary shelters while 10% households are living in old damaged houses without any repair. Only 3 percent households have rented rooms or houses and 1 percent has taken refuge with neighbors and relatives.

Present Housing

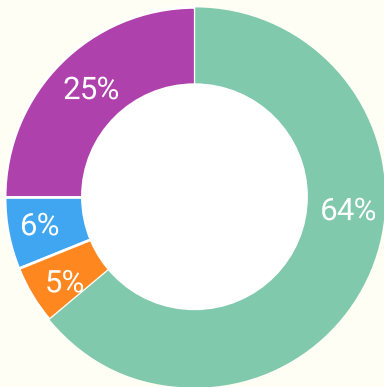


- Old Repaired House
- Old House Without Repair
- Rented House
- Temporary Shelter
- Neighbour
- Reconstructed House

Desired house designs

Out of 579 households surveyed majority of the households 64% expressed their desire to construct the traditional façade framed structured houses. Some 5% discarded the traditional façade in the same design. 25% didn't participate and did not give any response, hence their information are not available. Handful of 6% households shared that they consider traditional construction with loadbearing to be suitable for them.

Types of Design Desired



- Frame Structure Traditional Facade
- Frame Structure Without Considering Traditional Facade
- Traditional Construction With Loadbearing
- Not Sure

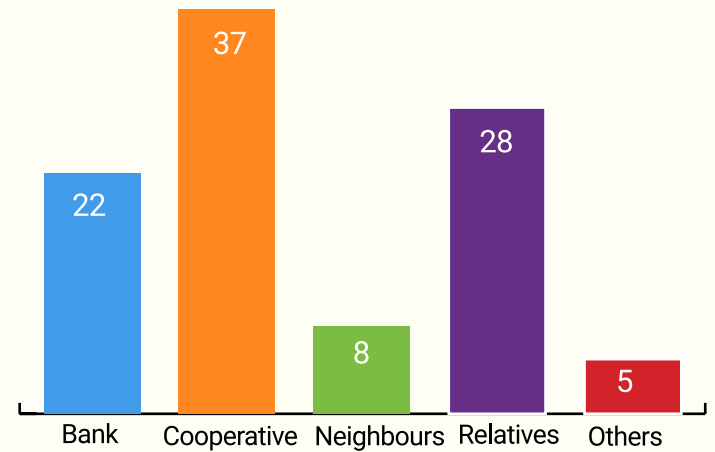
Loan for Reconstruction

With the reference to the reason for not starting the reconstruction, the survey showed that only 15 %, 89 households out of 579 have taken loan for reconstruction.

Sources of loan

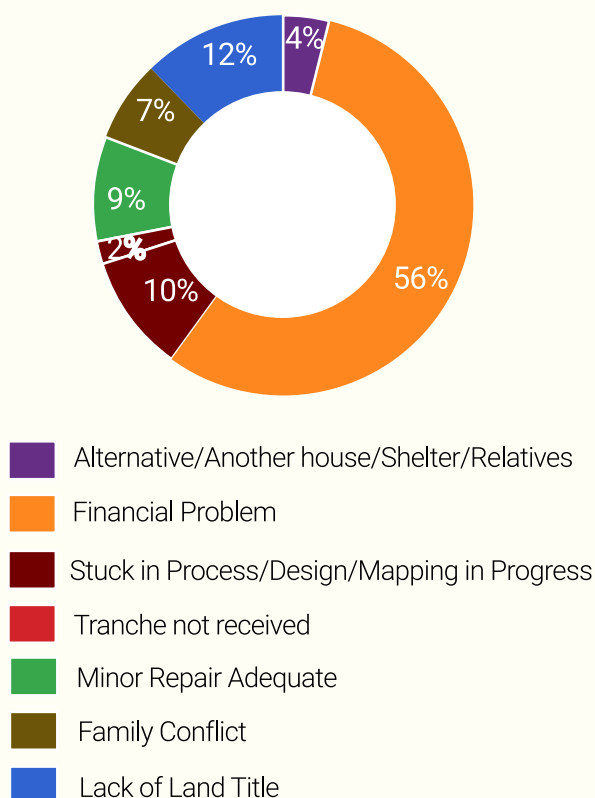
Cooperative is seen as the most pursued source for loan. Over 37% households have heavily relied on cooperatives to cover the financial short coming during the reconstruction. 28% households said that they seek help from the relatives while 22% rely on banks. Very few have contacted neighbors and other sources with score of 8% and 5% respectively. The rate of interest is as per the rules of cooperative.

Sources of Loan for House Construction



As part of the Parya Sampada Project, the teams are required to provide technical assistance to the earthquake affected households to rebuild their houses. Preparation of building approval designs, municipal process and close technical supervision during the reconstruction is part of the process. However when the survey was conducted, data showed that the reconstruction processes has not been able to take a pace due to various reasons. These issues can be clearly seen in the chart below.

Reason for not starting reconstruction of house

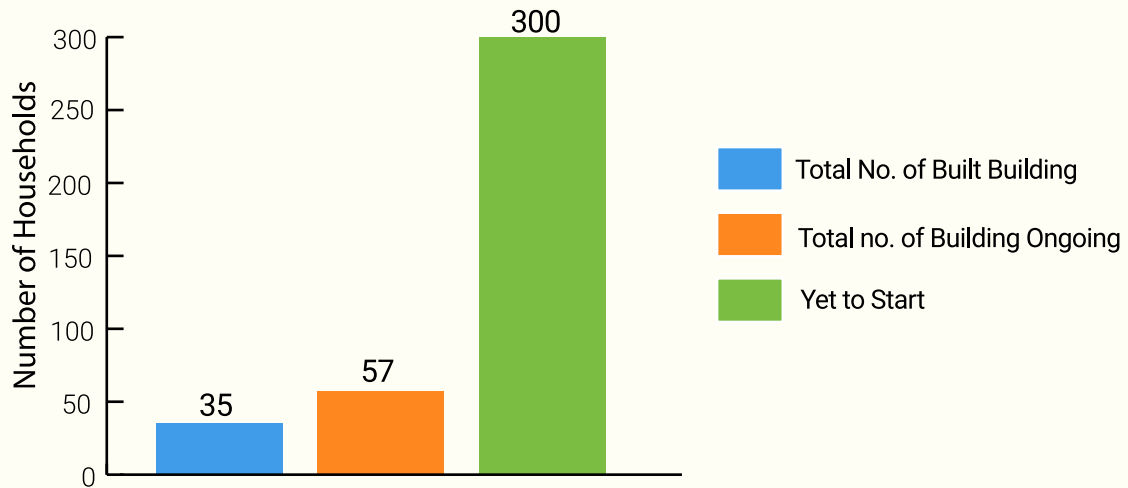


Majority of households 56% pointed out the financial problem, 12 % shared the lack of land title as the hindrance. A good cluster of 10% households voiced that they are stuck in various processes. 9% houses only needed minor repair and maintenance before moving in, 4 % households own second houses. Likewise, conflicts among the family members have also been the reason for stalling the reconstruction.

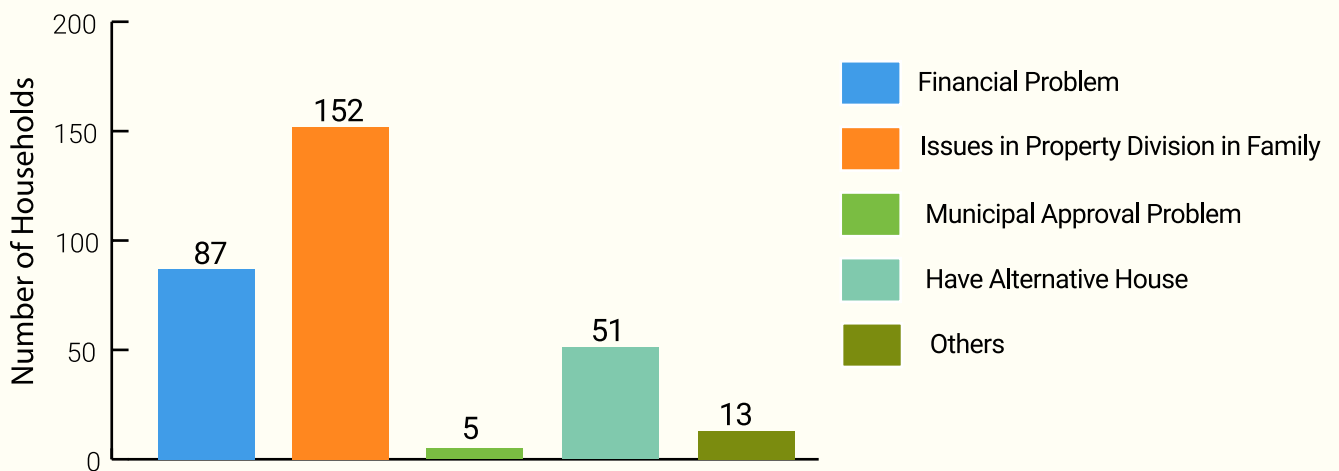
During the first of the project implementation, despite a lot of efforts from the team to encourage the households to come forward to receive the technical assistance for the reconstruction, a very few number of people applied for the assistance. Only 30 households showed interest to get their houses designed and prepare the municipal drawings. Even the households who came forward were not able to provide the needed documents such as *Laj Purja* (landtitle), *Field book* etc. Because of all these, the support for providing the necessary technical assistance could not move forward as expected. It became really necessary to understand these challenges and collectively initiate the process where people can start the reconstruction of their houses. Thus, Centre for Integrated Urban Development (CIUD) with support from BARDeC conducted door-to-door survey of the households who had not initiated reconstruction. A coordination was also done with ward office and Grant Management and Local Infrastructure Initiatives of National Reconstruction Authority to get the exact number of households who had taken the first installment of the grant from NRA. Correlating the data received for the NRA and the existing situation needed to be done in order to identify the challenges within the settlement and come up with variable solutions to support the earthquake affected households to rebuild their houses.

392 households had done agreement with NRA and received first installment of the grant. 35 households have already completed the construction and 57 have their houses in different stages of construction. Among the 392, 300 were yet to start with the construction. The beneficiaries mentioned that there are a numerous challenges for them to initiate the reconstruction. These are analyzed in the paragraphs below.

Building Status of Earthquake Affected Families in Core Settlement



Problems for not Starting Rebuilding



The key challenge hindering the reconstruction of most of the houses is the conflict within the households on issues of property division. Majority of the people were living in joint households and these houses got damaged during the earthquake. Those who had alternative houses and had money rebuilt their house but households who still did not have their property issues sorted out, had problem initiating the reconstruction. 152 households out of 392 has the property division issues thus has not been able to build their earthquake damage house.

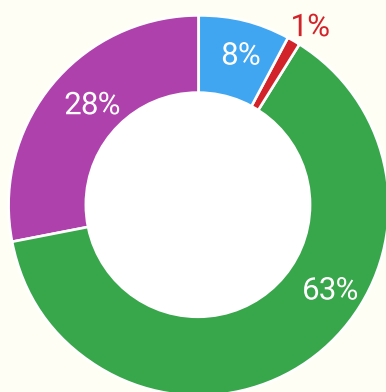
Another critical issue is the lack of access to the finance which has affected the reconstruction process in Bungamati. 152 households stated that they did not have enough money for rebuilding purpose. One of the key factor is that the people in Bungamati like in case of other traditional settlements don't have cash in hand to initiate reconstruction which would at least need NRS. 5,00,000 to NRS. 9,00,000 to start with. Many households are opting for selling their agricultural land to rebuild their house. 87 households' cited finance as major hindrance for not starting the rebuilding.

In addition to this, around 51 households stated that they have alternative houses and do not require construction of another house for now. Though they have received the first installment of the reconstruction grant, they do not intend to start the reconstruction immediately. 17 households gave other reasons for not starting the rebuilding, difficulty in getting building permit being one of them.

During the mapping workshops conducted during the early days of the project, people shared that there was number of issues related with land title which existed in the community even before the earthquake and were one the major reasons for hindering the reconstruction. Of the 391 houses survey, who received the reconstruction grant, 109 have joint ownership of the property that means property division is yet to be done. Thus, there are uncertainties as to who in the family will initiate the reconstruction. 32 of them do not have the documents related with landtitle (Lalpurja). 5 of them are benisha, they have the record of the house in the field book but do not possess the formal land title. 63% i.e. 245 have single ownership.

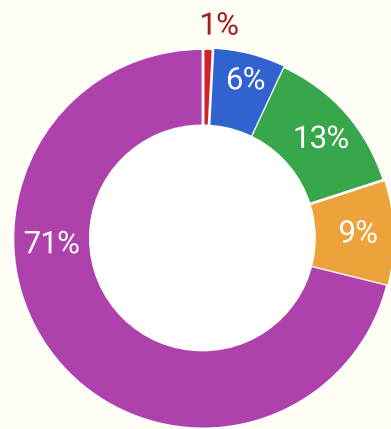
“Lalpurja” refers the proper document on land title or the ownership of the land document of any individual certified by the government. “Benisha” is the term refers to the indication of the house in the field book but don’t have land title. For the reconstruction, the people need to have land title for the approval from the government.

Land Ownership Status



- No land Ownership Certificate
- No Land Ownership Certificate but only on Field Book
- Single Ownership
- Joint Ownership

Municipal Drawing



- Completion Certificate
- Approved Drawing from Municipality
- Drawing Submitted to Municipality
- On the Process of Drawing
- Not Started

Preliminary consultation with the households showed that not many of them have good information about the municipal building permit process and its importance. 71% of them did not have the designs of their houses ready, 9% are in the process of having the drawings prepared by a local engineer. 13% have the designs in the approval process and 6% have received their temporary permit and 1% have gotten their designs approved and have even received the completion certificate from the municipality.

This data provided the project to start the dialogue with the stakeholders including the ward and the communities regarding the delay in reconstruction. One thing became very clear that quite a many people were not clear about the NRA process and also the building approval process. The need to make this information available to the people is one of the key points which the partners must consider for the reconstruction process to move forward.

This baseline survey has been conducted to help in portraying the socio-economic condition of the old settlements of Bungamati. This report has been conducted at the right time and is expected to come handy and useful while further planning the programmes for PRAYA SAMPADA project and beyond. The survey was conducted with the active participation of the local youths and community institutes.

The study carried out on 579 respondents with total population of 2853 where 1442 were male and 1411 were female. Out of 579 HHs, 311 (54%) houses are completely damaged whereas 33 (6%), 169 (29%) and 66 (11%) are partially damaged with unlivable, partially damaged with livable and not damaged respectively. The study showed that Bungamati is truly a land of diverse opportunities. Most of the households have resided in the city for more than 100 years. These old households each have their own unique history that they expect to be carried on for generations. The percentage of economically active population aged between 19 to 40 years in both sexes is 41 while the age group beyond 40 years still scored 37%. There is high potential of economic growth if the women and youth are provided with proper empowerment and facilitation support. The male and female population proportion is almost fifty – fifty and also share the burden of earning bread in the family equally. Local men are usually engaged with carpenter jobs as the main occupation in the households. Business comes second where again male members are usually active. As it is customary for old settlements to rely on agriculture, there are several households who are also involved with farming. In recent years, rise in interest in woods craftsmanship, small businesses like homestay, food sector business, tourism and hospitality can be seen among the young members in both sexes. There are only 6 households reliant on foreign employments – which is still a good sign. Out of 579 HHs, 157 have individual connection of drinking water, 456 have connected to sewerage linked with toilet. Similarly, 72% houses separate the biodegradable waste to utilize compost manure. 91 HHs have arranged waste collector to get rid of the household waste. Most of the houses have access to basic services like drinking water, proper sewerage linked toilet, water for cleaning purpose and different forms of energy supplied by the government.

Bungamati is haven for travelers and tourists who are fond of walking around the old cities. The people here

also prefer walking for various purposes like going to work, market or schools. Local transportation is popular among those who have to travel further distances and those with comparatively low income. Private two wheelers like scooter and motorcycles are also commonly used for mobility. There is lack of proper management of solid waste management system in Bungamati. Although, most of the bio degradable wastes are used to prepare compost manure, the study showed that rest of the wastes are usually burned or buried. Most of the households prefer to throw the waste materials in a common outskirts dumping site that steal the true beauty of the ancient city.

The earthquake in 2015 was extremely devastating for Bungamati. The study showed that out of the total surveyed households, only 11 percent houses were left unscathed and few were at least livable. Almost 60 % houses were either damaged completely or damaged beyond livable condition. Very few people are informed about the tranches and process of getting the approval for rebuilding and reconstruction. Certain complications like getting the earthquake affected enlist card, family disputes, hectic and slow government processing have been hampering the much awaited rebuilding and reconstruction activities. Only 21% households out of 344 houses which were damaged beyond repair and maintenance were able to rebuild a new. Although there were more than half of the populations receiving the first tranche very few houses appealed for the second and third installments.

The earthquake brought massive destruction and the delay in reconstruction and rebuilding have been challenging for all sectors in Bungamati – the locals, the government and its live agencies and the civil society and development partners. In the bright side of the coin, this is a great opportunity to build back better city that exhibits the essence of yesteryears and generation old emotion incorporating the modernized mechanism for sustainable city and communities.

The study provides adequate background information on the needs of proper arrangements to hear the voices of the earthquake affected households, identify and address their needs – housing, economic growth and social development and preserve their basic human rights to live a decent life.

The major recommendations are mentioned below;

- The baseline survey provides the exclusive view of the socio-economic situation of the people living in Bungamati. Further studies and inclusive researches should be undertaken focusing on particular sectors in order to develop concrete plans and specific programmes.
- Focus was heavily laden on the quantitative data and information with extensive closed-end questionnaire. Additional study including qualitative question sets should be conducted in near future to develop clear pictures on the issues and problems the locals faced along with the opportunities and the available choices.
- In order to set up sustainable tourism, attention should be given on reinstalling the infrastructures that are main attraction sites in terms of historic, religion, culture and art that resemble ancient values and norms.
- Traditional houses and public structures are also the subject of interest for foreign travelers. The existing reconstruction and housing policy should be reformed if necessary, incorporating voices of locals keeping in mind to the houses that will be reconstructed in the future inherits the traditional values and portrays Bungamati's unique features.
- Focus should be on creating jobs within the tourism sectors. The local women and youth should be trained and supported to build capacity in the field of their choices and proper investment from the government and stakeholders should be channeled to establish infrastructures like hotels, businesses, home stay, site seeing spaces, producing local guides etc.
- Bungamati is rich in heritage and resources. Proper framework at the government level should be established to preserve the rare age old craftsmanship. There is a rise in local youths' interest in wood carving and handicrafts work. Respective areas expertise and resources should be identified and proper forums should be created to enable the local experts to transfer their knowledge and skill sets to the young generation.
- There is high chance that the trained manpower/youths to either change their profession/occupations or get despair due to lack of proper market. While planning for the training sessions, proper attention should be given on the suitable aptitude of the training receivers, type of the skill being trained, and their value and should also have linkages with the market chains and market established. Attention should be paid to maintain the quality and originality of the products to retain the market demand.
- There is also wide room for developing the tourism and upgrading the existing business. Along with entrepreneurship trainings, trainings on marketing and especially finance and management should also be provided to link with microfinance.
- Market outlets for indigenous products should be established in the tourism centers.

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Table No 1: Population by Age and Sex

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
0-5	83	6%	70	5%	153	6%
5 to 19	237	16%	218	15%	455	16%
19-40	582	40%	597	42%	1179	41%
40+	540	37%	526	37%	1066	37%
Total	1442		1411		2853	100%

Table No 2: Household Heads by Sex

Household Head by Gender	
Male	Female
460	119

Table 5: Ability to communicate in language other than Newari

Speak language other than Newari		
Yes	549	95%
No	30	5%
Total	579	100%

Table No 3 Status of land ownership title

Land Ownership Status	
Yes	516
No	63
Total	579

Table 6: Employment

Occupations	Number	Percent
Business	161	18%
Carpenter	264	29%
Farmer	81	9%
Government Service	43	5%
NGO/INGO service	45	5%
Other	309	34%
Cumulative	903	100%

Table No 4: Education Level at Bungamati

Education level	Number	Percent
Informal	105	11%
Primary	241	25%
Secondary	248	26%
Higher Secondary	192	20%
University Level	161	18%
Total	947	100%

Table 7: Expanding: Others category

Others, mentioned	
Foreign Employment	6
Teaching Private services	22
Daily Wage based	87
Craftsman	104
Small Business	28
Private Sectors	62

Table 8: Trainings received

Trainings obtained	Numbers
Agriculture/Animal Husbandry	13
Beautician	5
Art and Craftsmanship	29
Child development and Education	9
Food and Tourism	19
Textiles	23
Construct related	18
Life skills	9
Vocational	18
Total	143

Table 9: Desired trainings

Interested Trainings	Number
Agriculture	17
Food Sector	38
Handicraft	57
Hospitality	26
Sewing	15
Driving	7
Tailoring	20
Small Business	40

Table 10: Name lists of Cooperatives only

Cooperatives engaged with (only)	
1.	Bungamati Amarapur Cooperative
2.	Karya Binayak Saving and Credit Cooperative
3.	Bibekshil Cooperative
4.	Lalitpur Cooperative, Public Cooperative
5.	Seto Gurans Multi-purpose
6.	Swarna Bahu Uddesiya
7.	Subhakarya Cooperative
8.	Sumeru Saving and Credit Cooperative
9.	Subha Ekata Cooperative
10.	Triratna Cooperative

POWER AND ENERGY

Table 11: Electricity Supply

Government Line	
Most Frequently	554
Frequently	22
Never	3
Total	579

Table 12: Solar power service

Solar	
Never	406
Frequently	31
Sometimes	61
As per Need	28
Rarely	53
Total	579

Table 13: Firewood

Firewood	
Never	237
Frequently	15
Sometimes	85
As Per need	115
Rarely	127
Total	579

Table 14: Gas Lanterns

Gas	
Most Frequently	1
Frequently	16
Sometimes	40
As Per need	32
Rarely	29
Never	461
Total	579

Table 15: Kerosene Lights

Kerosene	
Sometimes	19
As Per need	16
Rarely	97
Never	447
Total	579

WARMING PURPOSE

Table 16: Electricity

Government Line	
Never	179
Most Frequently	109
Frequently	48
Sometimes	103
As Per need	65
Rarely	75
Total	579

Table 17: Solar power for warming

Solar	
Never	541
Frequently	5
Sometimes	7
As per need	10
Rarely	16
Total	579

Table 18: Burning Firewood

Firewood	
Never	48
Most Frequently	12
Frequently	93
Sometimes	238
As Per need	156
Rarely	32
Total	579

Table 19: Gas heater

Never	217
Most Frequently	71
Frequently	68
Sometimes	73
As Per need	81
Rarely	69
Total	579

Table 20: Kerosene heater

Never	528
Sometimes	5
As Per need	13
Rarely	33
Total	579

Table 21: Cooking purpose: Electricity

Government Electricity Line	
Never	194
Most Frequently	61
Frequently	92
Sometimes	100
As Per need	69
Rarely	63
Total	579

Table 22: Solar power

Solar Cooking system	
Never	550
Frequently	1
Sometimes	4
As Per need	6
Rarely	18
Total	579

Table 23: Firewood

Never	62
Most Frequently	17
Frequently	130
Sometimes	203
As Per need	128
Rarely	39
Total	579

Table 24: Gas

Gas	
Never	8
Most Frequently	429
Frequently	94
Sometimes	20
As Per need	11
Rarely	17
Total	579

Table 25: Kerosene Stoves

Kerosene	
Never	538
Sometimes	9
As Per need	12
Rarely	20
Total	579

Table 26: Expenditure on Energy (Fuel/Electricity)

Expenditure on Energy	
0-1000	113
1000-2000	260
2000-3000	147
3000-4000	27
4000-50 00	14
N/A	18
Total	579

Table 27: Purpose of building a house

Desired Use of Houses	
Residential	519
Commercial	27
Mix	31
Other	2
Total	579

BASIC FACILITIES

Table 28: Toilets

Present Toilets Types	
Connected to Sewerage	456
Pit Latrine	87
Septic Tank	36
Total	579

Table 29: Water

Drinking water Source	
Well	4
Individual Connection	157
Individual Connection Well/Jar/Pond/	18
Other water	
Other (Individual/Public)	7
Public Tap	77
Public Tap/ individual connection	157
Public Tap /individual connection /	16
Jar Water	
Public Tap /individual connection /	2
Pond	
Public Tap /individual connection /	67
Well	
Public tap /Well	62
Public Tap /Jar (Bottled water)	12
Total	579

Table 30: Source of water for cleaning purpose

Source of Water for Cleaning and Washing	No. of Household
Individual connection	130
Individual connection, pond	7
Individual connection, well	40
Individual connection, pond and well	1
Public Tap	34
Public Tap, Individual Connection	97
Public Tap, Individual Connection and Pond	6
Public Tap, Individual Connection, well	107
Public Tap, Individual Connection, well and pond	9
Public Tap and Jar	5
Public Tap and pond	1
Public Tap and well	116
Public Tap, well and Jar	1
Public Tap, well and Pond	13
Well	12
Total	579

Table 31: Monthly Expenditure on Water

Up to 500	533
500 to 1000	7
Above 1000	4
No Expense.	35
Total	579

Table 32: Management of Grey water

Mechanism	No. of Household
Closed Drainage	353
Closed drainage, open drainage	62
Closed drainage, open drainage and septic tank	9
Closed drainage, septic tank	52
Ground Recharge through soak pit	5
Ground Recharge through soak pit, Closed Drainage Open Drainage Septic Tank	1
Ground Recharge through soak pit, Open Drainage	1
Ground Recharge through soak pit, Septic Tank	1
Open Drainage	47
Open Drainage and Septic Tank	4
Septic Tank	44
Total	579

Table 33: Solid wastes

Management of Solid waste	
Burn	317
Bury	30
Open Disposal	141
Waste Collection service	91
Total	579

Table 34: Segregation of wastes

Segregation Solid waste	
Yes	419
No	160

Management of Bio-degradable	Percentage
Burying	11%
Compost Manure	89%
Total	100%

Table 35: Waste Collection service

Pay Waste Collection Service	
Yes	77
No	502
Total	579

Table 36: Expenditure for Waste Collection

Amount Paid to Service provider	
0-100	8
100-200	7
200-300	27
300-400	35
Total	77

Table 37: Mobility for different purpose

To Work

Mobility to Work		Percentage
On Foot	201	35%
Motorcycle/Scooter	185	32%
Bicycle	2	0%
Bus	138	24%
Car	2	0%
Taxi	1	0%
N/A	50	9%
Total	579	100%

To Market

Mobility to Work	
On Foot	387
Motorcycle/Scooter	93
Bus	95
Car	2
Taxi	2
Total	579

To School

Mobility to School	
On Foot	316
Bus	121
Motorcycle/Scooter	30
N/A	112
Total	579

Table 38: Living in the community -Years

Duration (in Years)	Percentage	
After Earthquake	8	1%
5 to 10	7	1%
25-Oct	9	2%
25-50	15	3%
50-100	60	10%
Above 100	480	83%
Total	579	100%

Earthquake and Its Aftermath

Table 39: Status of Damages suffered by houses during earthquake

Damage Status	Percentage	
Not Damaged	66	11%
Partially Damaged (Livable)	169	29%
Partially Damaged (Unlivable)	33	6%
Completely damaged	311	54%
Total	579	100%

Table 40: Households who have received approval from municipality for reconstruction

Approval from Municipality	Percentage	
Yes	59	17%
No	44	13%
N/A (not Started)	241	70%
Total	344	100%

Tranche received	
None	242
First	326
Second	2
Third	9

Table 41: For those who have not started rebuilding - Reasons

Reason for Not rebuilding damaged houses	
Another house	21
Lack of Land title	6
Conflict/Disputes	3
Not Mentioned Name list	32
Lack of Information	6
Total	68

Table 42: Type of Houses reconstructed

Types of Houses Constructed	Percentage	
RCC Structured	70	20%
Brick Cement Masonry	27	8%
Brick Mud Masonry	4	1%
Others (Prefabricate)	2	1%
N/A (not Started)	241	70%
Total	344	100%

Table 43: Problem faced during construction

Problem faced during construction	
Inadequate resources (finance, manpower)	27
Land Mapping, Inadequate Information	11
Dispute - family, neighbors	4
Hectic Govt process	12
Total	54

Table 46: Condition of houses currently living in

Currently living	
Old repaired house	226
Old house without repair	57
Rented House	17
Temporary Shelter	127
Neighbor	7
Reconstructed house	145
Total	579

Table 44: Solutions for Financial shortcoming

Plan to Finance the Construction		Percentage
Bank Loan	10	7%
Saving	59	42%
Self-financing	34	24%
Selling assets	38	27%
Total	141	100%

Table 47: Desired house designs

Types of design willing to construct	
Frame Structure traditional Façade	372
Frame Structure without considering traditional Façade	29
Traditional Construction with Loadbearing	34
N/A	144
Total	579

Table 45: Reason for not starting reconstruction

Reason for not starting reconstruction	
No Need	285
Alternative/Another house/Shelter/Relatives	12
Financial problem	150
In process/Design/Land Mapping in progress	26
Tranche not received	6
Minor repair adequate	24
Family Conflict	19
Lack of land title	33
Cumulative reasons	555

Table 48: Loan Status

Taken Loan	
Yes	89
No	490

Table 49: Loan sources

Loan Sources	
Bank	22
Cooperative	37
Neighbors	8
Relatives	28
Others	5
Cumulative	100





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