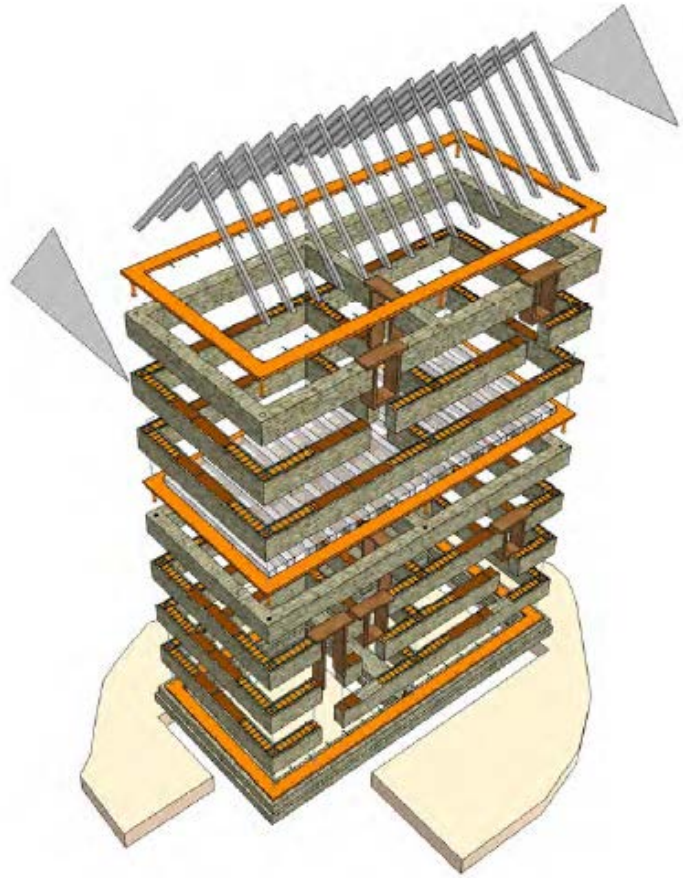
# Report on the commencement of the first earthquake house

## Bhattedanda Village

## Nepal

## September 2016



HEALTHABITAT O/S LTD

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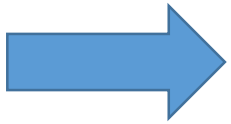
# Demolition of existing house

Sundar Lama's existing family house April 2016



The family demolish the remainder of their existing house in late August 2016, in preparation for the construction of the new house

# Setout and excavation for new footings

Day one of the rebuild commenced with investigation of the existing footings, which were found to be undersized. These were removed and the new footings were marked out

New footings were dug 2’ (600mm) deep x 2’6” (750mm wide)

# Puja (Prayer) for the foundations

A puja (prayer) for the foundations was done by the family and builders  before the first stones were laid

# New stone foundations are laid

PVC sleeves are cut into 2’6” lengths (750mm)

Sleeves are set 1’6” (450mm) into foundations at corners, wall junctions and adjacent all doors

The stone and mud foundations are built up to ground level. Vertical 10mm deformed bars are set into the PVC sleeves as the concrete on the first earthquake band is poured

# Steel reinforcing ladders

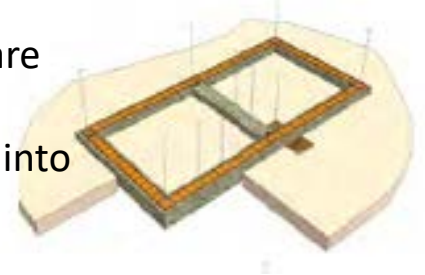
With a hacksaw, chisel, hammer and plyers the steel reinforcing ladders for the first earthquake band is prepared

The first earthquake band is made with 2 x 10mm deformed reinforcing bars, tied with 3mm galvanised wire.
Additional reinforcing is added to the corners

# The first perimeter earthquake band

The PVC sleeves are lifted as concrete is poured down the hole surrounding the vertical bars, filling the spaces between the stone

The top layer of the foundations are washed clean, the horizontal and vertical steel reinforcing is placed into position, and the formwork is installed



A little detergent is added to the mix to help the mortar flow down into the spaces between the stones

Concrete is poured for the band, and the first layer of stones are immediately set into position

# The walls go up

Work commences on the first 2’ (600mm) of stone wall.
A new front hardwood door frame is built and installed, and the original corner stones reinstated.

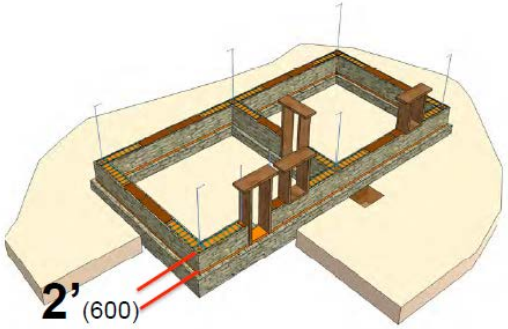
A layer of mud mortar is laid between stone courses

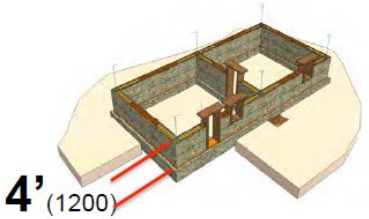
# Reinforcing of the ‘L’ corners and ‘T’ wall junctions

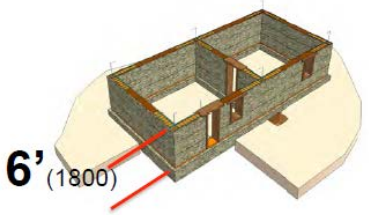
The top layer of stone is again washed to ensure bonding of mortar

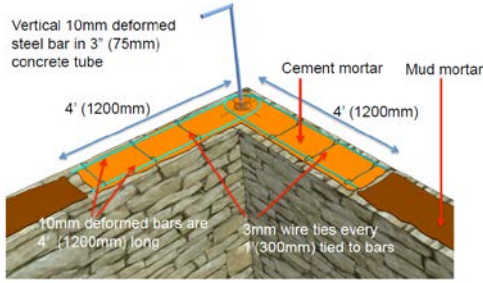
The PVC sleeves are removed as the concrete mix is poured

Reinforcing steel bar and wire tie ladders are installed at all ‘L’ corners and ‘T’ wall junctions, every 2’ height (600mm)



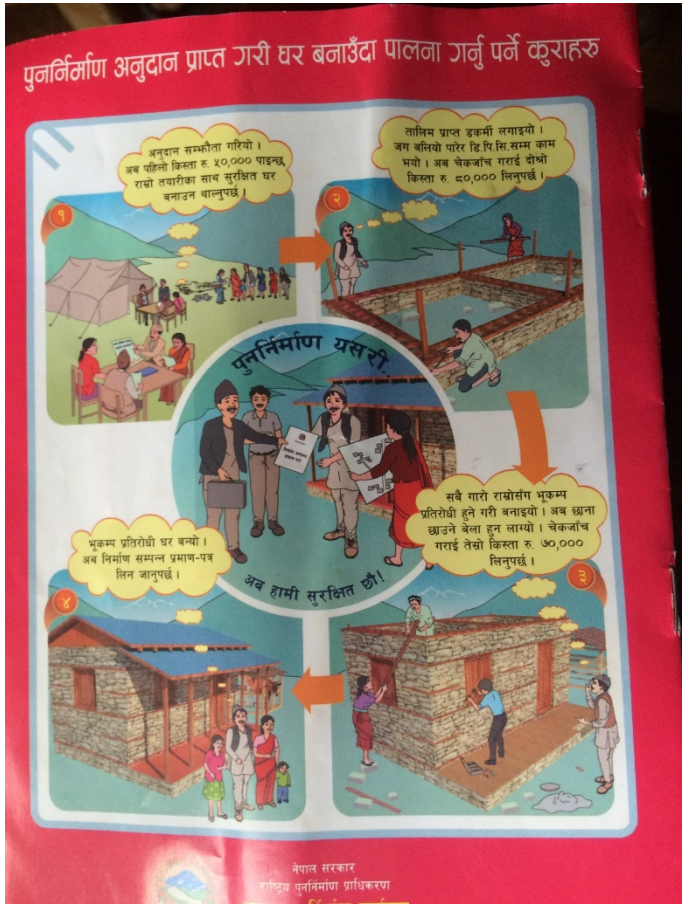
# Bhattedanda Village meeting

A meeting was held on Sunday 11th September 2016 with villagers and former builders from the Village Sanitation Project to discuss the new earthquake banding system, the Healthabitat O/S and Rotary / RAWCS subsidy, and the government reconstruction grant funding.

Understanding of the structural system grew throughout the week, as people came and watched the different stages of the work unfold.  By the time of the village meeting  general confidence in the strength of the earthquake banding had grown.

As the first instalment of government reconstruction grant funding starts to be handed out to some households in Bhattedanda, how the Healthabitat O/S and Rotary / RAWCS subsidy will work in conjunction with this government grant funding was discussed.

The discussion focussed on the additional financial subsidy, but also on design of the structural system, the supervision of the construction and the quality of the build that will be a key focus of support offered by Healthabitat O/S and Rotary / RAWCS to families wishing to take up the subsidy.




Back of Government village house reconstruction grant agreement, setting the stages of release of government grant funding