NEPAL: Summary of Building Types, Vulnerability to Collapse and Occupancy

Completed by**:** Jitendra Bothara, Beca Carter Hollings & Ferner Ltd, Wellington, New Zealand, jitendra.bothara@beca.com

WHE Construction Type or Material *refer to Table 2 for suggested category(ies)* (1)	Description of construction type (type of load-bearing structure) *(refer to Tables 2 and 3 for suggested categories and sources of data to help answer this question)* (2)	Estimate of probability of collapse (%) of the building type when subjected to the specified shaking intensity (expressed as a range) *(refer to instructions page 5)* (3) **MMI / EMS / MSK**				Fraction of population who LIVES in this building type *(refer to instructions for help in estimating)*		Fraction of WORKING population who WORKS in this building type *(refer to instructions on page 5 for help in estimating)*		Peak average number of occupants per building *(refer to instructions on page 5 for help in estimating)* (8)
		IX (~0.65-1.24g)	VIII (~0.34-0.65g)	VII (~0.18-0.34g)	VI (~0.092-.18g)	urban areas (4)	rural areas (5)	urban areas (6)	rural areas (7)	
1, 3, 5	Unreinforced earthen/ mud/ adobe/ stone in mud mortar	100	90	75	?	20	43	5	15	7
7	Unreinforced brick, dressed stone in masonry mud mortar	100	65	45	?	14	26	10	5	7
9	Unreinforced brick, block, dressed stone masonry in cement sand	80	55	40	?	55	11	30	5	10
14, 16	RC frame with unreinforced masonry infill (no aseismic design	60	25	10	?	2	0	20	0	20
28, 29, 30, 33	Wooden, bamboo frame with wattle and daub, wooden planks	70	30	10	?	9	20	5	10	6