PURNIMA"

## Leave No One Behind: Baseline Survey 2019, Ajirkot Rural Municipality, Gorkha



PHASE Nepal 2019

CITATION:

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## INTRODUCTION

Purnima is a five-year programme funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and managed by Mott MacDonald, which will run until September 2022. Objective of the programme is long-term positive change in the lives of people in earthquake-affected regions of Nepal. The present evidence was gathered to support planning for one element of the Purnima programme: A Challenge Fund to 'leave no-one behind' in the reconstruction effort, and to restore and improve livelihoods, food security and access to services (including housing grants and related support services) for the most vulnerable in the project area. As these vulnerable people have limited coping capacity for external shock and disaster, the Gorkha earthquake may have made them more vulnerable. These groups are characterised by lack of education and technical skills, and they are surviving in poverty thus their health status is also very poor. In addition, they are less likely to have strong social networks. They lack support from family, friends, neighbours and community. The quality of their social relationships is very weak. Therefore, deeper understanding of their social relationships, socio-economic and health status, and respective livelihood improvement opportunities is needed. Lack of formal social protection, and if any, access to it is problematic – because people may be unaware of such protection, or it could be misused by family members, thus advocacy for knowledge and awareness raising is urgently needed.

PHASE Nepal has been awarded a part of the Leave No-One Behind (LNOB) challenge fund to implement activities in four Gaunpalikas (Rural Municipalities) in Gorkha district; Ajirkot, Dharche, Gandaki and Tsum Nubri. The household survey was planned in order to gather reliable and accurate baseline data on the number and characteristics of vulnerable individuals and households (operational definition of vulnerabilities are provided in Appendix) in the target area, as well as information on their current situation regarding inclusion, access to services, earthquake recovery and livelihood security as well as current resilience and coping strategies.

In Ajirkot Rural Municipality, group discussions were held at settlement level (56 in total) to prepare a list of households having at least one vulnerable member: Gaunpalika Coordinators called meetings in the settlement. Upon discussion with them the vulnerable individuals living in that settlement (PWDs, IDPs, single women, elderly and ultra-poor) and their houses were identified in a settlement level mapping exercise. The main objective of this settlement level mapping was to identify the households internally displaced, or ultra-poor; or the households having at least one-type of vulnerable person in that settlement. Once the potential households were mapped out at the settlement level, a name list was prepared and enumerators were instructed to visit those houses and conduct detailed interviews with all identified household heads. The specific vulnerable member(s) of the identified households was also separately interviewed (if available). In case other vulnerable households or individuals not mentioned in the list were identified during the survey, enumerators were instructed to include those as well.

A structured and semi structured questionnaire was developed for the household survey, based on tools which PHASE had previously used, and including all information required for the project planning, particularly following the operational definitions of each vulnerable group. This included a detailed questionnaire for each household to establish whether the household is ultra-poor; and for each household member meeting any of the vulnerability criteria. Pre-testing of the tool was conducted in Ichhakamana Gaupalika in Chitwan district. Pre-testing helped to fine tune the survey tool.

The Nepali language questionnaire was transcribed into the Android-based KoboToolBox software for data collection. A total of 19 enumerators were recruited for data collection. They were trained for 2.5 days on the survey questionnaire and the methods to collect data in the Kobo software. Answers from individual interviews were entered directly on mobile phone devices and sent in batches to the PHASE office online for cleaning and analysis. Surveys were conducted in March, 2019, and completed within 15 days, with between 3-15 questionnaires per enumerator per day (average around 8).

The use of Android-based Kobotool helped us to quickly access the data. The data collected each day were sent to the PHASE Nepal office in Kathmandu where they were downloaded and checked for consistency and errors. The statistical software SPSS was used for data analysis and data sets transferred into Excel sheets for representation. Results were triangulated with secondary data from Gaunpalikas and wards.

Here, data on the baseline survey specially on the vulnerable people (single women, elderly and people living with disabilities) are provided.

**Table 1: Number of households, family size and population 2019**

| Ward | Number of households | Population 2019 (Source: Palika) | Estimated family size (Survey 2019) | Est. Population (Survey 2019) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 411 | 1854 | 3.45 | 1418 |
| 2 | 602 | 2227 | 4.17 | 2510 |
| 3 | 1154 | 3387 | 4.38 | 5055 |
| 4 | 850 | 3469 | 4.76 | 4046 |
| 5 | 1137 | 3472 | 3.94 | 4480 |
| **Total** | **4,154** | **14,409** | **4.14** | **17,509** |

**Table 2: Number of households with vulnerable people**

| Ward | Surveyed household 2019 | Resettled IDP households | Household having vulnerable people | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Single women | Elderly | PwDs |
| 1 | 208 | 17 | 67 | 164 | 35 |
| 2 | 352 | 0 | 83 | 239 | 60 |
| 3 | 552 | 0 | 179 | 391 | 88 |
| 4 | 440 | 1 | 191 | 365 | 66 |
| 5 | 518 | 38 | 181 | 282 | 110 |
| **Total** | **2070** | **56** | **701** | **1441** | **359** |

**Table 3: Number of vulnerable people**

| Ward | Single women | Elderly | PwDs (Self-declared) | PwDs (Washington Group Question) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 70 | 236 | 35 | 210 |
| 2 | 86 | 314 | 67 | 346 |
| 3 | 195 | 541 | 97 | 403 |
| 4 | 199 | 496 | 73 | 172 |
| 5 | 190 | 387 | 119 | 259 |
| **Total** | **740** | **1947** | **391** | **1390** |

**Table 4: IDPs household and population**

| Ward | IDPs HH | Total population | Elders (=>60 yrs) (%HH) | Elders (=>70 yrs) (%HH) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 17 | 70 | 100% | 82% |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0% |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0% |
| 4 | 1 | 7 | 0% | 0% |
| 5 | 38 | 171 | 32% | 18% |
| Total | 56 | 248 | | |

**Table 5: Interventions demand of IDP for livelihood improvement**

| Ward | vegetable production | poultry production | dairy production | bee keeping | off-farm activities (agriculture based small business) | small scale business (shop, hotel etc) | vocational training |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0% | 82% | 18% | 94% | 0% | 12% | 0% |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 0% |
| 5 | 82% | 29% | 5% | 16% | 3% | 61% | 71% |

# SINGLE WOMEN

**Table 6: Age and reason for being single women**

| Ward | Single Women | Dalit | Average Age | Reason for being single | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | | Never married | Widowed | Spouse left - unknown | Spouse in prison | Spouse mentally / physically incapacitated | Legally separated / divorced | parents left / died |
| 1 | 69 | 3 | 63.4 | 1 | 23 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 37 |
| 2 | 72 | 4 | 61.5 | 4 | 47 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| 3 | 188 | 32 | 63.8 | 11 | 102 | 22 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 48 |
| 4 | 199 | 35 | 65.8 | 1 | 189 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 5 | 188 | 43 | 62.1 | 14 | 157 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**Table 7: Single women access to card, and social security allowances**

| Ward | Access to social security allowance beneficiaries' card | Access to social security allowance |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 14 | 11 |
| 2 | 25 | 24 |
| 3 | 69 | 67 |
| 4 | 155 | 149 |
| 5 | 124 | 124 |

**Table 8: Discrimination and violence against single women**

| Ward | Single women reporting discrimination | % discrimination | Single women reporting violence | % violence | Single women aware of single women rights | % aware of single women rights |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 3 | 5% | 4 | 17% | 0 | 0% |
| 2 | 8 | 13% | 6 | 13% | 11 | 44% |
| 3 | 19 | 30% | 14 | 14% | 8 | 12% |
| 4 | 31 | 47% | 21 | 11% | 1 | 1% |
| 5 | 8 | 13% | 4 | 3% | 1 | 1% |

**Table 9: Single women demand of intervention for livelihood improvement**

| Ward | vegetable production | poultry production | dairy production | small scale business (shop, hotel) | bee keeping | off-farm activities (agriculture based small business) | vocational training | Further education |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 9 | 33 | 3 | 13 | 41 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 2 | 20 | 29 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| 3 | 31 | 60 | 5 | 23 | 37 | 2 | 30 | 0 |
| 4 | 51 | 115 | 10 | 42 | 86 | 17 | 33 | 0 |
| 5 | 101 | 85 | 31 | 56 | 67 | 9 | 50 | 3 |

**Table 10: Single women demand for vocational training**

| Types of vocational training | Number of single women saying YES |
|---|---|
| Candle/dhup making | 85 |
| Sewing and cutting (Tailoring & knitting) | 104 |
| Cook/small hotels | 40 |
| Thangka Painting | 13 |
| Radio, watch, TV, mobile, computer repair and maintenance | 41 |
| Yak/Chauri/Sheep - Wool/Carpet making | 53 |
| Forest-based enterprises skill (e.g. Bamboo craft/handicraft/wood craft) | 11 |
| Agro-vet training | 7 |
| Village animal health workers training | 4 |
| Other | 1 |

**Table 11: Elderly population, gender and age**

| Ward | Elderly (Age=>60 years) | Males | | Females | | Age=>70 years | | Dalit | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| 1 | 230 | 123 | 53% | 107 | 47% | 140 | 61% | 15 | 7% |
| 2 | 243 | 134 | 55% | 108 | 44% | 162 | 67% | 14 | 6% |
| 3 | 528 | 251 | 48% | 277 | 52% | 276 | 52% | 57 | 11% |
| 4 | 494 | 228 | 46% | 266 | 54% | 273 | 55% | 67 | 14% |
| 5 | 381 | 192 | 50% | 189 | 50% | 226 | 59% | 77 | 20% |

**Table 12: Elderly people access to card and social security allowances**

| Ward | Access to social security allowance beneficiaries' card | Access to social security allowance |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 96 | 96 |
| 2 | 145 | 144 |
| 3 | 278 | 267 |
| 4 | 274 | 271 |
| 5 | 223 | 219 |

**Table 13: Elderly reporting discrimination and aware of elderly rights**

| Ward | Elderly reporting discrimination | | Elderly aware of rights | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | Number | % |
| 1 | 5 | 2% | 0 | 0% |
| 2 | 7 | 3% | 13 | 5% |
| 3 | 29 | 5% | 49 | 9% |
| 4 | 38 | 8% | 2 | 0% |
| 5 | 21 | 6% | 6 | 2% |

**Table 14: Number of elderly households with no permanent toilet**

| Ward | Number of households | % |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | 0% |
| 2 | 7 | 3% |
| 3 | 15 | 3% |
| 4 | 12 | 2% |
| 5 | 14 | 4% |

**Table 15: Elderly demand of intervention for livelihood improvement**

| Ward | vegetable production | poultry production | dairy production | bee keeping | off-farm activities (agriculture based small business) | small scale business (shop, hotel etc.) | vocational training |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 29 | 118 | 27 | 149 | 8 | 48 | 9 |
| 2 | 80 | 113 | 14 | 70 | 12 | 60 | 23 |
| 3 | 85 | 140 | 19 | 147 | 12 | 27 | 47 |
| 4 | 99 | 260 | 15 | 202 | 32 | 71 | 76 |
| 5 | 224 | 168 | 52 | 139 | 21 | 87 | 120 |

**Table 16: Elderly demand for vocational training**

| Types of vocational training | Elderly saying Yes |
|---|---|
| Candle/dhup making (medicinal plant-based) | 157 |
| Chakati, gundri (agri-residues based) | 112 |
| Wool/Carpet making (Yak/Chauri/Sheep - based) | 93 |
| Doko, Namlo, daali, etc (bamboo/choya based) | 140 |
| Other NTFPs - based processing skills | 137 |
| Nursery management (agriculture, & NTFPs) | 49 |
| Others | 5 |

PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES (PWDs)

**Table 17: Number of PWDs and gender**

| Ward | PwDs | Male | Female | Disability due to Gorkha earthquake |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 35 | 23 | 12 | 4 |
| 2 | 59 | 34 | 25 | 2 |
| 3 | 96 | 60 | 36 | 6 |
| 4 | 73 | 39 | 34 | 3 |
| 5 | 118 | 63 | 55 | 13 |
| **Total** | **381** | **219** | **162** | 28 |

**Table 18: Number of PWDs screened by Washington Group Question on Disability**

| WASHINGTON GROUP QUESTIONS (Sum of "some difficulty", "a lot of difficulty", and "cannot do at all") | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WARD | Difficulties in Seeing | Difficulties in hearing | Difficulties in Climbing and walking | Difficulties in concentration and remembering | Difficulties in self care | Difficulties in communication and understanding | Any SIX difficulties |
| 1 | 101 | 109 | 158 | 123 | 94 | 88 | 210 |
| 2 | 211 | 197 | 171 | 151 | 82 | 82 | 346 |
| 3 | 197 | 141 | 179 | 106 | 114 | 59 | 403 |
| 4 | 116 | 89 | 102 | 82 | 72 | 53 | 172 |
| 5 | 103 | 111 | 122 | 43 | 46 | 51 | 259 |
| **Total** | **728** | **647** | **732** | **505** | **408** | **333** | **1390** |

**Table 19: Types of disability**

| Ward | Physical | Visual | Hearing | Deaf blind | Vocal & speech | Autism | Intellectual | Mental illness | Hemophilia | Multiple |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 17 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 12 |
| 2 | 32 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 18 | 0 | 9 | 12 | 0 | 18 |
| 3 | 60 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 13 |
| 4 | 32 | 17 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 13 |
| 5 | 53 | 14 | 21 | 10 | 28 | 3 | 15 | 19 | 0 | 39 |

**Table 20: Seriousness of the disability**

| Ward | A round the clock caregiver needed for any activity | A round the clock caregiver is needed to assist in the activity | Carry out their day to day activity with physical assistance | One can carry out their activity |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 11 |
| 2 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 38 |
| 3 | 11 | 10 | 20 | 56 |
| 4 | 15 | 12 | 19 | 26 |
| 5 | 10 | 14 | 21 | 74 |
| **Total** | 60 | 49 | 76 | 205 |

**Table 21: Access of disability card and social security allowance**

| Ward | Access to disability card | Access to social security allowance |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | 8 |
| 2 | 19 | 12 |
| 3 | 48 | 20 |
| 4 | 35 | 25 |
| 5 | 49 | 35 |
| **Total** | 161 | 100 |

**Table 22: PWDs demand of intervention for livelihood improvement**

| Ward | vegetable production | poultry production | dairy production | bee keeping | off-farm activities (agriculture based small business) | small scale business (shop, hotel etc.) | vocational training |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 16 | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| 2 | 22 | 33 | 7 | 17 | 3 | 16 | 9 |
| 3 | 23 | 27 | 1 | 35 | 5 | 13 | 29 |
| 4 | 7 | 21 | 5 | 21 | 2 | 8 | 9 |
| 5 | 64 | 47 | 15 | 34 | 5 | 22 | 32 |

**Table 23: PWDs demand for vocational training**

| Types of vocational training | Number of PWDs saying Yes |
|---|---|
| Candle/dhup making | 44 |
| Sewing and cutting | 39 |
| Cook/small-hotels | 27 |
| Thangka Painting | 1 |
| Radio, watch, TV, mobile, computer repair and maintenance | 21 |
| Yak/Chauri/Sheep - Wool/Carpet business | 23 |
| Forest-based enterprises skill (e.g. Bamboo craft/handicraft/wood craft) | 33 |
| Agro-vet training | 7 |
| Village animal health workers training | 8 |
| Others | 2 |

**Table 24: House damaged by the Gorkha Earthquake**

| Was your house destroyed / damaged during earthquake? (surveyed household = 2070) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | | Yes-Partially and could repair | | Yes-Partially and head to pull down and re-build | | Yes-Completely destroyed | |
| HH | % | HH | % | HH | % | HH | % |
| 5 | 0.2% | 15 | 0.7% | 199 | 9.6% | 1851 | 89.4% |

**Table 25: Current reconstruction status**

| If your house was damaged (n = 2065), did your reconstruction completed? | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yes | | No | | Ongoing | |
| HH | % | HH | % | HH | % |
| 1851 | 89.6% | 116 | 5.6% | 98 | 4.7% |

**1. PWDS:** PWDs are categorized into following for the purpose of data collection and identifying project beneficiaries for Peoples with Disabilities:

    i.      Physical disability
    ii.     Visual disability: a) blindness b) low vision c) complete blind
    iii.    Hearing disability: a) deaf b) hard of hearing
    iv.    Deaf blind
    v.     Vocal and Speech
    vi.    Autism
    vii.   Intellectual disability
    viii.  Mental or psychosocial disability
    ix.    Hemophilia
    x.     Multiple disability

Source: Disability Right Act 2017, GoN

**2. Elderly**: PHASE Nepal used following definition and criteria provisioned in Civil Code 2074 for the purpose of data collection and project target identification for elderly people.

- Any person aged 60 years and older or who is eligible to receive Government allowance.
- Dalit: any person aged 60 years and older.
- In case of unmarried women, she should be age of 60 to get social security allowance.

Source: Civil Code, 2074 Nepal

**3. Single Women:** PHASE Nepal has used the definition and criteria of Shelter cluster for the purpose of data collection and project target identification for single women.

Single women were defined as (https://www.sheltercluster.org/):

- A woman who gives birth as a result of rape and other crimes against chastity even without a final conviction of the offender.
- A woman left with the sole responsibility of parenthood with the death of spouse
- A woman left with the sole responsibility of parenthood while the spouse is detained or is service sentencing for a crime for at least a year
- A woman left with the sole responsibility of parenthood due to the physical and/or mental incapacity of the spouse
- A woman left with the sole responsibility of parenthood due to legal separation from spouse for at least a year
- A woman left with the sole responsibility of parenthood due to abandonment of spouse for at least a year
- A woman taking the head of the household as result of the abandonment or death of parents.

**4.Internally displaced persons** due to the Gorkha Earthquake 2015, but now has resettled at the working Gaupalikas

- Those households who have moved from the other locations before the earthquake and are living unofficially in the project location will not be considered IDPs for this evidence phase.
- PHASE Nepal will use the definition and criteria provisioned in NRA official document for the purpose of data collection and project target identification for IDPs.

**5. Food Insecure:** Poverty Alleviation Fund defined poor households as the households whose food grain production from self-operated land, and wage earnings are sufficient to meet the food requirement of the family for less than a year.

- 'Ka' or 'Hard-core - Poor' for food sufficiency of less than 3 months,
- 'Kha' or 'Medium-Poor' for food sufficiency of 3 to 6 months,
- 'Ga' or 'Poor' for food sufficiency of 6 to 12 months,
- 'Gha' or 'Non-Poor' for food sufficiency of more than a year.

PHASE Nepal has marked "ultra-poor" for those households whose food sufficiency is less than 3 months ("Hard-core-Poor").