

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



PHASE Nepal

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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 Dharche Rural Municipality, group discussions were held at settlement level (45 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 16 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 16 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	Estimated family size (Survey 2019)	Population
1	210	2.88	605
2	824	2.93	2414
3	614	4.23	2597
4	616	4.07	2503
5	710	4.73	3425
6	521	3.23	1683
7	610	4.28	2611
Total	4105	3.76	15,838

Table 2: Number of households with vulnerable people

Ward	Surveyed household 2019	Resettled IDP households* [Palika List]	Household having vulnerable people		
			Single women	Elderly	PwDs
1	102	0	43	61	40
2	429	206 [403]	169	278	70
3	281	4 [0]	133	190	77
4	310	13 [616]	110	220	78
5	360	0	148	268	100
6	202	1 [0]	55	156	58
7	300	18	111	213	79
Total	1984	242 [1037]	769	1386	502

* IDP households reporting “resettled after earthquake” during the survey were interviewed in March, however, we are conducting field survey at present (June) to document all IDPs that are recognized by local government/NRA.

Table 3: Number of vulnerable people

Ward	Single women	Elderly	PwDs (Self-declared)	PwDs (Washington Group Question)
1	44	71	45	44
2	175	364	70	135
3	140	252	83	169
4	116	311	87	287
5	157	371	107	401
6	57	217	65	136
7	115	304	89	338
Total	804	1890	546	1510

IDPs

Table 4: IDPs household and population

Ward	IDPs HH	Total population	Elders (=>60 yrs) (%HH)	Elders (=>70 yrs) (%HH)
1	0			
2	206	689	51%	26%
3	4	14	100%	50%
4	13	36	62%	31%
5	0			
6	1	3	100%	100%
7	18	84	33%	17%
Total	242	826		

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							
2	3%	81%	29%	34%	22%	45%	8%
3	25%	25%	0%	0%	25%	25%	25%
4	23%	46%	0%	0%	0%	23%	8%
5							
6	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
7	44%	6%	39%	0%	0%	11%	11%

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	44	2	62.3	1	40	2	0	0	1	0
2	174	5	63.7	23	123	28	0	0	0	0
3	140	11	63.4	4	121	10	0	1	4	0
4	115	5	63.7	6	81	21	0	1	0	6
5	157	1	61.6	2	129	24	1	0	1	0
6	57	3	66.6	2	47	7	0	0	0	1
7	115	5	62.8	4	88	21	0	0	2	0

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

Ward	Access to social security allowance beneficiaries' card	Receiving social security allowance
1	30	28
2	94	89
3	98	97
4	67	67
5	109	104
6	32	32
7	74	74

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	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
2	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
3	11	8%	11	8%	0	0%
4	5	4%	2	2%	2	2%
5	14	9%	11	7%	0	0%
6	2	4%	0	0%	0	0%
7	5	4%	7	6%	0	0%

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	0	36	21	16	15	3	0	0
2	4	141	64	56	62	27	4	0
3	101	83	6	54	26	13	7	0
4	27	52	18	17	20	10	7	0
5	93	103	15	68	15	27	16	0
6	6	46	32	16	27	3	0	0
7	31	57	17	15	10	16	4	0

Table 10: Single women demand for vocational training

Types of vocational training	Number of single women saying YES
Candle/dhup making	8
Sewing and cutting (Tailoring & knitting)	35
Cook/small hotels	13
Thangka Painting	3
Radio, watch, TV, mobile, computer repair and maintenance	2
Yak/Chauri/Sheep - Wool/Carpet making	6
Forest-based enterprises skill (e.g. Bamboo craft/handicraft/wood craft)	0
Agro-vet training	2
Village animal health workers training	0
Other	2

ELDERLY PEOPLE

Table 11: Elderly population, gender and age

Ward	Elderly (Age=>60 years)	Males		Females		Age=>70 years		Dalit	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	71	32	45%	39	55%	36	51%	0	0%
2	364	147	40%	216	59%	181	50%	7	2%
3	252	101	40%	151	60%	118	47%	17	7%
4	307	149	49%	158	51%	172	56%	7	2%
5	368	160	43%	208	57%	185	50%	9	2%
6	217	96	44%	120	55%	118	54%	6	3%
7	304	139	46%	164	54%	153	50%	12	4%

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	20	20
2	164	164
3	98	97
4	136	133
5	157	157
6	112	111
7	132	132

Table 13: Elderly reporting discrimination and aware of elderly rights

Ward	Elderly reporting discrimination		Elderly aware of rights	
	Number	%	Number	%
1	0	0%	0	0%
2	0	0%	0	0%
3	23	9%	0	0%
4	5	2%	2	1%
5	25	7%	0	0%
6	2	1%	0	0%
7	1	0%	0	0%

Table 14: Number of elderly households with no permanent toilet

Ward	Number of households	%
1	0	0%
2	9	2%
3	22	9%
4	106	35%
5	3	1%
6	6	3%
7	12	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	0	52	39	27	3	23	0
2	10	310	154	160	55	115	0
3	163	153	13	71	30	71	1
4	41	115	42	41	14	8	1
5	180	213	25	33	37	78	0
6	27	167	71	82	9	50	3
7	78	158	41	33	27	10	1

PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES (PWDs)

Table 16: Number of PWDs and gender

Ward	PwDs	Male	Female	Disability due to Gorkha earthquake
1	45	23	22	2
2	70	27	43	4
3	82	43	38	4
4	85	47	38	10
5	106	61	45	12
6	65	41	23	6
7	89	50	39	3
Total	542	292	248	41

Table 17: 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	22	13	26	10	12	8	44
2	52	62	92	48	43	29	135
3	59	76	85	45	51	40	169
4	105	110	150	25	73	27	287
5	246	255	280	231	274	229	401
6	63	61	76	31	46	27	136
7	185	210	229	156	198	153	338
Total	732	787	938	546	697	513	1510

Table 18: Types of disability

Ward	Physical	Visual	Hearing	Deaf blind	Vocal & speech	Autism	Intellectual	Mental illness	Hemophilia	Multiple
1	18	15	1	2	4	0	3	2	0	2
2	40	22	3	2	4	0	1	3	0	5
3	27	22	34	4	7	0	3	6	0	20
4	46	25	7	7	5	0	1	8	0	11
5	51	34	23	10	12	0	5	6	0	26
6	34	11	1	5	4	0	9	3	0	3
7	41	20	20	8	12	0	10	14	0	21

Table 19: 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	5	2	9	15
2	2	15	23	29
3	5	4	17	57
4	4	8	31	44
5	24	21	22	40
6	5	15	20	25
7	24	11	20	34
Total	69	76	142	244

Table 20: Access of disability card and social security allowance

Ward	Access to disability card	Access to social security allowance
1	15	9
2	14	10
3	12	6
4	9	8
5	21	18
6	22	14
7	15	14
Total	108	79

Table 21: 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	0	31	24	21	3	13	1
2	1	62	31	27	11	27	1
3	42	36	6	14	10	32	8
4	8	36	16	15	7	12	7
5	32	42	10	4	16	19	6
6	8	43	15	22	3	11	4
7	18	32	7	5	2	8	2

Table 22: PWDs demand for vocational training

Types of vocational training	Number of PWDs saying Yes
Candle/dhup making	5
Sewing and cutting	14
Cook/small-hotels	7
Thangka Painting	0
Radio, watch, TV, mobile, computer repair and maintenance	7
Yak/Chauri/Sheep - Wool/Carpet business	0
Forest-based enterprises skill (e.g. Bamboo craft/handicraft/wood craft)	4
Agro-vet training	2
Village animal health workers training	0
Others	4

Table 23: House damaged by the Gorkha Earthquake

Was your house destroyed / damaged during earthquake? (Surveyed household = 1984)							
No		Yes-Partially and could repair		Yes-Partially and head to pull down and re-build		Yes-Completely destroyed	
HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
57	2.9%	167	8.4%	46	2.3%	1714	86.4%

Table 24: Current reconstruction status

If your house was damaged (n = 1927), did your reconstruction completed?					
Yes		No		Ongoing	
HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
1749	90.80%	160	8.30%	18	0.90%

APPENDIX: Operational definition for vulnerabilities

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").