



Chumnubri Rural Municipality
Sirdibas, Gorkha
Gandaki Province

Baseline Data Of
Vulnerable Group
(2019)



Prepared By



In Collaboration With



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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 Tsumnubri. 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 Tsumnubri Rural Municipality, group discussions were held at settlement level (58 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 aswell.

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 12 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 19 days, with between 3-10 questionnaires per enumerator per day (average around 5).

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)
1	225	823
2	334	1228
3	722	2962
4	210	834
5	248	720
6	270	1275
7	265	1421
Total	2274	9,263

Table 2: Number of households with vulnerable people

Ward	Surveyed household 2019	Resettled IDP households	Household having vulnerable people		
			Single women	Elderly	PwDs
1	89	1	50	59	32
2	140	0	59	97	32
3	360	20	126	172	84
4	110	1	44	63	36
5	114	0	58	63	19
6	148	0	54	87	34
7	180	0	75	110	50
Total	1141	22	466	651	287

Table 3: Number of vulnerable people

Ward	Single women	Elderly	PwDs (Self-declared)	PwDs (Washington Group Question)
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1	59	74	33	74
2	62	120	34	146
3	130	218	92	347
4	45	76	37	76
5	59	72	20	89
6	57	108	35	158
7	75	144	56	189
Tot al	487	812	307	1079

IDPs

Table 4: IDPs household and population

Ward	IDPs HH	Total population	Elders (=>60 yrs) (%HH)	Elders (=>70 yrs) (%HH)
1	1	2	100%	100%
2	0	0		
3	20	7	45%	25%
4	1	3	100%	0%
5	0	0		
6	0	0		
7	0	0		
Total	22	82		

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%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
2							
3	35%	65%	0%	15%	10%	40%	35%
4	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

5							
6							
7							

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	59	1	61.9	29	23	5	0	0	0	2
2	61	1	60.7	17	39	4	0	0	1	0
3	130	2	56.2	23	91	8	0	0	2	6
4	45	0	57.7	11	29	5	0	0	0	0
5	59	0	56.4	14	40	4	0	0	0	1
6	57	0	59.7	14	29	12	1	1	0	0
7	75	0	60.9	16	50	7	2	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	13
2	22	22
3	65	64
4	22	21
5	28	28
6	21	21

7	30	29
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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	10	17%	3	5%	0	0%
2	11	18%	4	7%	0	0%
3	32	25%	23	18%	7	5%
4	5	11%	5	11%	0	0%
5	7	12%	3	5%	0	0%
6	7	12%	3	5%	0	0%
7	14	19%	9	12%	0	0%

Table 9: Single women demand of intervention for livelihood improvement

Ward	vegetable production	poultry production	dairy production	small scale businesses (shop, hotel)	bee keeping	off-farm activities (agriculture based small business)	vocational training	Further education
1	11	2	3	16	0	5	7	0
2	15	11	0	12	1	3	2	0
3	58	90	5	60	21	3	16	2
4	19	14	4	16	4	5	3	0
5	26	26	9	14	8	9	8	1
6	12	22	9	30	5	1	9	0
7	12	10	16	44	10	16	20	0

Table 10: Single women demand for vocational training

Types of vocational training	Number of single women saying YES
Candle/dhup making	14
Sewing and cutting (Tailoring & knitting)	47

Cook/small hotels	20
Thanka Painting	7
Radio, watch, TV, mobile, computer repair and maintenance	26
Yak/Chauri/Sheep - Wool/Carpet making	9
Forest-based enterprises skill (eg. Bamboo craft/handicraft/wood craft)	10
Agro-vet training	4
Village animal health workers training	0
Other	0

ELDERLY PEOPLE

Table 11: Elderly population, gender and age

Ward	Elderly	Males	Females	Age=>70 years	Dalit
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	(Age=>60 years)	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	74	27	36%	47	64%	41	55%	0	0%
2	119	60	50%	59	50%	66	55%	2	2%
3	218	108	50%	109	50%	102	47%	1	0%
4	76	42	55%	34	45%	32	42%	2	3%
5	72	29	40%	43	60%	35	49%	0	0%
6	108	50	46%	58	54%	52	48%	0	0%
7	144	63	44%	81	56%	65	45%	0	0%

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	30	29
2	45	44
3	74	71
4	31	29
5	36	35
6	50	50
7	58	56

Table 13: Elderly reporting discrimination and aware of elderly rights

Ward	Elderly reporting discrimination		Elderly aware of rights	
	Number	%	Number	%
1	19	26%	0	0%
2	14	12%	0	0%
3	34	16%	20	9%
4	9	12%	0	0%
5	7	10%	1	1%

6	14	13%	1	1%
7	17	12%	0	0%

Table 14: Number of elderly households with no permanent toilet

Ward	Number of households	%
1	41	55%
2	94	79%

3	45	21 %
4	22	29 %
5	31	43 %
6	53	49 %
7	49	34 %

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	4	0	0	0	7	17	6
2	11	10	4	2	5	14	3
3	51	94	4	15	11	70	11
4	19	22	12	4	14	27	8
5	14	17	4	3	8	13	3
6	10	33	5	1	12	50	17
7	11	12	21	11	22	80	32

Table 16: Elderly demand for vocational training

Types of vocational training	Number of individuals saying Yes
Candle/dhup making (medicinal plant-based)	20
Chakati, gundri (agri-residues based)	20
Wool/Carpet making (Yak/Chauri/Sheep - based)	57
Doko, Namlo, daali, etc. (bamboo/choya based)	27
Other NTFPs - based processing skills	29
Nursery management (agriculture, & NTFPs)	13

Others	6
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PEOPLE LIVING WITH DISABILITIES (PWDs)

Table 17: Number of PWDs and gender

Ward	PwDs	Male	Female	Disability due to Gorkha earthquake
1	33	12	21	0
2	33	15	18	3
3	92	59	33	7
4	37	21	15	0
5	20	12	8	0
6	35	19	16	4
7	56	32	24	0
Total	306	170	135	14

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	38	40	51	42	32	24	74
2	57	62	86	113	64	50	146
3	154	182	167	159	136	111	347
4	19	39	29	47	21	15	76
5	31	51	49	61	39	21	89
6	99	110	106	73	74	54	158
7	97	123	94	56	54	59	189
Total	495	607	582	551	420	334	1079

Table 19: Types of disability

Ward	Physical	visual	hearing	deafblind	vocal & speech	autism	intellectual	mental illness	hemophilia	multiple
1	17	9	7	3	5	0	1	1	0	0
2	14	6	9	1	5	0	0	2	0	1
3	38	15	20	13	23	3	11	13	0	13
4	14	6	14	1	10	0	2	1	0	0
5	7	3	5	3	7	0	3	0	0	8
6	18	4	8	3	10	0	3	6	0	1
7	30	8	16	11	10	6	3	3	0	0

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	1	2	12	18
2	2	2	5	25
3	7	9	30	46
4	1	2	5	29
5	1	2	6	11
6	2	3	16	14
7	3	5	22	26
Total	17	25	96	169

Table 21: Access of disability card and social security allowance

Ward	Access to disability card	Access to social security allowance
1	0	0
2	0	0
3	9	7
4	0	0
5	1	1
6	2	1
7	5	2
Total	17	11

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	0	1	0	1	7	3
2	3	3	3	1	5	6	4
3	26	38	1	9	6	25	13
4	7	13	5	3	6	13	3
5	7	7	5	3	2	2	1
6	6	15	2	1	3	14	4
7	6	2	5	2	12	21	15

Table 23: PWDs demand for vocational training

Types of vocational training	Number of PWDs saying Yes
Candle/dhup making	9
Sewing and cutting	15
Cook/small-hotels	17
Thangka Painting	2
Radio, watch, TV, mobile, computer repair and maintenance	13
Yak/Chauri/Sheep - Wool/Carpet business	21
Forest-based enterprises skill (e.g. Bamboo craft/handicraft/wood craft)	6
Agro-vet training	6
Village animal health workers training	10
Others	2

Table 24: House damaged by the Gorkha Earthquake

Was your house destroyed / damaged during earthquake? (Surveyed household = 1141)							
No		Yes-Partially and could repair		Yes-Partially and head to pull down and re-build		Yes-Completely destroyed	
H	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
16	14.	517	45.	63	5.5	398	34.
3	3%		3%		%		9%

Table 25: Current reconstruction status

If your house was damaged (n = 978), did your reconstruction completed?		
Y	N	Ong

es		o		oing	
H	%	H	%	H	%
73	75.	19	20.	4	4.7
6	3%	6	0%	6	%

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").