



CHILD & FAMILY TRACKER

July 2021



Key themes

- Survey design

Income, livelihoods and equity:

- Income and livelihood loss
- Food needs
- Coping strategies
- Disability

Child Protection:

- Exposure to violence
- Child abuse/discrimination
- Children's mental health/behaviour

Nutrition:

- Intake of meal
- Breastfeeding and routine vaccination

Health:

- Illness status of children
- Preferred facility for health and maternal health
- Reasons for going to the hospital

RCCE

- Take up of vaccine

WASH:

- Access to hygiene products
- Access to water

Education

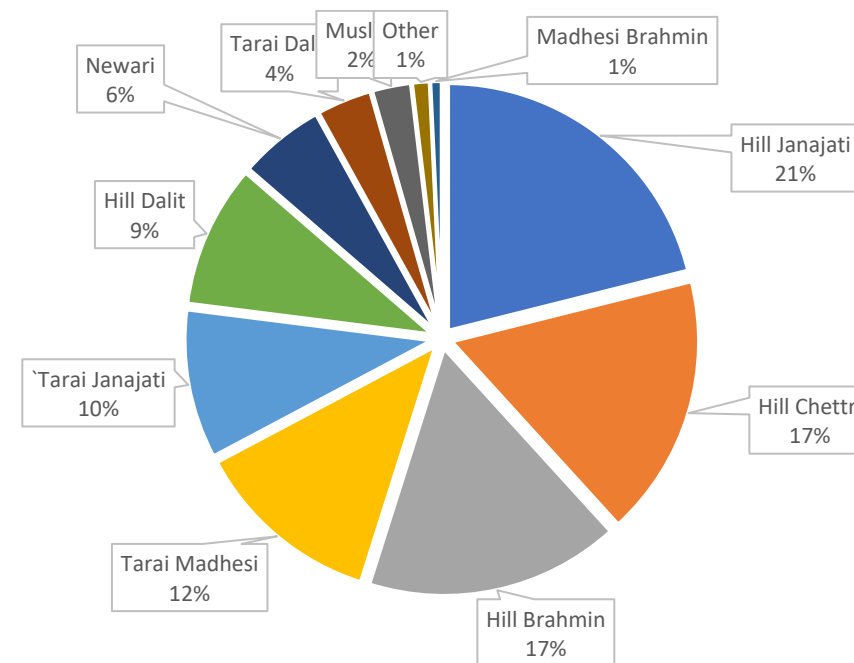
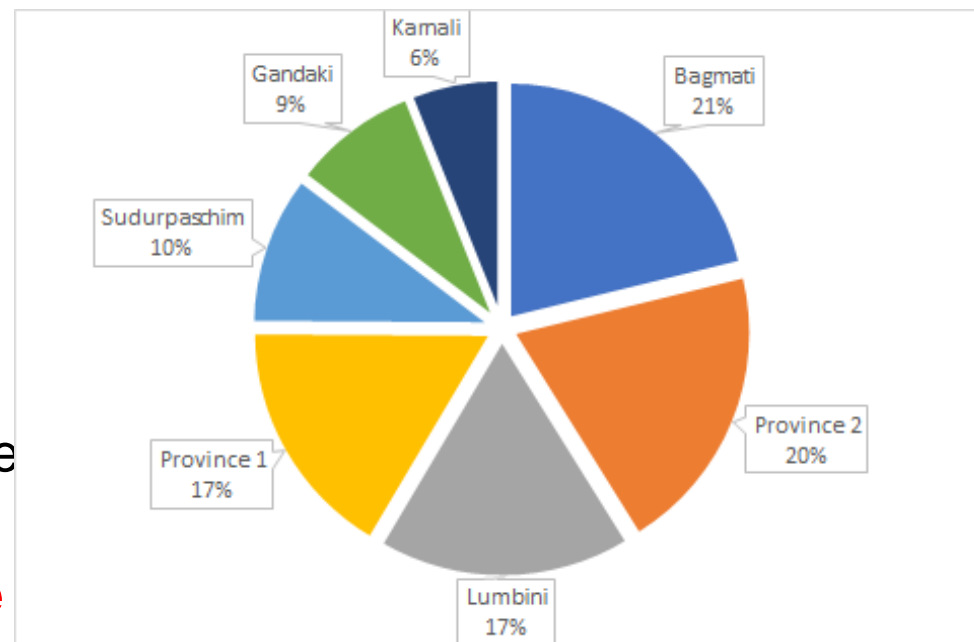
- Back to school plans
- How children are studying
- Safety measures at school

DRM/DRR

- Perceived risk of monsoon/flood/landslide and preparedness
- Mitigation plans and knowledge about assistance

SURVEY DESIGN

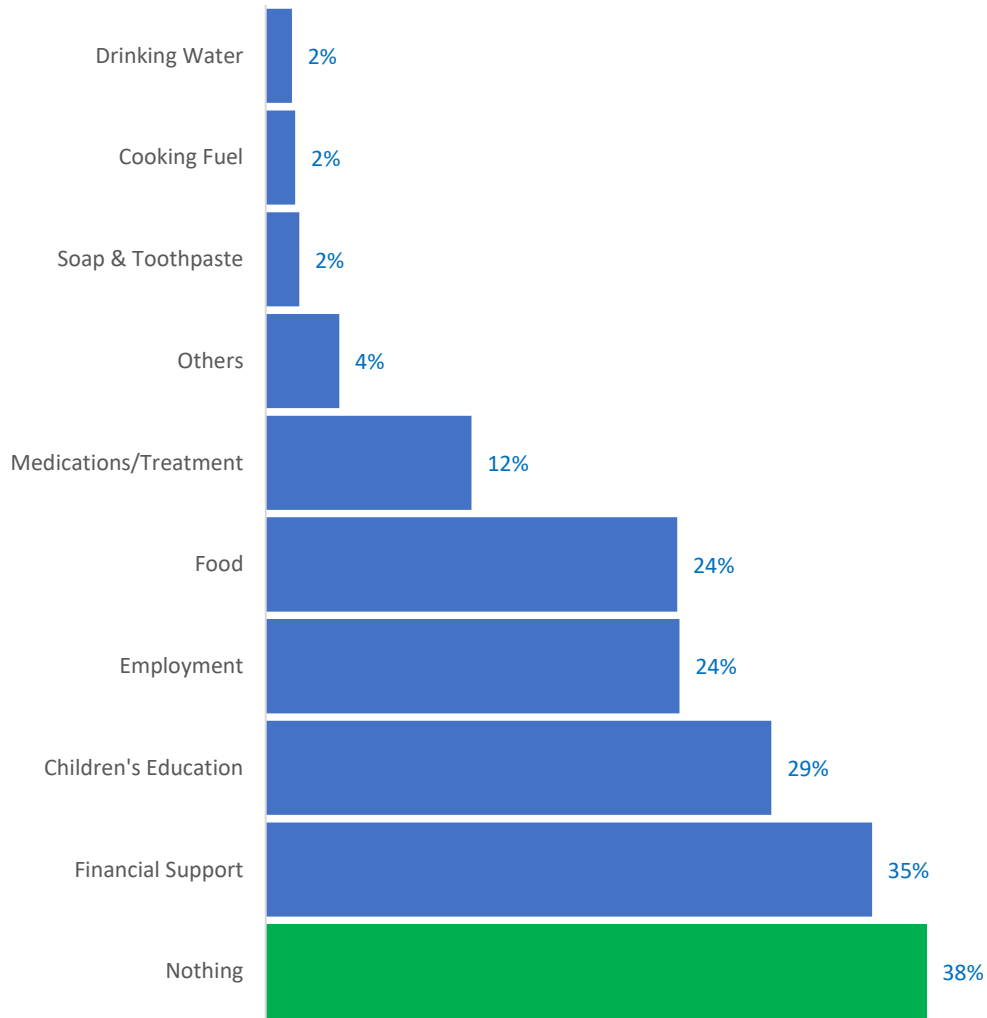
- Telephonic survey of 6,643 households with children.
- Households are selected through random and purposive sampling.
- **Sample is nationally and provincially representative of households with children (top graph)**
- Covers nearly 80% of all municipalities
- 39% of sample from rural, 49% of sample from urban, and 12% from sub/metro
- 3 ethnic groups make up more than 50% of the sample (bottom graph)
- New Sampling distribution – **2,500+ new respondents**
- Interviewed **caregivers**: 62% Female and 38% Male



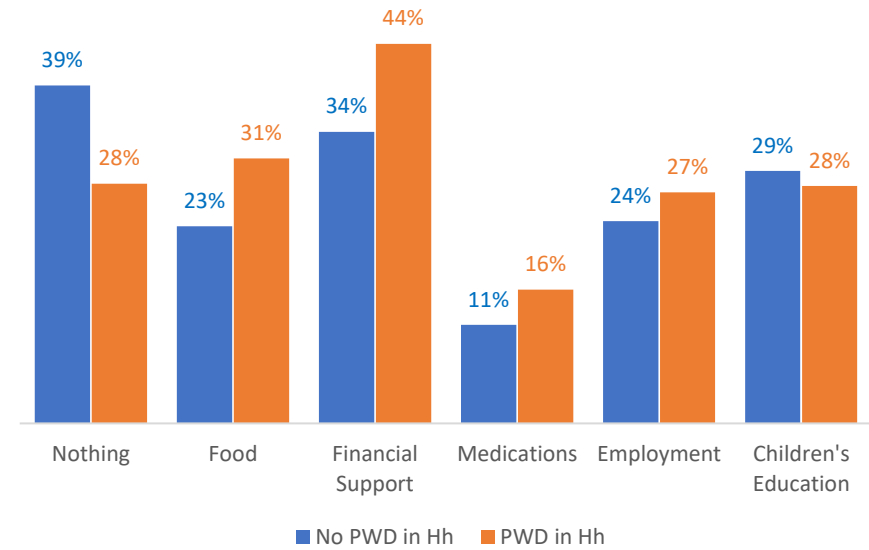


Income, livelihood and equity

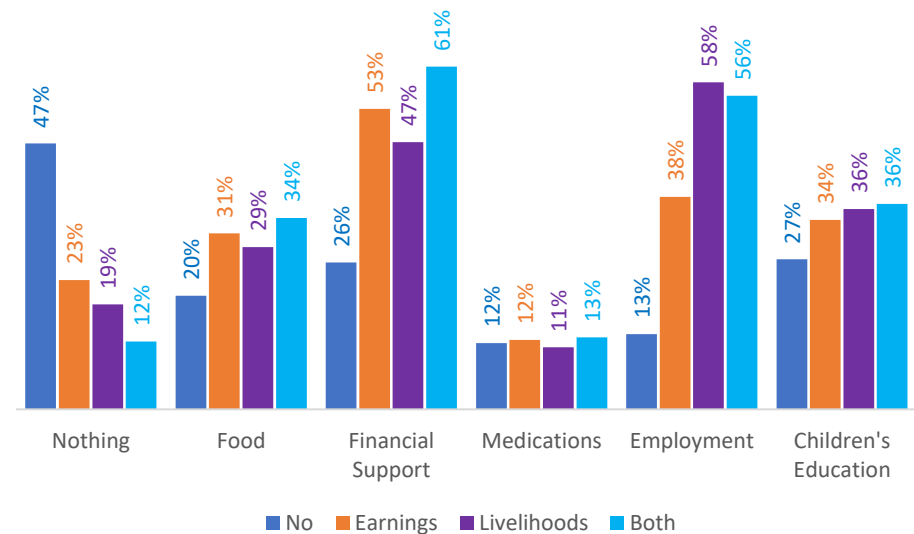
IMMEDIATE HH NEEDS: Top 4 are financial support, children’s education, employment and food. There is variation by background characteristics such as whether there is a person with a disability in the Hh and whether the Hh experienced a job shock. These groups have a higher need for these items.



Top 3 immediate needs reported by respondent



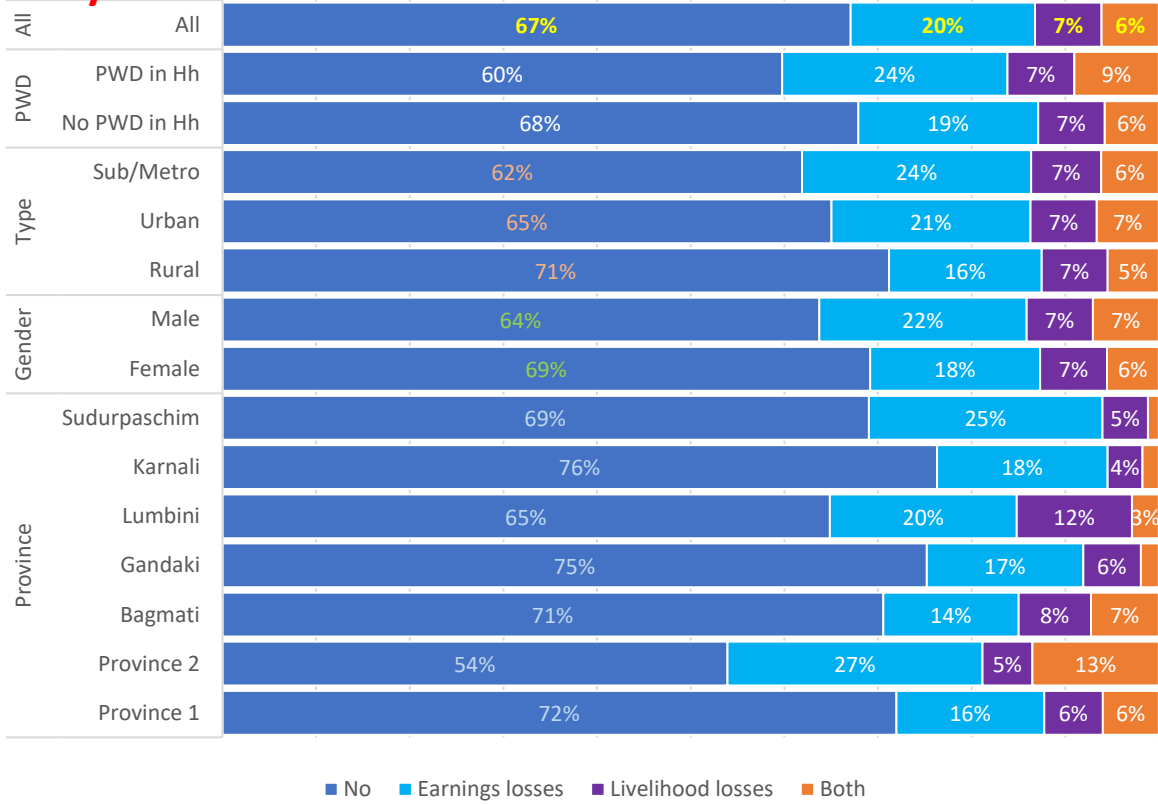
Top 3 immediate needs by disability (T) and job shocks (B)



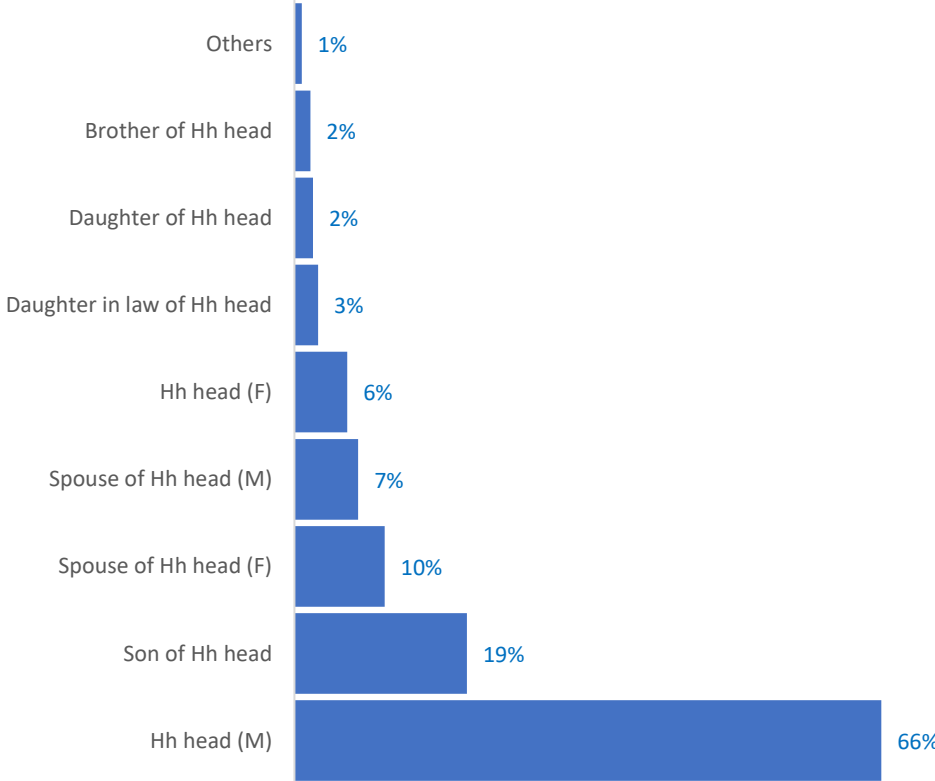
INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD LOSS

- 33% of respondents lost earnings, livelihood, or both.** The problem was most acute in Janakpur where 45% suffered economic shocks. There is also a trend visible by Type of residence with sub/metro areas most likely to report job related shocks (37%). **Nearly 40% of respondents with a person with a disability in the HH reported job shocks.** These shocks were so far predominantly felt by the Hh head and son of the Hh head.

- Disability and Child slant**



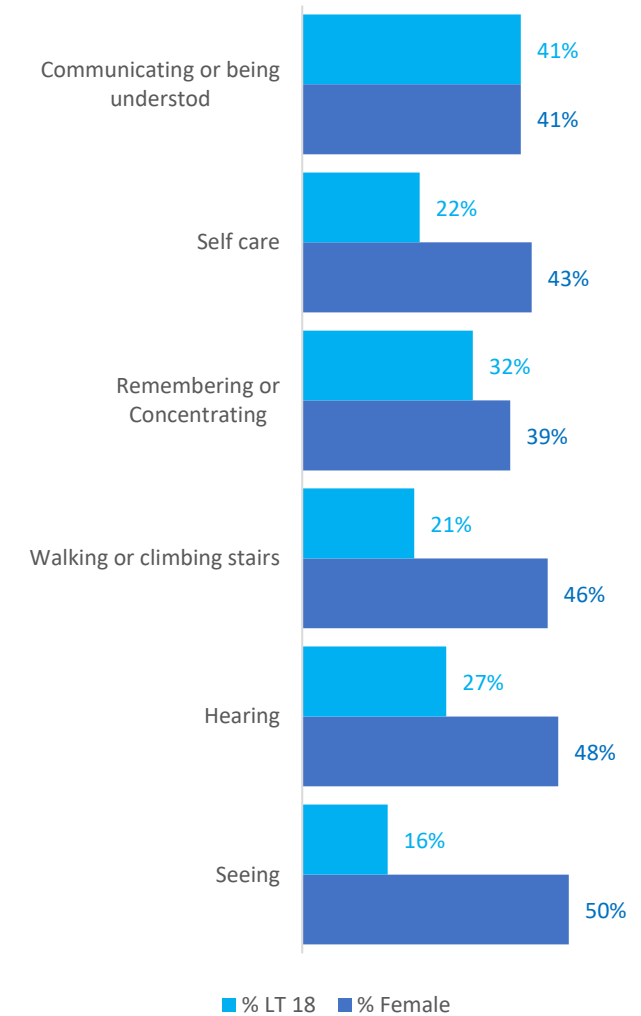
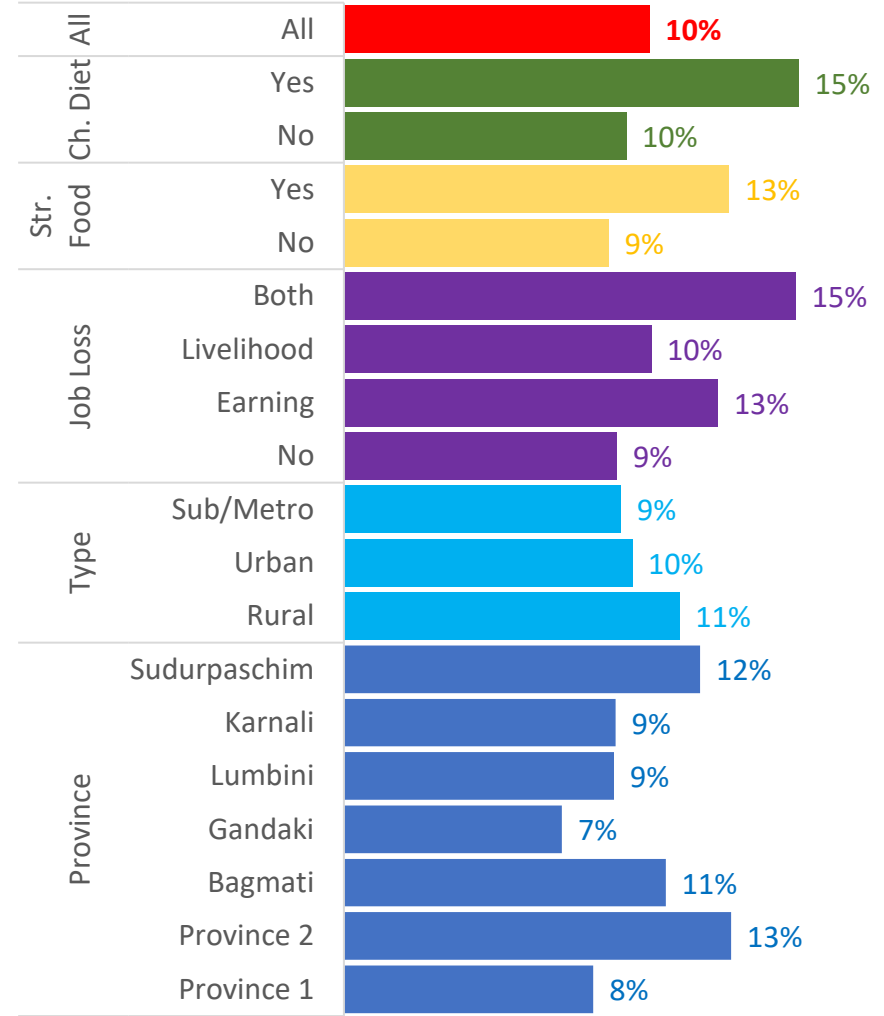
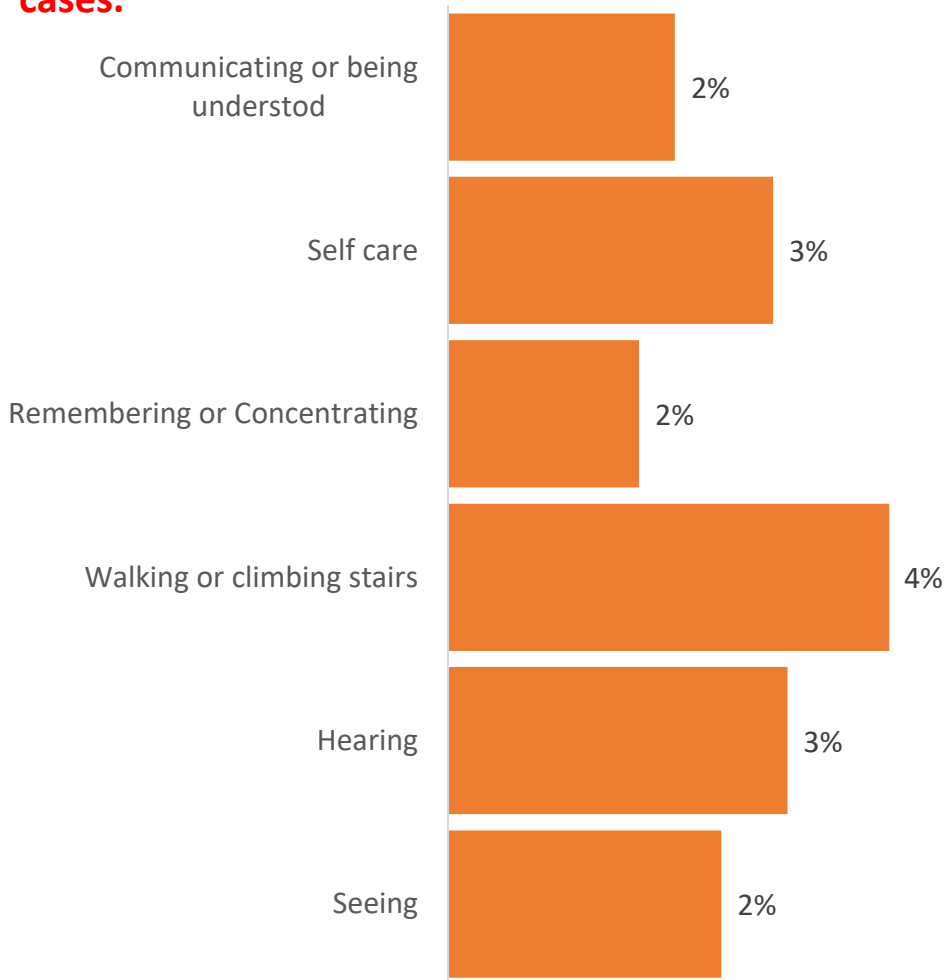
Job Shocks by Province and other characteristics



Person in Hh experiencing job shocks

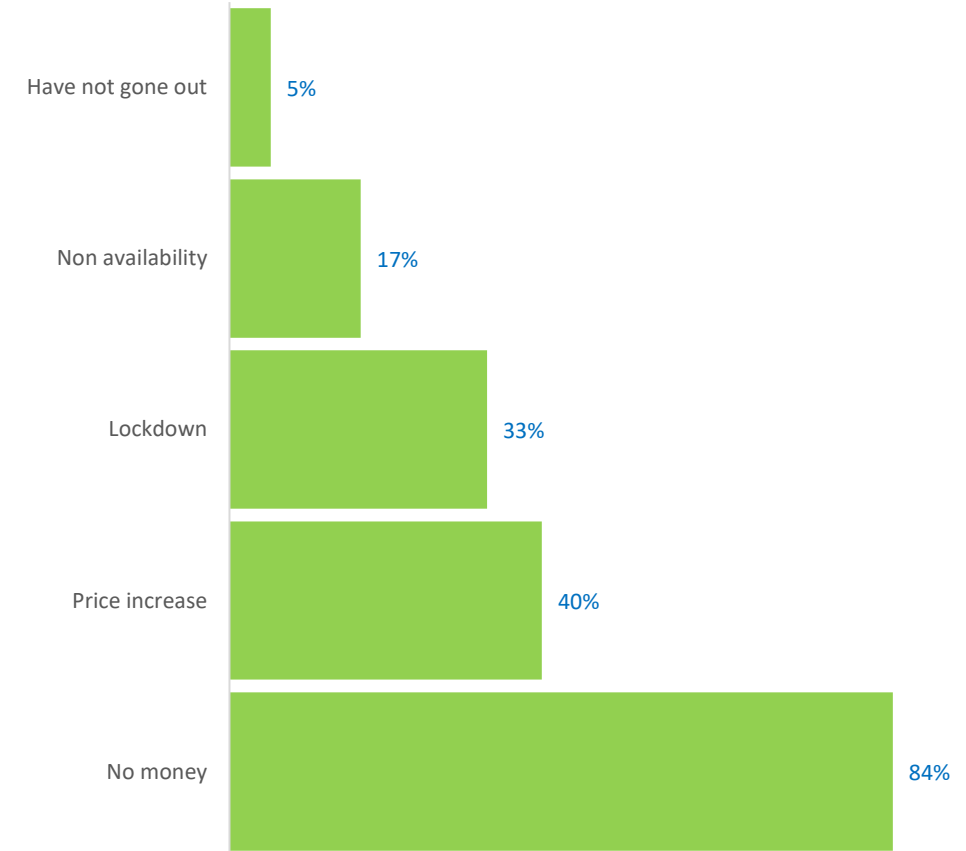
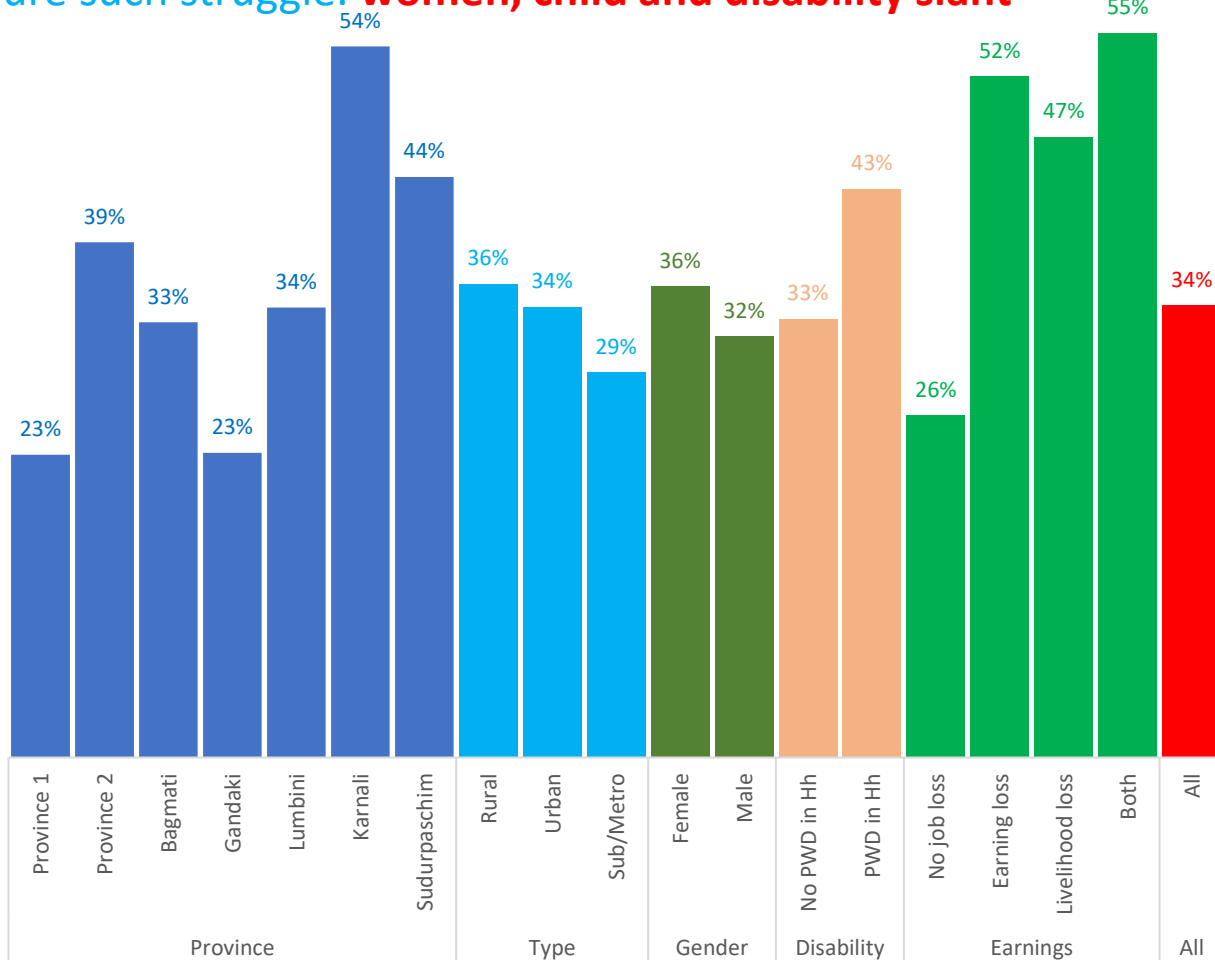
40% of children are living in Hhs that have suffered job shocks. Childrens' outcomes vary adversely with respect to job shocks

Disability – Type, differentials by background characteristics, age and gender composition: Rates vary between 2-4% for different types for different disabilities. 10% of respondents had a person living with at least one of the disabilities at home. This rate is highest in Province 2 and Sudurpaschim. Also higher for those experiencing job shocks, struggling for food, and reporting changed eating habits of children. **There is a slight male/gender slant and depending on the disability, children constitute between 16-41% of cases.**



Food Needs

34% of respondents reported having to struggle for food on a daily basis: There is wide variation across provinces where more than half respondents reported struggling. It is also higher in rural areas. **Female respondents** reported slightly higher numbers. **Significant differences when using disability or job shocks as a lens. 42% of children live in such households.** Not having money, price increases and the lockdown were the top 3 reasons for respondent's having to endure such struggle. **women, child and disability slant**



Struggling for food by Province, Type of palika, gender of respondent, disability status of household and job shocks.

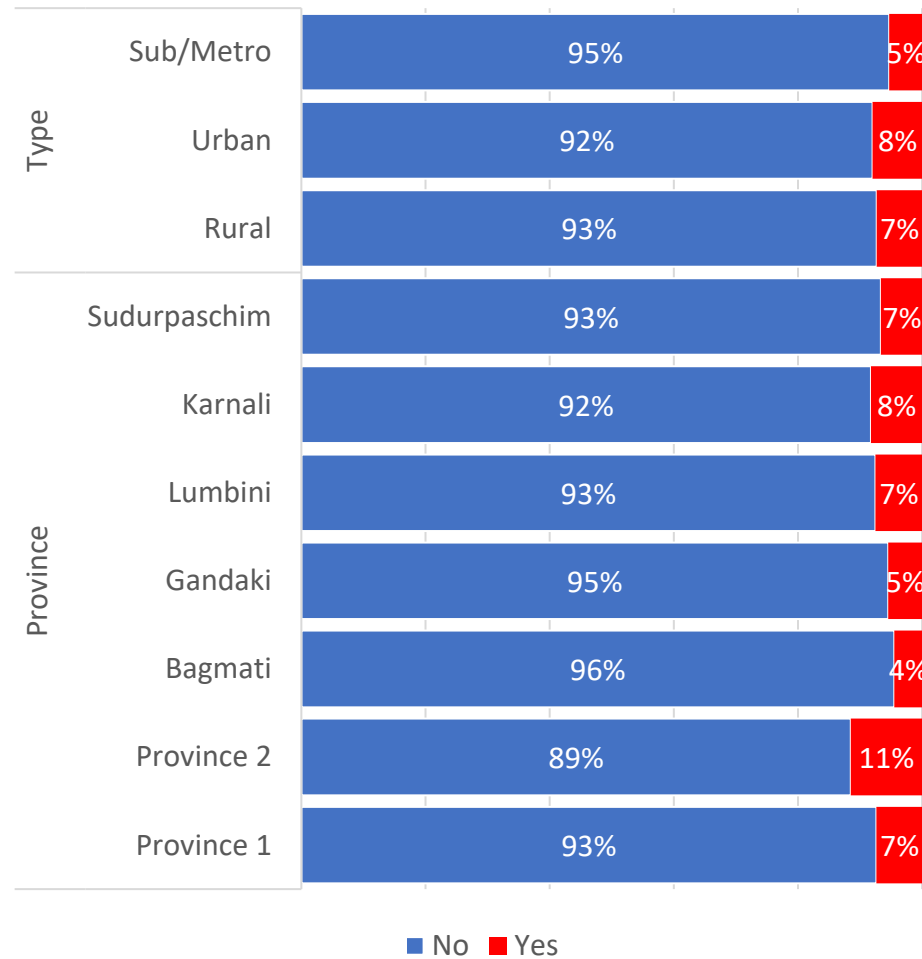
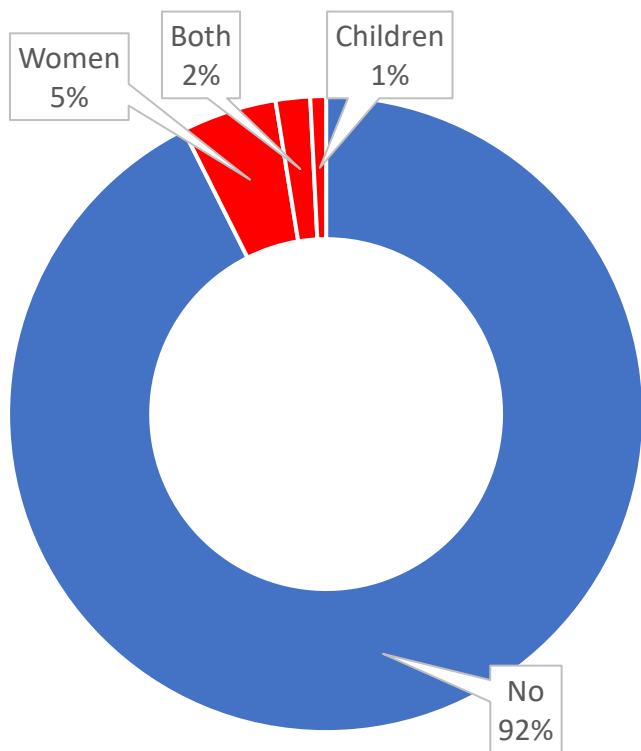
Reasons for having to struggle for food



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CHILD PROTECTION

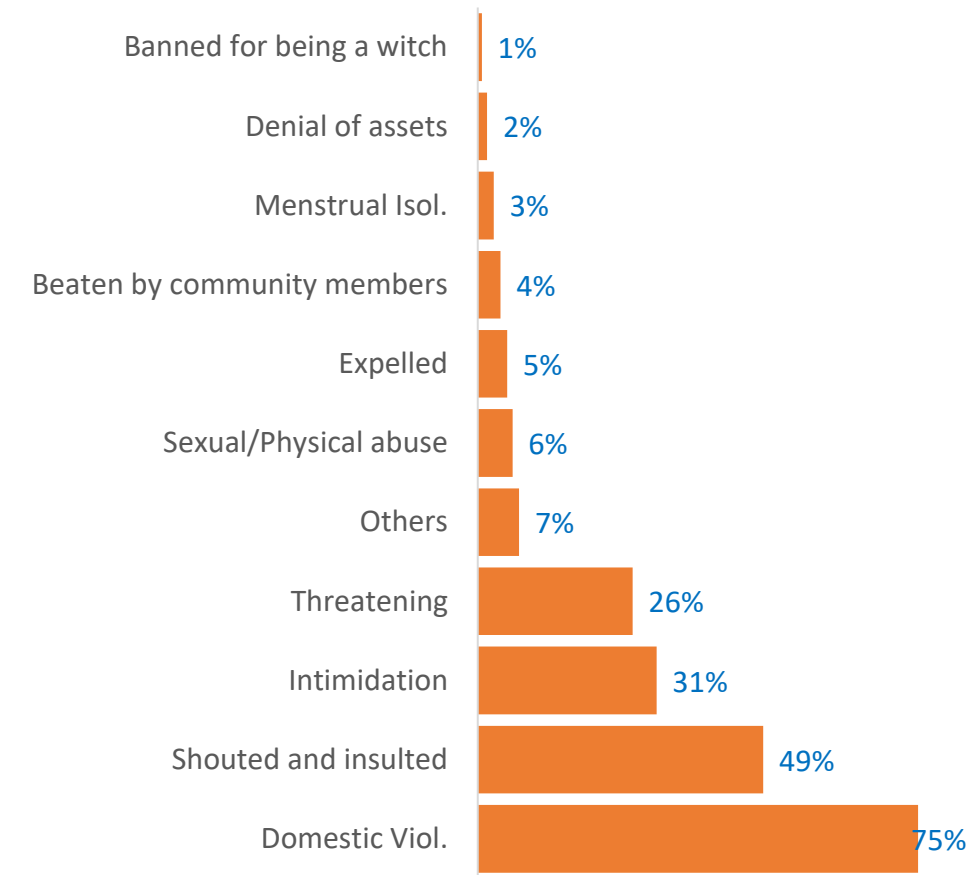
Witnessing violence against women and children: 8% respondents reported witnessing violence against women, children or both. The results vary by geography **with Province 2 respondents most likely** to report witnessing violence against women and children. This is the highest rate of witnessing violence reported by respondents since Aug 20 (CFT 3).



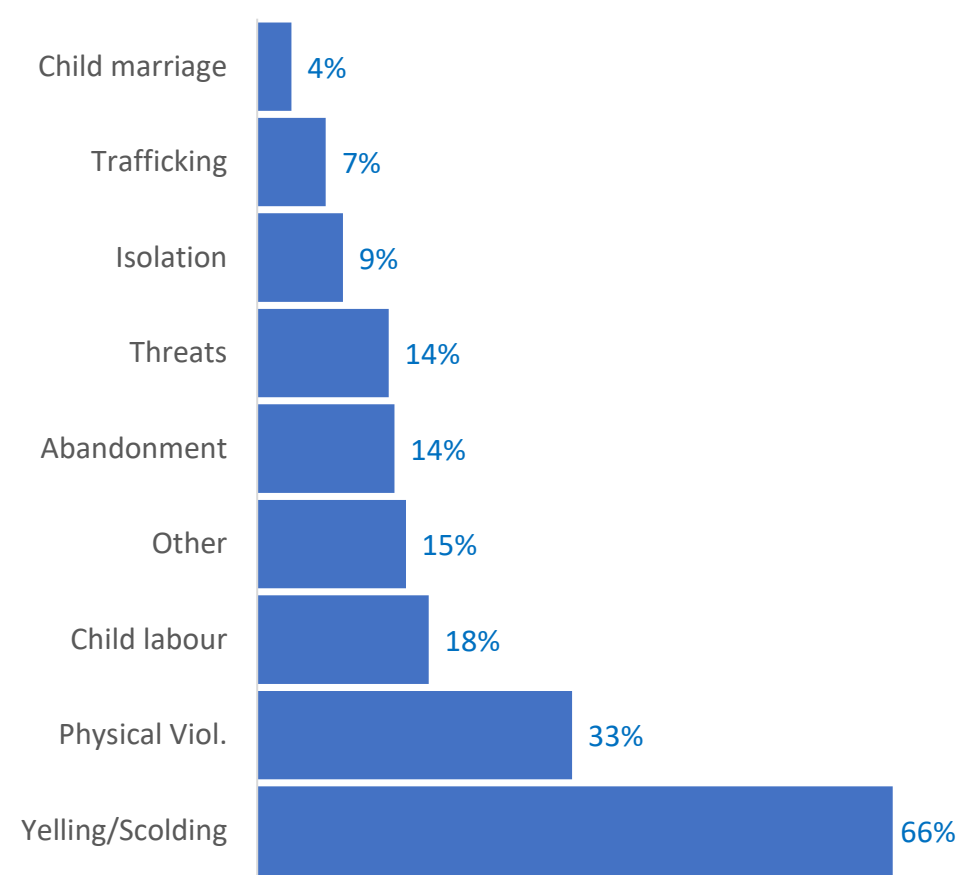
Respondent's reporting witnessing violence against women and children

Respondent's reporting witnessing violence against women and children by Province and Type of residence

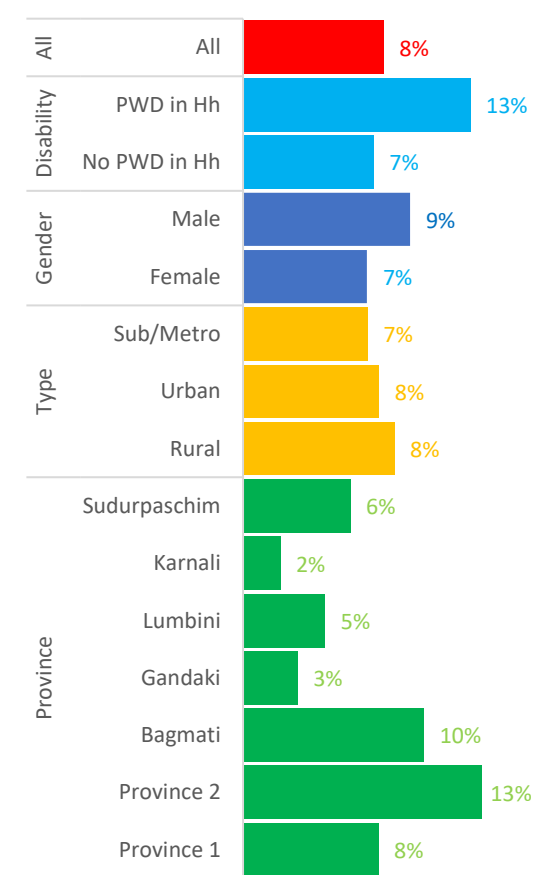
Types of discrimination and children helping earn HH income: The most common form of violence witnessed against women as reported by respondents were domestic violence while for children it was verbal abuse. In both cases physical violence and intimidation were also reported by a significant share of respondents. **8% of respondents reported having to put their children to work – with the percent being highest in Bagmati, Province 2 and for Hhs with at least one person with disability.**



Forms of discriminatory behaviour observed against women

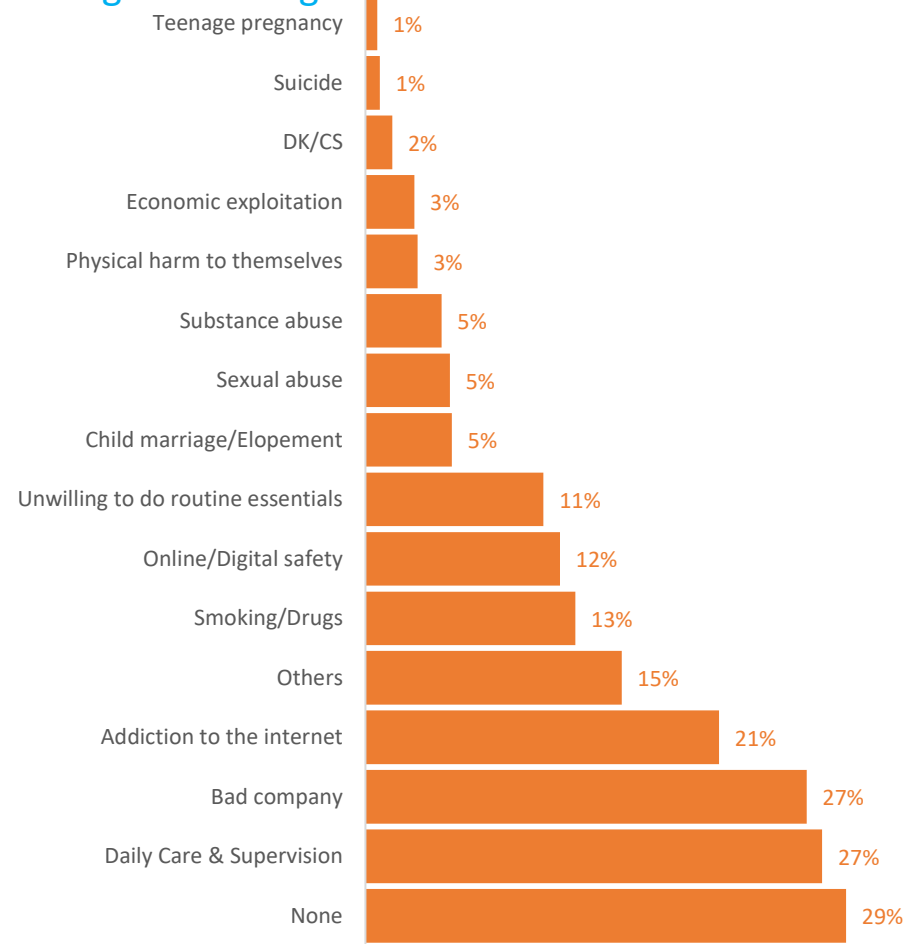


Forms of discriminatory behaviour observed against children

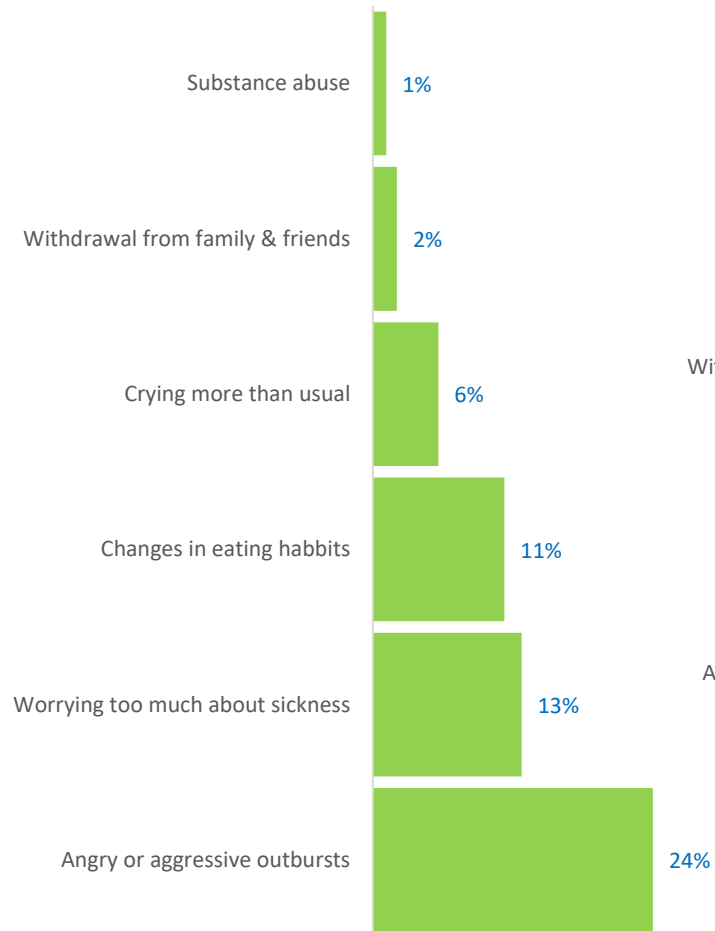


Children helped earn income since Jan 2021

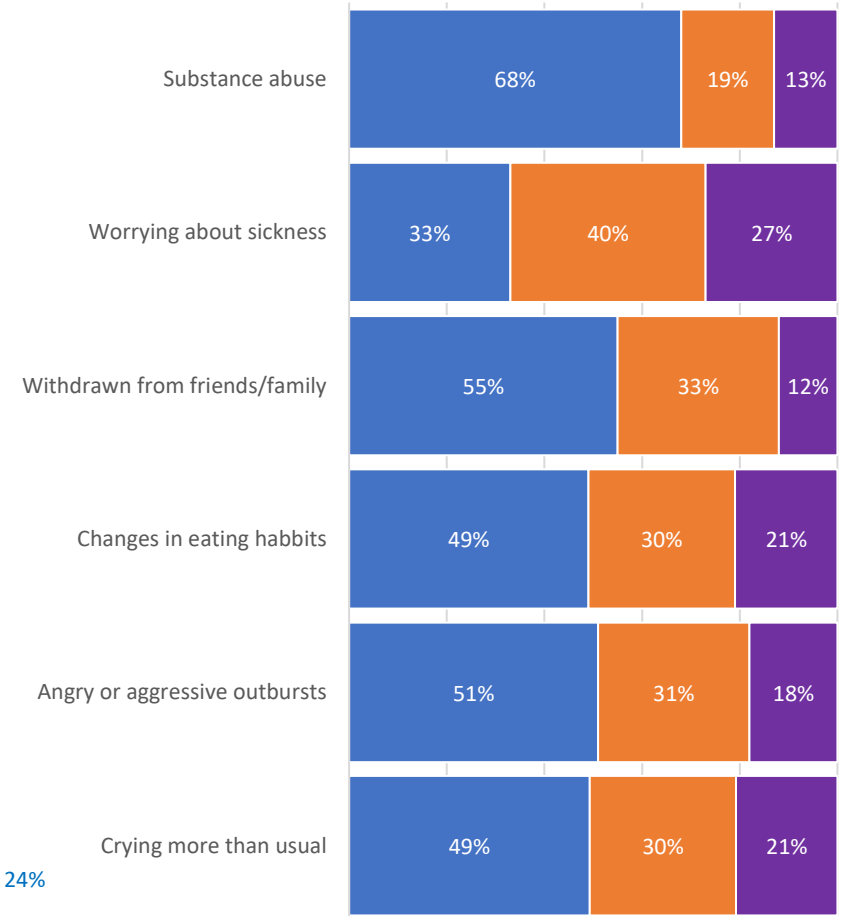
Concerns about children, children's behavioural changes and gender: The top worries respondents reported about their children related to lack of daily care and supervision, bad company & addiction to the internet. **24% of children had exhibited symptoms of anger or aggressive outbursts recently** – the majority of whom were boys. This is a significant increase compared to 9-13% observed in earlier rounds. Children were also worried about sickness of themselves and relatives – most often girls. More than 1 in 10 respondents also reported changes in eating habits of their children. **In terms of mental health boys appear clearly worse off**



Current top 3 worries about safety and wellbeing of children



Psycho social signs being exhibited by children

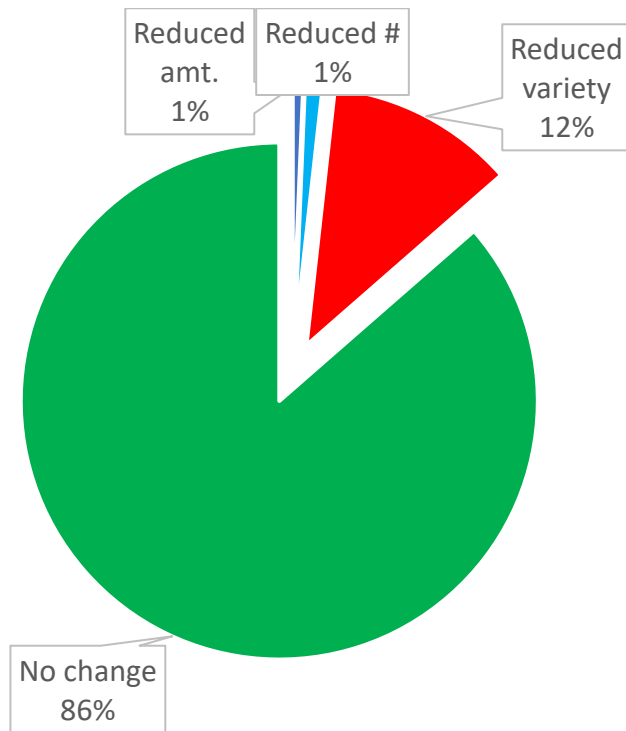


Boys Girls Both
Gender of children displaying signs

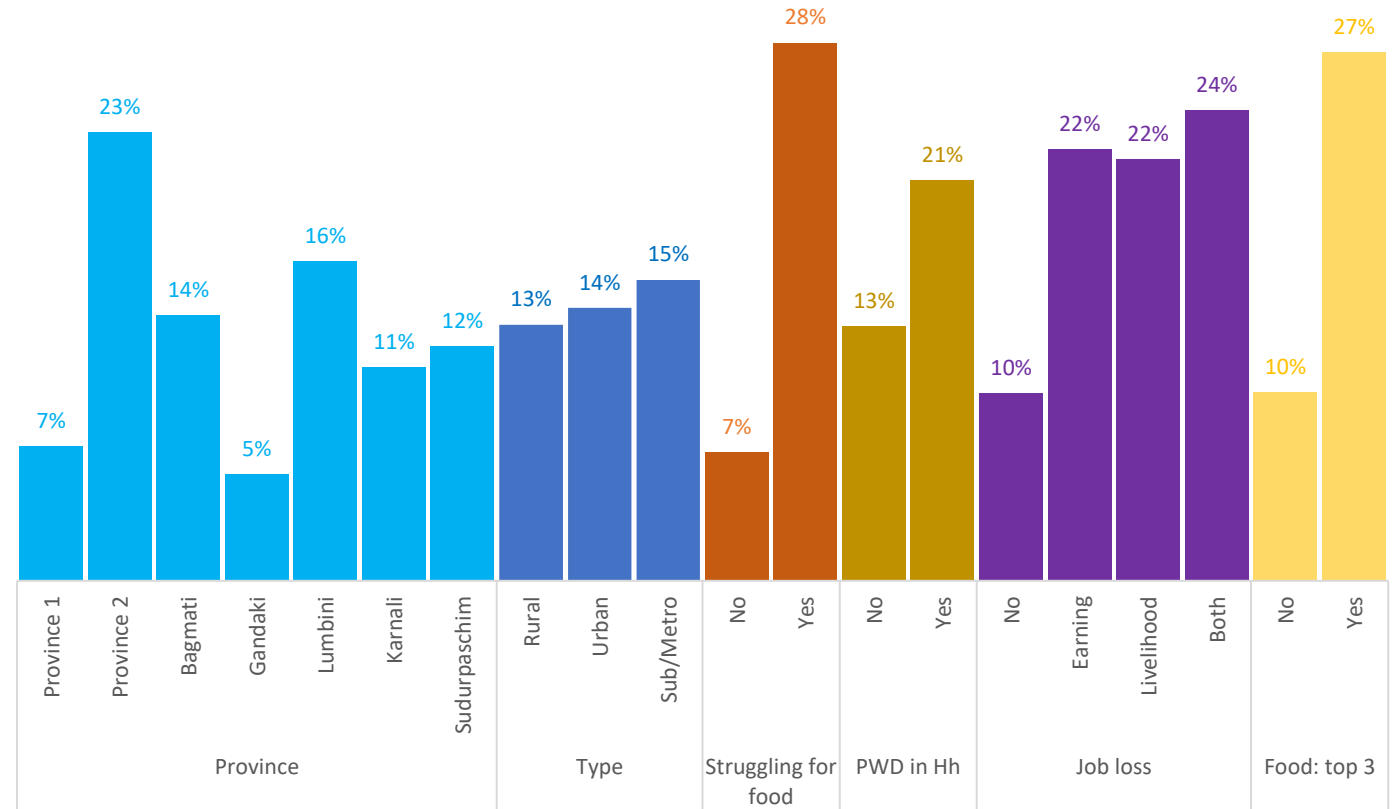
A young child with dark hair, wearing a red shirt, is being vaccinated. A healthcare worker's hands are visible, holding a small white card with a red dot on the child's arm. The background is blurred, showing other people in a community setting.

NUTRITION

Changes in child's eating habits: 14% of respondents reported changes in child's eating habits – **mostly reducing variety**. This varies strongly by geography, type of palika with respondents from **Province 2** most likely to report changes and those from **sub/metro areas**. Other background characteristics like if the respondent reported **struggling for food, reported earnings or livelihood losses in the family, reported food as a top 3 need or reported having a person with disability in the Hh**. In all these cases a significant higher share of respondents reported changes to their child's dietary intake (more than 1 in 5). **18% of respondents were worried their children were becoming thinner or too thin**– significantly higher than 12% reported in CFT 6



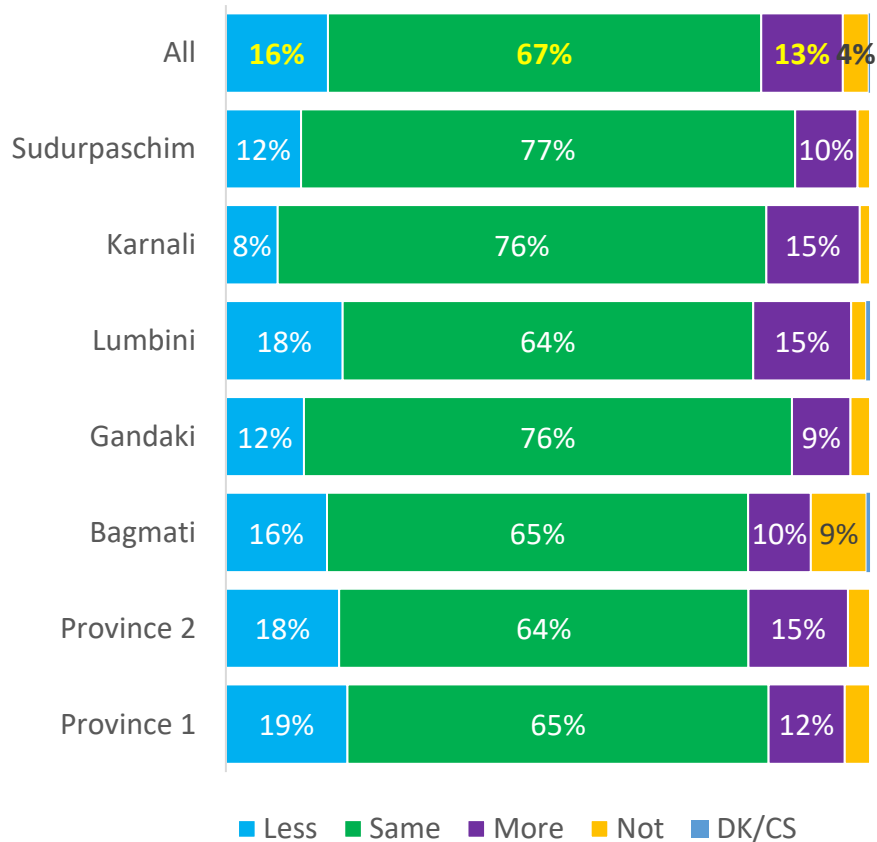
Changes in child's eating habits as reported by respondents



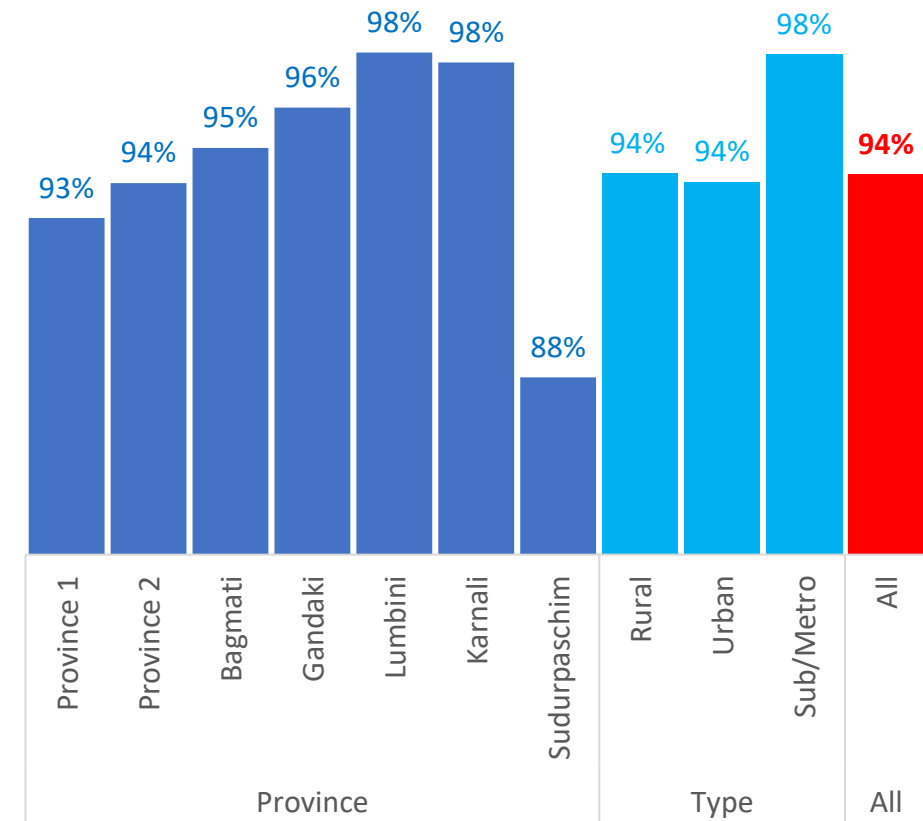
Changes in child's eating habits by as reported by respondents by background characteristics

Breastfeeding frequency and routine vaccinations: Only 67% of respondents reported breastfeeding frequency as **normal-the lowest since May 2020**. **4% had stopped breastfeeding** – mainly on account of not having enough breast milk. 94% respondents reported their children (under 2) got vaccinated in 2021. However, there is variation by Province and Type of palika: **Only 88% of Sudurpaschim respondents reported their children being vaccinated this year**. 98% of respondents living in sub/metro areas reported their children having vaccinated – similar to Karnali & Lumbini respondents.

Respondents (%) reporting their children having been vaccinated in 2021

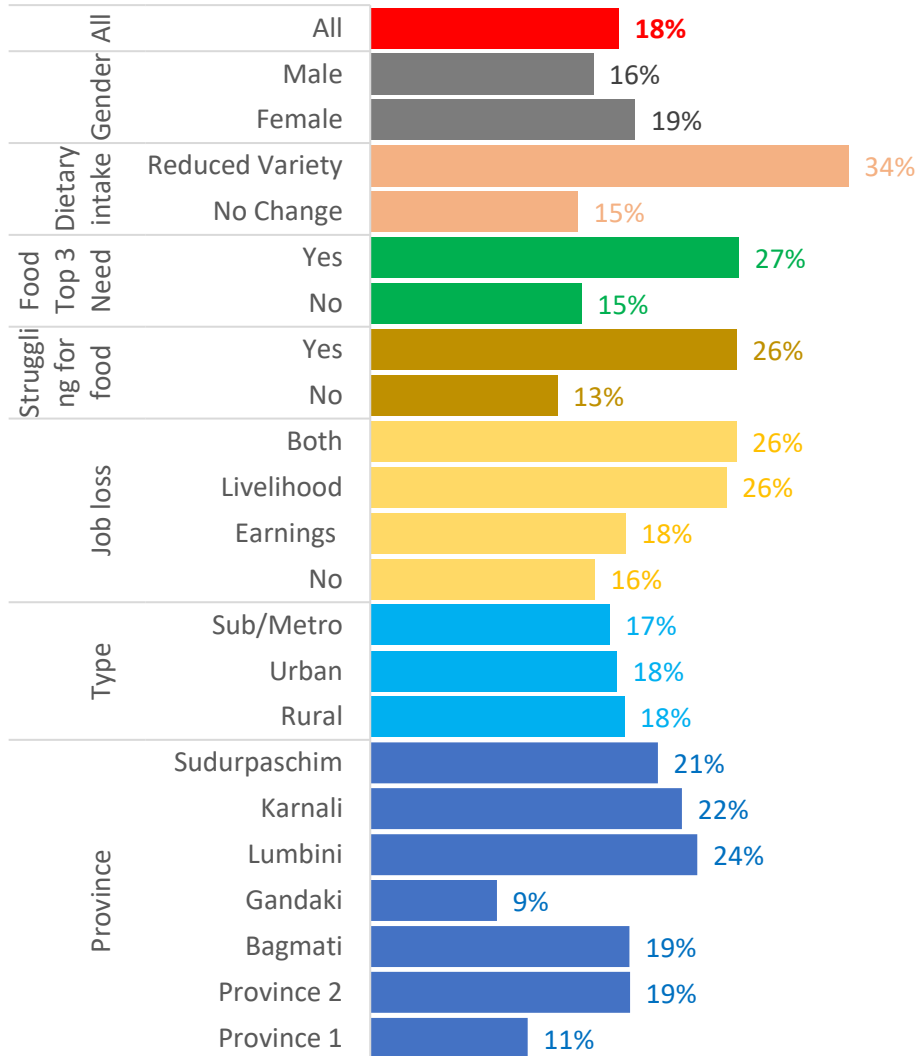


Breastfeeding frequency reported by respondents by Province



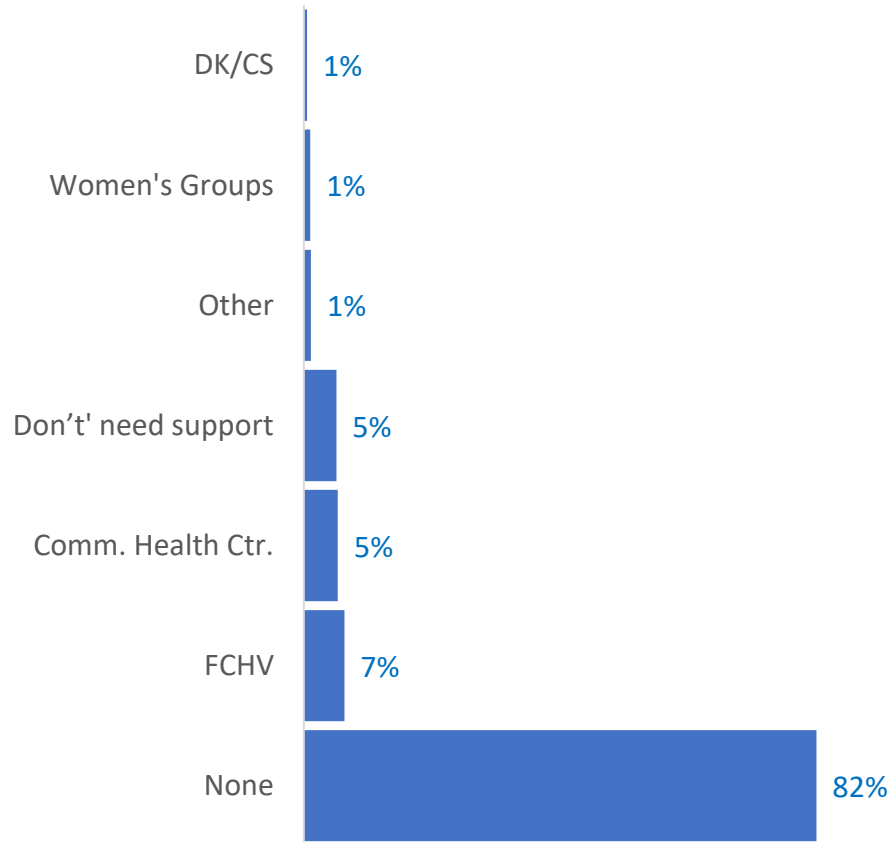
ONLY RESPONDENTS WITH CHILDREN BELOW 2

Worrying about children becoming too thin: 18% of respondents were worried their children were becoming thinner or too thin. Respondents reporting changed eating habits were the most likely to be worried about children becoming thinner or too thin.

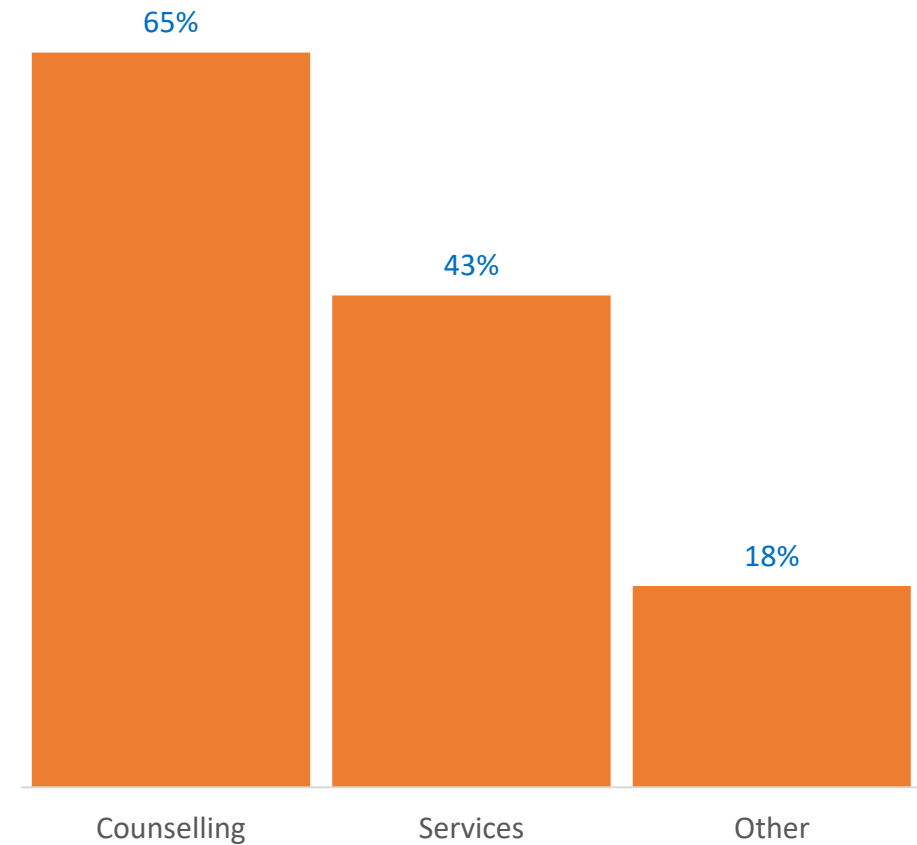


- Province: Lowest in Gandaki, highest in Lumbini, Karnali & Sudurpaschim
- Type: Lower in sub/metro palikas
- Job Loss: Higher for those with job shocks in the family
- Struggling for food: Higher for those reporting struggling for food
- Higher for those reporting food as top 3 immediate need.
- Highest for those reporting changed eating habits of their children
- Female respondents were more worried than male respondents

Help and support related to nutrition in community: 82% respondents reported receiving no help and support from any one. 5% responded they do not need support. 7% reported receiving support from female health volunteers. 5% also reported receiving support from community centers. Most of the support came in the form of counseling.



Respondents reporting receiving help and support related to nutrition (%)



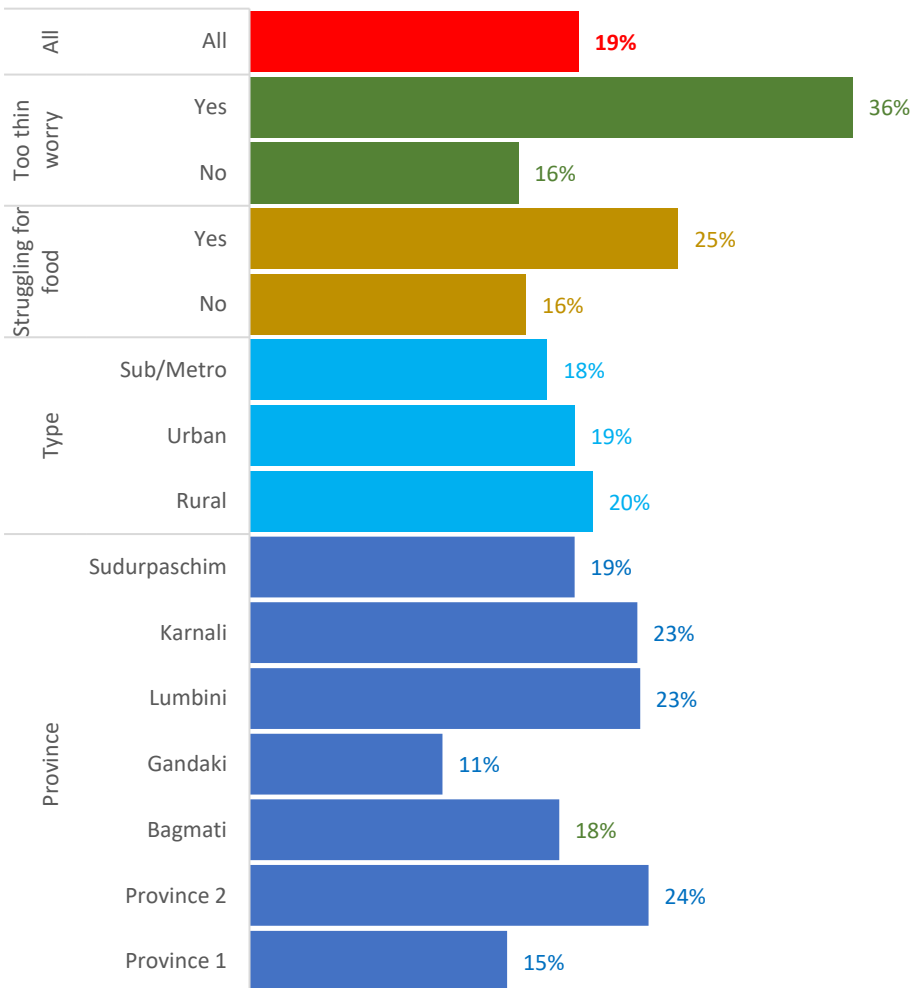
Type of help and support received



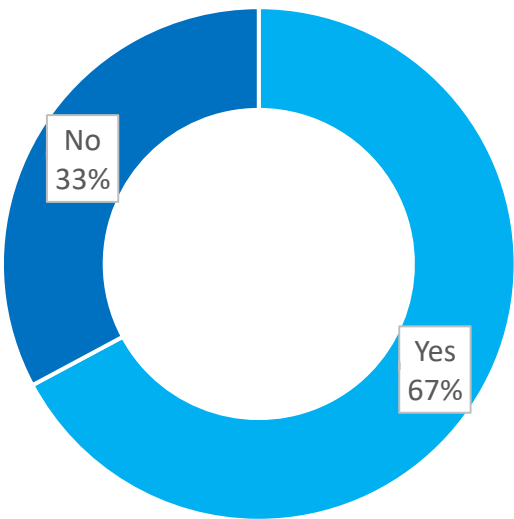
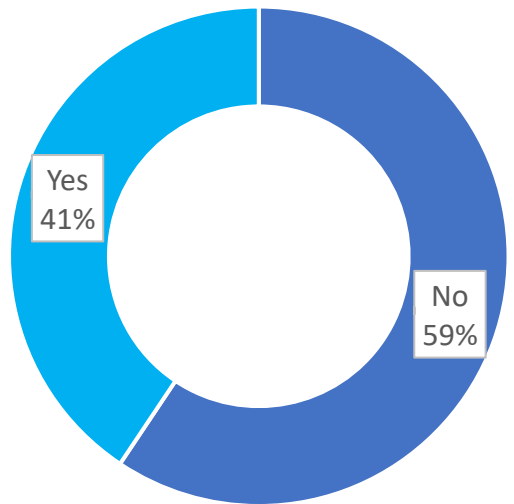
HEALTH

Illness status of children: 19% respondents reported their children having fever or falling ill in the last month. Strong variation by geography and other background characteristics. **Of these 19%, 41% reported their children currently sick or having fever for more than 7 days. Only 67% of these respondents took their children to the hospital/health center.**

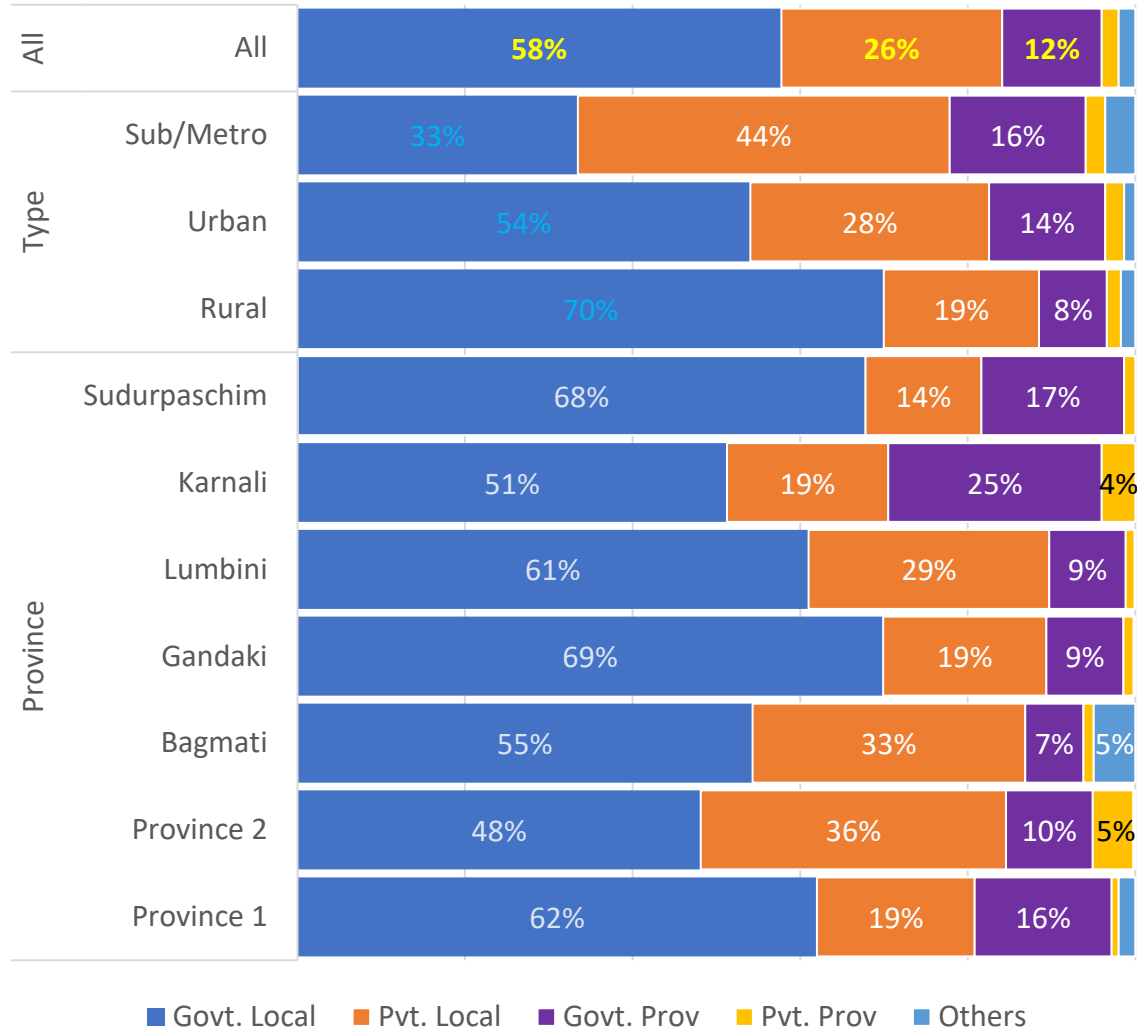
Respondents (%) reporting their children having fever for more than 7 days or currently (T) and reporting taking children to hospital/health center (B)



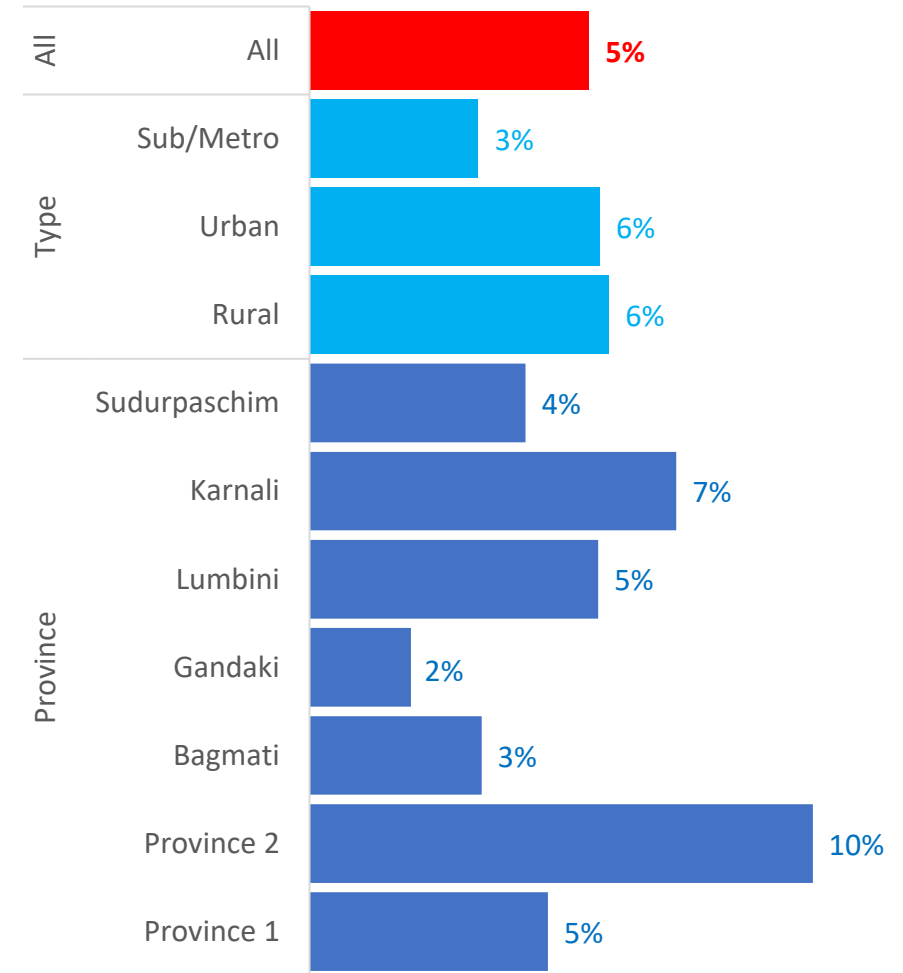
Respondents (%) reporting their children having fever or being ill in the last month



Preferred facility for health treatment and maternal health: 58% reported local government health facilities and 26% reported private local health facilities as their preferred facility for treatment. Regional variation across provinces and especially Type of Palika. 5% reported having a pregnancy in the home with Province 2 and Karnali respondents most likely to be reporting pregnancies. 90% of them had access to regular ANC but **in Bagmati ANC access was only reported by 83%.**

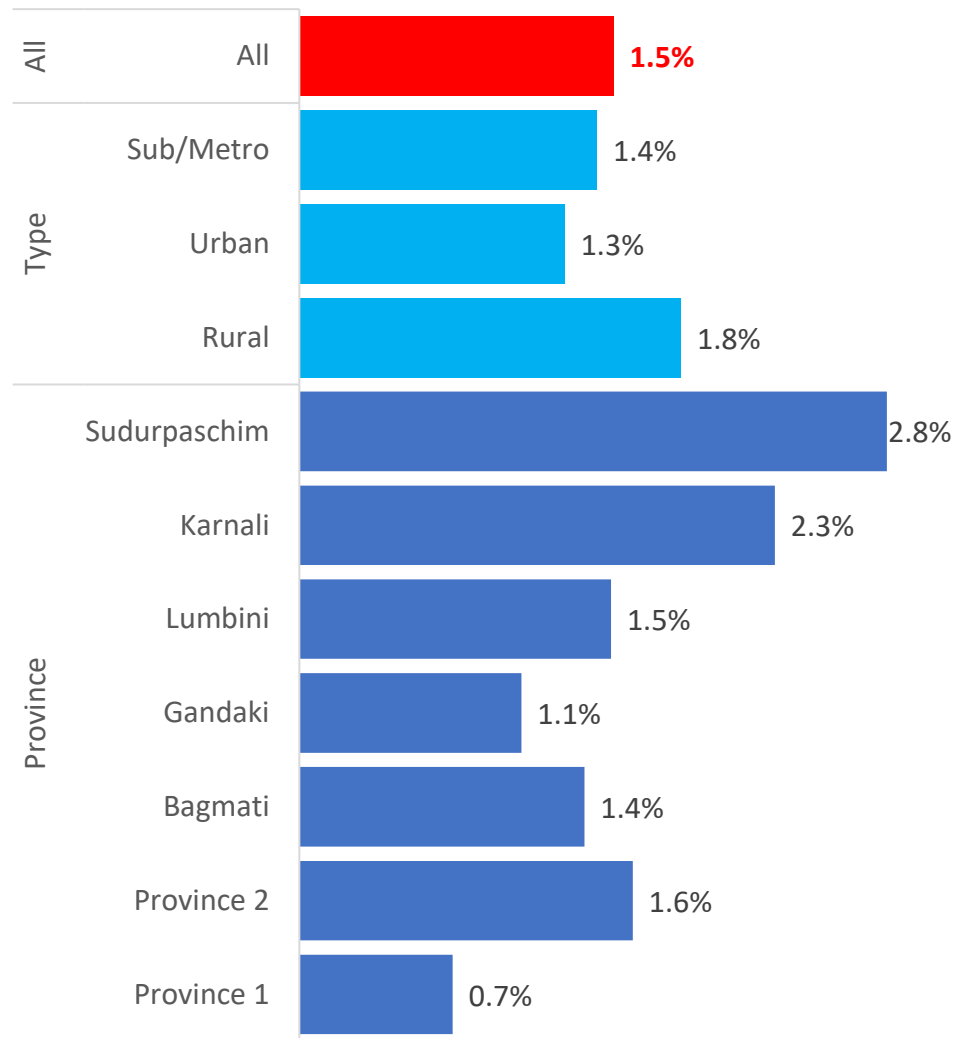


Respondents preferred place for health treatment

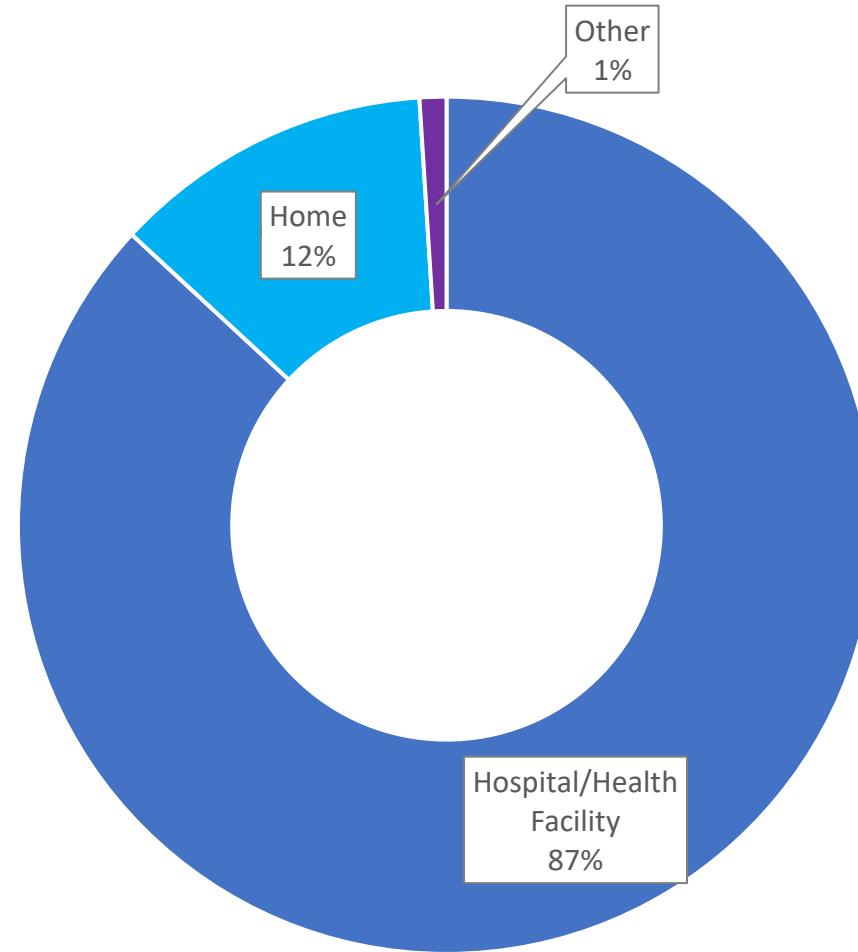


Respondents reporting a pregnant woman in the Hh (%)

Deliveries and place of delivery: 1.5% of respondents reported having a delivery in the last month (100 approx.). This rate is highest in rural areas and in Sudurpashcim and Karnali. 87% of deliveries were at a health facility – 12% at home.

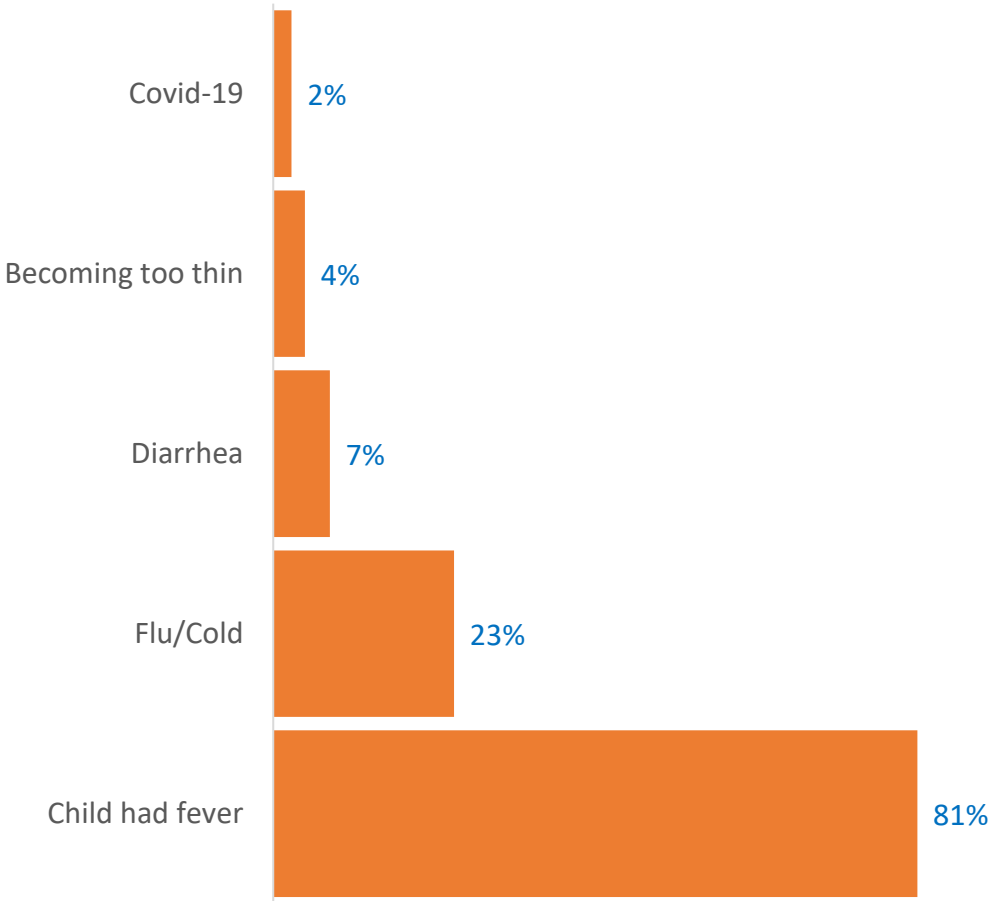


Respondents (%) reporting a delivery in the last two months (%)

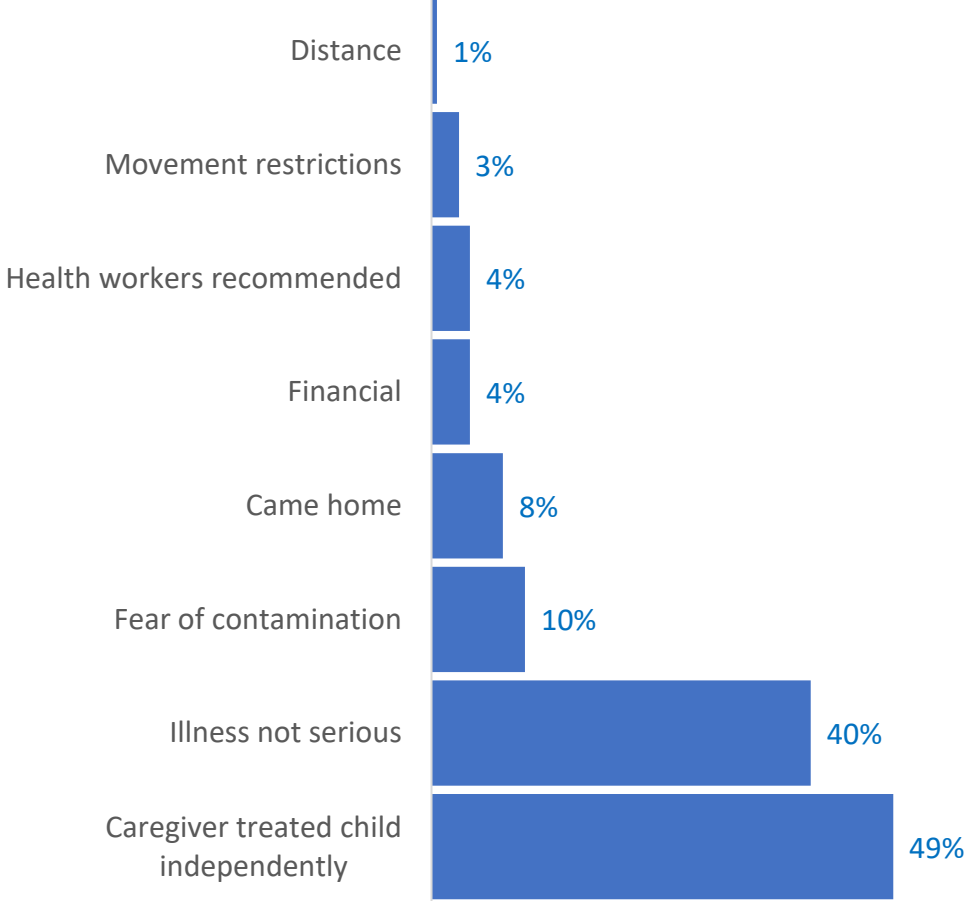


Respondents (%) reporting place of delivery

Reasons for going to the hospital and not going: Fever and flu/cold were the main reasons why respondents took their children to the hospital or health center. Caregiver treating the child or ascertaining it was not serious were the main reasons why respondents did not take their children to the hospital.



Reasons respondent took their children to the hospital or health center

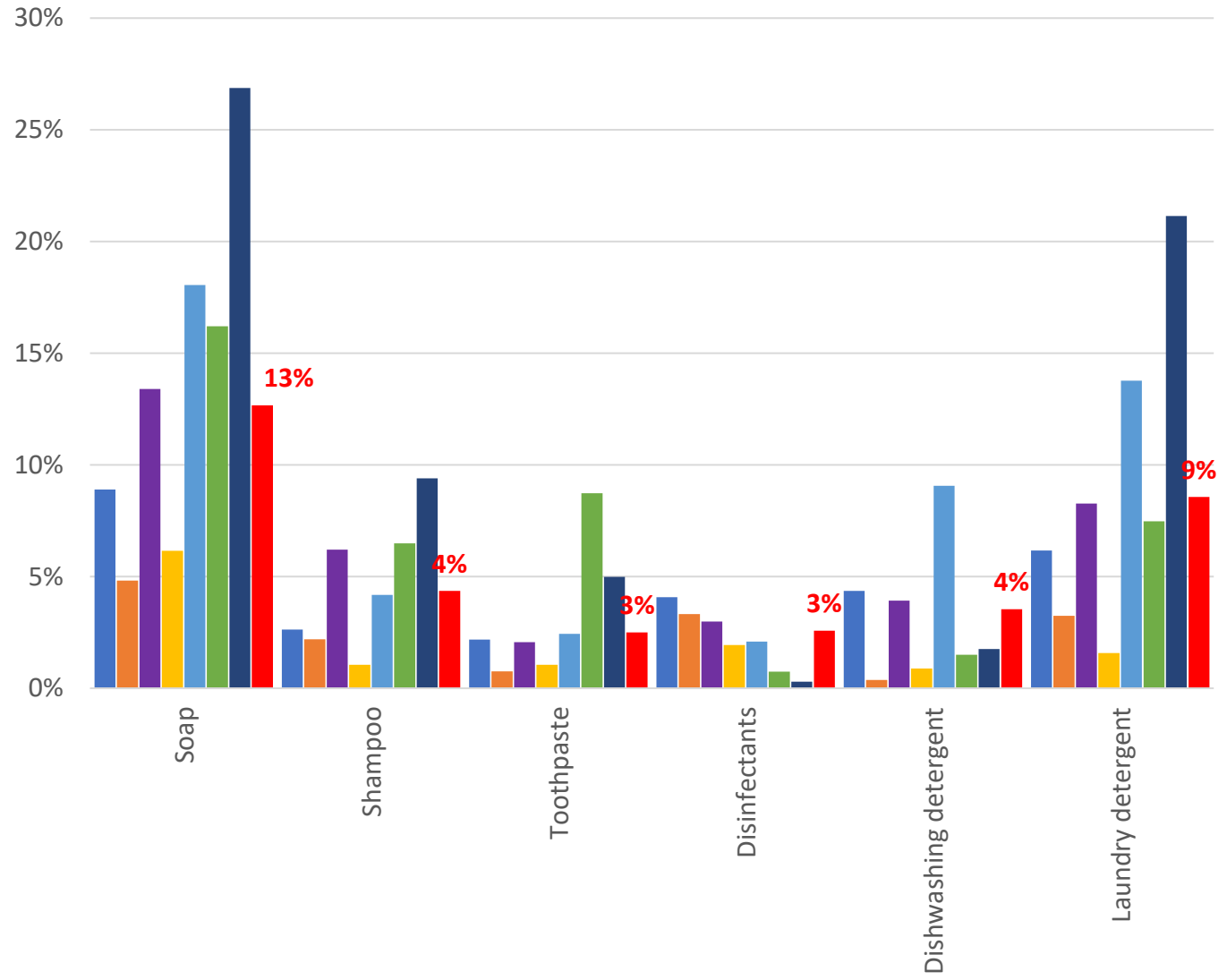
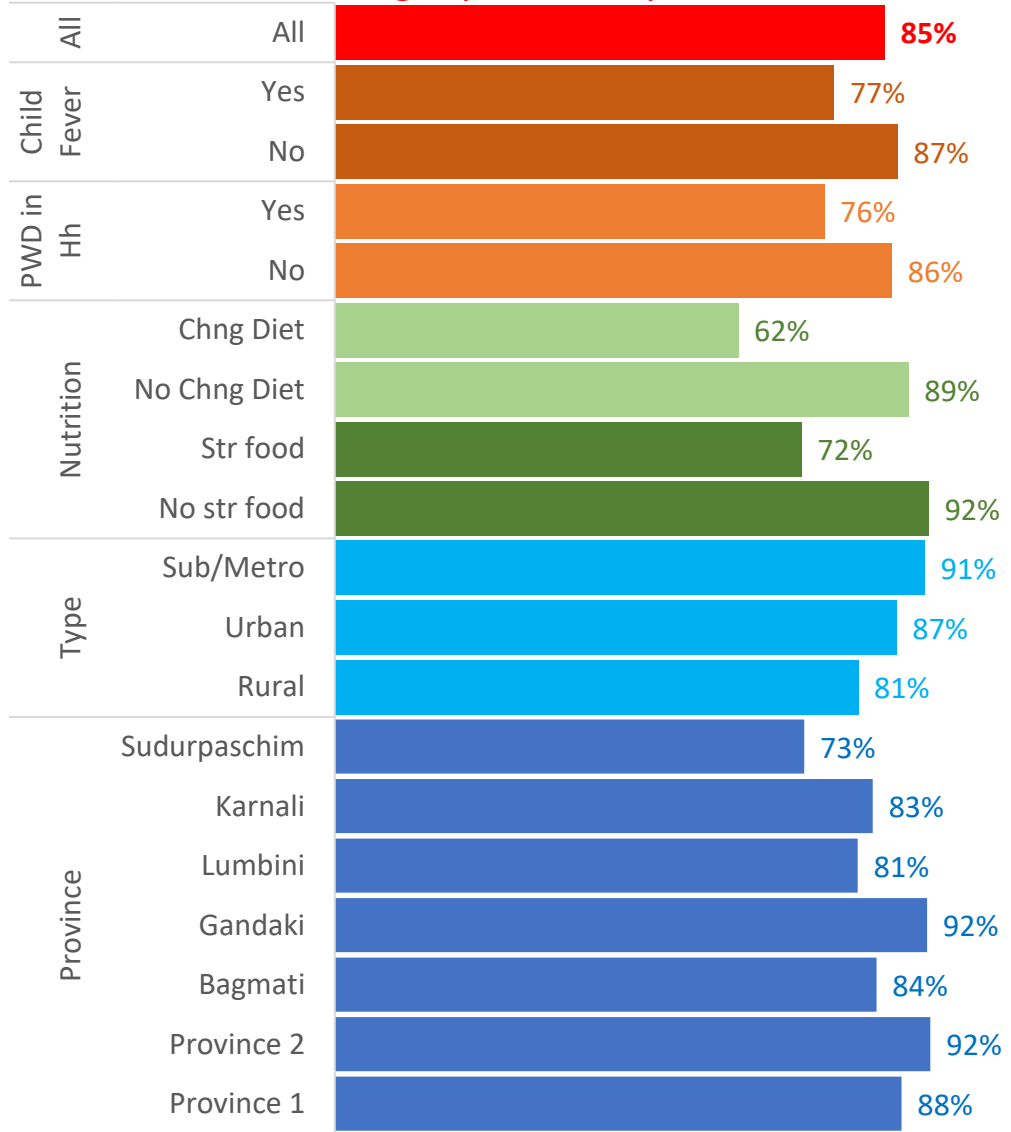


Reasons respondent did not take their children to the hospital or health center



WASH

Access to hygiene products: 85% reported not having any difficulty. Differences across provinces and Type of palika. HHs struggling for food, reporting changed eating habits of children, having a person with disability in the HH or having a child with fever in the last month more likely to be lacking access to hygiene products (multiple deprivations). Soap and Laundry detergent were the two most problematic in accessing esp in Sudurpaschim

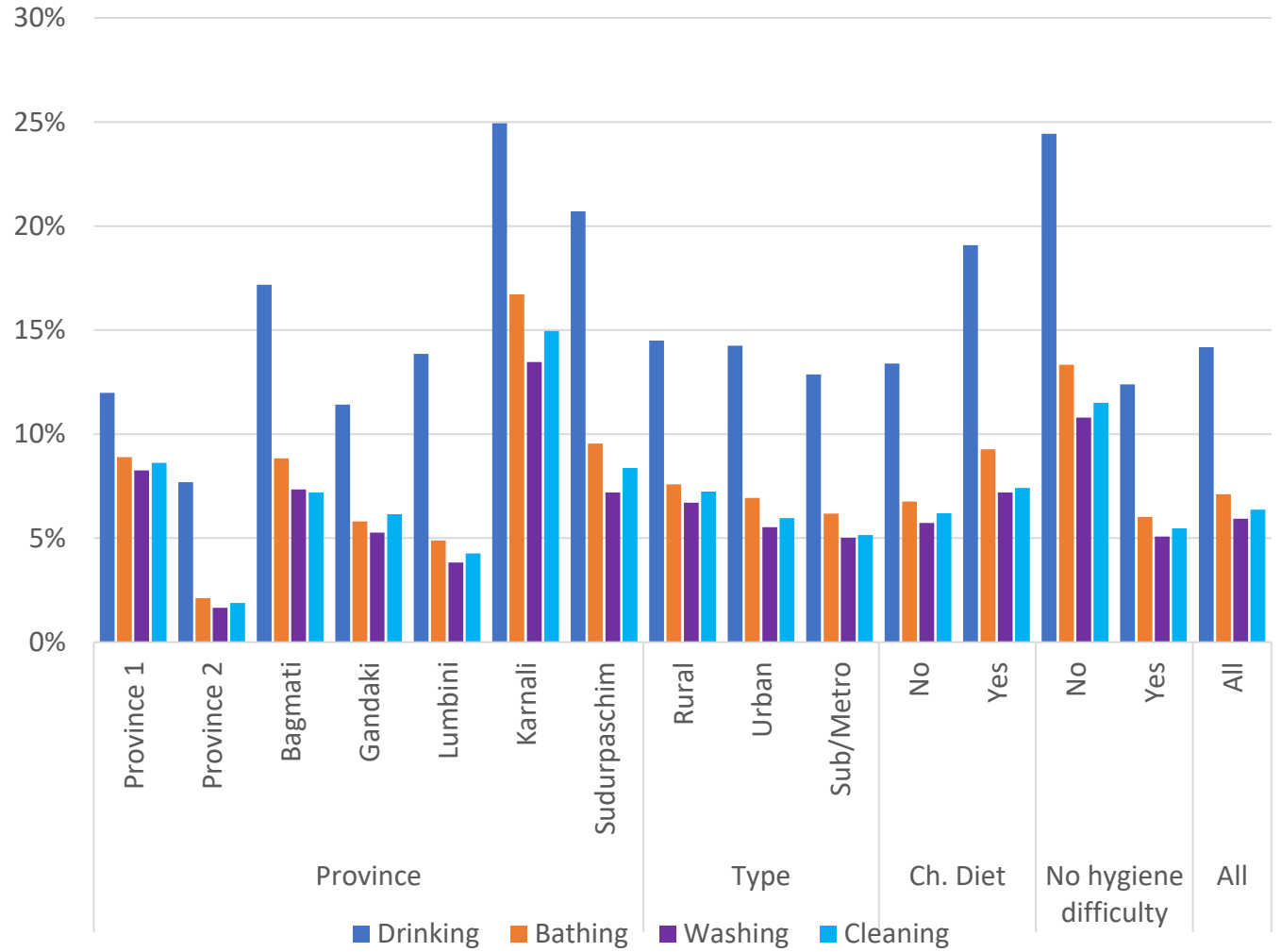
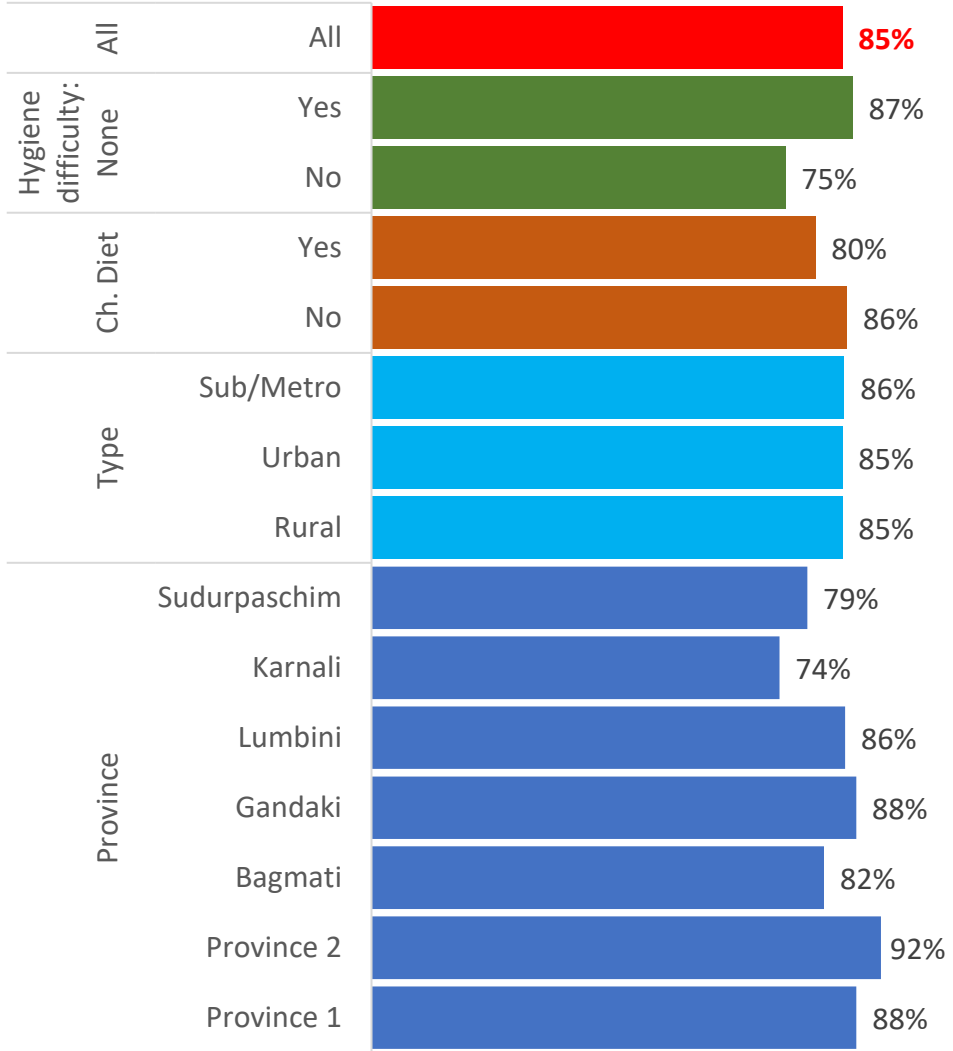


Respondents (%) reporting not having difficulty buying any hygiene products

Respondents reporting difficulty in buying hygiene products by Province



Access to water: Only 85% reported not having any difficulty in accessing water. Differences across provinces. reporting changed eating habits of children, or having difficulty in accessing other hygiene products are more likely to have problems accessing water (multiple deprivations). **Access to drinking water, especially in Karnali and Sudurpaschim areas and for households having problems accessing other hygiene products is likely to be more problematic.**



Respondents (%) reporting not having any difficulty accessing water

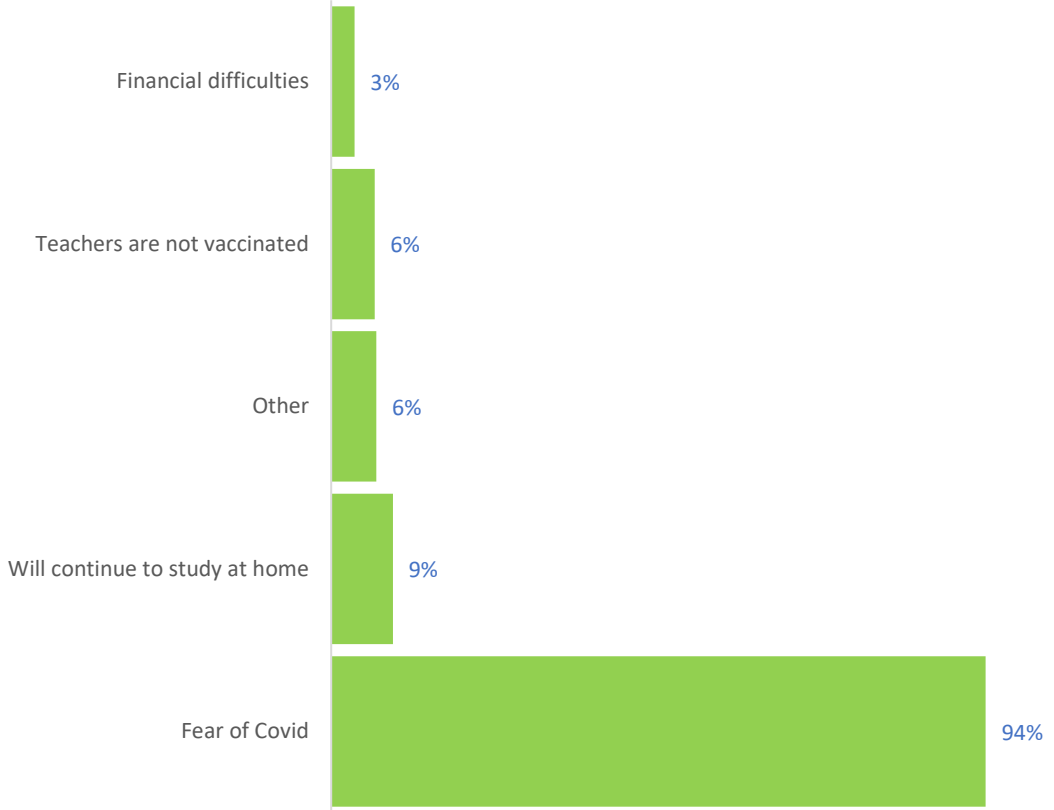
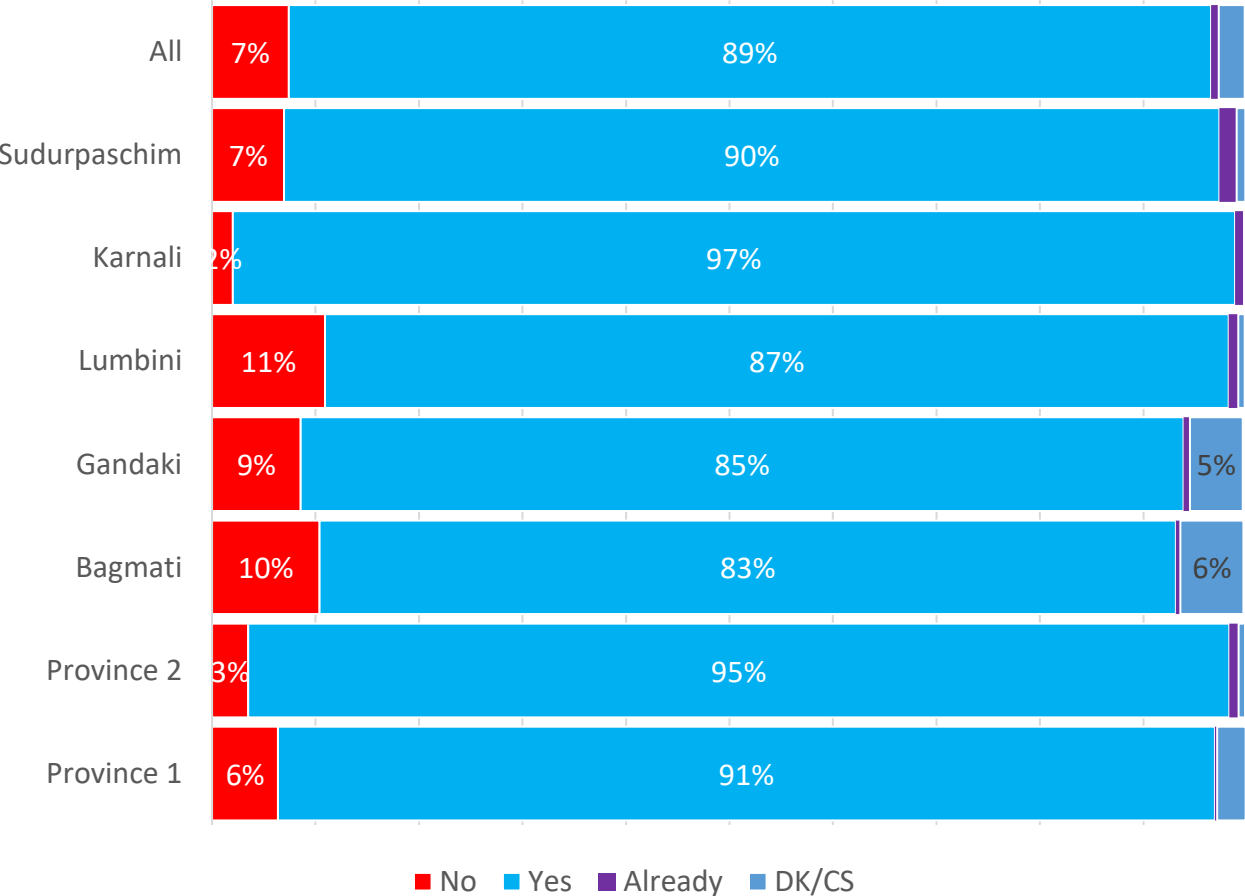


Respondents (%) reporting difficulty in accessing water by Province and area of difficulty



EDUCATION

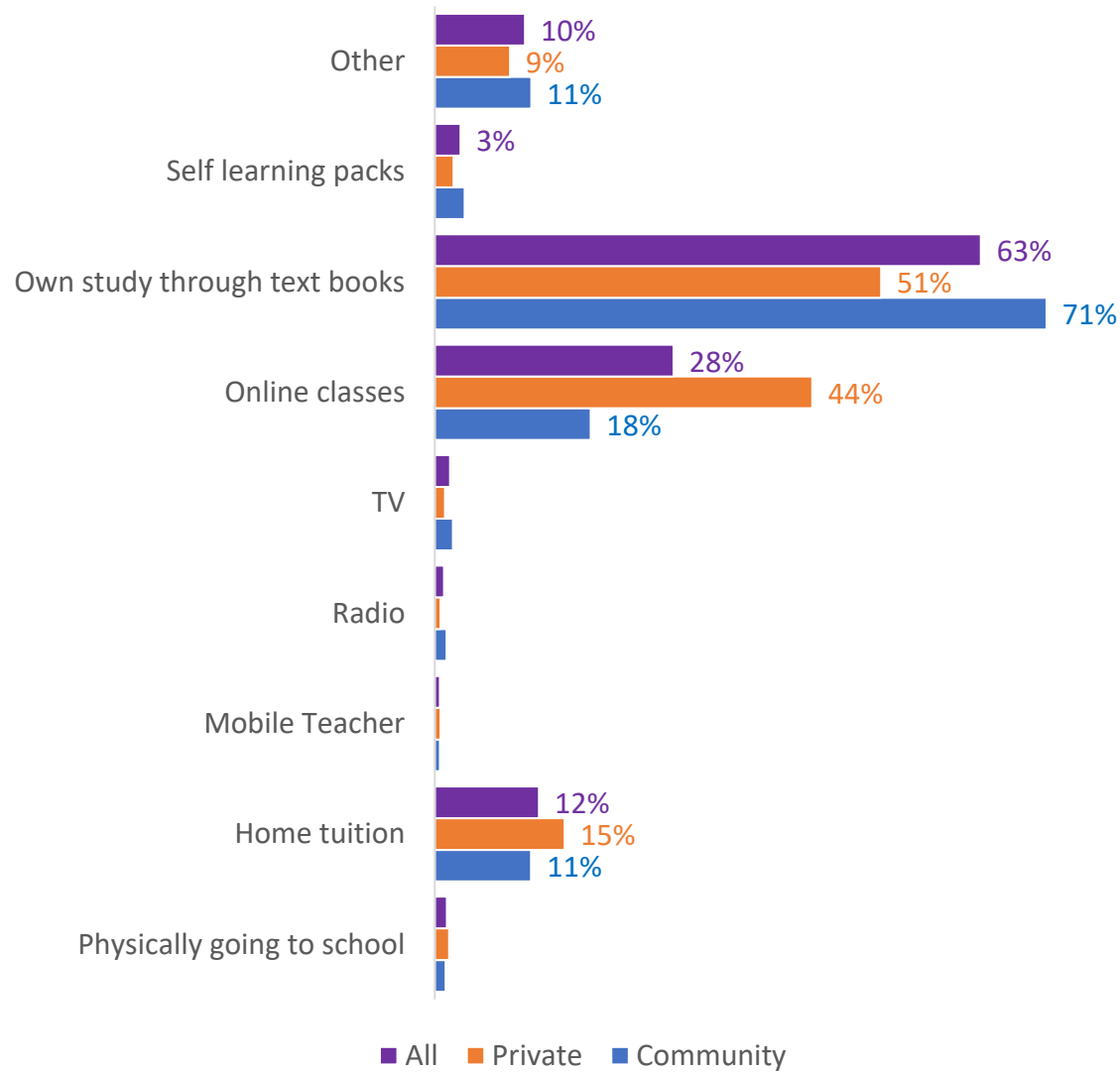
Plans to send children back to school: 89% of respondents planned to send their children back to school when reopened. 7% were not planning to do so. Major cause for not sending children to school were related to fear of COVID-19. In Lumbini, Gandaki and Bagmati, nearly 1/10 respondents were not planning to send their children to school when it reopened.



Planning on sending children to school after reopening?

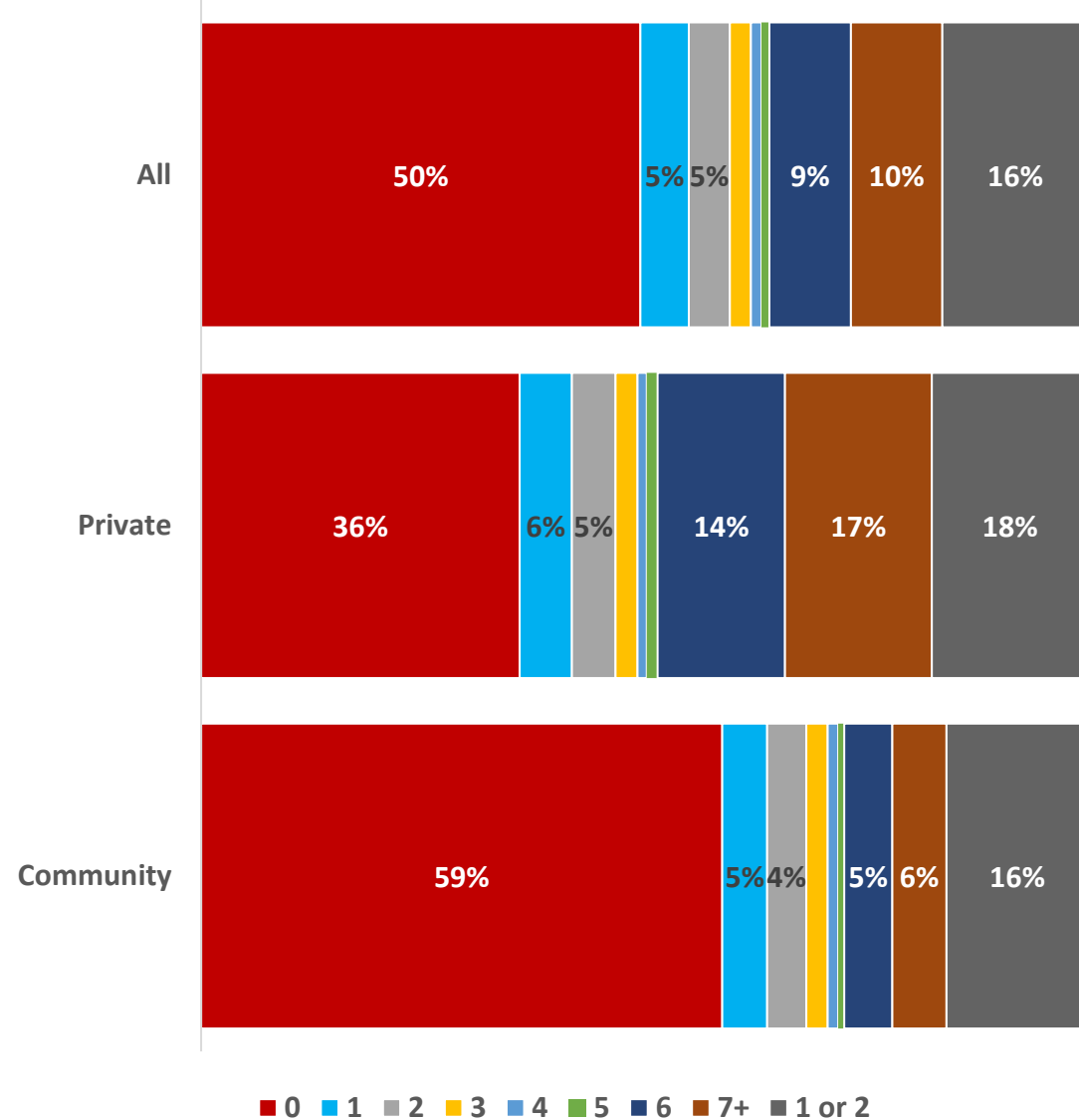
Reasons for not planning to send children to school after reopening

How children were studying and contact with teachers: Most children were currently **doing own study using textbooks**, followed by online classes and home tuition. Half the respondents reported no contact between teachers and children when schools were closed. **Contact with teachers was higher for students from private schools.**

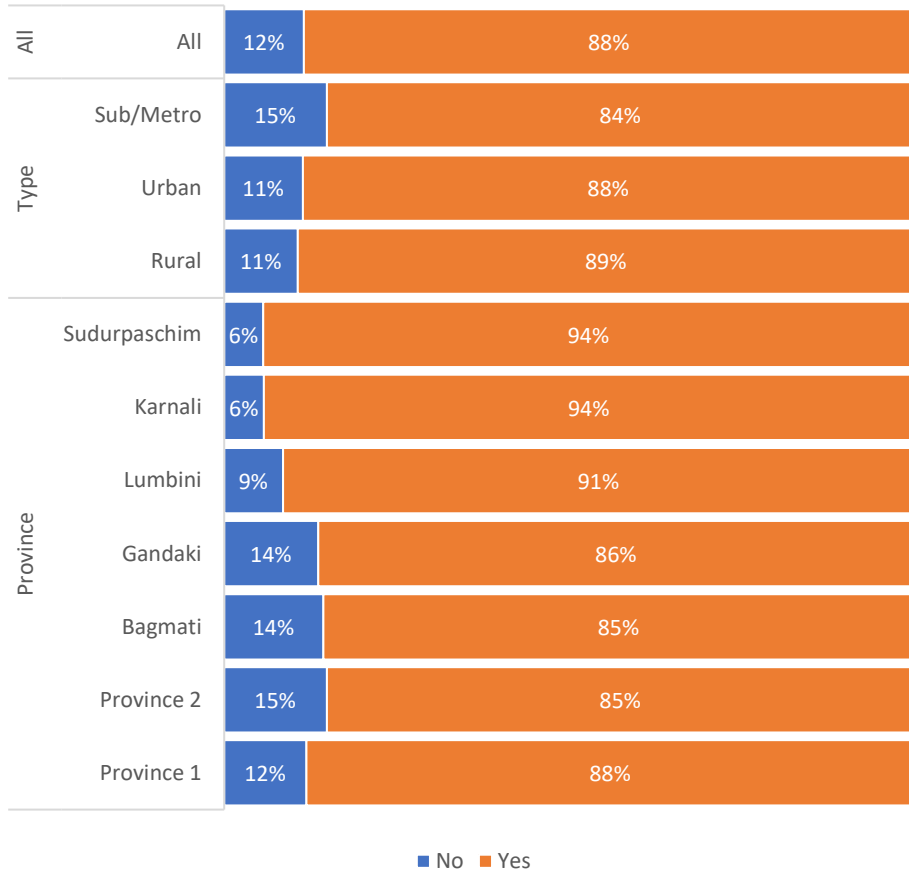


How are children studying currently by school preference of respondent?

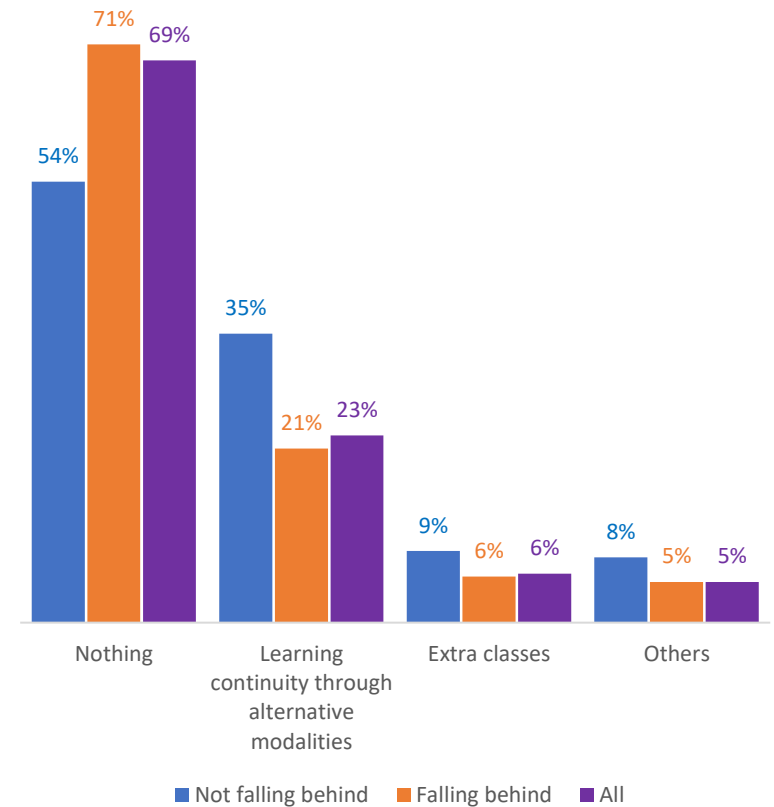
Weekly contact frequency by teachers during school closure (disaggregation by private/community)



Children forgetting and schools efforts: 88% of respondents felt their children were lagging behind in education or forgetting their studies. A majority of respondents reported schools had done nothing to enable children to catch-up, **while only about 1/5 reported schools providing learning continuity through alternative modalities.**

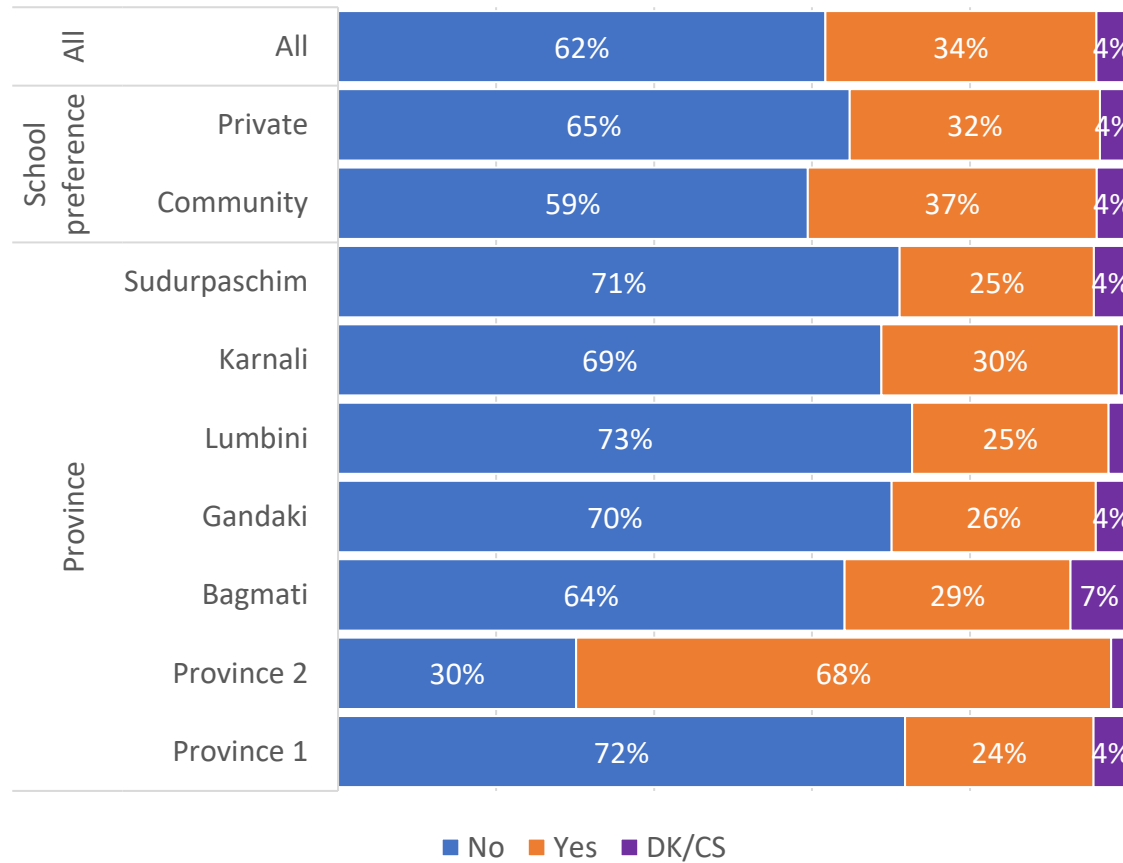


Respondents perception about child forgetting learning or falling behind

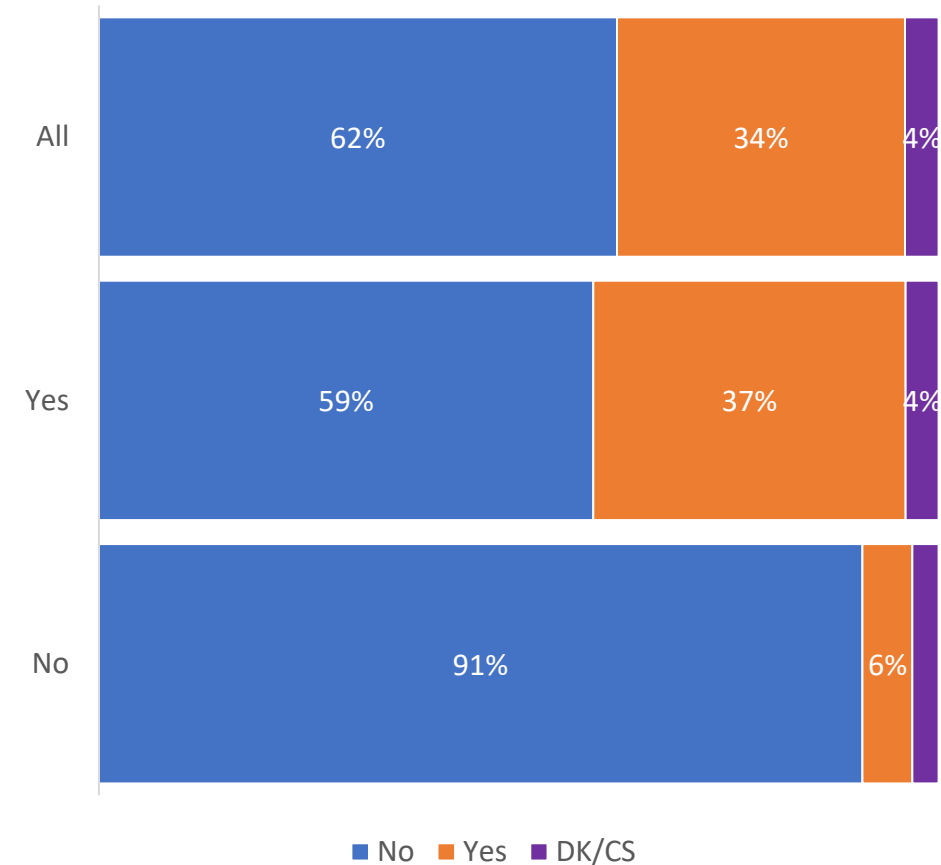


Children falling behind and schools efforts to make children catchup

Confidence about schools operating safely and regularly: Only 34% of respondents were confident that schools would operate safely and regularly when open. Province 2 respondents were the most confident while Province 1 and Sudurpaschim were most likely to be not confident. Those planning to send their children to private schools were less confident than respondents preferring community schools. Those who were not planning on sending their children to school were significantly more likely to not feel confident (91%) versus those that were (59%).

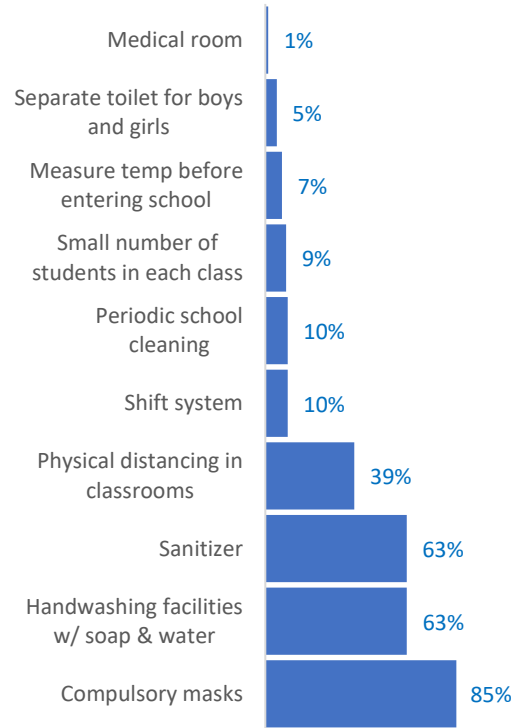


Were respondents confident that schools would operate safely and regularly once it reopens?

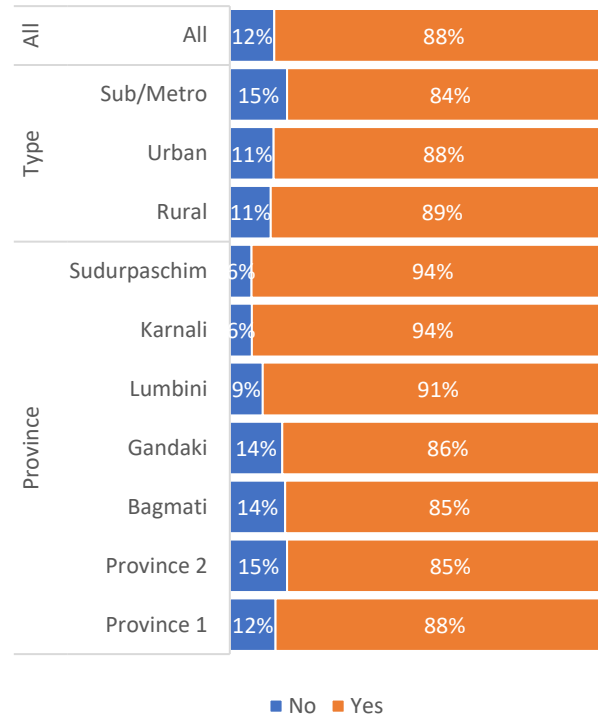


Respondents confidence about school operating safely and regularly after reopening by respondent's plan on sending children to school

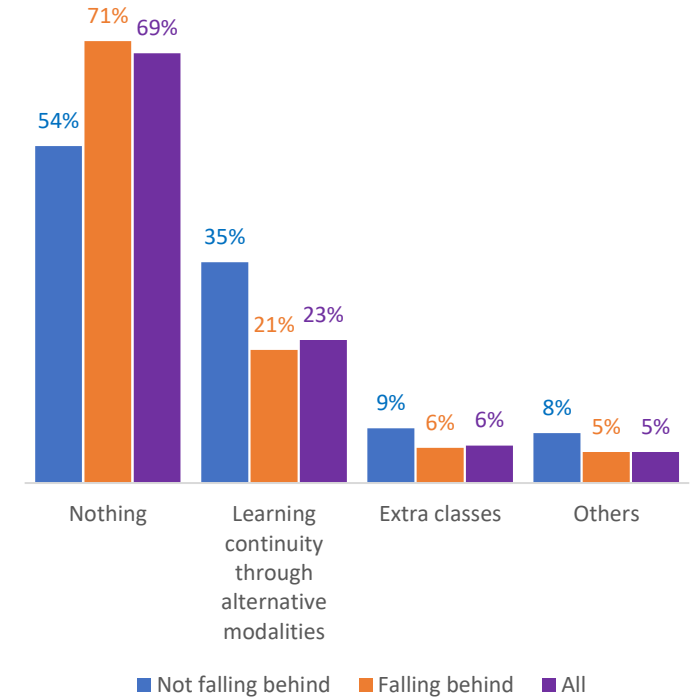
Safety measures, children forgetting and schools efforts: Compulsory masks, Handwashing facilities, sanitizers & physical distancing were the top safety measures in school when open. 88% of respondents felt their children were lagging behind in education or forgetting their studies. A majority of respondents reported schools had done nothing to enable children to catch-up, while about 1/5 reported schools providing learning continuity through alternative modalities.



Safety measures at schools reported by respondents when open



Respondents perception about child forgetting learning or falling behind

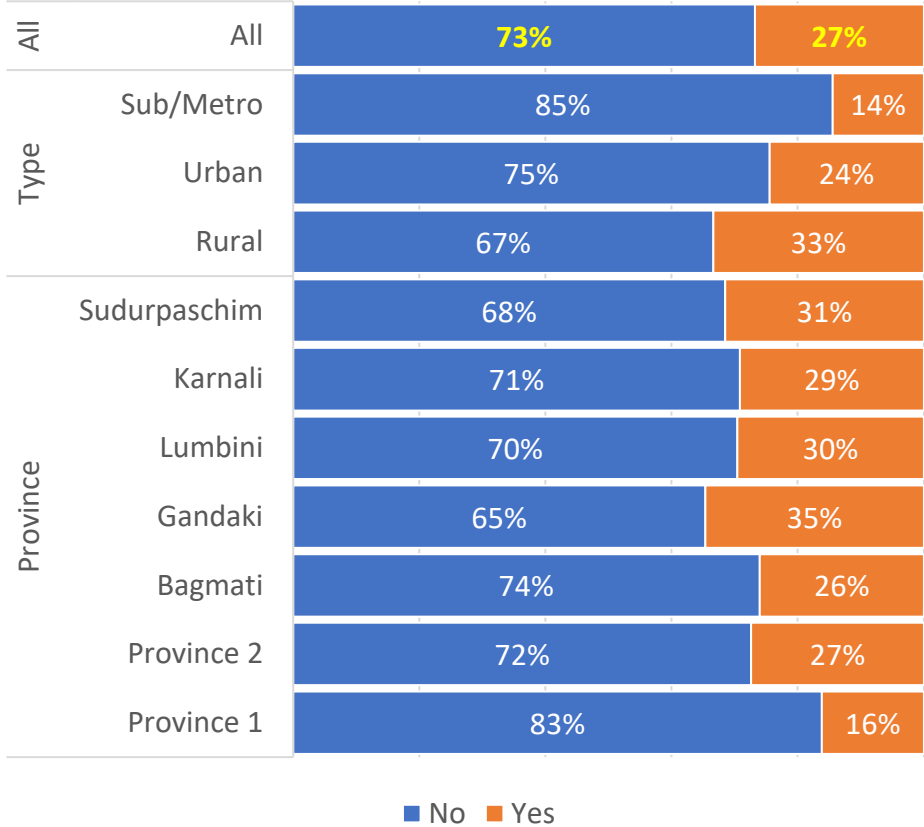


Children falling behind and schools efforts to make children catchup

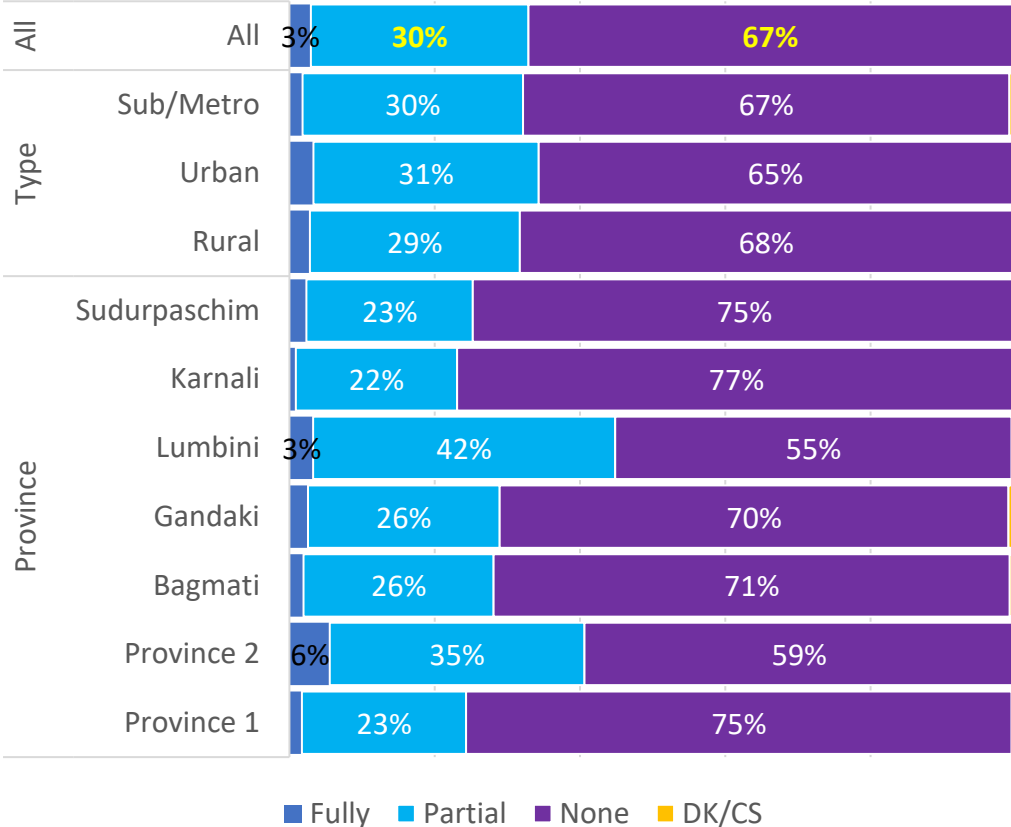


Disaster Risk Reduction

Perceived risk of monsoon/flood/landslide and preparedness: 27% of respondents felt their locality was at risk from adverse weather events. Residents from rural areas and Gandaki were most likely to report being at risk. **67% reported no preparedness while 30% were partially prepared.** Residents from Province 1, Karnali & Sudurpaschim were least likely to have any preparedness.

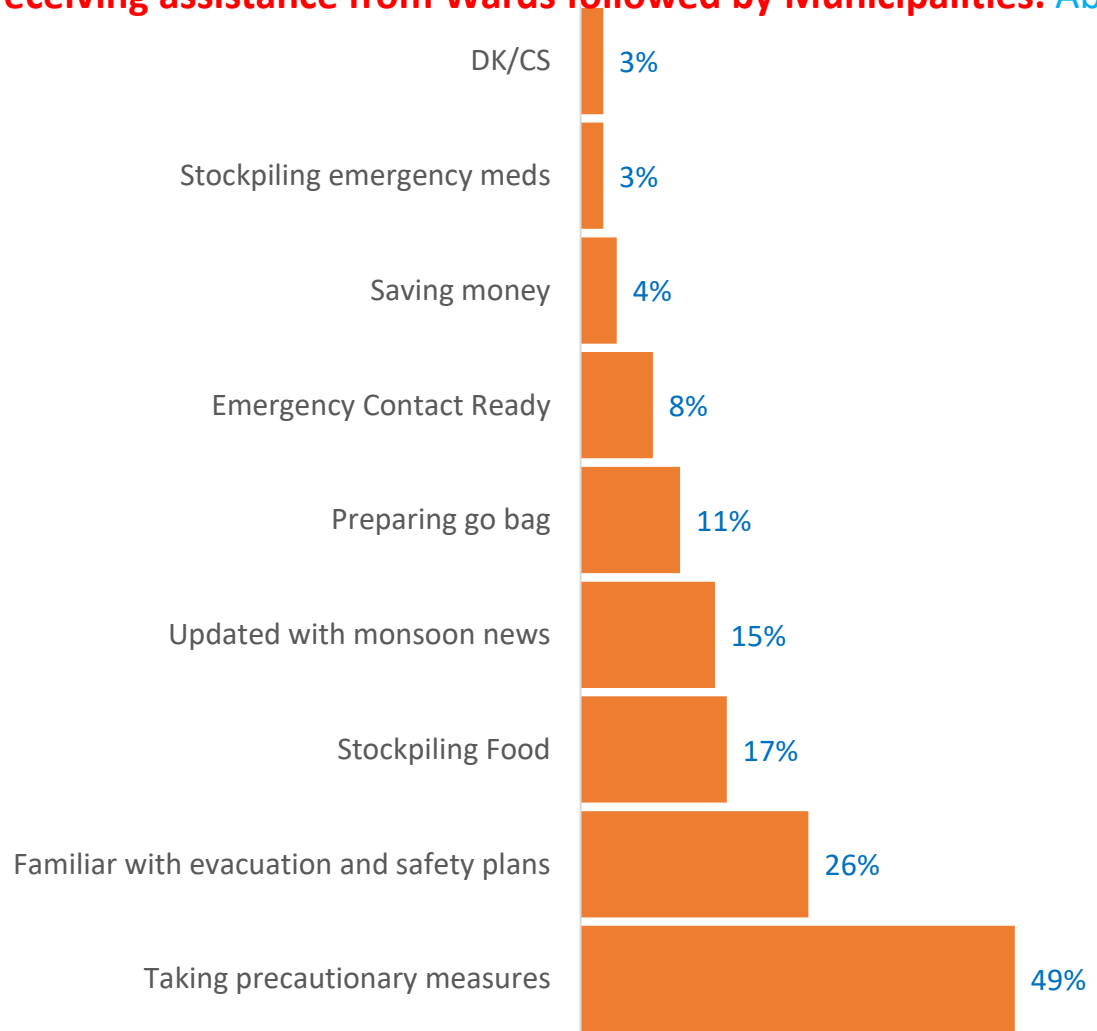


Respondent's perception of risk of flood/landslide in locality

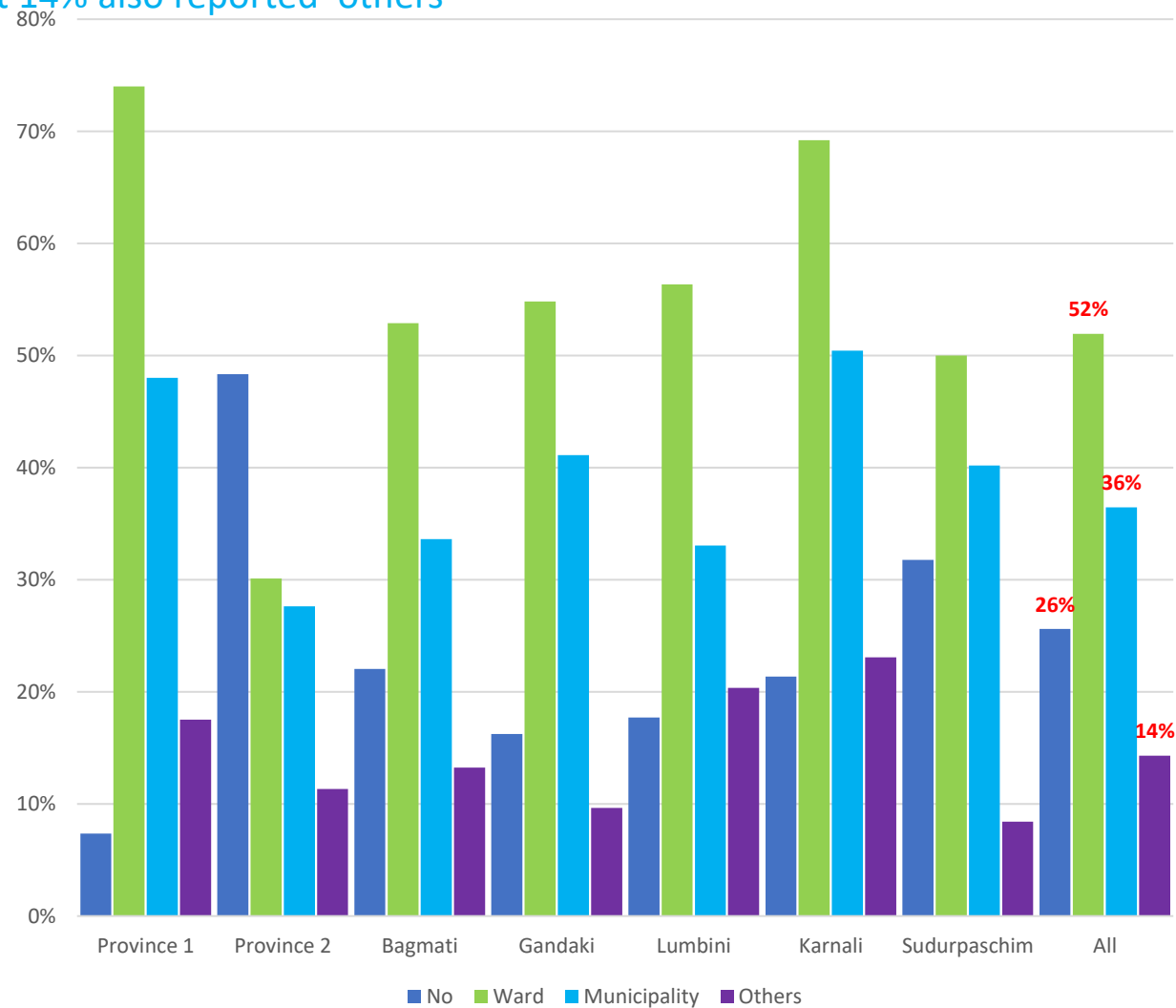


Respondents preparedness

Mitigation plans & knowledge about assistance: Taking precautionary measures, becoming familiar with evacuation and safety plans and stock piling food were the top 3 responses. Respondents overwhelmingly reported knowledge about receiving assistance from Wards followed by Municipalities. About 14% also reported 'others'



Respondent's reported plans for mitigating the impact of flood/landslide



Respondent's knowledge about whether they will receive assistance from various sources

#MaskOn

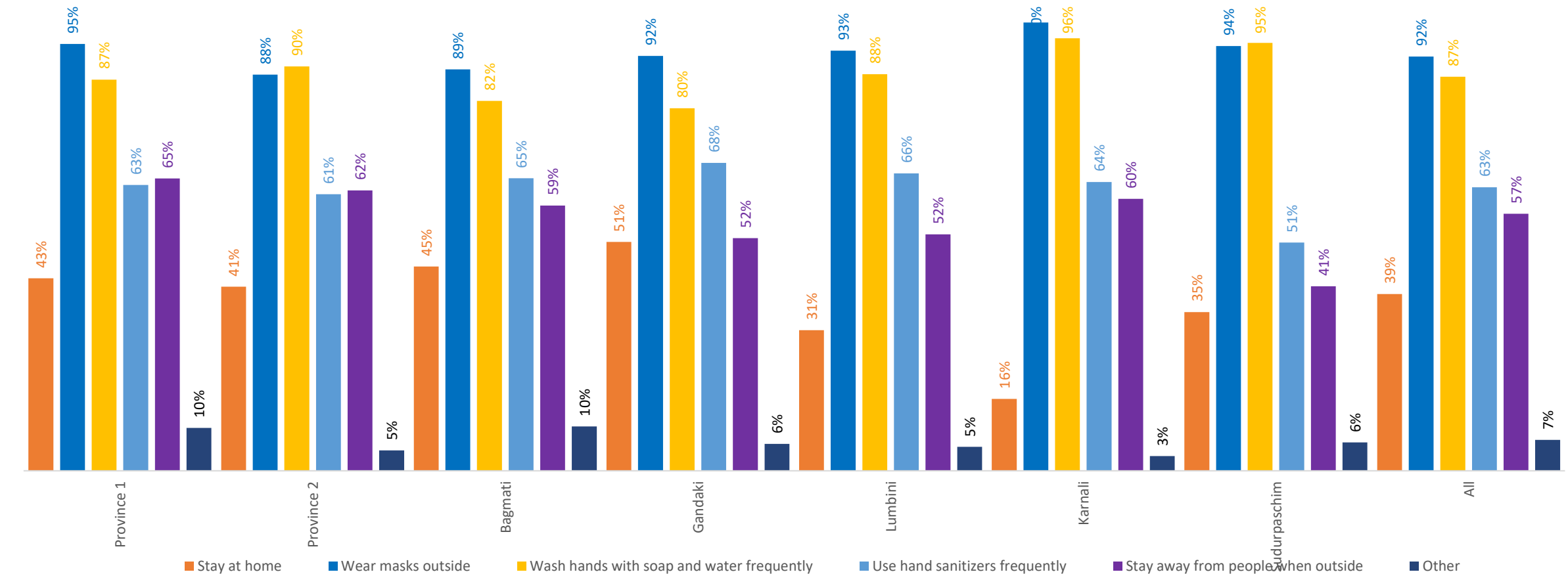
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Adhishree

COVID 19 PHSM Practices, Perceptions & Trust

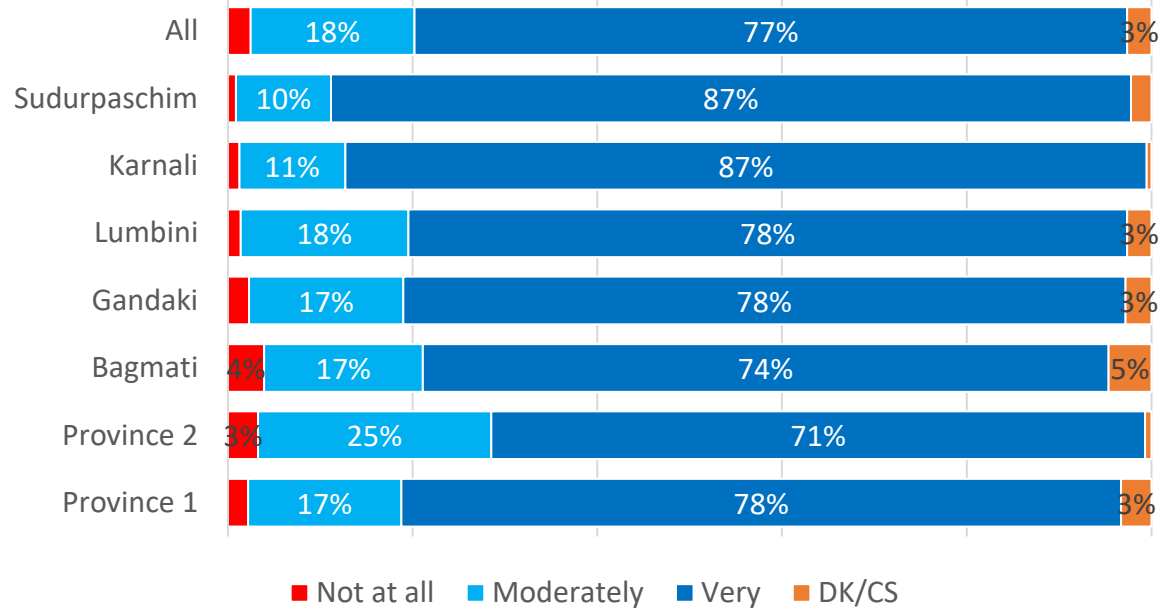
COVID-19 post –lockdown Family Prevention Plans

On average 39% were willing to stay at home post lockdown. Best planned behavior in terms of masks (92%) and handwashing (87%) across all Provinces. However, only 57% of respondents reported they planned to maintain 2m distance from people when outside. Provincial variations are visible but show similar patterns.

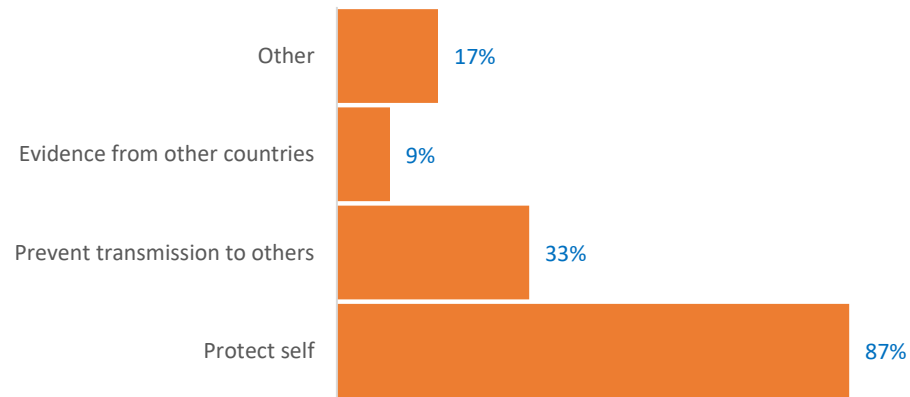
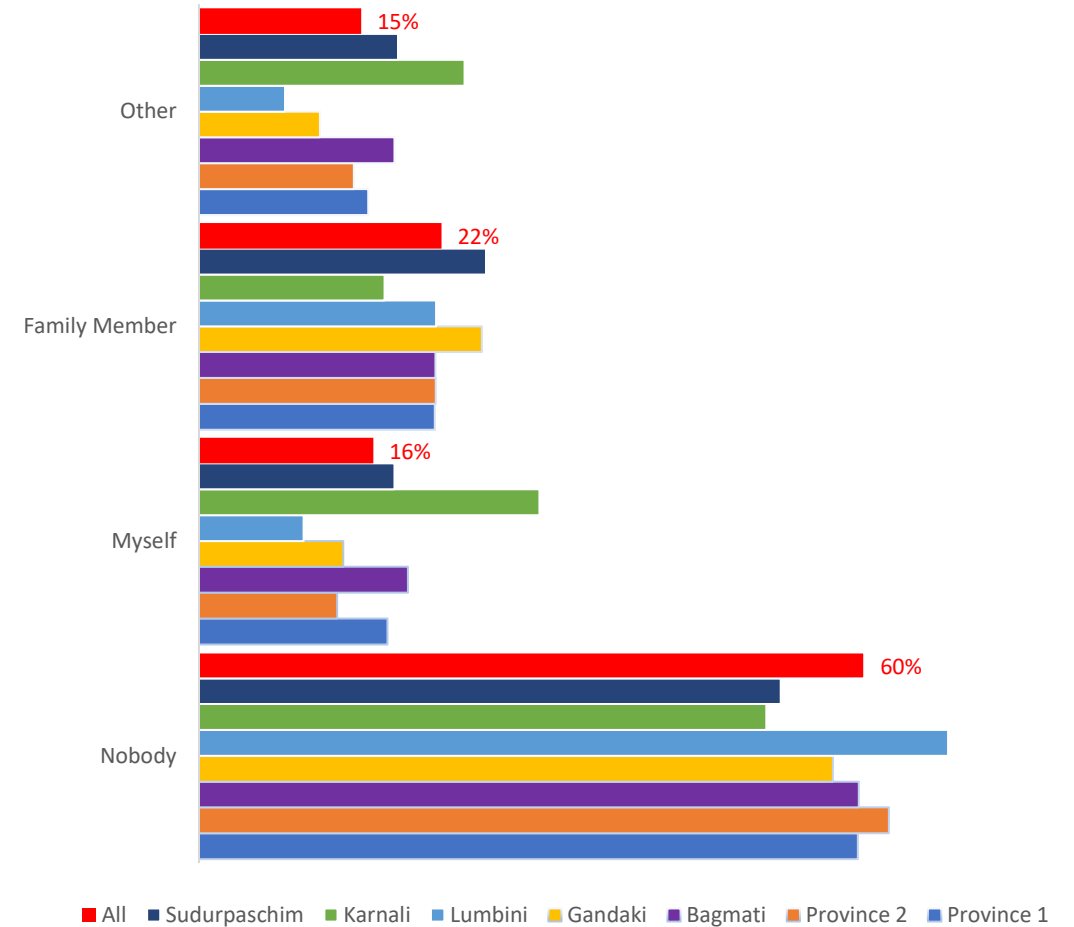


Importance of Covid-19 vaccine, vaccination taken and reasons: 77% felt Covid-19 vaccine was very important. 18% felt it was moderately important. 60% of respondents reported that nobody in their families had received any Covid-19 vaccination as yet. The decision to take the vaccination was based primarily on wanting to protect self (87%)

Respondent's perspective on importance of Covid-19 vaccine

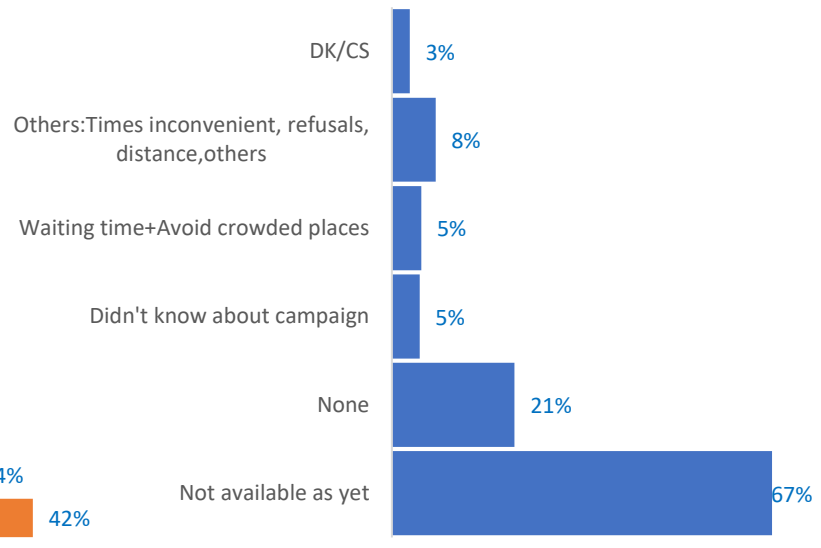
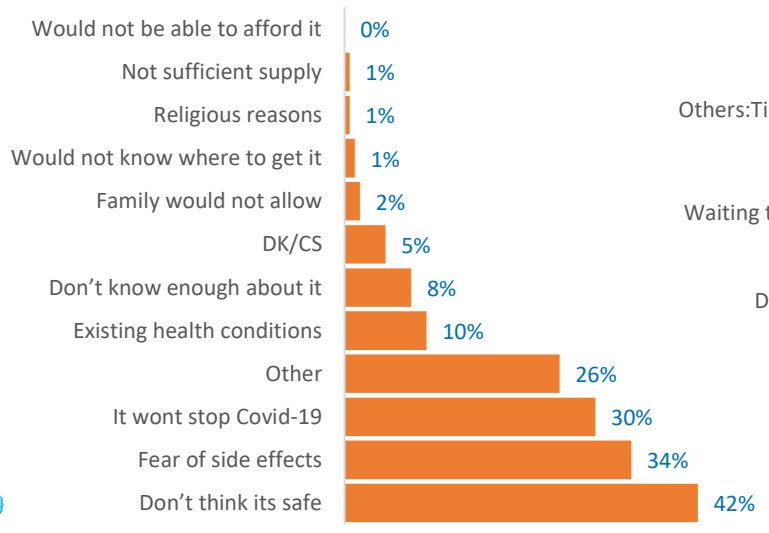
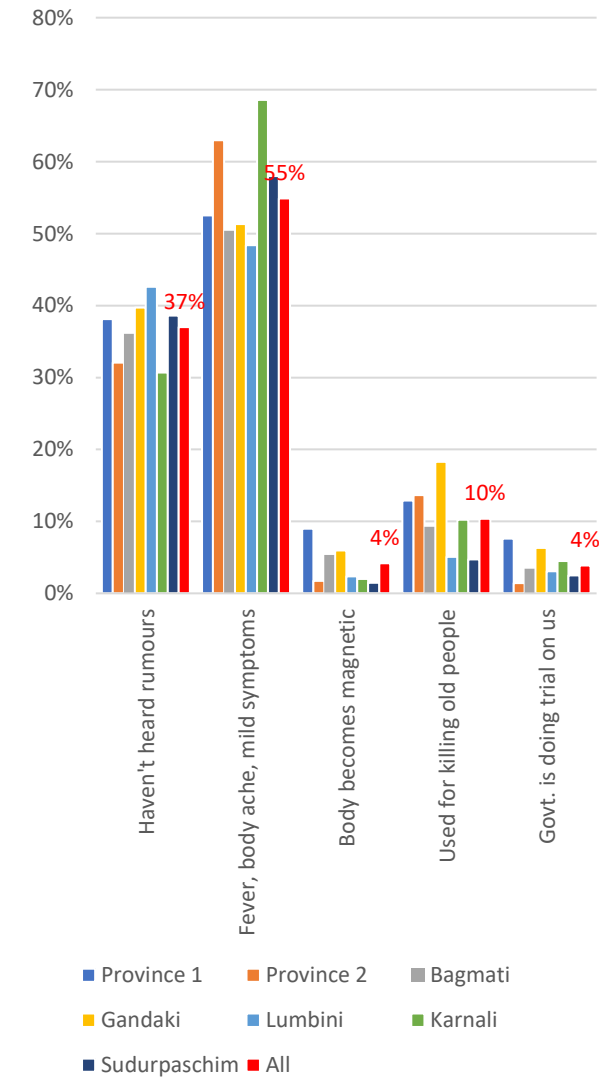
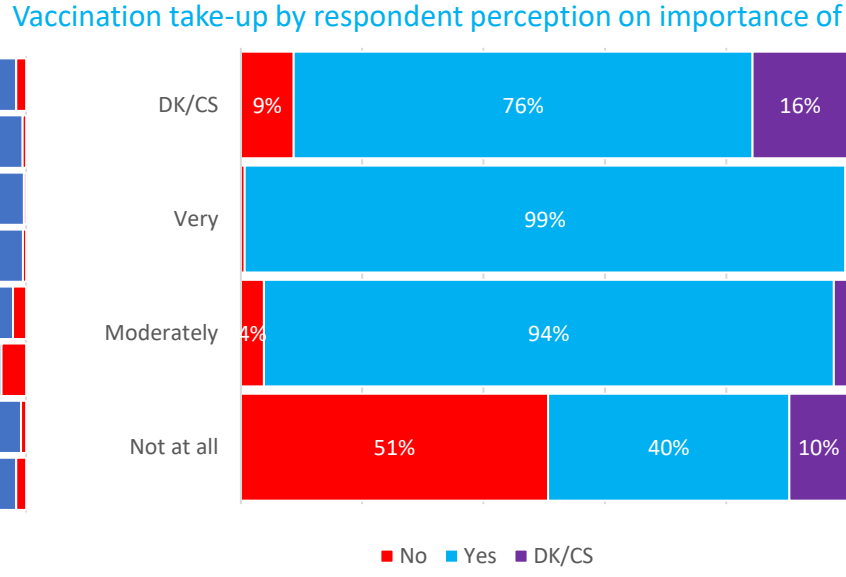
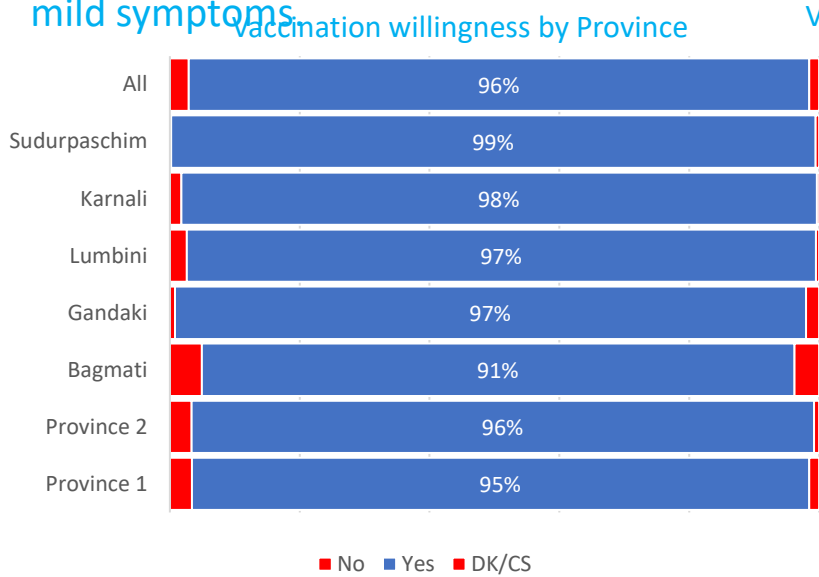


Who received vaccine by Province (T) and respondent's perspective on importance of Covid-19 (B)



Reasons why vaccine was taken

Vaccination take up: 96% respondents were willing to take the vaccine if available but **Bagmati has the lowest willingness.** It also varies by the 'importance perspective' of the respondent. Major reasons for not wanting to take the vaccine were given as fear about safety, side effects, not stopping Covid-19. Significant share also chose lack of knowledge. Major challenges faced by respondents in getting vaccinated was availability (67%). 37% respondents had not heard rumours about the vaccine while 55% had heard of fever, body ache and mild symptoms.



Reasons why vaccine would not be taken

Challenges faced in getting vaccinated

Rumours about vaccines against COVID -19

Socio-eco: 33% reported job losses (earnings, livelihoods or both). Top 3 needs: Financial Support, Children's Education, Employment. 34% Struggling for food. Top 3 coping strategies: Borrowing, Depleting savings, selling assets.

PHSM: 34% reported maintaining 2m distance, 69% reported wearing a mask and 72% reported handwashing all the time. 77% felt that getting vaccinated was very important. 96% respondents were willing to take the vaccine. 16% reported having had it. Rumours and lack of knowledge are factors most affecting trust.

Edu: 89% reported planning to send children back to school when reopened. Fear of covid the main factor for not sending. 34% felt confident that schools would operate safely and regularly. 50% reported no contact between teachers and students. 1 in 5 respondents reported they had not heard from schools if their children would have to repeat the grade. 88% were concerned their children were forgetting their learning/falling behind.

CP: 8% reported witnessing violence against women and/or children. 8% reported their children helping them earn income in the last month. 24% respondents reported their children showing angry or aggressive outbursts – mostly boys. The most worrisome issue for respondents was care and supervision. Domestic violence and yelling/scolding were the most common forms of discriminatory behavior.

Nutr: 14% reported changes in eating habits of their children. 67% reported breastfeeding frequency as normal. Most respondents not confident about breastfeeding in the context of Covid-19. Fear of passing on infection and not wanting to take the risk were reported as important factors in undermining confidence. 18% were worried their children were becoming too thin/thinner. 19% reported their children had fever in the last month. 94% reported children receiving vaccinations in 2021.

WASH: 85% no difficulty in accessing hygiene. Soap and laundry detergent were the most difficult to access. 85% no difficulty in accessing water. Most difficulty was in accessing water for drinking.

Health: 58% would prefer local govt health facility, 26% would prefer local private facility for health care. 5% respondents reported a pregnant person in the house. 1.5% delivered in the last month – 87% in health facility

DRR: 27% at risk from monsoons or floods/landslides. 67% reported no preparedness, 30% partially prepared. Most assistance expected from Wards then Municipalities

Disability: Between 2-4% depending on type. But 1 in 10 respondents reported having a person with disability living with them. Children constitute 21-41% depending on the type. Typically males.

