Child and Family Tracker

ROUND 9

April 2022

INCOME AND JOBS
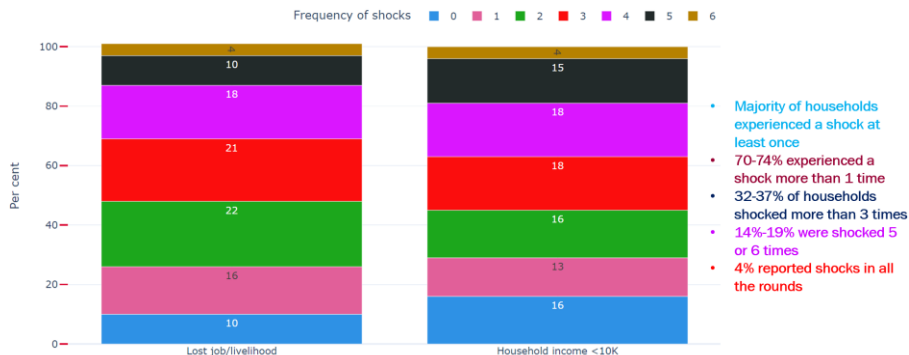

18% Nov 2022
15% May 2020
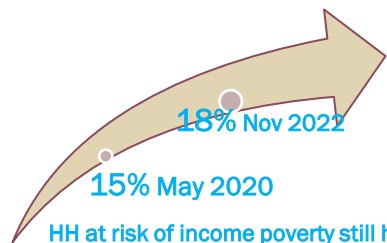
HH at risk of income poverty still higher than baseline observations in May

70-75% HH (income and/or jobs) were shocked at least 1 time in 6 rounds

Frequency of shocks: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Lost job/livelihood — 10, 16, 22, 21, 18, 10
Household income <10K — 16, 13, 16, 18, 18, 15

- Majority of households experienced a shock at least once
- 70-74% experienced a shock more than 1 time
- 32-37% of households shocked more than 3 times
- 14%-19% were shocked 5 or 6 times
- 4% reported shocks in all the rounds

TOP 3 NEEDS of HHs

32% Cash/Money

18% Food

14% Employment

EDUCATION

82% confident schools will operate safely

50% worried children Have fallen behind

41% reported children with story books

COPING

27% indebted

12 % selling assets

7% reduced food for children

8% reported noticing child labour

PROTECTION

13% noticed domestic violence (VAWC)

Children in 14% of households were showing signs of increased anger
29% reported Witnessing early marriage

Top concerns of caregivers:
Too much internet, smoking and drinking, bad company

WASH

24% HH reported difficulty accessing water

HEALTH & NUTRITION

10% with MUAC readings yellow/red

20% struggling for food

29% changed breastfeeding habits

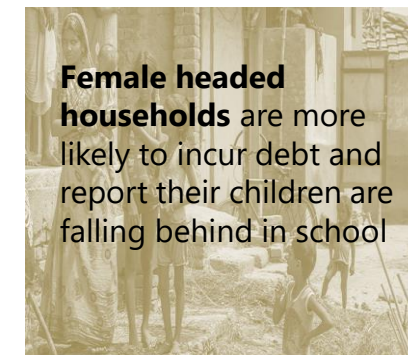**25%** reported child had fallen ill/had fever

DISPARITIES

HH having a person with disability in the HH face significantly higher risks **having been exposed to job losses, income shocks and were more likely to declare needing food and money and incurring**

Dalt Households are more likely to be falling into poverty and declaring food and money as a top 3 need

Female headed households are more likely to incur debt and report their children are falling behind in school

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CFT Rounds – Start, Stop and Duration

	CFT Rounds	Start	Stop	Duration
0	CFT Round 1	2020-05-17	2020-05-30	13 days
1	CFT Round 2	2020-07-01	2020-07-11	10 days
2	CFT Round 3	2020-08-11	2020-08-20	9 days
3	CFT Round 4	2020-09-29	2020-10-06	7 days
4	CFT Round 5	2020-12-21	2020-12-31	10 days
5	CFT Round 6	2021-01-26	2021-02-05	10 days
6	CFT Special:KAP	2021-06-11	2021-06-18	7 days
7	CFT Round 7	2021-07-09	2021-07-18	9 days
8	CFT Special:Mayors	2021-08-03	2021-08-09	6 days
9	CFT Round 8	2021-10-27	2021-11-04	8 days
10	CFT Round 9	2022-04-02	2022-04-12	10 days

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Various rounds of the CFT and daily new confirmed cases COVID-19

Our World in Data

7-day rolling average. Due to limited testing, the number of confirmed cases is lower than the true number of infections.

LINEAR | LOG | ⊕ **Add country**

- 9th round spanning 23 months through various phases of COVID-19
- 5825 households covering 80+% municipalities
- 1st 6 rounds covered all phases of the COVID-19 peak. Then a more quarterly approach based on new issues

CFT COVID 19 KAP

CFT 7

CFT MAYORS

CFT 4

CFT 5

CFT 9

CFT 3

CFT 6

CFT 2

CFT 8

CFT 1

Nepal

8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0

Mar 1, 2020   Aug 8, 2020   Feb 24, 2021   Sep 12, 2021   May 11, 2022

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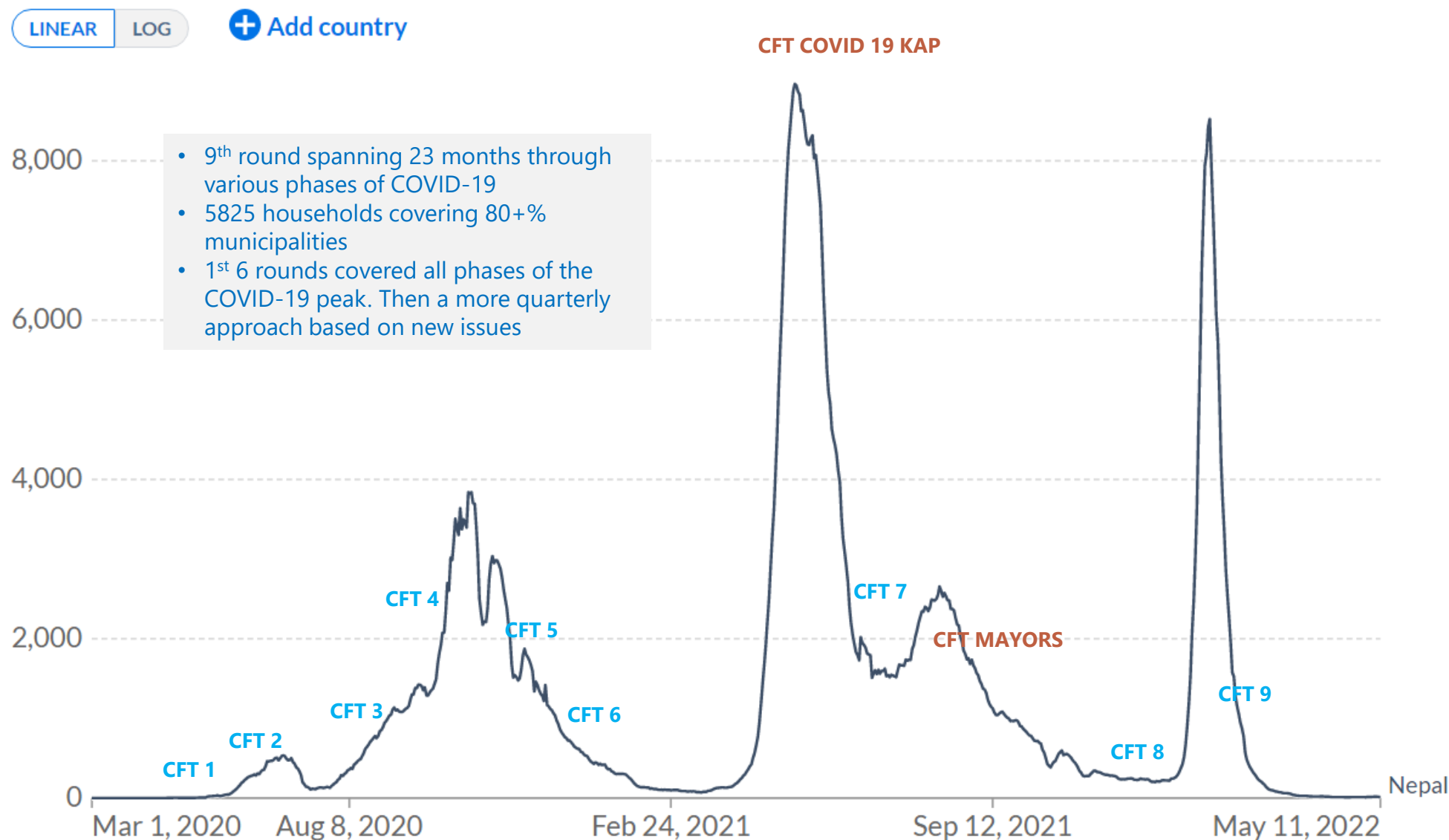
SAMPLE AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS CFT 9

Per cent distribution of respondents

- Madhes Province 20.4%
- Bagmati Province 21.5%
- Karnali Province 6.16%
- Gandaki Province 8.6%
- Sudurpaschim Province 10.4%
- Province 1 16.3%
- Lumbini Province 16.6%

Sample size 5,825 (lowest across all rounds)
- **Oversampled** Lumbini and Sudurpaschim purposively
- Respondents speaking on behalf of a total of **32,433 family members** of whom **40% are children**
- Sampled respondents are from **80+% of all municipalities**
- **61% respondents** are female caregivers
- Average age of respondents is **35 years**
- Number of children in the HH: 2 children (42%), 1 child (27%), 3 children (19%), 4 children (7%), 5+ children (4%)
- **Average family size=6**
- **20% of sampled households** are female headed
- **12% HH** have a disabled person living with them
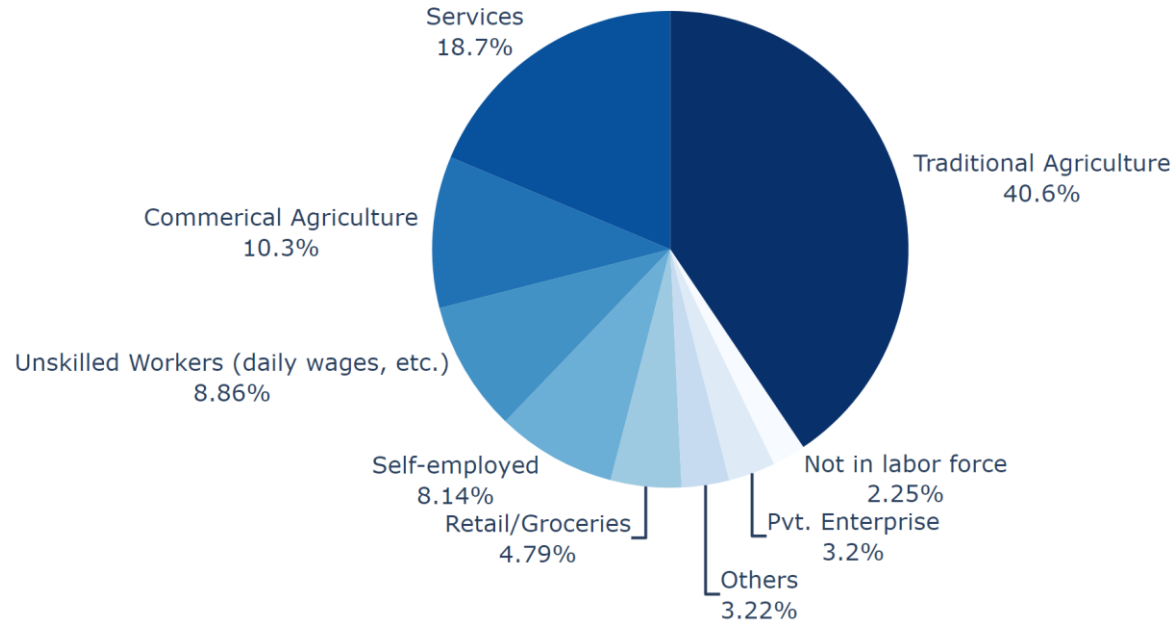- Sampled during April 02-April 14, 2022

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Primary profession (L) and monthly income last month (R)

2.1: What is your primary profession

- Services 18.7%
- Traditional Agriculture 40.6%
- Commerical Agriculture 10.3%
- Unskilled Workers (daily wages, etc.) 8.86%
- Self-employed 8.14%
- Retail/Groceries 4.79%
- Others 3.22%
- Pvt. Enterprise 3.2%
- Not in labor force 2.25%

2.2: Earnings last month (NPR)

- Group 3 20K<inc<=30K 22.5%
- Group 2 (10K<inc<=20K) 36.1%
- Group 1 (inc<=10K) 17.8%
- Group 5 inc>50K 6.51%
- Group 4 30K<inc<=50K 17.1%
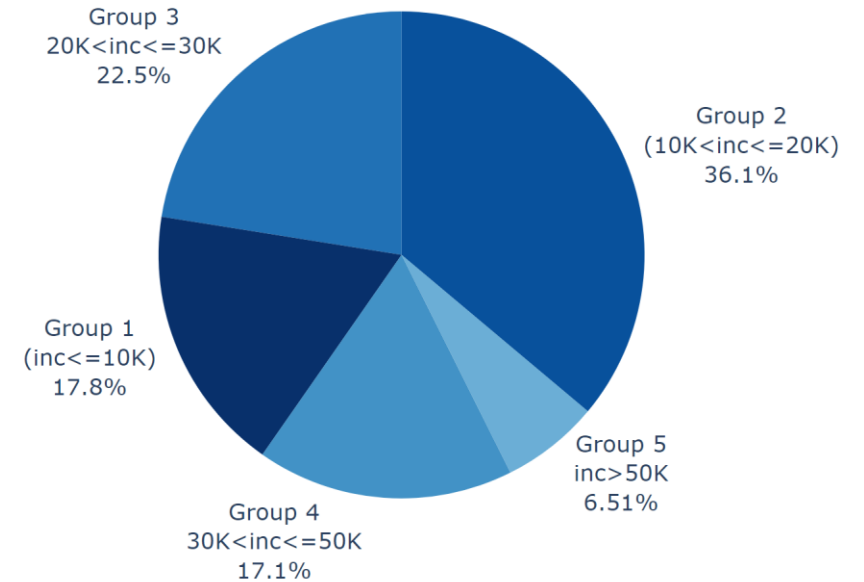
Agriculture remains the primary source of employment followed by services, unskilled labour, self employment and retail/groceries.
Round 9 reporting the lowest per cent of households at risk of income poverty since July 2020: 18%

Socio-Economic Background: Jobs and incomes

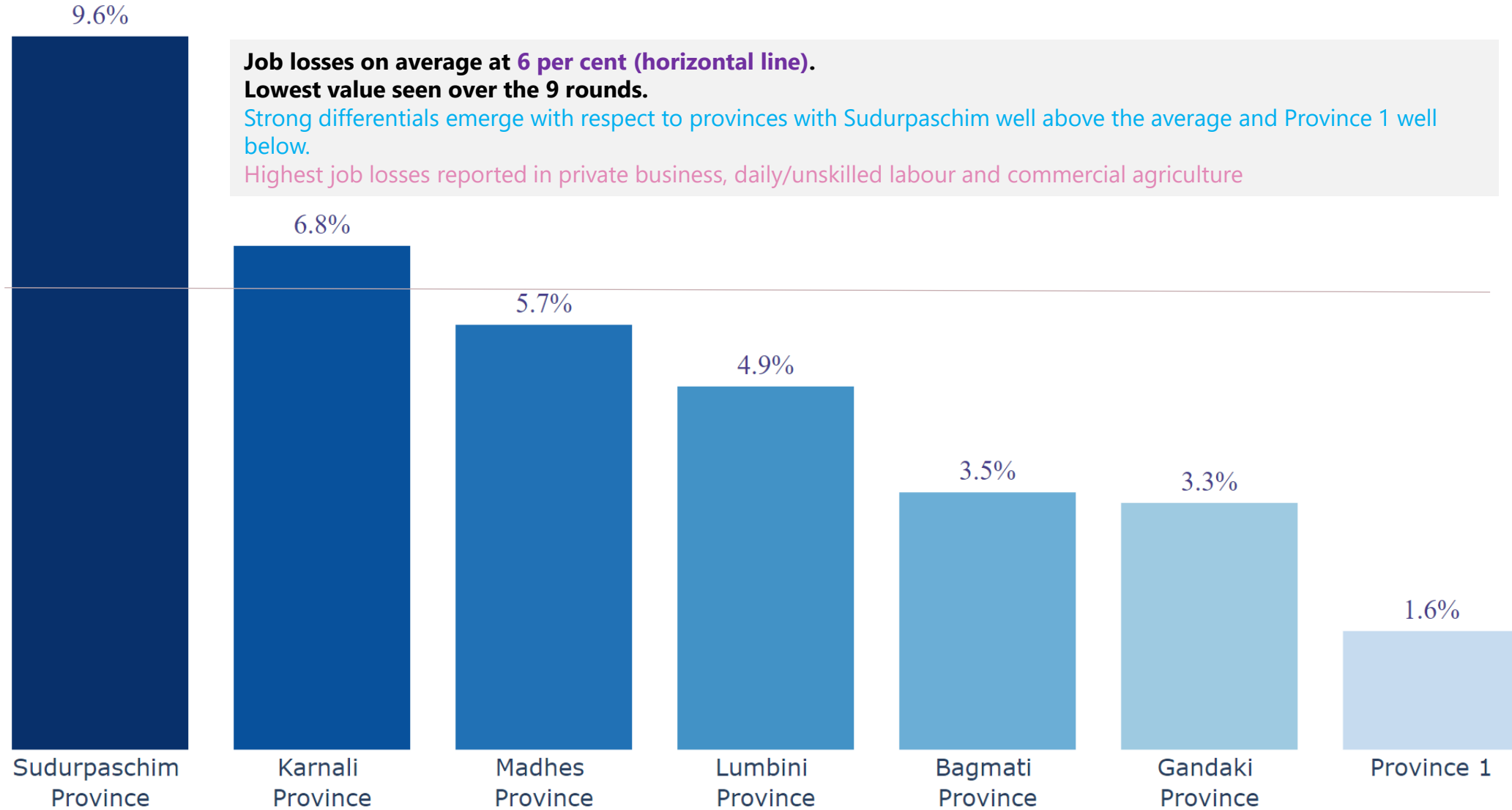# Earnings (NPR/month) by sector of employment

Last month earnings in NPR by sector of employment

- Private business/enterprise highest reported incomes while unskilled labour/daily wage workers have the lowest.
- Mean earnings 29,540 NPR (horizontal line)
- 4 sectors below mean earnings (most workers)
- 4 sectors above mean earnings (least workers)
- Could be seeing a fall in real wages in some sectors

Private business or enterprise	Services	Others	Self employed	Commercial Agriculture	Retail or Groceries	Traditional Agriculture	Unskilled or daily wage
59610	37457	35478	35020	25528	24753	21053	21013

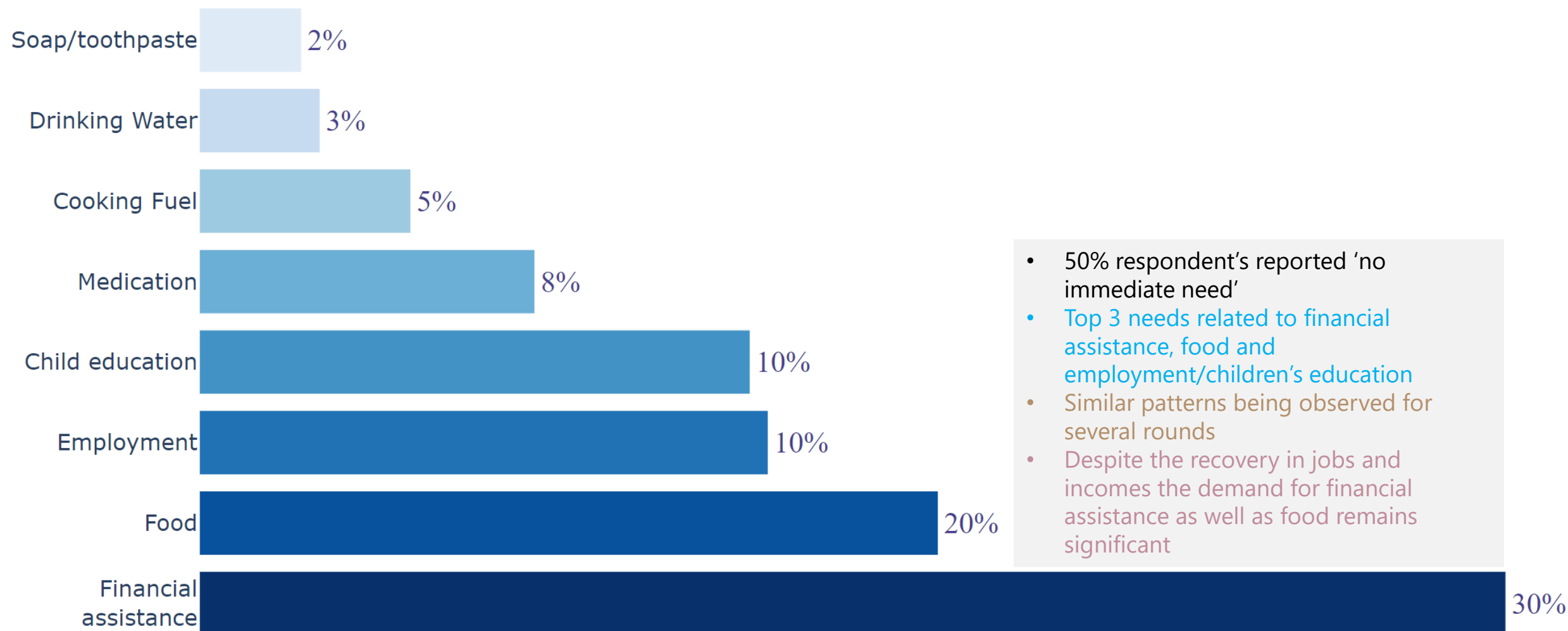Socio-Economic Background: Earnings by sector of employment

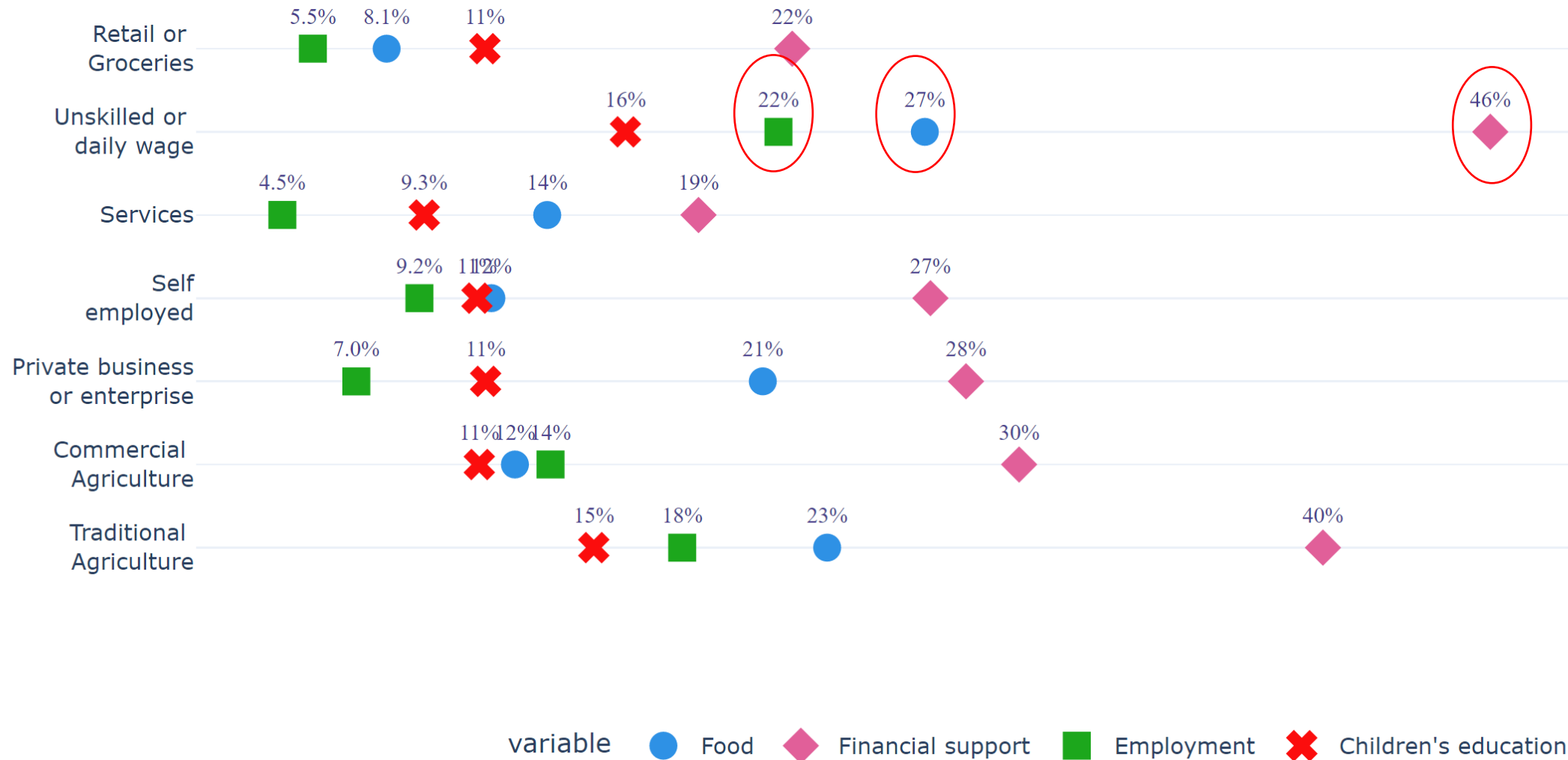# Job losses by Province (per cent reporting job or livelihood losses in family)

Job losses on average at 6 per cent (horizontal line).
Lowest value seen over the 9 rounds.
Strong differentials emerge with respect to provinces with Sudurpaschim well above the average and Province 1 well below.
Highest job losses reported in private business, daily/unskilled labour and commercial agriculture

9.6%

6.8%

5.7%

4.9%

3.5%

3.3%

1.6%

| Sudurpaschim Province | Karnali Province | Madhes Province | Lumbini Province | Bagmati Province | Gandaki Province | Province 1 |

Socio-Economic Background: Job/livelihood losses by Province

2.06: What are your families top three needs at present?

- 50% respondent's reported 'no immediate need'
- Top 3 needs related to financial assistance, food and employment/children's education
- Similar patterns being observed for several rounds
- Despite the recovery in jobs and incomes the demand for financial assistance as well as food remains significant

Chart data:
- Soap/toothpaste: 2%
- Drinking Water: 3%
- Cooking Fuel: 5%
- Medication: 8%
- Child education: 10%
- Employment: 10%
- Food: 20%
- Financial assistance: 30%

Top 3 immediate needs by sector of employment

Retail or Groceries
- 5.5% Employment
- 8.1% Food
- 11% Children's education
- 22% Financial support

Unskilled or daily wage
- 16% Children's education
- 22% Employment
- 27% Food
- 46% Financial support

Services
- 4.5% Employment
- 9.3% Children's education
- 14% Food
- 19% Financial support

Self employed
- 9.2% Employment
- 11% Children's education
- 11% Food
- 27% Financial support

Private business or enterprise
- 7.0% Employment
- 11% Children's education
- 21% Food
- 28% Financial support

Commercial Agriculture
- 11% Children's education
- 12% Food
- 14% Employment
- 30% Financial support

Traditional Agriculture
- 15% Children's education
- 18% Employment
- 23% Food
- 40% Financial support

variable: ● Food ◆ Financial support ■ Employment ✖ Children's education

Top 3 immediate needs by income group

Significant difference between top and lower income groups

Top 3 immediate needs by Province

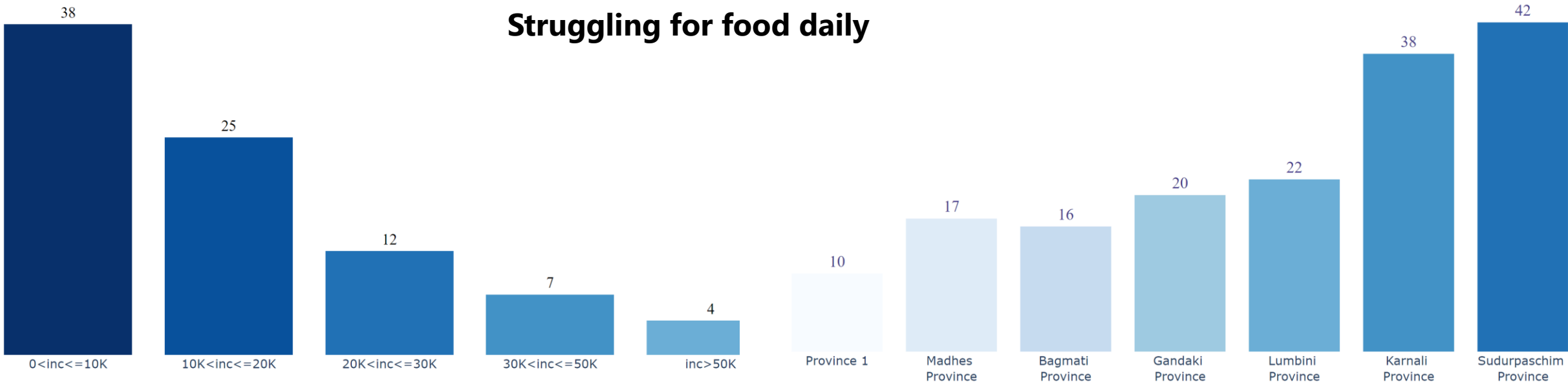Sudurpaschim appears to be having the highest levels of needs

Province	Values
Sudurpaschim Province	22% 22% 38% 46%
Karnali Province	10% 17% 36% 39%
Lumbini Province	12% 20% 23% 37%
Gandaki Province	11% 12% 14% 25%
Bagmati Province	8.9% 10% 16% 24%
Madhes Province	14% 16% 22% 36%
Province 1	7.1% 7.5% 8.5% 26%

variable 🔵 Food   🔶 Financial support   🟩 Employment   ❌ Children's education
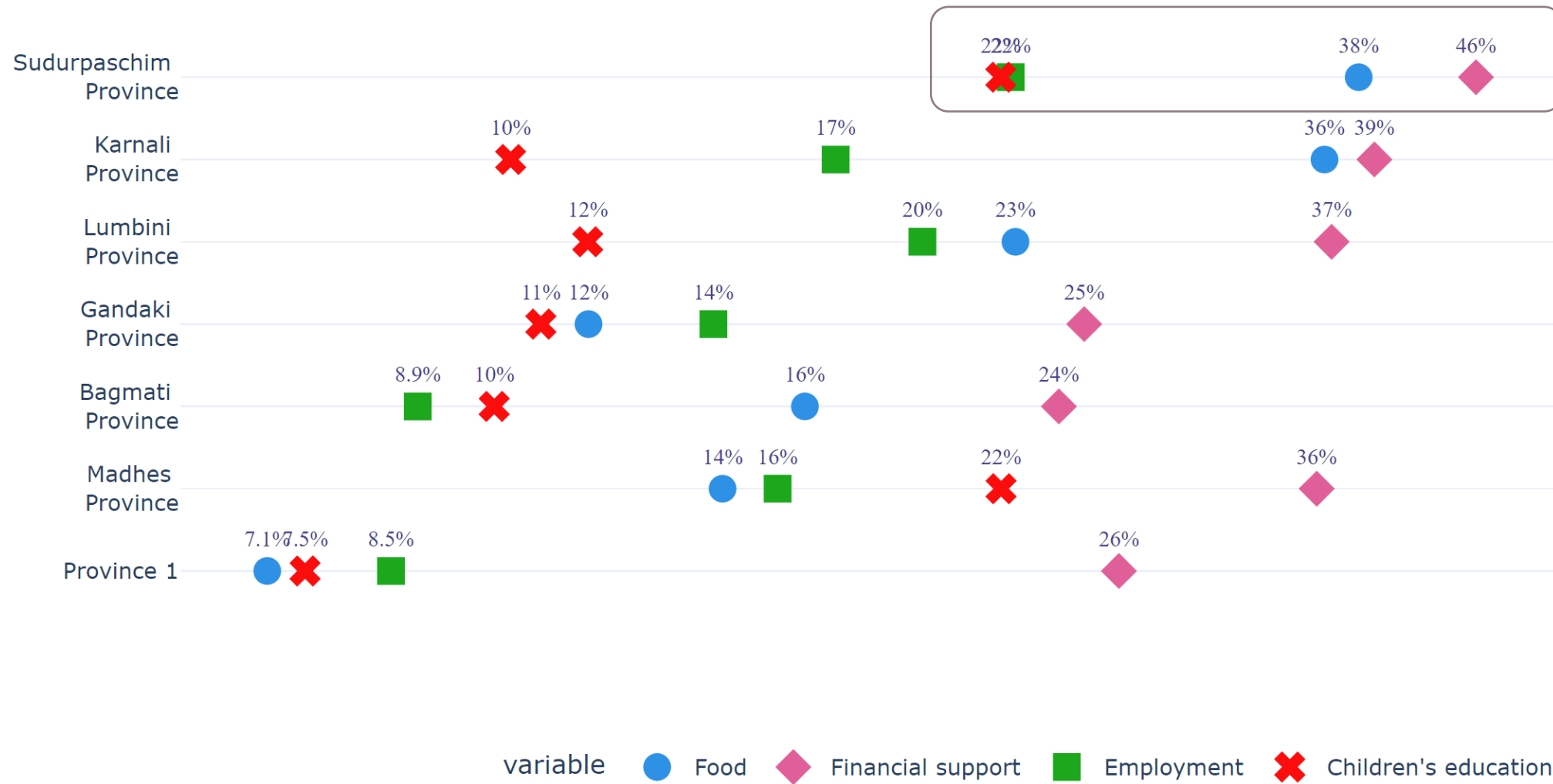
Top 3 immediate needs by whether respondent reported job/livelihood losses

Those respondents who reported having job/livelihood losses in the family during the last month (top panel) were significantly more likely to be in need of financial assistance, employment, food and children's education.
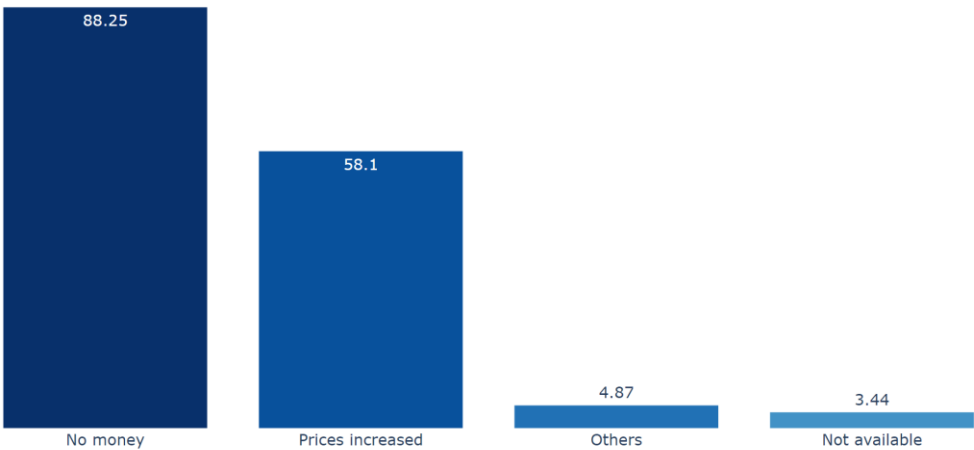
Yes
- 21% ✖ Children's education
- 32% ● Food
- 47% ■ Employment
- 60% ◆ Financial support

No
- 13% ■ Employment
- 13% ✖ Children's education
- 18% ● Food
- 31% ◆ Financial support

variable ● Food ◆ Financial support ■ Employment ✖ Children's education

Struggling for food daily

By income (0<inc<=10K: 38, 10K<inc<=20K: 25, 20K<inc<=30K: 12, 30K<inc<=50K: 7, inc>50K: 4)

By Province (Province 1: 10, Madhes Province: 17, Bagmati Province: 16, Gandaki Province: 20, Lumbini Province: 22, Karnali Province: 38, Sudurpaschim Province: 42)

2.8: Reasons struggled for food everyday this month

Reasons (No money: 88.25, Prices increased: 58.1, Others: 4.87, Not available: 3.44)

- **Worsened since last** round in contrast to some other key indicators and rose significantly from 17% in Oct/Nov 2021 to 21% in April 2022. However, strong variation in the data:
- Lowest income group **more than 9 times** likely to struggle for food compared to top income group
- Residents from **Sudurpaschim twice as likely** to be struggling for food daily
- Respondent's reporting **job losses twice as likely** to be struggling for food
- Struggle for food is linked to **lack of money and rising prices**

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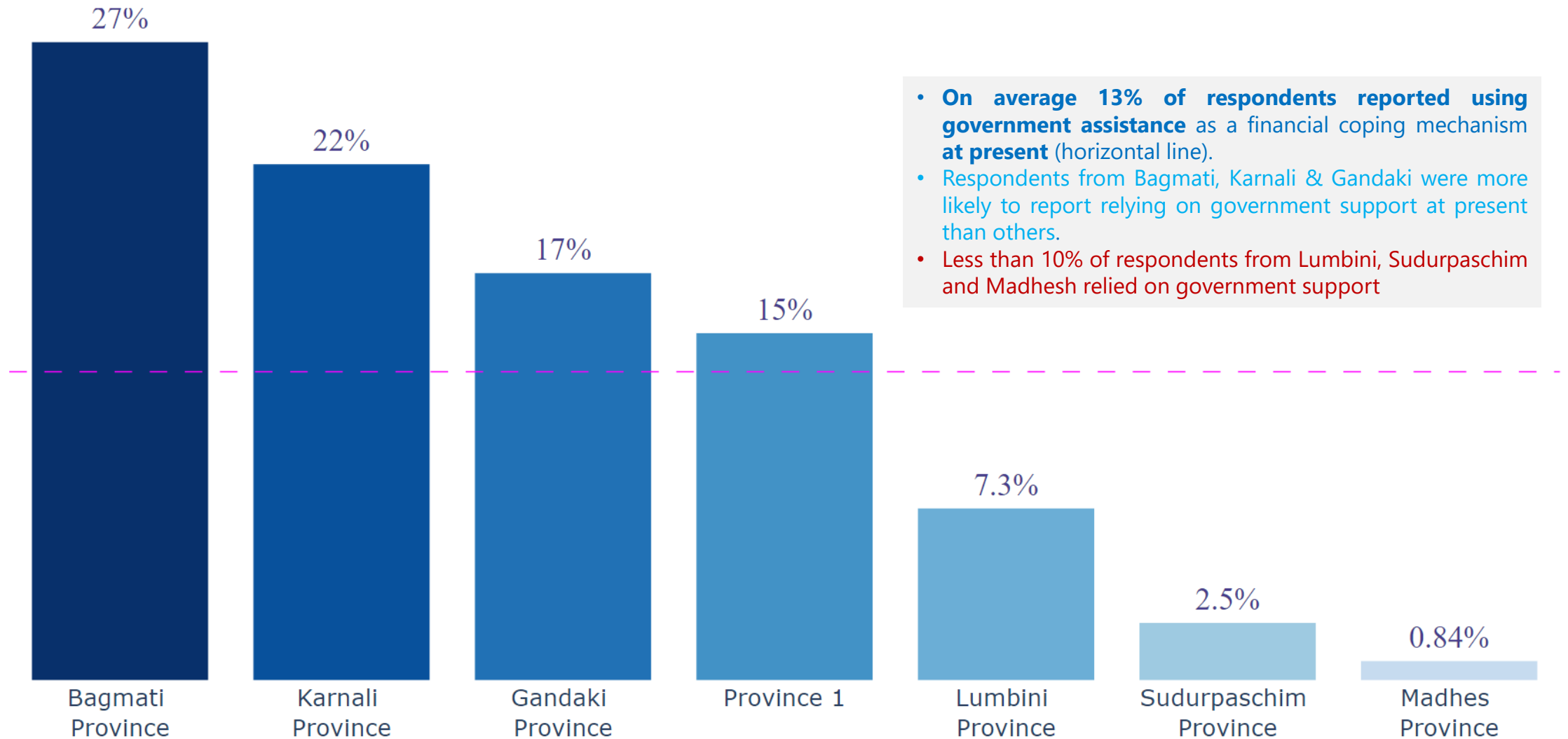# 2.9: Financial coping mechanisms at present (Per cent responding yes)

- Depleting savings and incurring debt remain the top coping mechanisms.
- Government support was reported by 12% of respondents
- Salaries and daily wages are important for coping
- 9% reported receiving remittances

Bar chart:
- Savings-: 28.5%
- Debt+: 26.9%
- Salary: 26.6%
- Daily wage: 16.0%
- Govt support: 12.8%
- Assets-: 11.7%
- Remits: 9.16%

Socio-Economic Background: Financial coping mechanisms
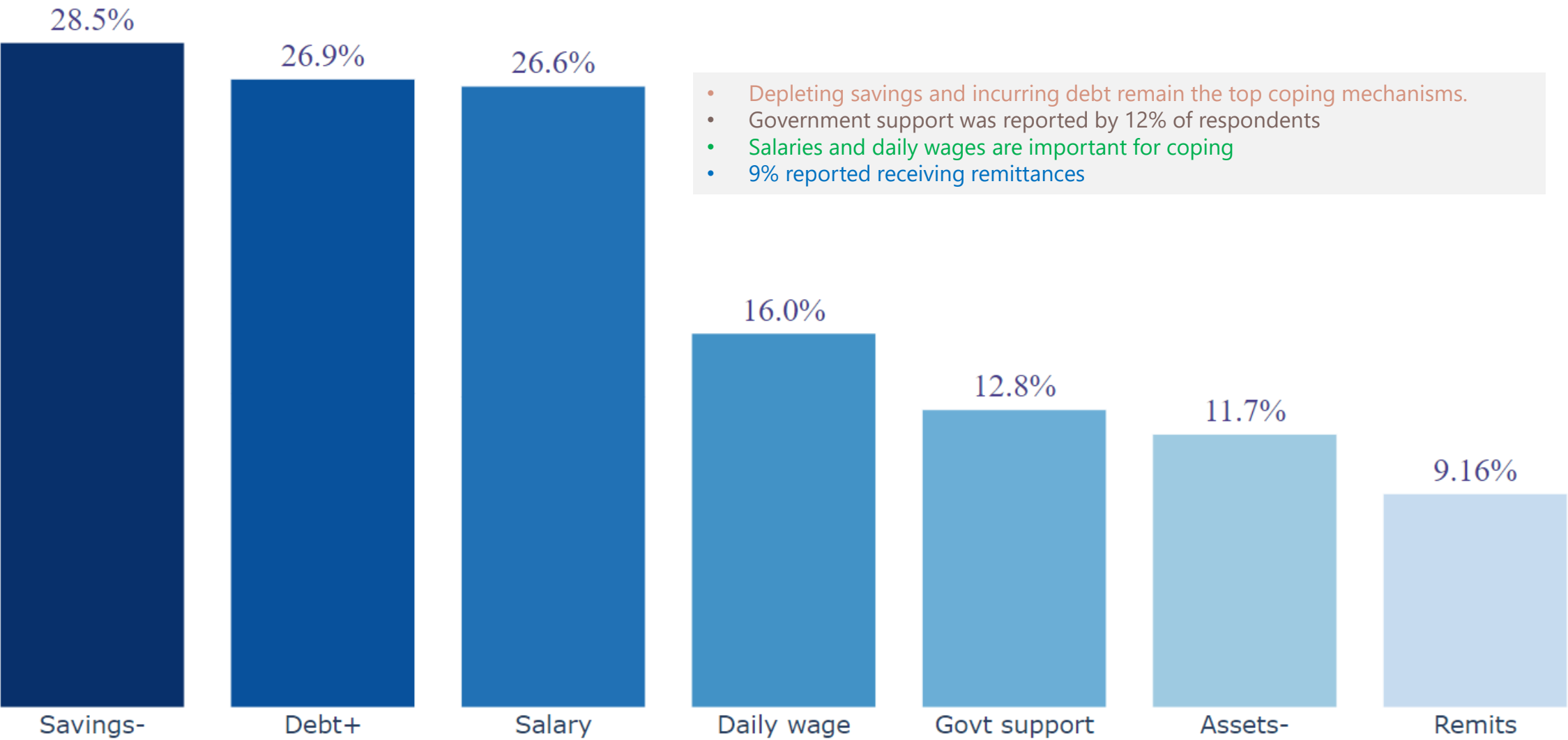
2.09: Financial coping mechanisms at present, by income

Graph depicts the percent responding yes to each type of coping mechanism by income group. As expected upper income households are able to rely on their salaries to a larger extent. They are also able to rely more on government support and remittances compares to lower income groups.
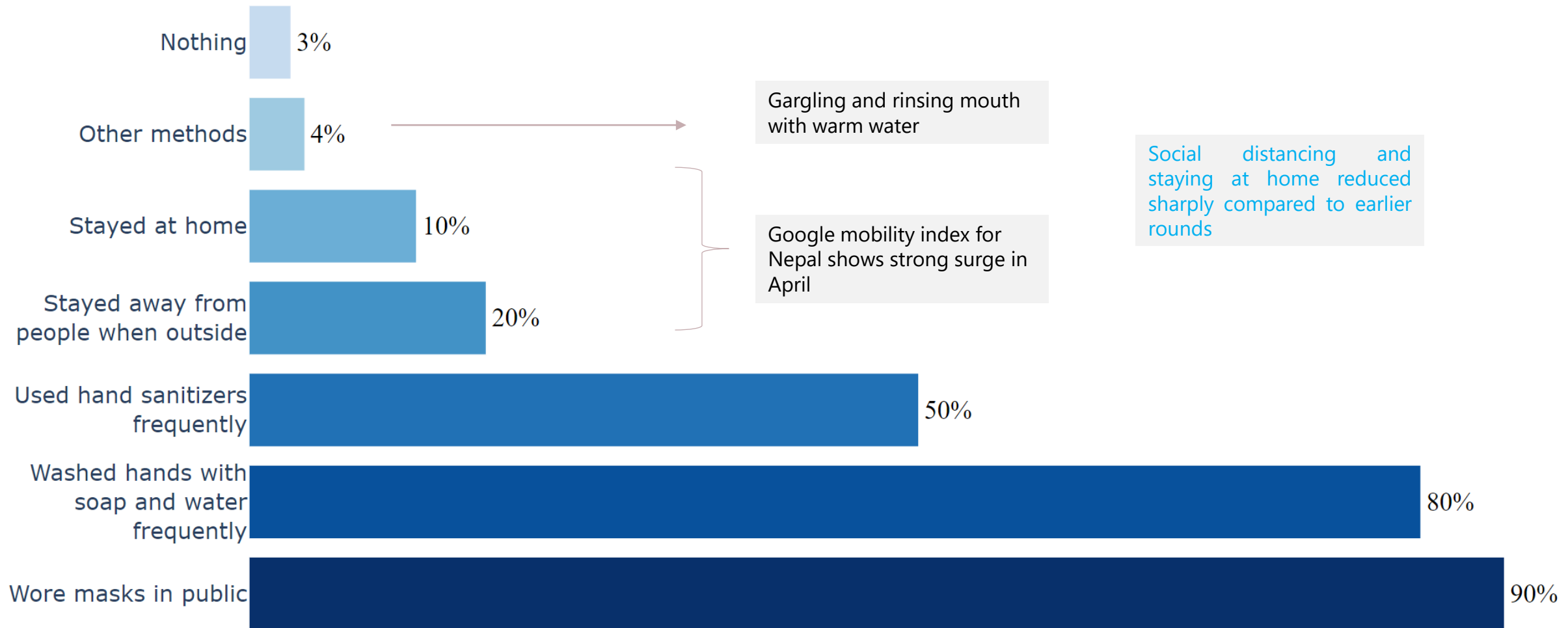

variable						
Savings-	Debt+	Salary	Daily wages	Govt. support	Assets-	Remittance incomes

Socio-Economic Background: Financial coping mechanisms by income group
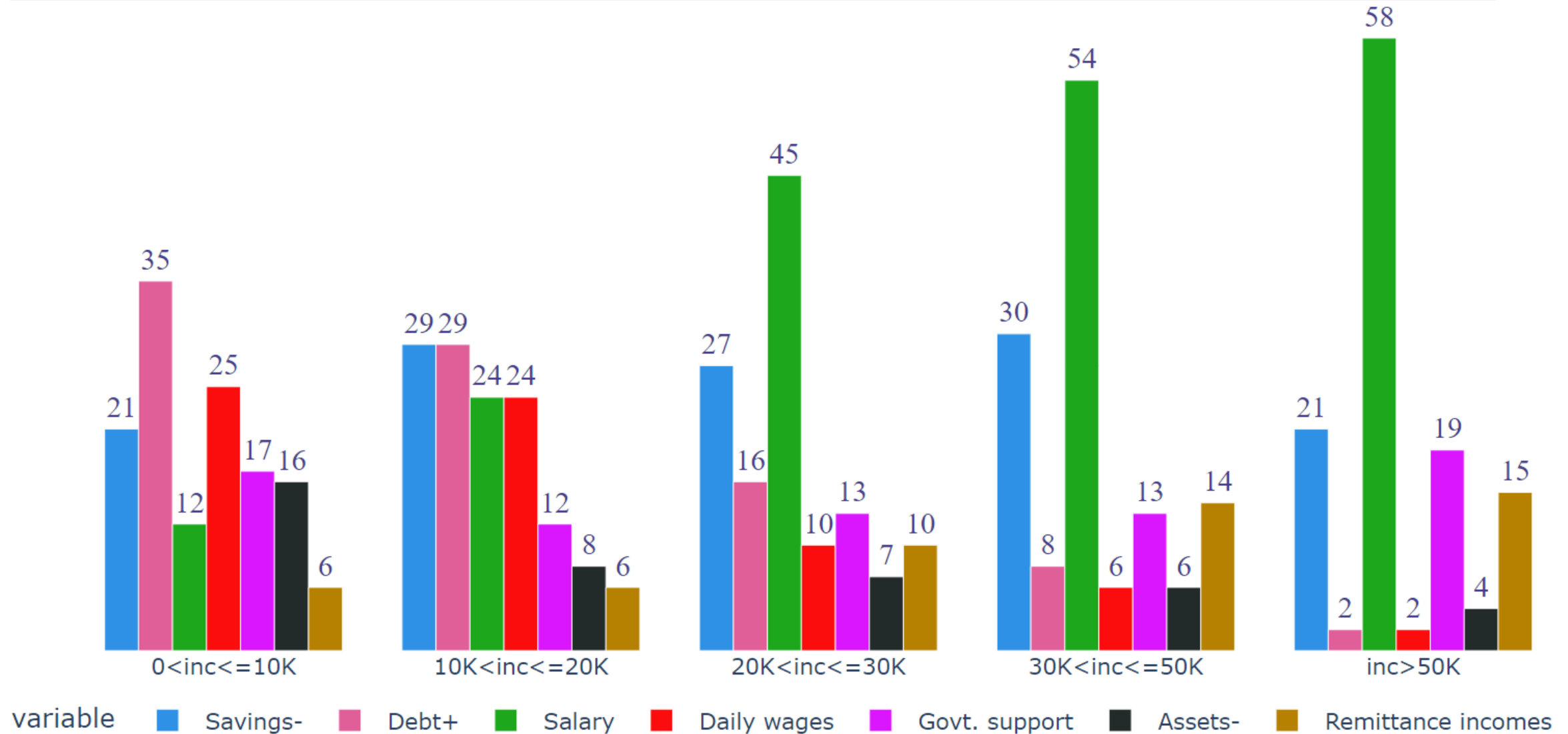
2.9: Financial coping through government support, by Province

- **On average 13% of respondents reported using government assistance** as a financial coping mechanism **at present** (horizontal line).
- Respondents from Bagmati, Karnali & Gandaki were more likely to report relying on government support at present than others.
- Less than 10% of respondents from Lumbini, Sudurpaschim and Madhesh relied on government support

27%
22%
17%
15%
7.3%
2.5%
0.84%

Bagmati Province | Karnali Province | Gandaki Province | Province 1 | Lumbini Province | Sudurpaschim Province | Madhes Province

SAFETY & BEHAVIOUR: COVID-19

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1.1: During the past week, what did you do to protect you and your family from COVID-19?

Category	Percentage
Nothing	3%
Other methods	4%
Stayed at home	10%
Stayed away from people when outside	20%
Used hand sanitizers frequently	50%
Washed hands with soap and water frequently	80%
Wore masks in public	90%

Gargling and rinsing mouth with warm water

Google mobility index for Nepal shows strong surge in April

Social distancing and staying at home reduced sharply compared to earlier rounds

Safety and behaviour COVID-19: Safety measures to protect yourself and family from COVID-19

Comparing family and respondent behaviour to stay safe: May 2020, Jan 2021, Apr 2022

Round: May 2020, Jan 2021, Apr 2022

COMPARISON IN 3 SELECT MONTHS OVER 2 YEARS TIME FRAME

Stayed at home
- 10%
- 18%
- 82%

Stayed away from people when outside
- 20%
- 40%
- 58%

Washed hands with soap and water frequently
- 80%
- 85%
- 90%

Wore masks in public
- 90%
- 86%
- 78%
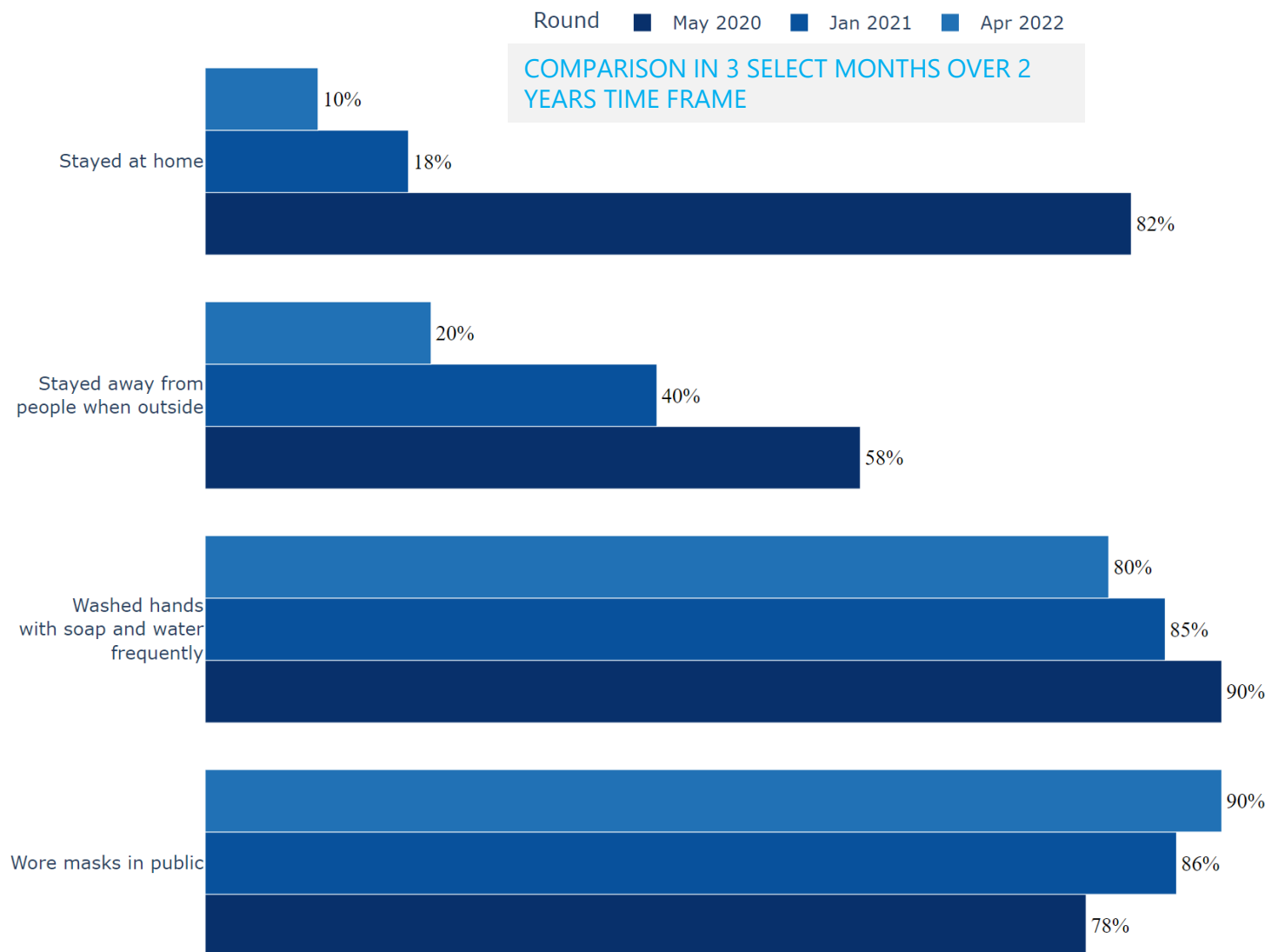
Expected decline in social distancing and staying at home compared to May 2020 when there were more stringent restrictions

10% point drop in handwashing behavior compared to May 2020

12% point increase in mask usage in pubic compared to May 2020

Safety and behaviour COVID-19: Safety measures to protect yourself and family from COVID-19 over 2 years

Safety behaviour by province (%)

Index — Wear masks in public — Wash hands with soap and water — Use hand sanitizers frequently — Stay away from people when outside — Stay at home

Province	Wear masks in public	Wash hands with soap and water	Use hand sanitizers frequently	Stay away from people when outside	Stay at home
Province 1	92	78	32	8	10
Madhes Province	86	87	44	16	11
Bagmati Province	91	79	53	20	5
Gandaki Province	97	88	65	29	12
Lumbini Province	91	78	49	16	12
Karnali Province	95	97	59	14	9
Sudurpaschim Province	87	93	47	14	33

1.2,1.3,1.4: How often did you practise safe behaviour? (1 week recall)
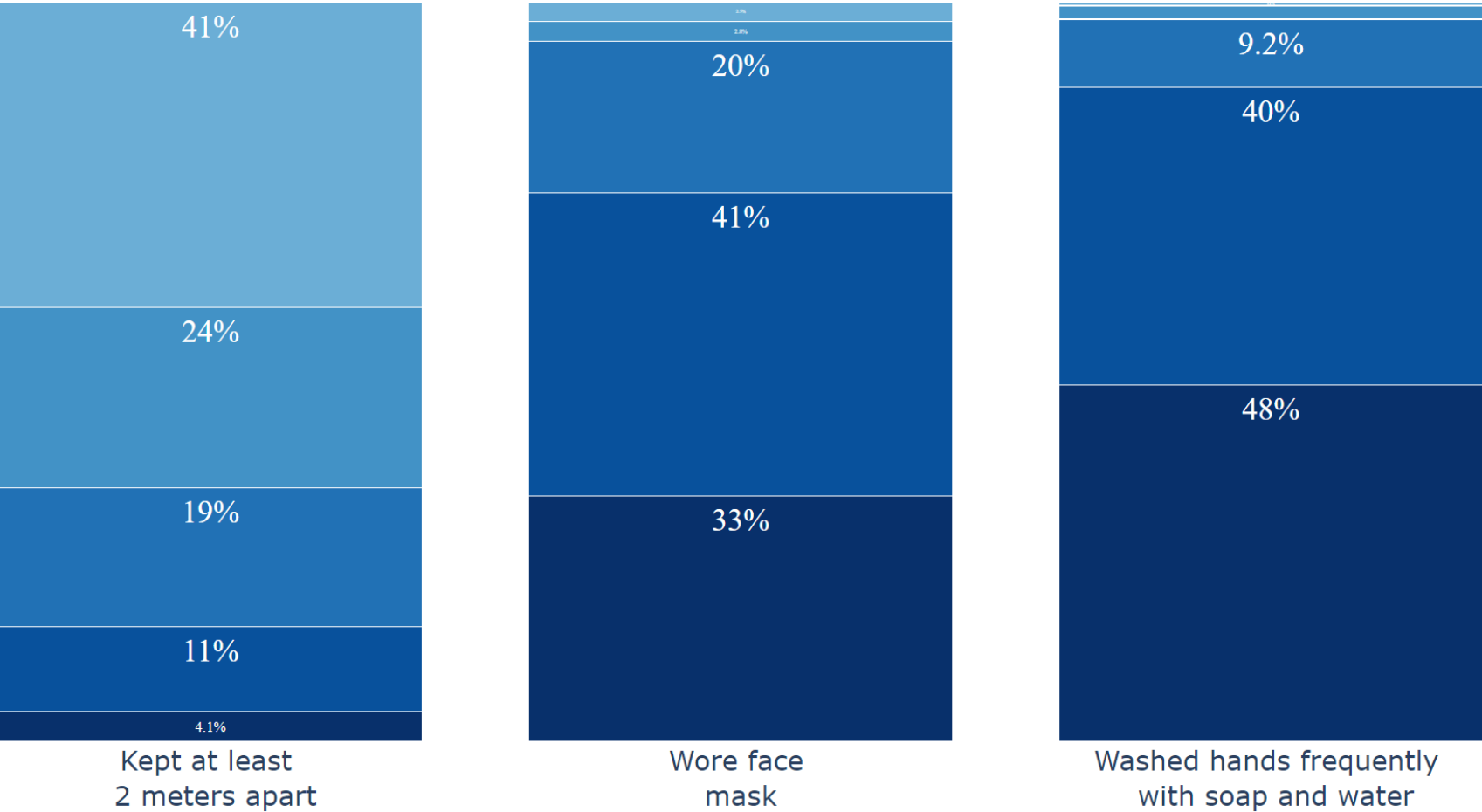
index
- All of the time
- Most of the time
- Sometimes
- Rarely
- Never

All or most of the time:
2m distance 15%
Face mask 74%
Wash hands 98%

Effective mask coverage at 30% slightly lower than in Jan 2021 (32%)

Effective mask coverage: % wearing a mask for safety (90%) times % wearing mask at all times (33%)

Kept at least 2 meters apart
- 41%
- 24%
- 19%
- 11%
- 4.1%

Wore face mask
- 1.1%
- 2.9%
- 20%
- 41%
- 33%

Washed hands frequently with soap and water
- 9.2%
- 40%
- 48%

Safety and behaviour COVID-19: How often practised safe behaviour with respect to social distancing, wearing face masks and washing hands

Likelihood of getting COVID-19 and vaccination status of family

1.5: How likely do you think you or someone in your household will get COVID-19

Somewhat unlikely 40.7%
Not likely at all 50%
Somewhat likely 5.81%
DK 2.82%
Very likely 0.661%
CS 0.0522%
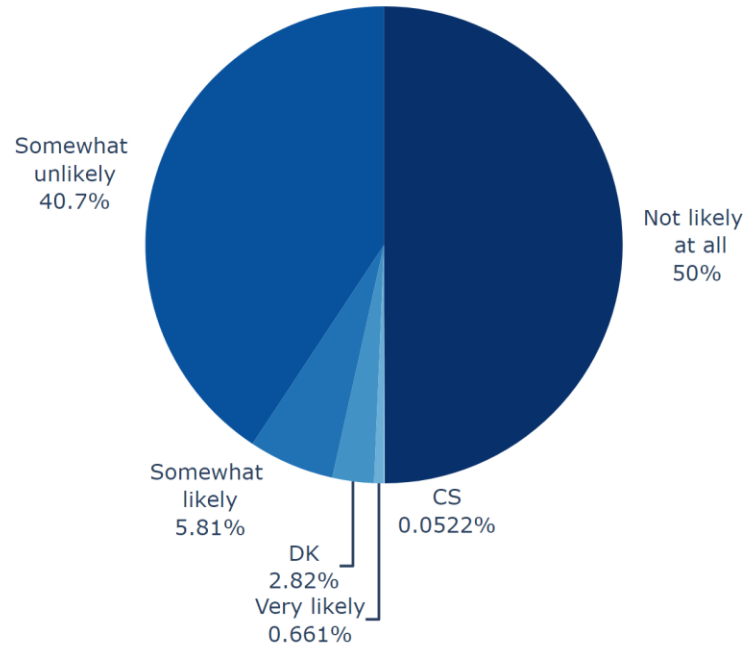
1.7: Are all your family members vaccinated against COVID-19

All 33.5%
None 0.42%
Some 66.1%
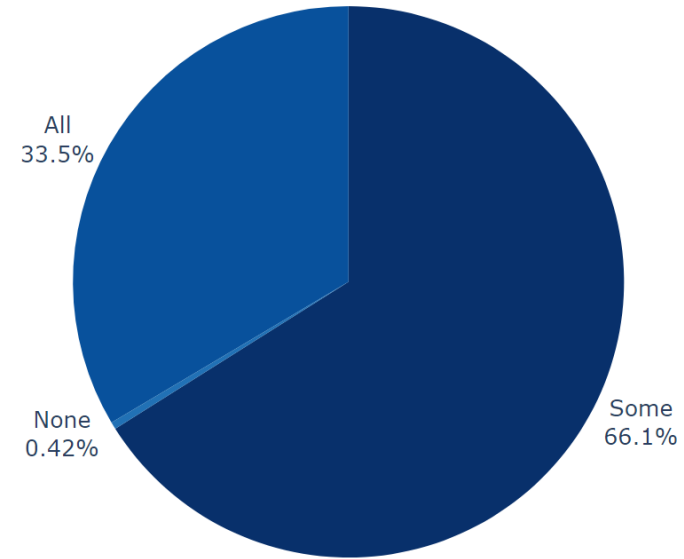
Less than 10 per cent felt somewhat likely or very likely that someone in their families could get COVID-19.
More than 1/3rd reported all their family members had taken COVID-19 vaccinations (All) while 2/3rd reported only some members of their families had been vaccinated (partial).

Family members vaccinated against COVID-19

Sudurpaschim and Lumbini respondents were most likely to report their whole families being vaccinated ('All) whereas Madhesh province respondents were the most likely to have some family members vaccinated (partial).

	Province 1	Madhes Province	Bagmati Province	Gandaki Province	Lumbini Province	Karnali Province	Sudurpaschim Province
All	36	22	27	26	45	30	54
Some	64	77	73	74	55	70	45

Index   ■ Some   ■ All   ■ None
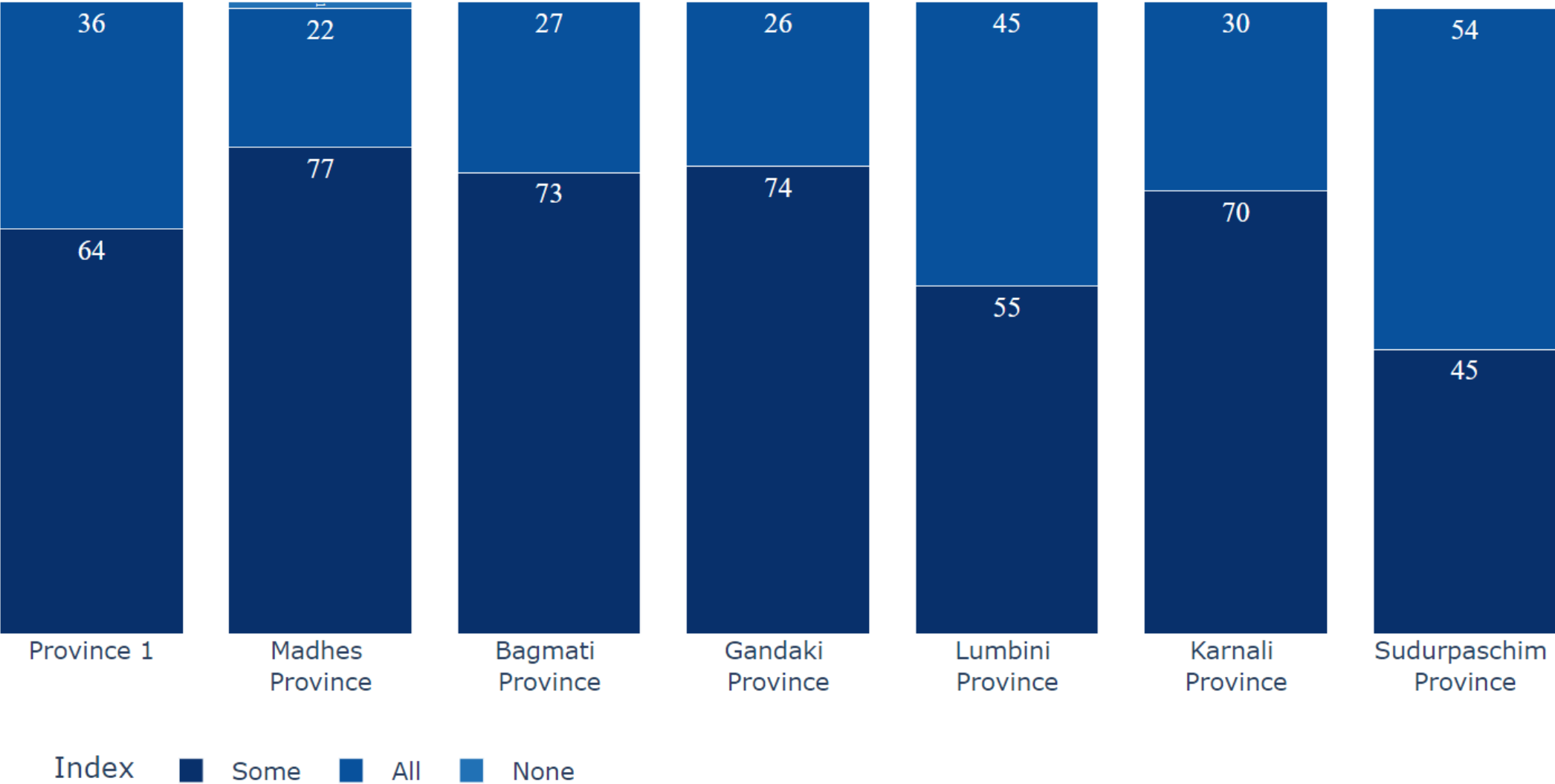
Where respondent received vaccination and safety

1.9: Where did you get vaccinated?

98% of respondents had gone to one of the following places (multiple choice) for their vaccinations

Health Post 57
School 35
Community health center 28
Hospital 9
Others 9

1.9: Where did you get vaccinated: by income group

Index — Health Post, School, Community health-center, Hospital, Others

0<inc<=10K: 63, 40, 26, 6, 7
10K<inc<=20K: 57, 34, 28, 8, 9
20K<inc<=30K: 52, 34, 28, 12, 12
30K<inc<=50K: 54, 38, 25, 14, 12
inc>50K: 50, 35, 27, 20, 10
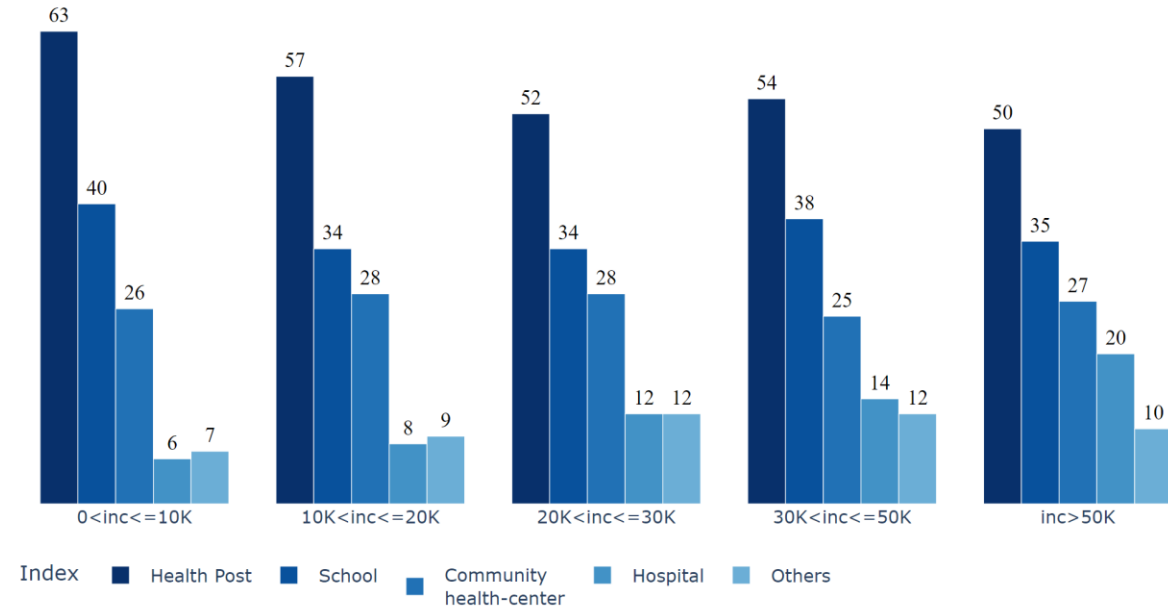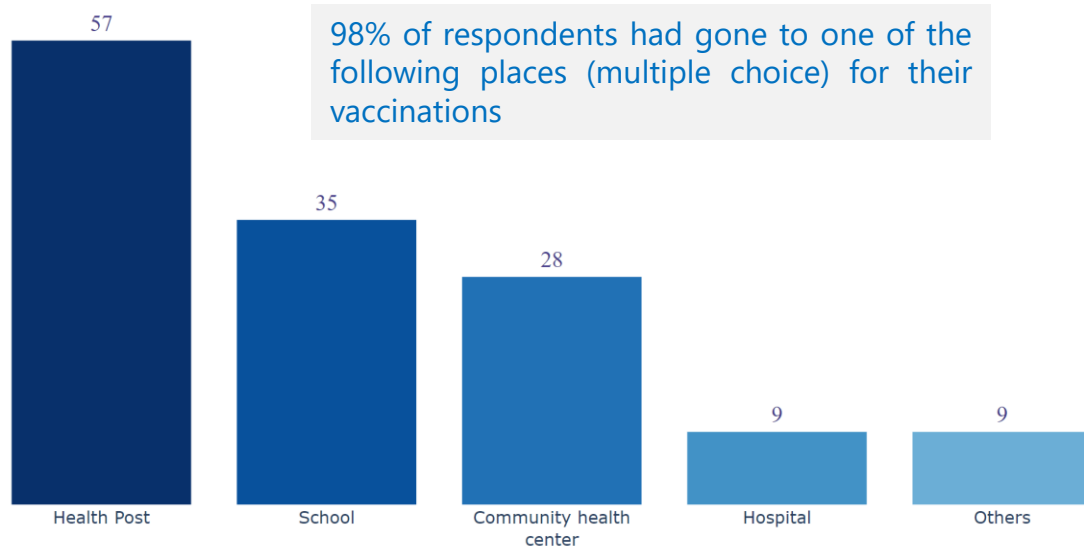
1.10: How safe did you feel to get vaccinated?

Mostly 32%
Not at all 2%
Very 66%
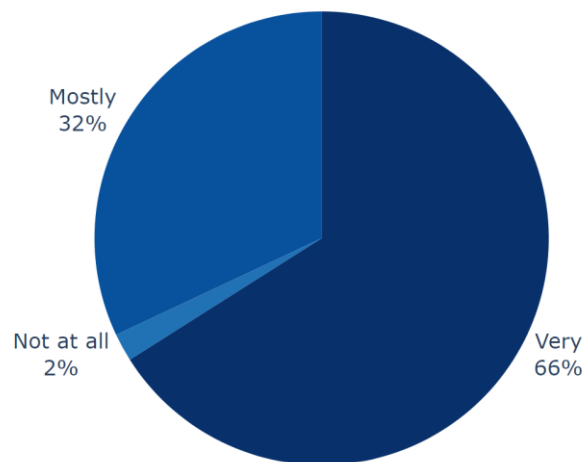
98% respondents reported going to one of these places.
Most respondents got vaccinated at health posts and schools in their communities.
Upper income groups more likely to visit hospitals and private facilities (others)
2/3rd felt very safe getting the vaccine and just under 1/3rd felt mostly safe

Ease of getting vaccinated

1.11: How easy was it for you and your family to get a COVID-19 vaccine?

1.11: How easy was it for you and your family to get vaccinated, by Province
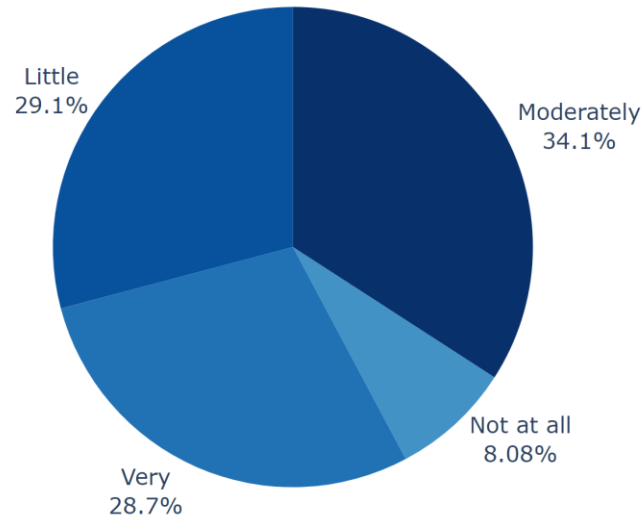
34% respondents felt it was moderately easy to get COVID-19 vaccine
37% felt it was difficult: only little easy (29%) or not at all easy (8%)
Most cited difficulties related to queueing time, crowded facilities, inconvenient times
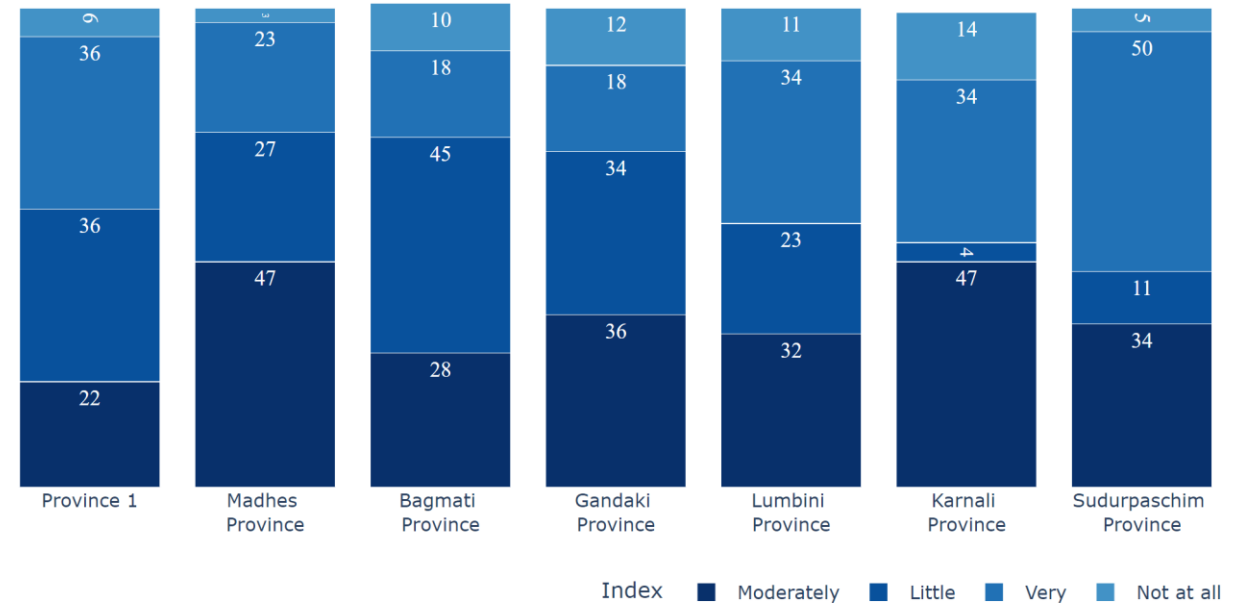
Karnali and Madhes provinces reporting moderately easy or very easy.
More than 10 per cent reported not at all easy in Bagmati, Gandaki, Lumbini & Karnali

HMIS Data: As compare to 2nd January 2022 data, significantly increased vaccine uptake in 30th March data, and it is because vaccination campaign was intensified through the establishment while adding new session sites.

Safety and behaviour COVID-19: Ease of getting the vaccine by Province

1.15: In your opinion, what advantages does COVID-19 vaccine have for humans

Others — 6%
Ends pandemic — 5%
Freedom to work and earn — 9%
Freedom to travel internationally — 5%
Freedom to travel domestically — 10%
Reduces gravity of illness — 50%
Prevents transmission — 40%
Prevents infection — 80%
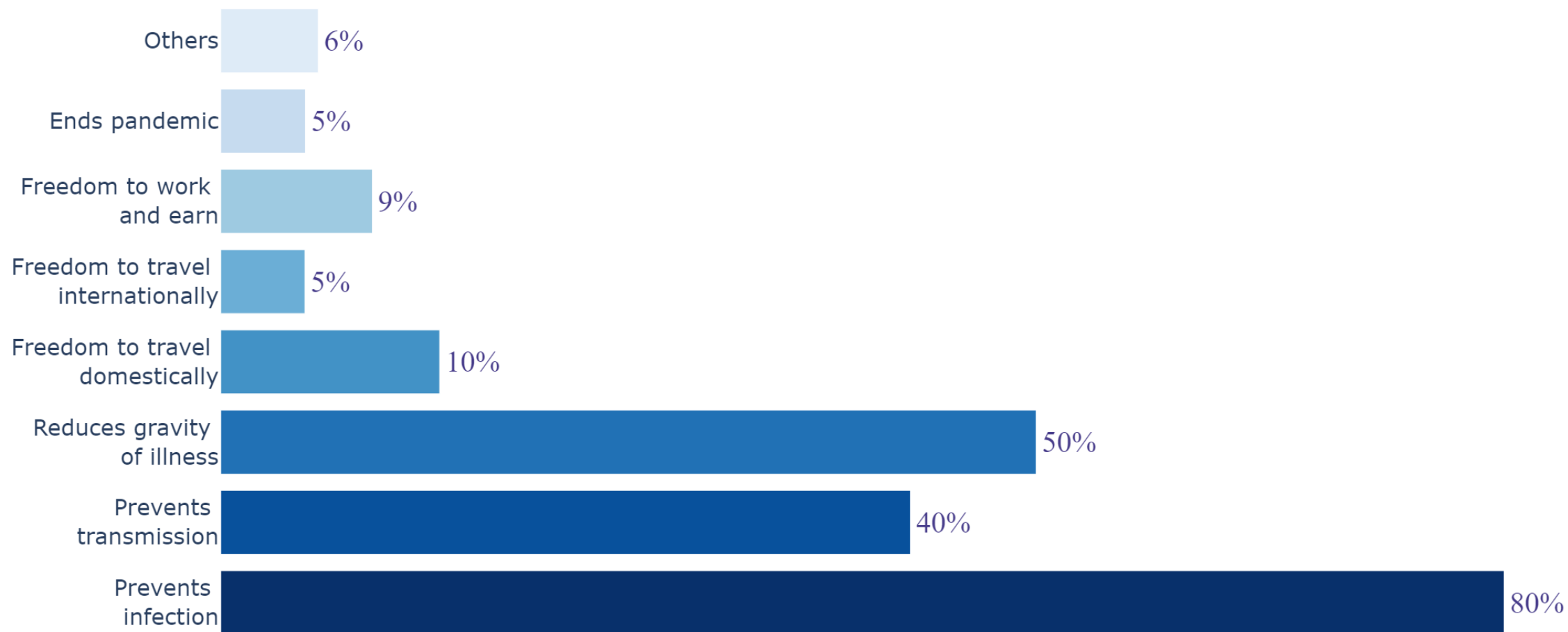
1.16: In your opinion, what disadvantages does COVID-19 vaccine have for humans?

Losing fertility — 1.2%
Others — 5.0%
Getting other diseases — 5.0%
Do not know — 10%
None — 78%

OTHER COVID-19 RELATED

- **99.2 per cent** would recommend the vaccine to others
- **25.4 per cent** had already taken booster vaccine while **73 per cent** were willing to take it when available
- Required conditions for self-isolation
  - Masks   95%
  - Sanitizer   79%
  - Vaporizer   76%
  - Thermometer   44%
  - Gloves   34%
  - Home delivery   17%
  - **Has challenges   11%**
  - No challenges   1.3%

EDUCATION

q2_15: Type of school children attend

- Community: 64%
- Private: 44%
- Others: 0.24%
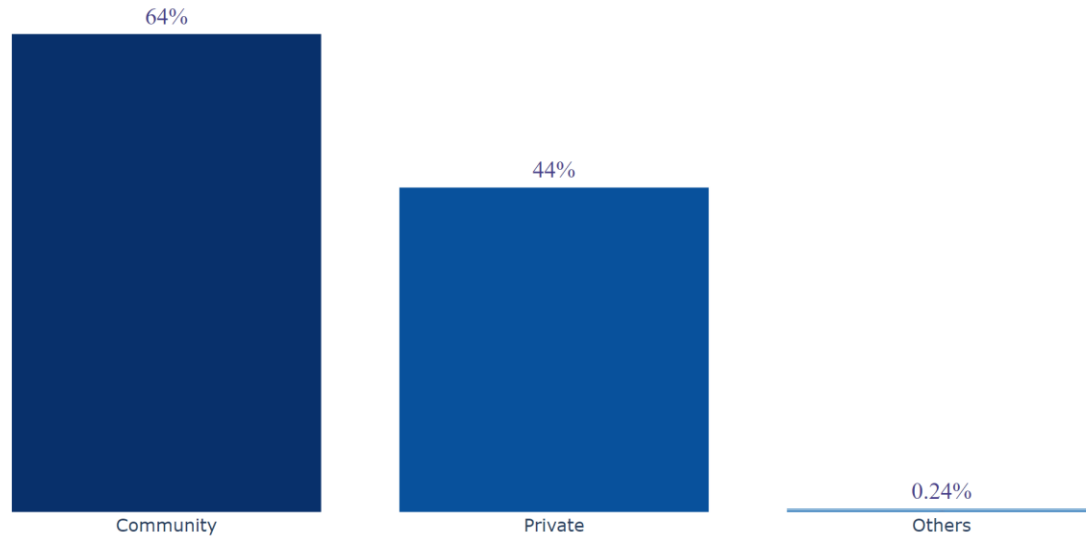
q2_15: Type of school, by income

Income	Community	Private
0<inc<=10K	82%	24%
10K<inc<=20K	68%	39%
20K<inc<=30K	54%	55%
30K<inc<=50K	47%	62%
inc>50K	34%	76%

variable: Community, Private
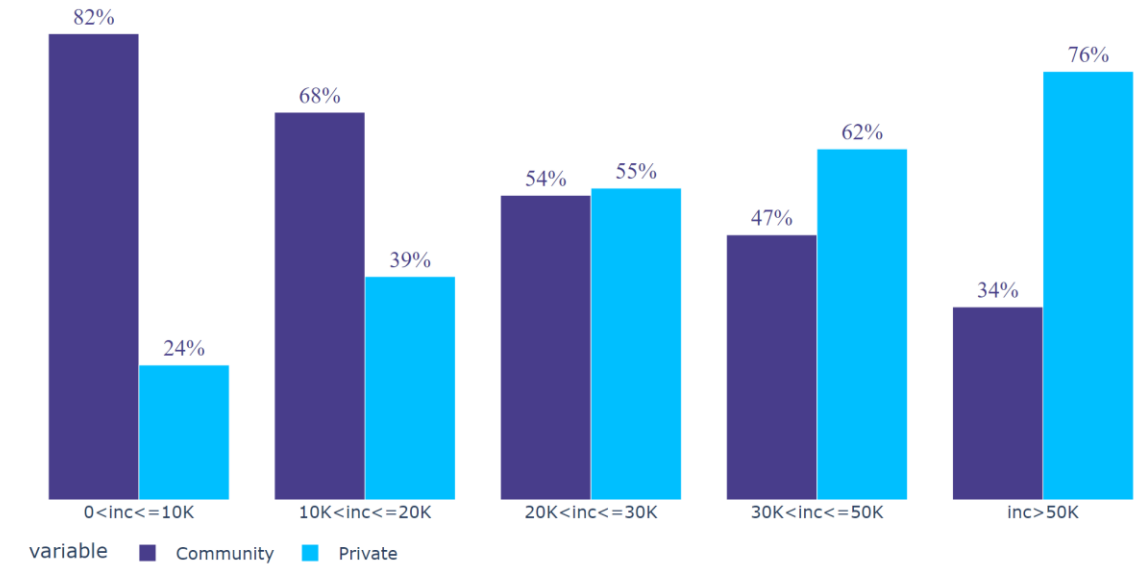
q2_15: Type of school, by province

Province	Community	Private
Province 1	60%	46%
Madhes Province	63%	51%
Bagmati Province	56%	48%
Gandaki Province	67%	40%
Lumbini Province	69%	36%
Karnali Province	73%	38%
Sudurpaschim Province	73%	34%

variable: Community, Private
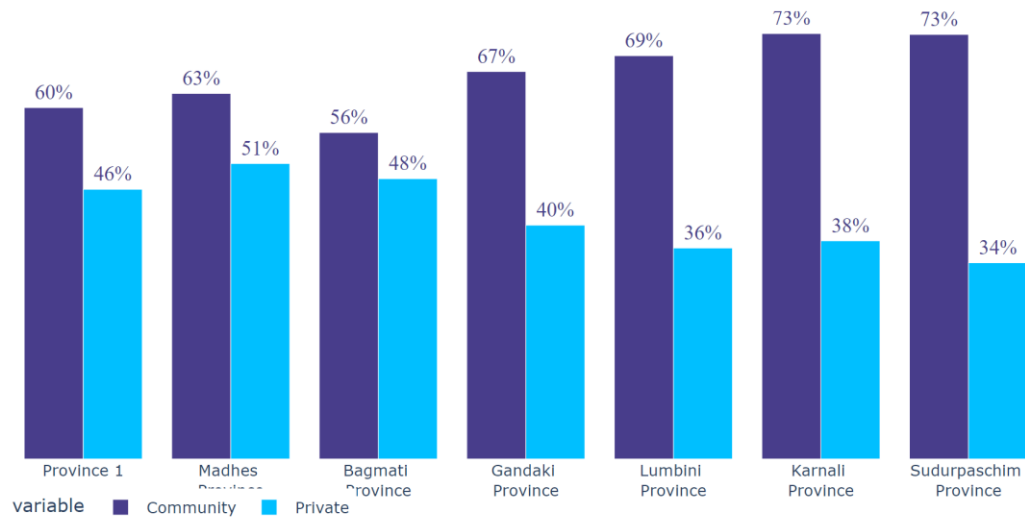
Type of school respondent's children attend

- 99 per cent reported their children were going back to school
- 64 per cent responded their children were in community schools. 44% responded their children were in private schools
- Students from upper income households were much more likely to be studying in private schools
- Respondents from Sudurpaschim, Karnali and Lumbini were least likely to have children in private schools

Education: Type of school

2.16: Are you confident that your children's schools operate safely and regularly

Pie chart:
- No: 17%
- DK/CS: 1%
- Yes: 82%

q2_16: Confidence about child school, by province

Province 1	Madhes Province	Bagmati Province	Gandaki Province	Lumbini Province	Karnali Province	Sudurpaschim Province
88%	91%	79%	84%	78%	67%	77%
12%	7.3%	20%	16%	22%	31%	22%
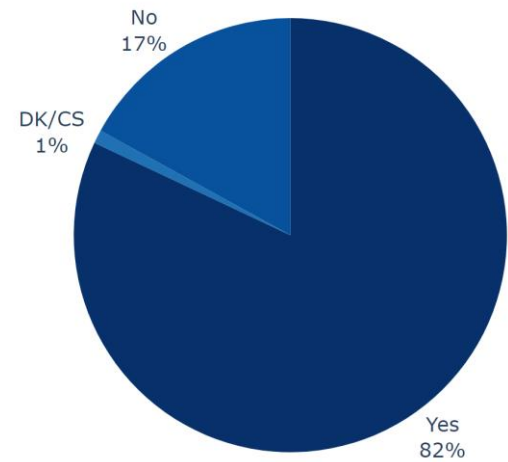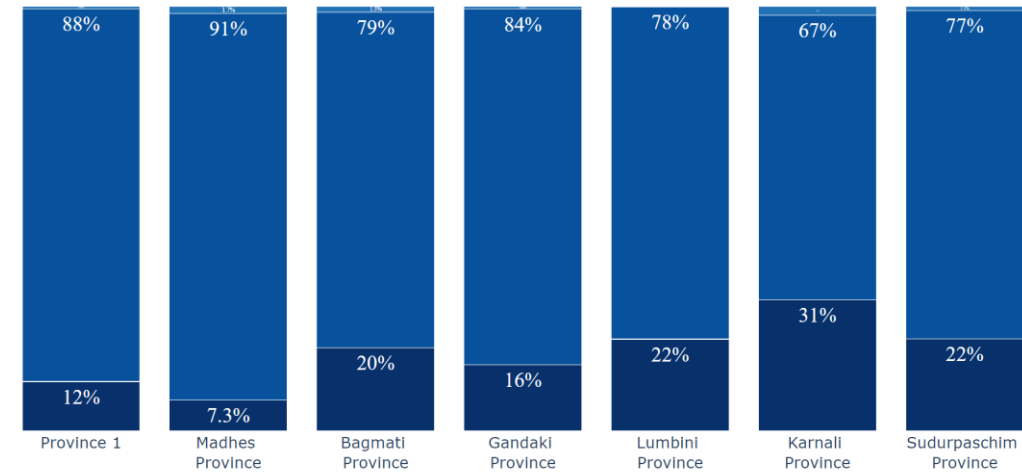
q2_16 ■ No ■ Yes ■ DK/CS

Confidence by type of school

Community: Not confident 18%, Confident 81%, DK/CS 1.2%
Private: Not confident 16%, Confident 83%, DK/CS 0.95%

variable ■ Not confident ■ Confident ■ DK/CS

Confidence about school operating safely and regularly

- 82 per cent reported feeling confident that schools would operate safely and regularly but 17 per cent were not confident.
- Respondents from Karnali were the least likely to feel confident
- Respondents sending their children to private schools were slightly more likely to be confident and slightly less likely to not feel confident. However difference is not statistically significant

Improvement in confidence over last three rounds (40%,60%,80+%)

Education: Confidence about school operating regularly and safely

q2.17: Does your children have? (Per cent responding yes)
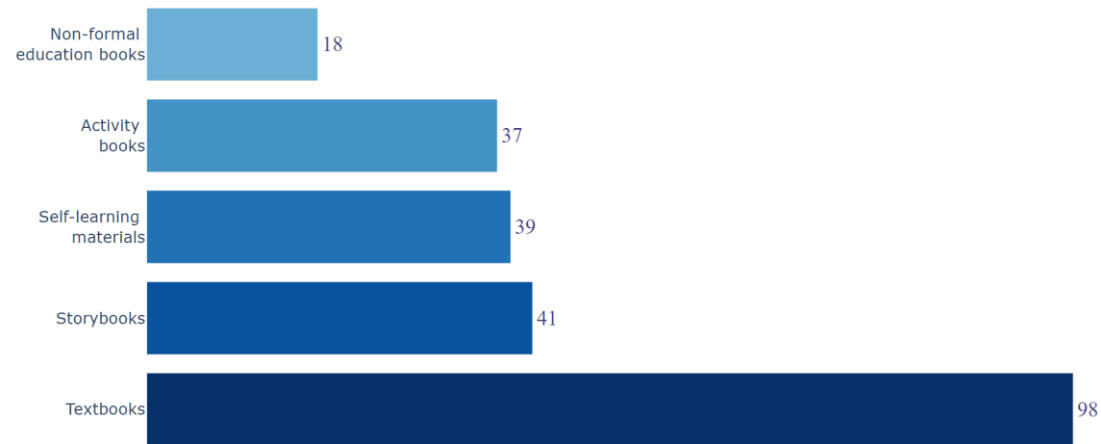
q2.17: Access to education items by income

q2.17: Access to education items by type of school
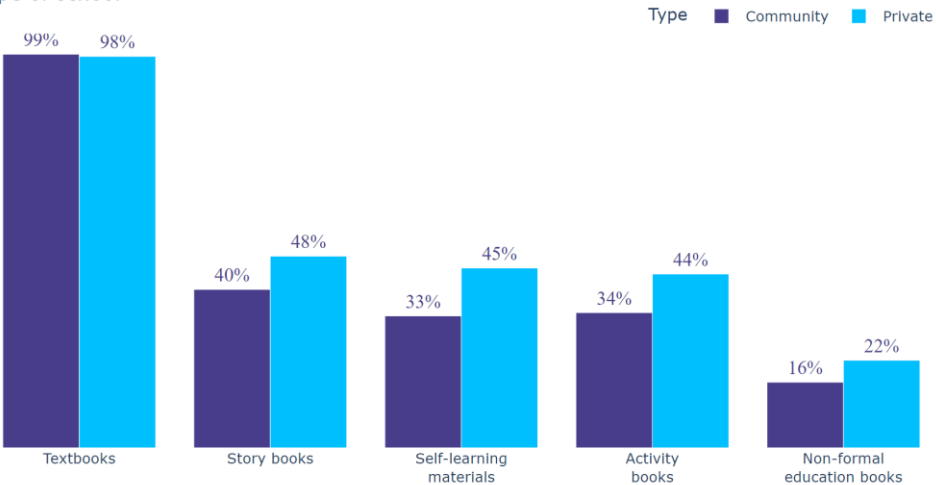
Access to educational items

- Nearly all respondents reported their children had school textbooks.
- However less than half the respondents reported their children having other educational items such as story books etc.
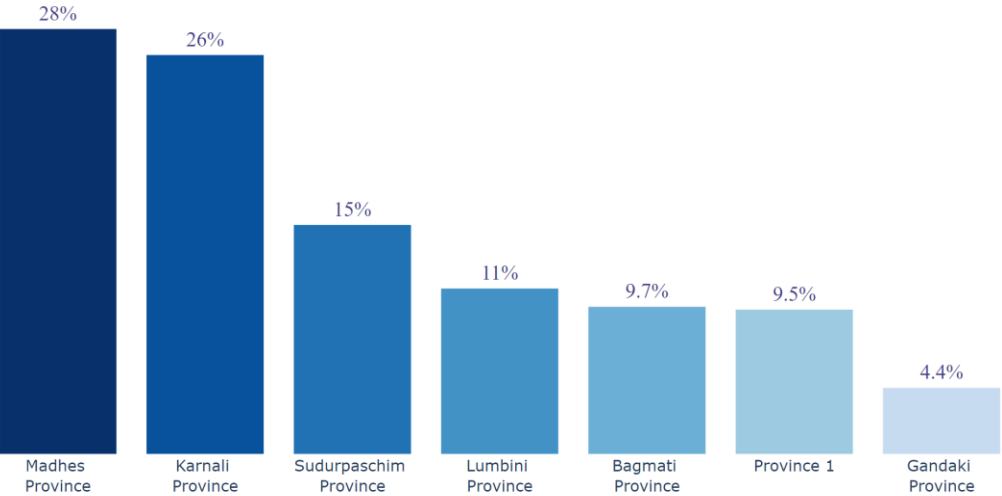- Strong variation by income group as well as type of school

2.18: What COVID-19 preventive measures are in place in your child's schools
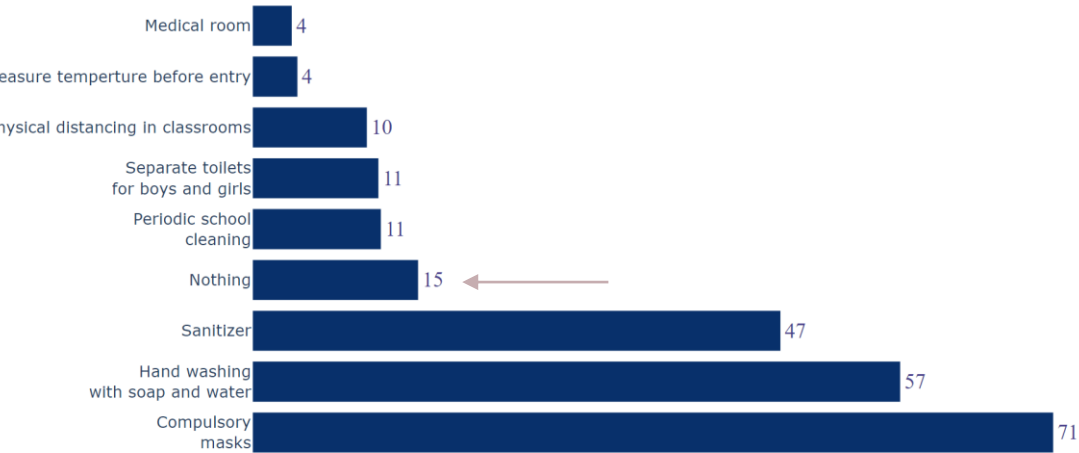
School preventive measures by income
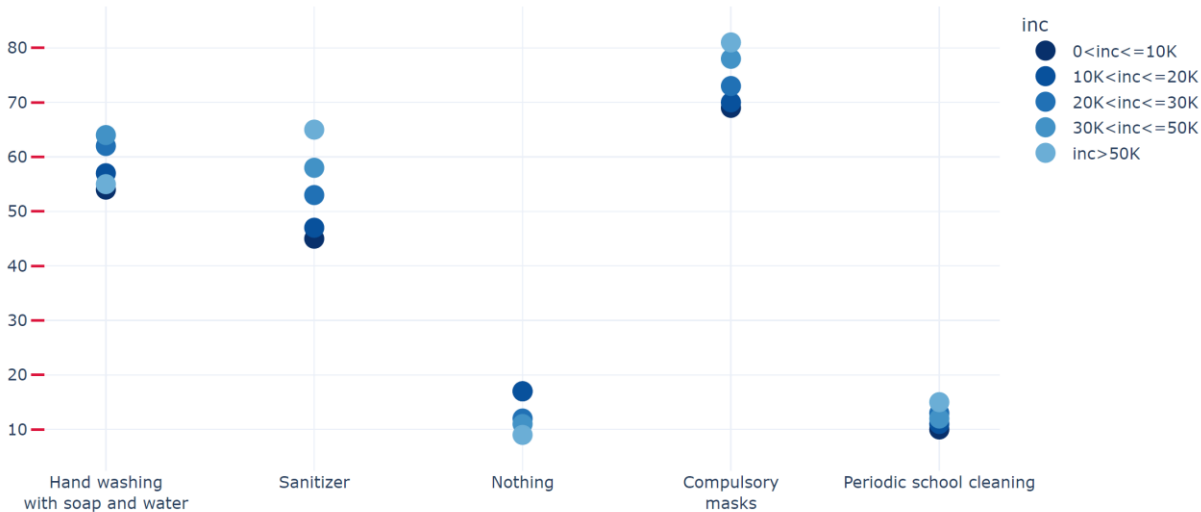
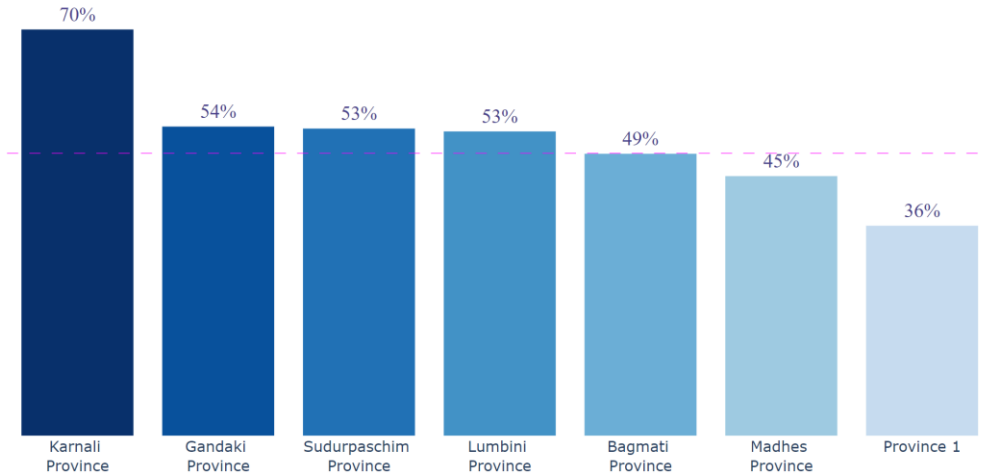Respondent reporting schools doing nothing by Province

# Respondent's awareness of preventive measures in schools

- Compulsory masks and hand washing main COVID-19 preventive measures in schools
- 15 per cent respondents reported that schools were doing nothing.
- Respondents from poorer households were more likely to report their schools doing nothing and less likely to report other preventive measures
- More than 1 in 4 respondents from Madhes Province reported schools doing nothing

Respondent's perception of whether child had forgotten learning/fallen behind
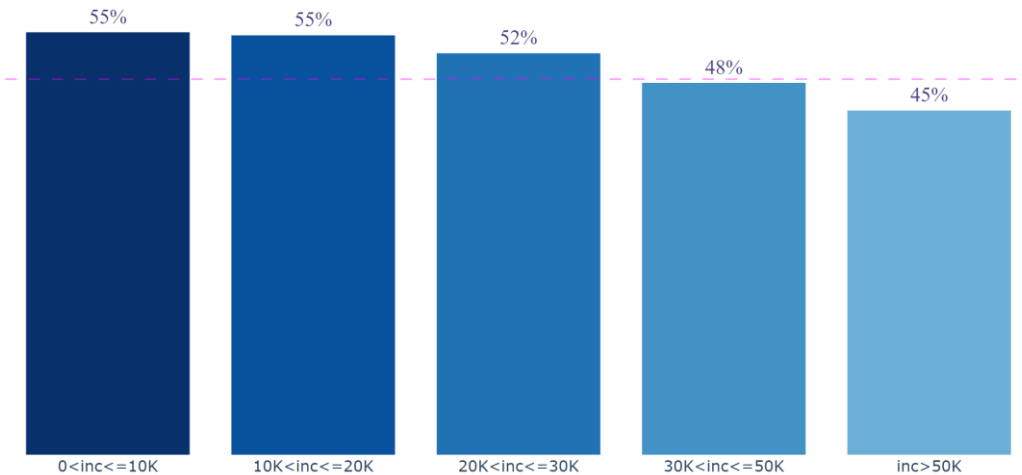

2.19: Do you think your children have forgotten their learning and fallen behind?

Karnali Province	70%
Gandaki Province	54%
Sudurpaschim Province	53%
Lumbini Province	53%
Bagmati Province	49%
Madhes Province	45%
Province 1	36%

q2_19: Do you think your children have forgotten their learning and fallen behind, by type of school

Community	51%
Private	46%
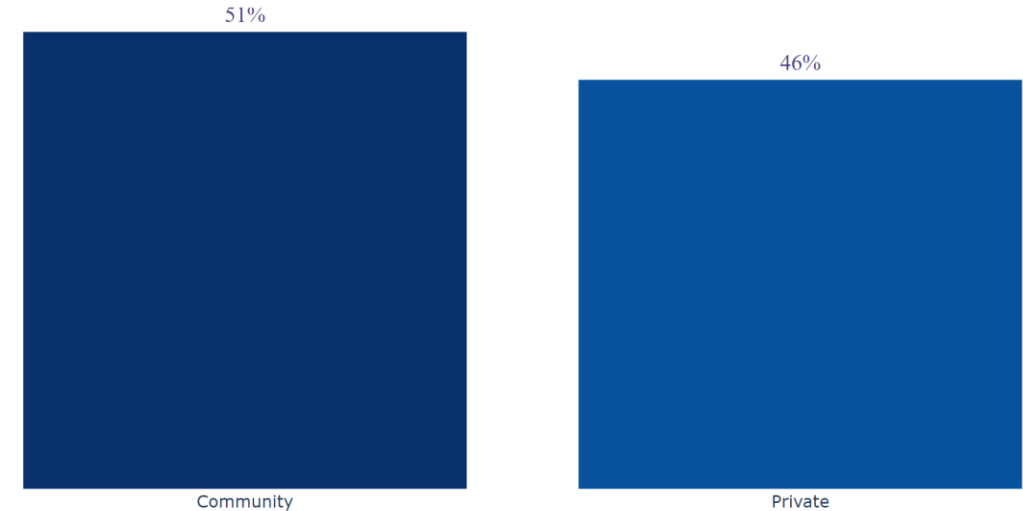
q2_19: Do you think your children have forgotten their learning and fallen behind, by income

0<inc<=10K	55%
10K<inc<=20K	55%
20K<inc<=30K	52%
30K<inc<=50K	48%
inc>50K	45%

- 50% feared their children were falling behind. Strong improvement compared to CFT Round 8 (80+%).
- Respondents from Karnali significantly more likely to report their children falling behind while those from Madhes and Province 1 less likely
- Respondents with children in private schools were less likely to report children falling behind
- Lower income households much more likely to report children falling behind
- More than 66% of respondents who were struggling for food also reported their children were falling behind
- 60% of those whose immediate needs were food, employment or financial assistance reported their children had fallen behind.
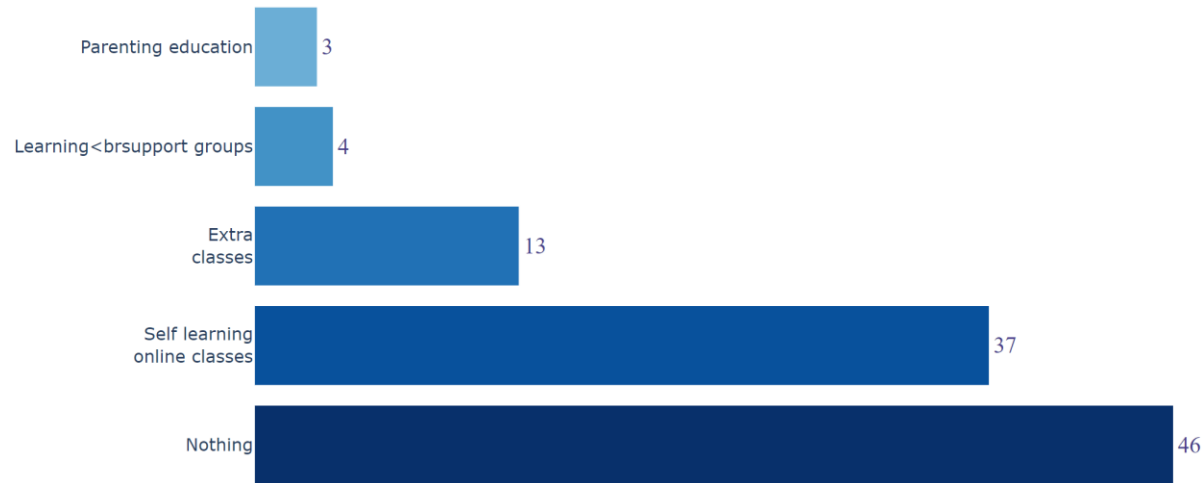
Education: Whether child had forgotten learning/fallen behind

Q2.20: OPEN ENDED QUESTION:
SOLUTIONS TO FALLNG BEHIND

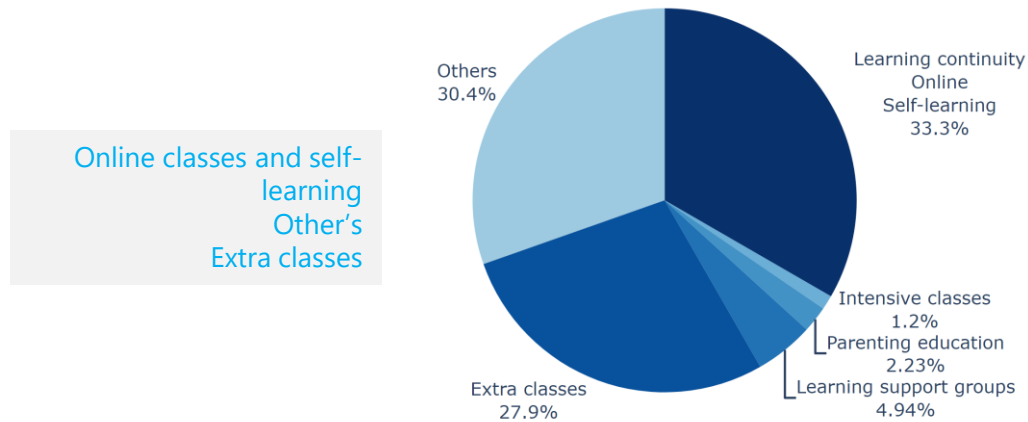|	
Extra class	148
Extra Cochin ko bebastha hunuparne	81
Tusions diye ramro huncha	40
Atrikta class	35
extra class	30
Niyamit padhaedie hunthyo	29
Tution class	29
Tution	29
Nirantar padhai diye hunthyo	29
Extra class ko bebastha hunuparne	28
Online class	27
Thap padhai garnu parcha	21
Coaching class	21
Ramro sanga padauni	15
Regular class	14
Extra class sanchalan garnuparne	13
Extra coaching class	13
Extra coaching class continue	11
Niyamit pathanpathan	11

What were schools doing to catchup when closed?

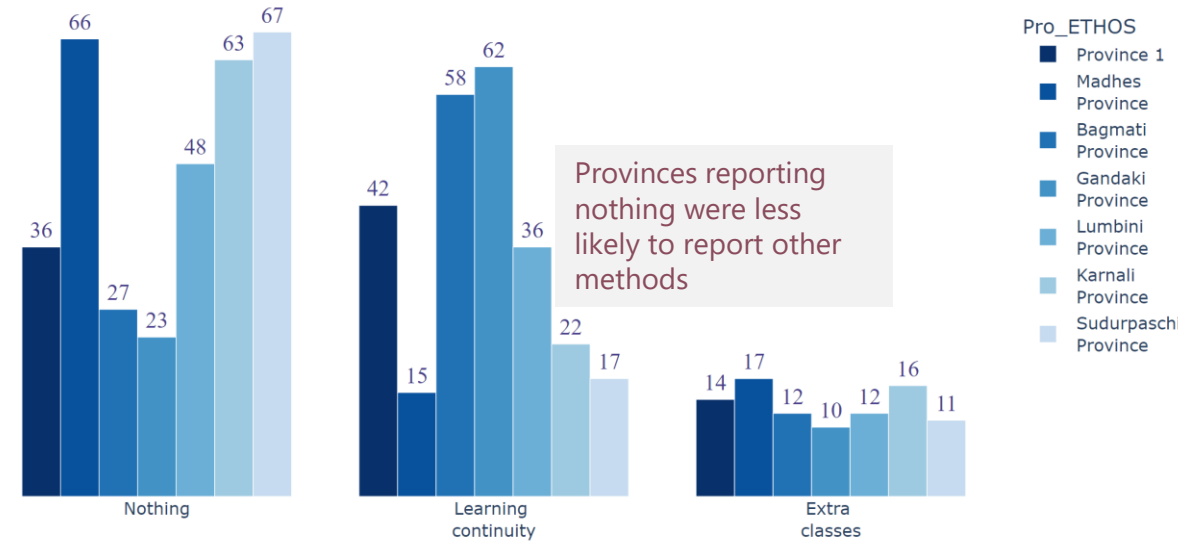## 2.21: What measures are being implemented by schools to catchup learning?

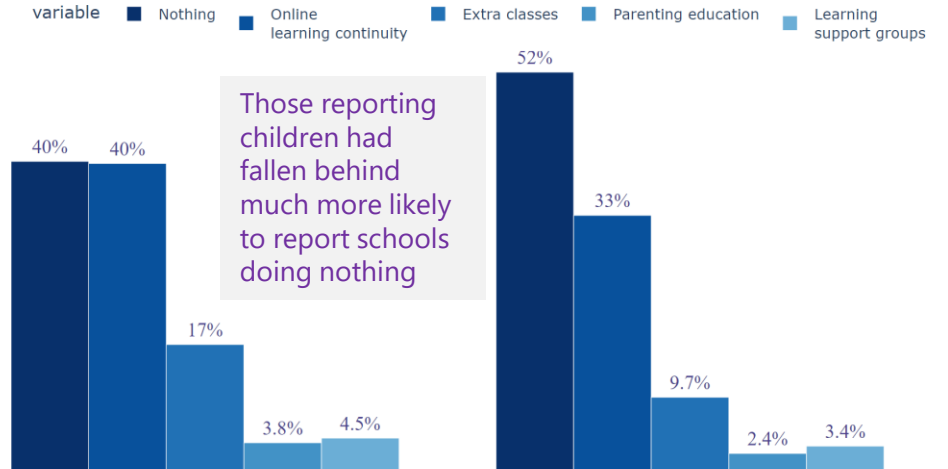Nearly 50% responded schools were not doing anything

2.21: What are schools doing to catchup?

Provinces reporting nothing were less likely to report other methods

2.22: What modalities are useful in catching up?

Online classes and self-learning
Other's
Extra classes

What are schools doing to catch up versus falling behind

Those reporting children had fallen behind much more likely to report schools doing nothing

CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHOSOCIAL HEALTH

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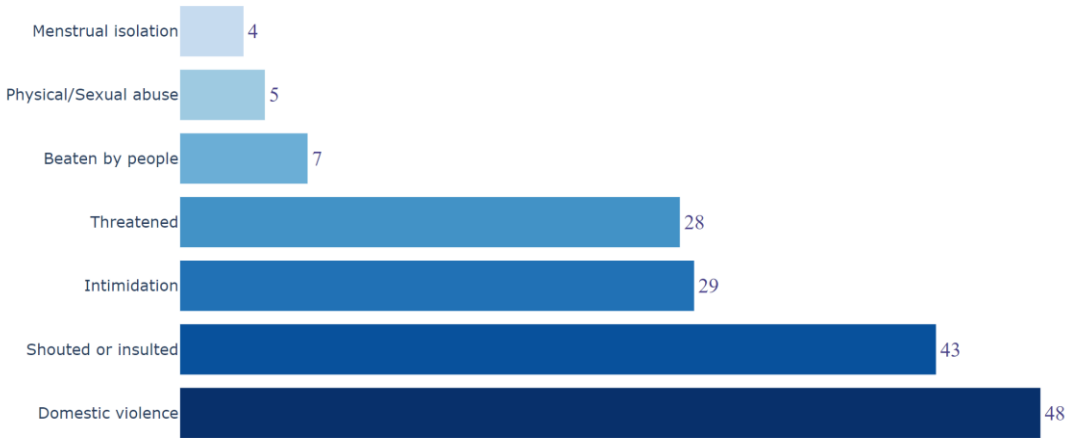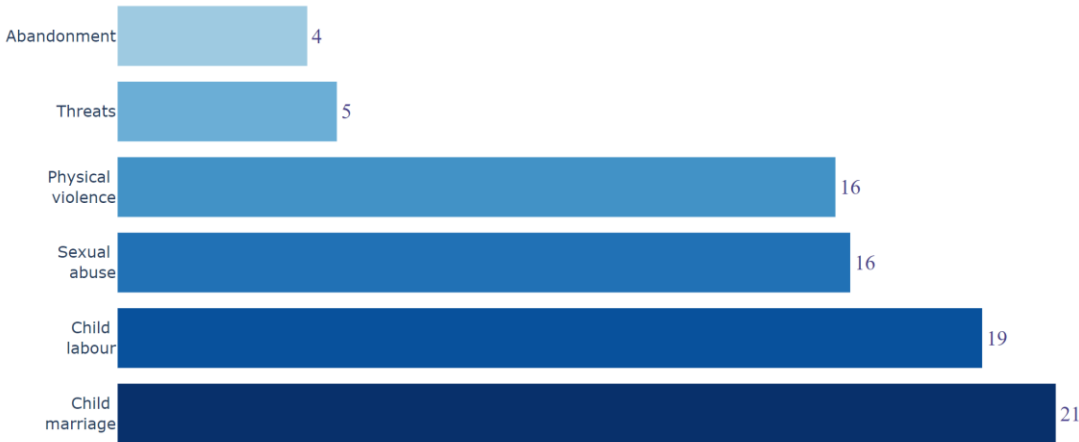
Per cent of respondents reporting noticing violent/discriminatory behaviour witnessed against women, girls and boys

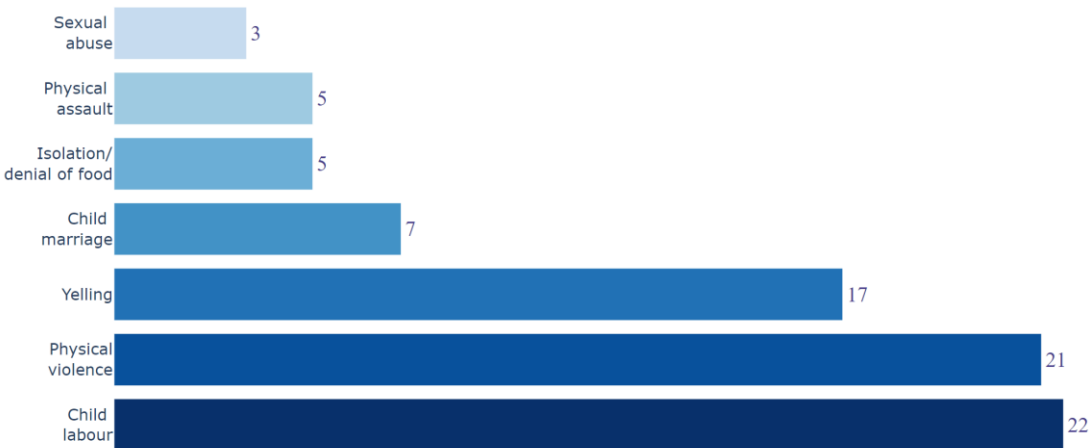## 2.24: What forms of violent/discriminatory behaviour have you noticed towards women?

Form	%
Menstrual isolation	4
Physical/Sexual abuse	5
Beaten by people	7
Threatened	28
Intimidation	29
Shouted or insulted	43
Domestic violence	48

2.25: What forms of violent/discriminatory behaviour have you noticed towards girls?

Form	%
Abandonment	4
Threats	5
Physical violence	16
Sexual abuse	16
Child labour	19
Child marriage	21

2.26: What forms of violent/discriminatory behaviour have you noticed towards boys?

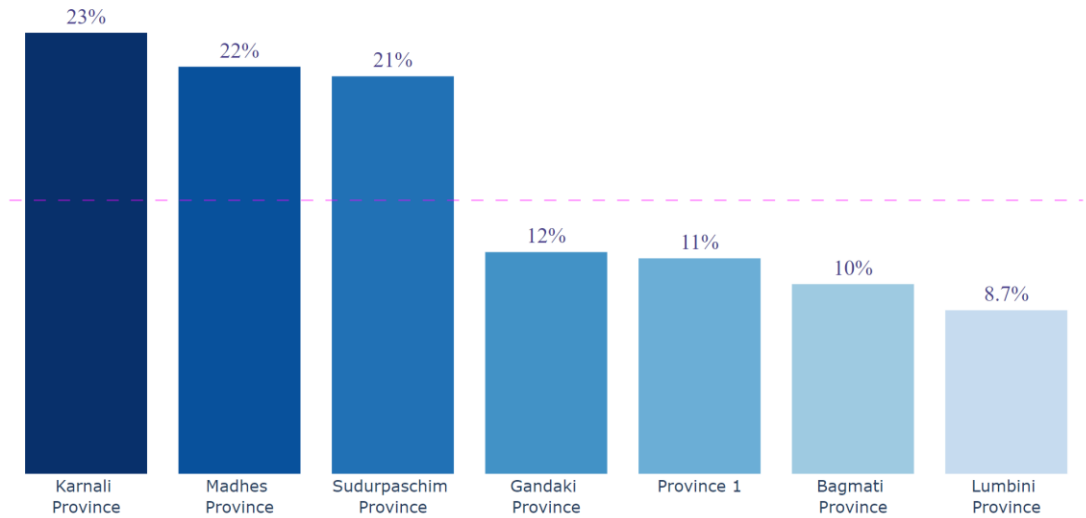| Form	%
Sexual abuse	3
Physical assault	5
Isolation/denial of food	5
Child marriage	7
Yelling	17
Physical violence	21
Child labour	22

- 13% reporting noticing or witnessing violence/discrimination against women, 5% against girls, 3% against boys
- Domestic violence, verbal abuse, intimidation, threatening, being beaten, physical and sexual abuse, menstrual isolation were the main forms of violence against women
- Child marriage, child labour, physical and sexual abuse – top forms of violence noticed regarding girls. Girls were also reportedly threatened and abandoned
- Child labour, physical violence, yelling and child marriage were the top forms of violence noticed regarding boys

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Child protection and psychological/mental health: Forms of violence against women, girls and boys

Per cent of respondents noticing VAWC by income, province, job loss status and sector of employment

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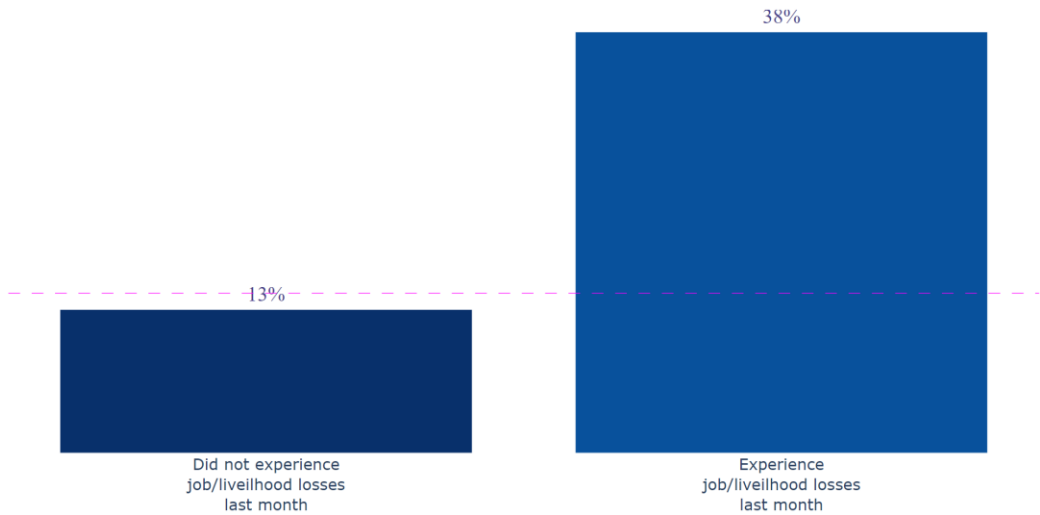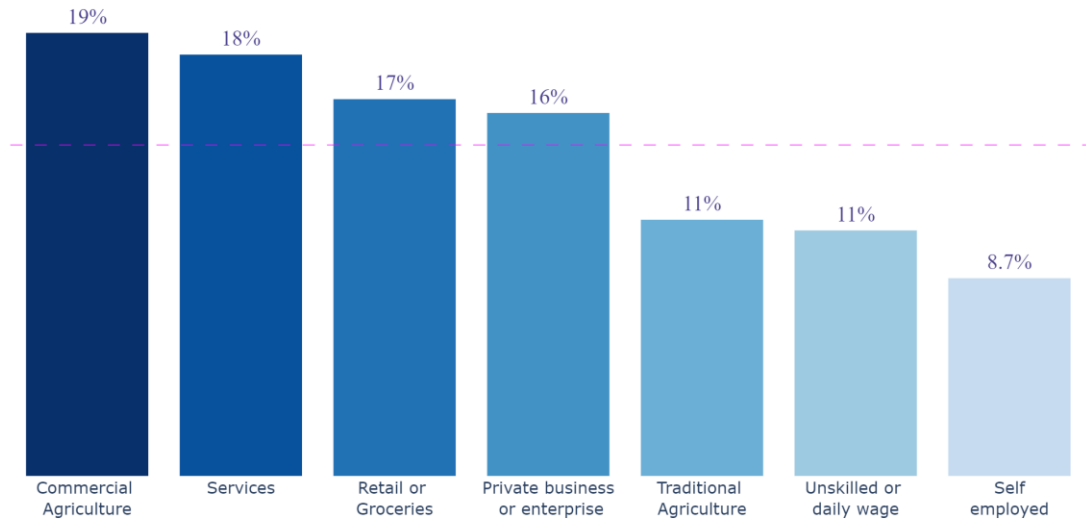Noticed violence against women, children and boys, by income

- 0<inc<=10K: 10%
- 10K<inc<=20K: 12%
- 20K<inc<=30K: 15%
- 30K<inc<=50K: 14%
- inc>50K: 19%
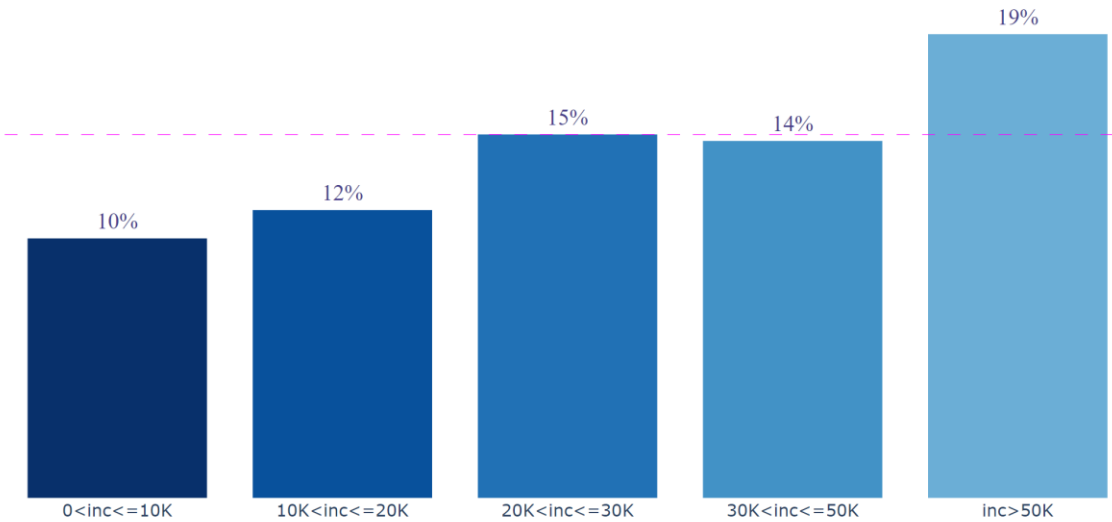
Noticed violence against women, children and boys, by Province

- Karnali Province: 23%
- Madhes Province: 22%
- Sudurpaschim Province: 21%
- Gandaki Province: 12%
- Province 1: 11%
- Bagmati Province: 10%
- Lumbini Province: 8.7%

Noticed violence against women, children and boys, by job loss status

- Did not experience job/liveilhood losses last month: 13%
- Experience job/liveilhood losses last month: 38%

Noticed violence against women, children and boys, by sector of employment

- Commercial Agriculture: 19%
- Services: 18%
- Retail or Groceries: 17%
- Private business or enterprise: 16%
- Traditional Agriculture: 11%
- Unskilled or daily wage: 11%
- Self employed: 8.7%

Child protection and psychological/mental health: Violence by income, province, job loss status and sector of employment
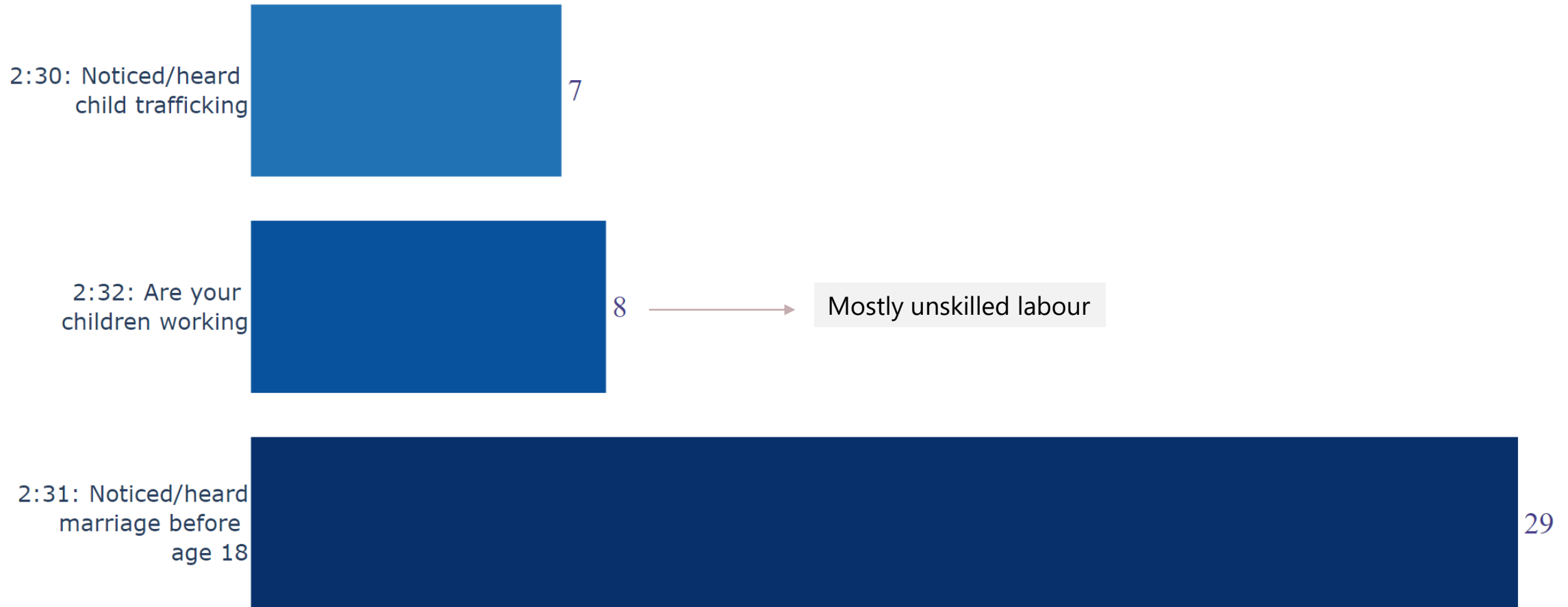
2.27: Have you reported any violent behaviour to any one

- 80 per cent did not report any violent behaviour
- 15 per cent reported – mostly to police and local authorities
- Higher income respondents were less likely to report. Residents from Karnali significantly less likely to report while those from Province 1 significantly more likely to report
- Most common reason for not reporting was not feeling like airing or making public something that could be a private matter

Yes 15%

DK/CS 5%

No 80%
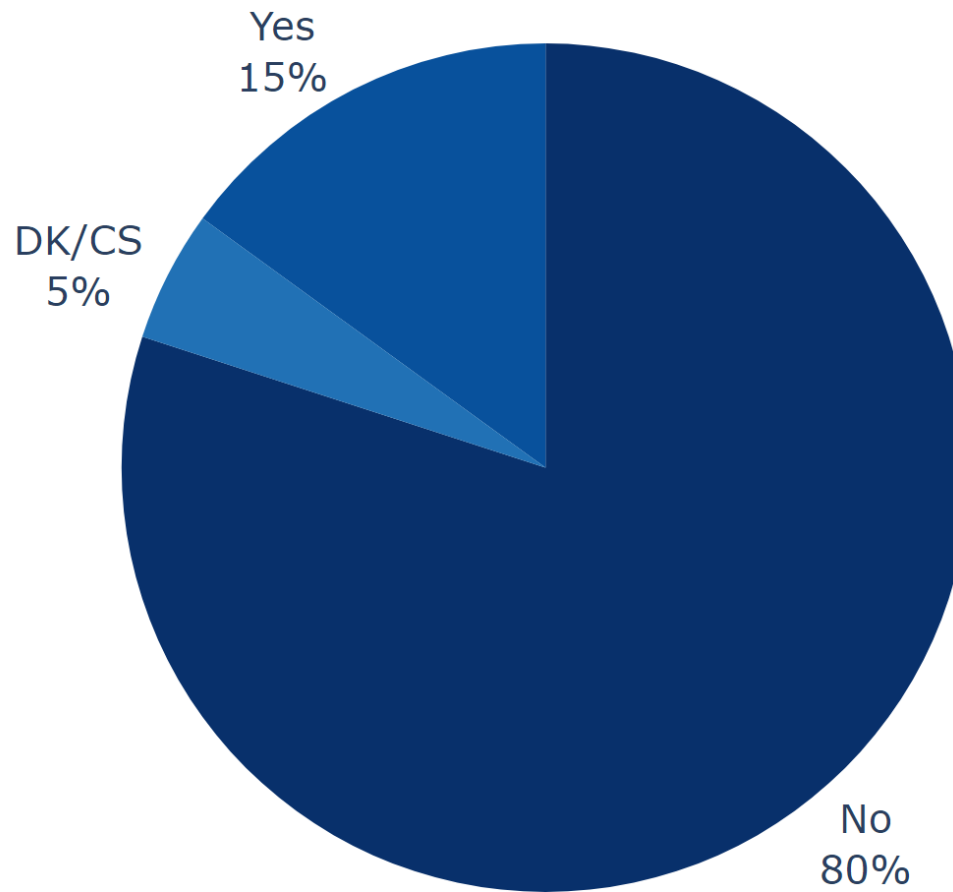
2.30-2.32: Noticed adolescent marriage, child trafficking and are your children working?

29 per cent reported noticing marriage before 18 while **8 per cent** reported their children were working for them, mostly as unskilled labour or daily wage earners. **7 per cent** noticed child trafficking. There is variation by province and income

2:30: Noticed/heard child trafficking — 7

2:32: Are your children working — 8 → Mostly unskilled labour

2:31: Noticed/heard marriage before age 18 — 29

Noticed child right violations, by Province

Province	Noticed adolescent marriage (before 18)	Children are working for household	Child trafficking
Province 1	27%	7.7%	5.4%
Madhes Province	33%	8.2%	8.9%
Bagmati Province	23%	7.8%	8.2%
Gandaki Province	17%	8.6%	0.80%
Lumbini Province	30%	6.7%	5.6%
Karnali Province	45%	3.9%	0.84%
Sudurpaschim Province	32%	6.3%	2.3%

variable ▪ Noticed adolescent marriage (before 18) ▪ Children are working for household ▪ Child trafficking
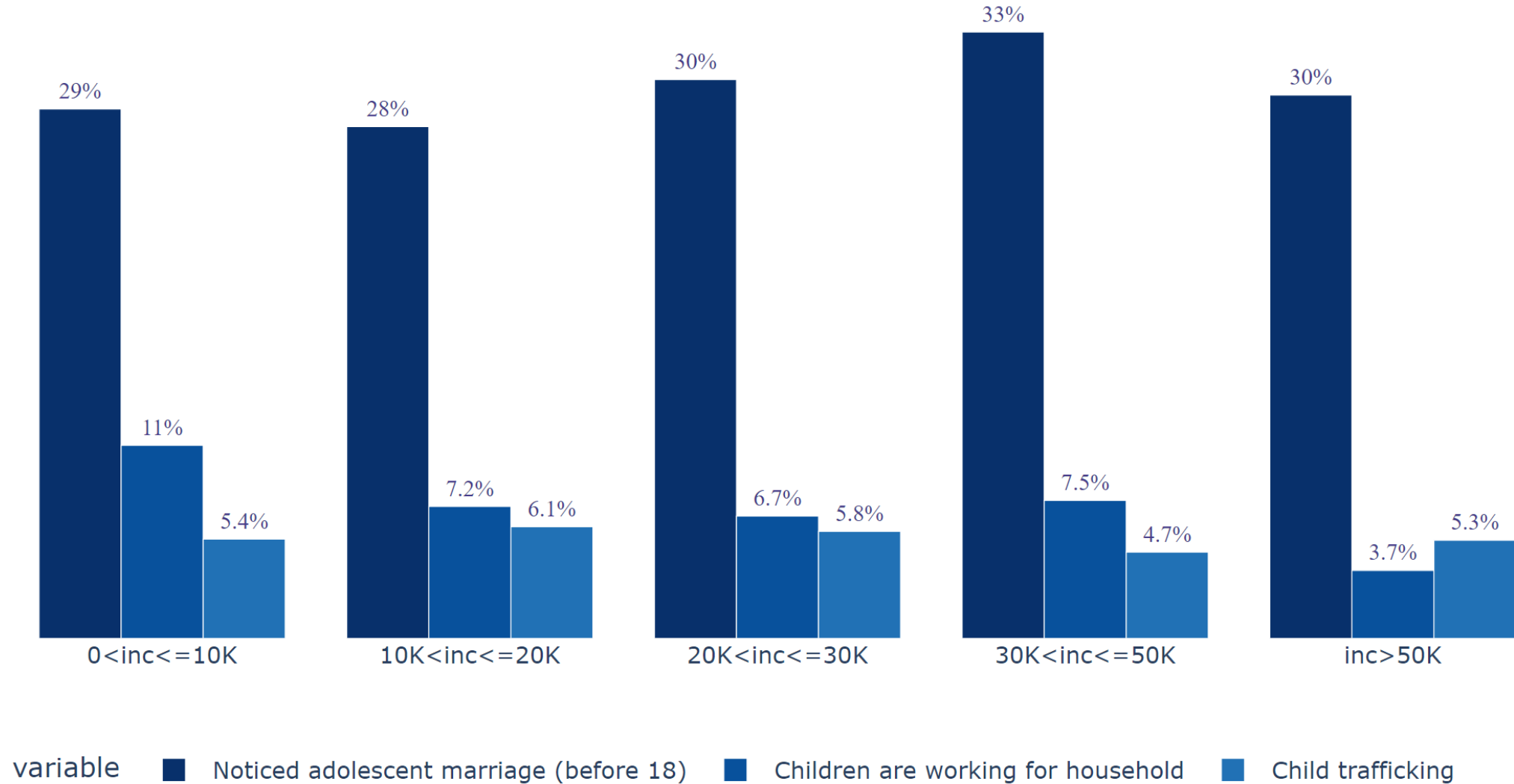
Child protection and psychological/mental health: Noticed child right violations by Province
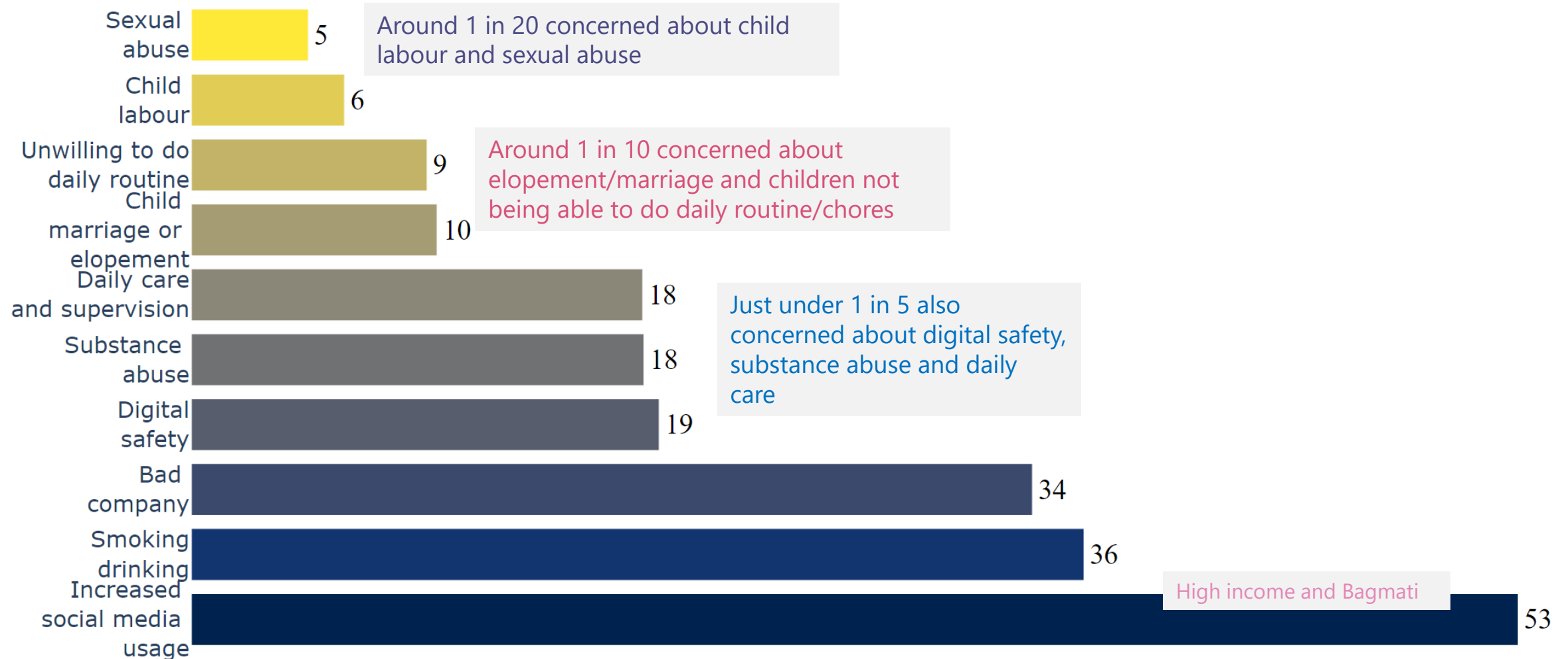
Noticed child right violations, by income

Income effect only visible for child labour as upper income households are much less likely to report their children working

variable ■ Noticed adolescent marriage (before 18) ■ Children are working for household ■ Child trafficking

Child protection and psychological/mental health: Noticing child right violations by income

2_35: Top concerns about children and their safety and wellbeing

35 per cent of respondents had no concerns about their children. The remaining 65 per cent of households reported their top concerns as shown below. The top 3 concerns centered around increased social media usage (53%), smoking/drinking (36%),bad company (34%)

Around 1 in 20 concerned about child labour and sexual abuse

Around 1 in 10 concerned about elopement/marriage and children not being able to do daily routine/chores

Just under 1 in 5 also concerned about digital safety, substance abuse and daily care

High income and Bagmati

Concern	Value
Sexual abuse	5
Child labour	6
Unwilling to do daily routine	9
Child marriage or elopement	10
Daily care and supervision	18
Substance abuse	18
Digital safety	19
Bad company	34
Smoking drinking	36
Increased social media usage	53

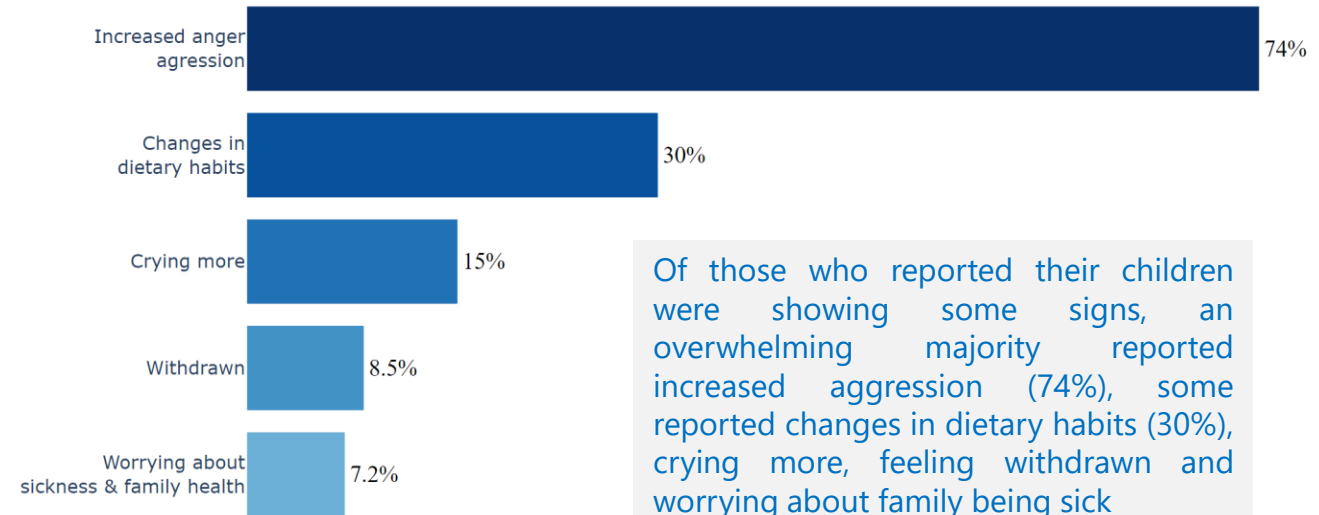# Children showing signs of mental/psychosocial stress?

2.36: Are your children showing any signs of mental stress?

Yes
20%

No
80%
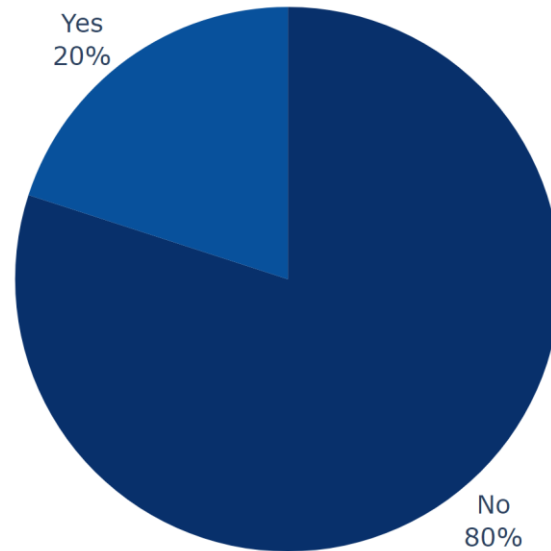
4 out of 5 respondents reported their children were not showing any signs of mental/psychosocial stress

2.36: Children are showing the following signs?

Increased anger agression — 74%
Changes in dietary habits — 30%
Crying more — 15%
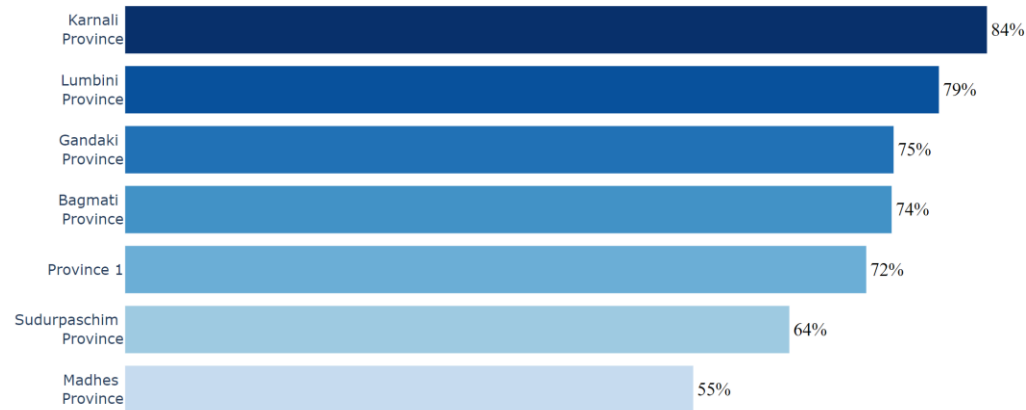Withdrawn — 8.5%
Worrying about sickness & family health — 7.2%

Of those who reported their children were showing some signs, an overwhelming majority reported increased aggression (74%), some reported changes in dietary habits (30%), crying more, feeling withdrawn and worrying about family being sick

Most respondents reported boys were showing these signs

15% sought support. 73% did not. 11% not aware they could seek support

Anger/aggression by Province, income and whether child had fallen behind in school
(20 per cent of respondents who reported their children showing signs of stress)

Per cent reporting increased anger/aggression by Province

Province	%
Karnali Province	84%
Lumbini Province	79%
Gandaki Province	75%
Bagmati Province	74%
Province 1	72%
Sudurpaschim Province	64%
Madhes Province	55%

Per cent reporting increased anger/aggression by income

Income	%
0<inc<=10K	79%
10K<inc<=20K	80%
20K<inc<=30K	72%
30K<inc<=50K	78%
inc>50K	90%

Per cent reporting increased anger/aggression by whether child had fallen behind?

	%
Yes	83%
No	75%

- Respondents from Karnali were significantly more likely to respond their children were showing signs of anger/aggression
- Respondents from top income group significantly more likely to report increased anger/aggression among their children
- Linked to falling behind in school among other variables?

Child protection and psychological/mental health: Anger/aggression by background variables

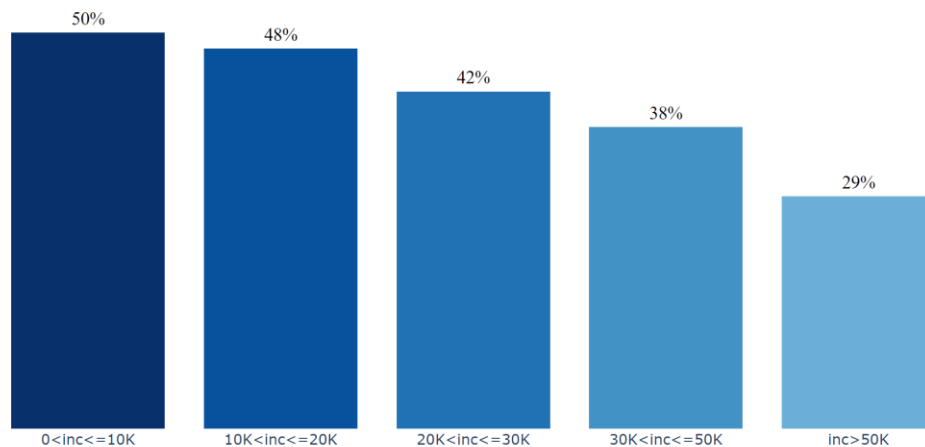# Access to counselling and the demand to be linked to service providers

77% respondents had access to counselling services from health care workers in their localities (purple dash)

45% of respondents would like to be linked to service providers (orange dash)

Respondents from Bagmati province least likely to have access to counselling

Respondents from Sudurpaschim were the most likely to demand being linked to service providers while demand from Gandaki respondents was the lowest

2.40: Would you like to be linked to a service provider?

2.39 & 2.40: Has access to counselling & would like to be linked to service providers

variable • Has access to health worker/counselling • Would like to be linked to a service provider
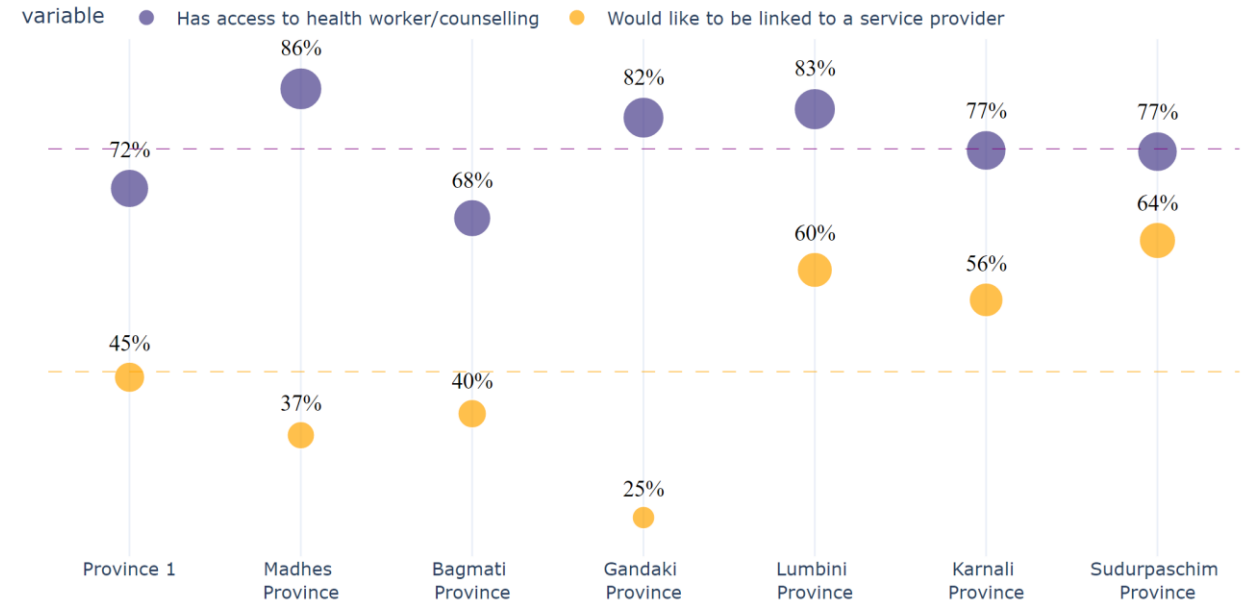
- Demand for service providers stems mostly from low income households
- UNICEF requested list of respondents requesting to be linked (please contact SPEE)

Child protection and psychological/mental health: Access to counseling and demand to be linked to service providers
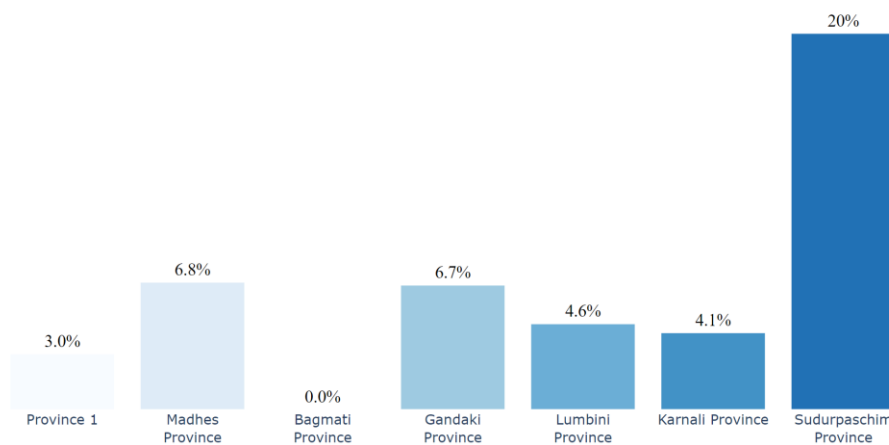
NUTRITION

Changes in child's dietary intake (6-23m, past day/night)

2.41: Has your child's (6-23m) dietary intake reduced?
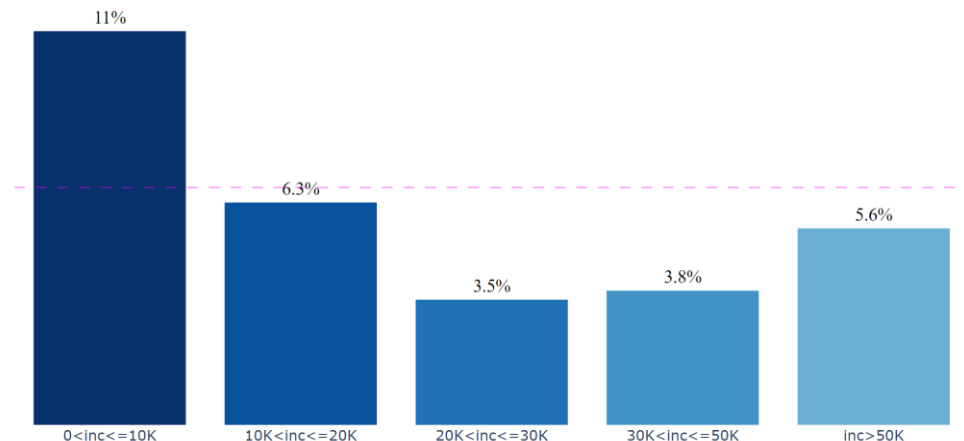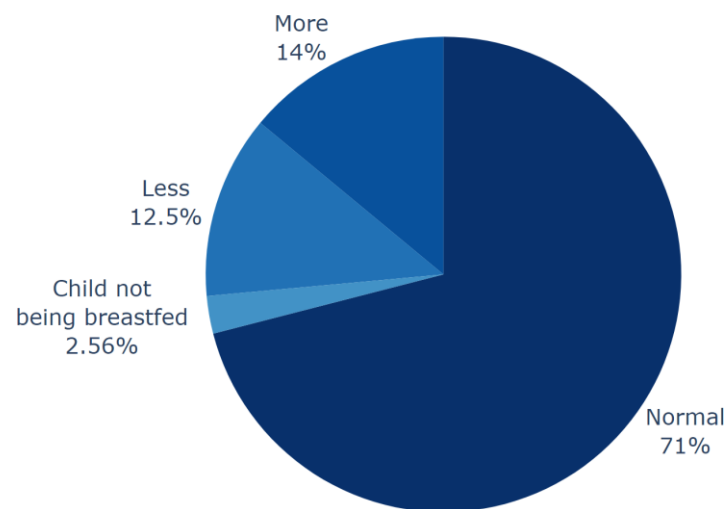

2.41: Reduced dietary intake, by Province

- 93 per cent reported no change which implies 7 per cent reporting reduced dietary intake
- Lower income group respondents much more likely to report reduced dietary intake for children (11%)
- 20% respondents in Karnali reported reduced dietary intakes
- Respondents reporting job losses significantly more likely to report reduced dietary intake (19%)
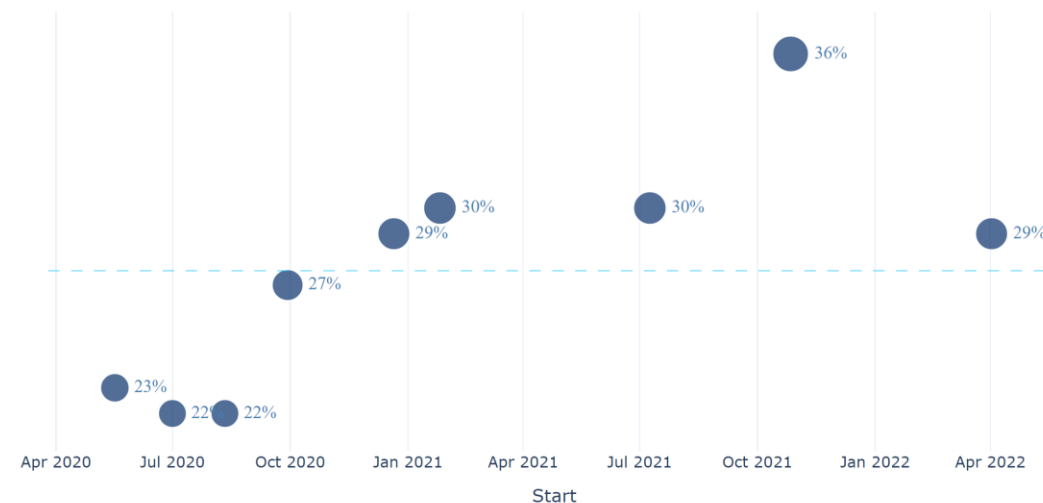- 13% respondents struggling for food reported reduced dietary intake

Response not strictly comparable to earlier rounds as we had asked this question for all children in earlier rounds without any age restriction

Changes in breastfeeding frequency

q2.42: How often is [name] breastfed now?

More
14%

Less
12.5%

Child not
being breastfed
2.56%

Normal
71%

Trends: Per cent reporting changes in breastfeeding frequency

36%

30%   30%

29%   29%

27%

23%

22%   22%

Apr 2020   Jul 2020   Oct 2020   Jan 2021   Apr 2021   Jul 2021   Oct 2021   Jan 2022   Apr 2022
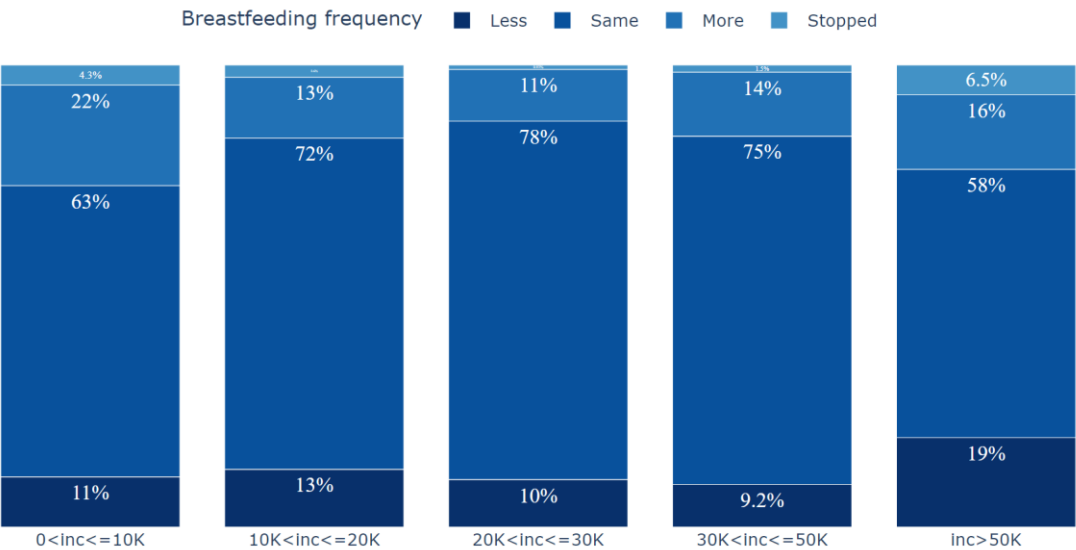
Start

- 29% reported changes in breastfeeding frequency – lower than last two rounds but higher than rolling average for 9 rounds
- Equally split between feeding more and feeding less
- 3% stopped breastfeeding (lack of breastmilk and no reason at all were the most likely reasons for stopping breastfeeding)

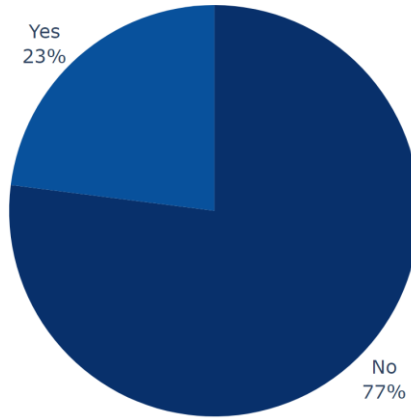# Changes in breastfeeding frequency by province, income and other characteristics

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2.42: Breastfeeding frequency, by Province

Breastfeeding frequency: ■ Less ■ Same ■ More ■ Stopped

Province	Less	Same	More	Stopped
Province 1	14%	74%	11%	1%
Madhes Province	10%	76%	11%	
Bagmati Province	11%	67%	14%	8.0%
Gandaki Province	10%	79%	7.7%	
Lumbini Province	11%	72%	16%	
Karnali Province	8.5%	68%	24%	
Sudurpaschim Province	23%	60%	16%	1%

Breastfeeding frequency: ■ Less ■ Same ■ More ■ Stopped

	Less	Same	More	Stopped
Job losses	13%	61%	26%	
Struggling for food	16%	66%	16%	1%
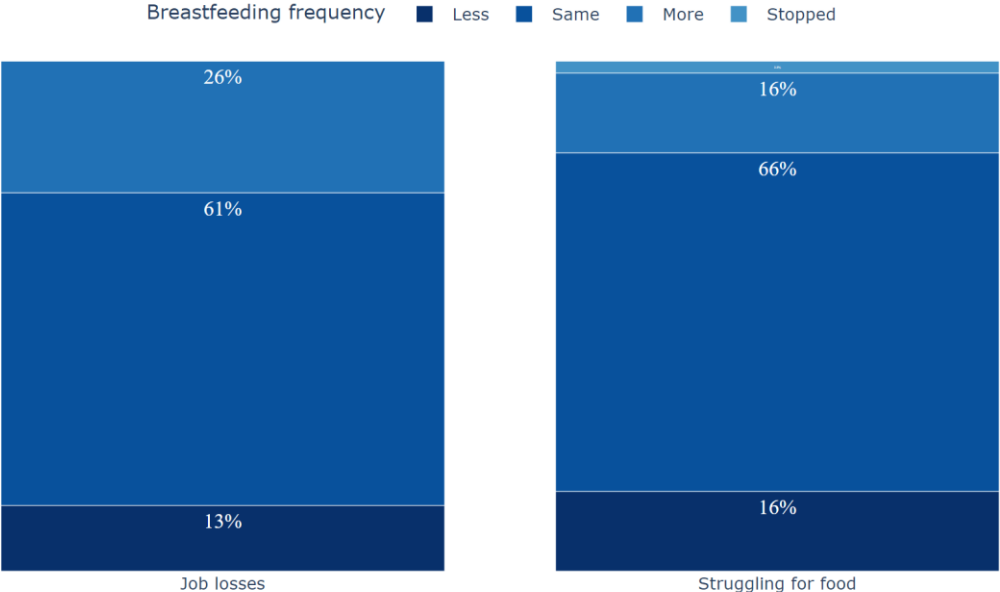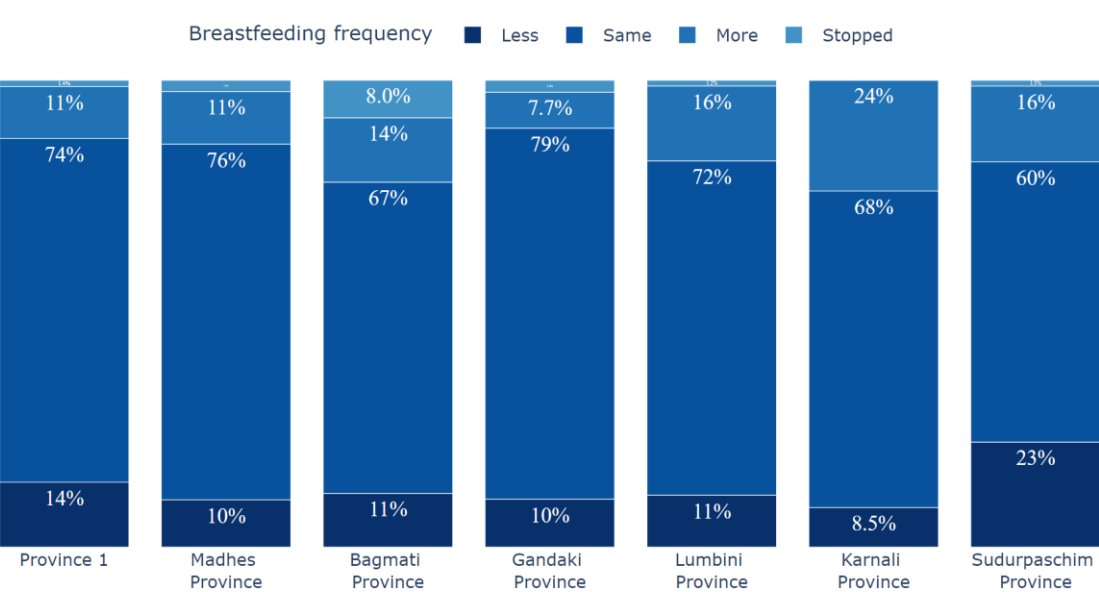
2.42: Breastfeeding frequency by income

Breastfeeding frequency: ■ Less ■ Same ■ More ■ Stopped

Income	Less	Same	More	Stopped
0<inc<=10K	11%	63%	22%	4.3%
10K<inc<=20K	13%	72%	13%	1%
20K<inc<=30K	10%	78%	11%	
30K<inc<=50K	9.2%	75%	14%	1.2%
inc>50K	19%	58%	16%	6.5%

- Sudurpaschim, Bagmati and Karnali are least likely to report breastfeeding the same. Highest rates of breastfeeding less reported by Sudurpaschim respondents while highest rates of breastfeeding more are from Karnali.
- Respondents struggling for food and experiencing job losses are more likely to report changes in breastfeeding
- Highest and lowest income groups least likely to report breastfeeding the same

Nutrition: Changes in breastfeeding frequency by background variables

Whether child (6-59m) had MUAC tape measurement in last two months and where?

2.44: Child (6-59m) screened using MUAC tape

- Yes 23%
- No 77%

2.45: Where was Child (6-59m) screened using MUAC tape

- FCHV at home 35.8%
- Health worker at health post/hospital 37.9%
- Other 2.63%
- FCHV in community 23.7%
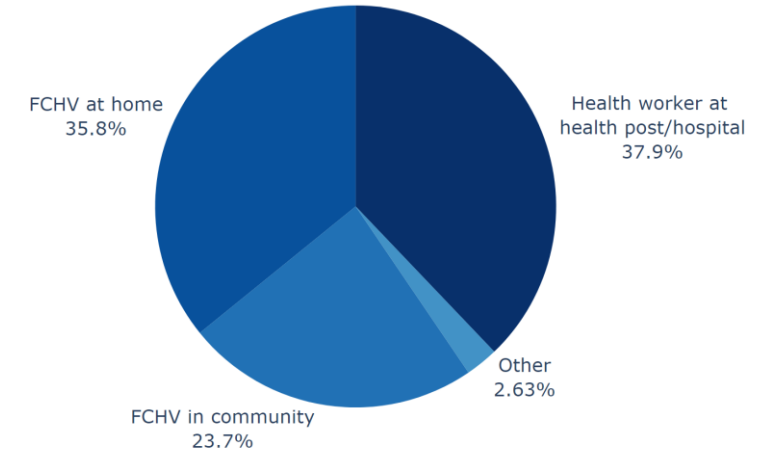
2.44: Child (6-59m) screened using MUAC tape, by province

Sudurpaschim Province	Lumbini Province	Karnali Province	Gandaki Province	Bagmati Province	Province 1	Madhes Province
41	34	25	24	19	17	13
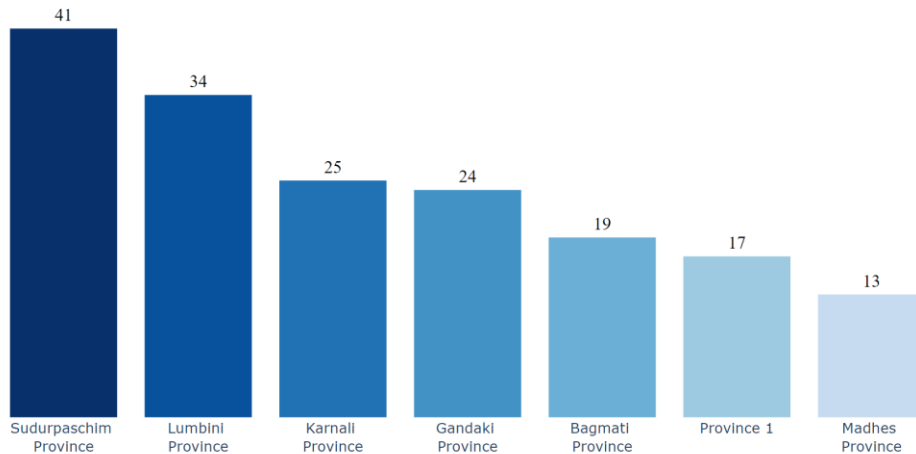
- 23% respondents (494) had children who were screened using MUAC tape.
- Respondents from Sudurpaschim most likely to report screening and those from Madhes least likely to report screening
- Screening typically done by FCHV's at home or community while a significant number also were screened by health workers
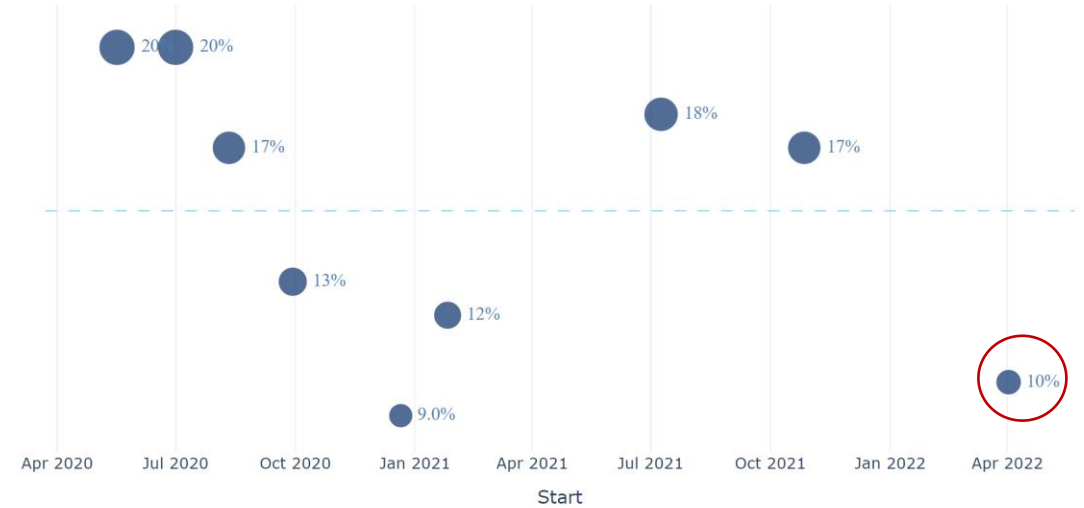
Results of screening with MUAC tape
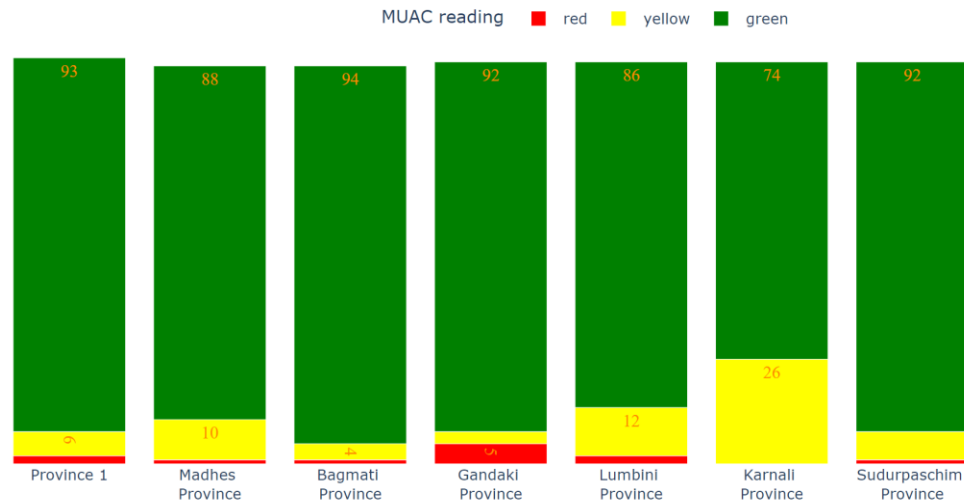
MUAC tape reading by income

MUAC reading ■ red ■ yellow ■ green

Bar chart values:
- 0<inc<=10K: green 84, yellow 13, red
- 10K<inc<=20K: green 88, yellow 12
- 20K<inc<=30K: green 90, yellow 7
- 30K<inc<=50K: green 96
- inc>50K: green 93, yellow 7
- All: green 90, yellow 9

MUAC reading, by province

MUAC reading ■ red ■ yellow ■ green

Bar chart values:
- Province 1: green 93
- Madhes Province: green 88, yellow 10
- Bagmati Province: green 94
- Gandaki Province: green 92
- Lumbini Province: green 86, yellow 12
- Karnali Province: green 74, yellow 26
- Sudurpaschim Province: green 92

Trends: Per cent worried child is/becoming too thin

Note: In round 9 'thin' refers to tape MUAC measurements that were yellow or red

Data points: Apr 2020 20%, 20%, 17%, Jul 2021 18%, Oct 2021 17%, Oct 2020 13%, 12%, 9.0%, Apr 2022 10%

- Overall 90 per cent readings 'green'
- Lower income groups slightly less likely to have 'green' readings
- More than 1 in 4 Karnali respondents had readings that were 'yellow'
- Respondents who were struggling for food, or declared food as a top thee need were significantly less likely to report children with 'green' readings and much more likely to report children with 'yellow' or 'red' readings.
- Trends: In previous rounds we ask – 'worried about becoming too thin' – this round MUAC measurements for 6-59m age group. Values obtained are lower than previous two rounds (be careful in interpretation)
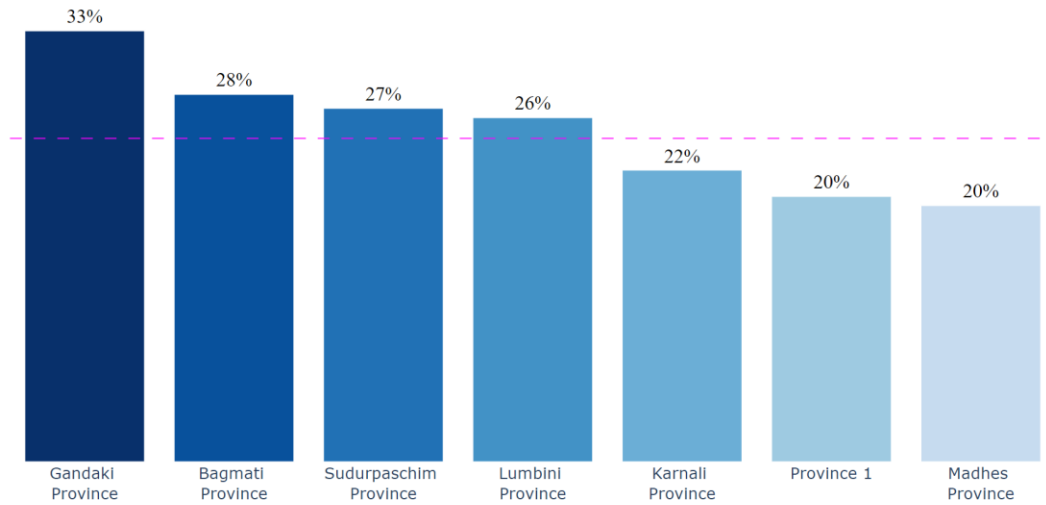
- 50% of those with whose children had yellow/green readings took child to receive treatment.
- Most common reason cited for not taking was 'other' and 'no money to travel'
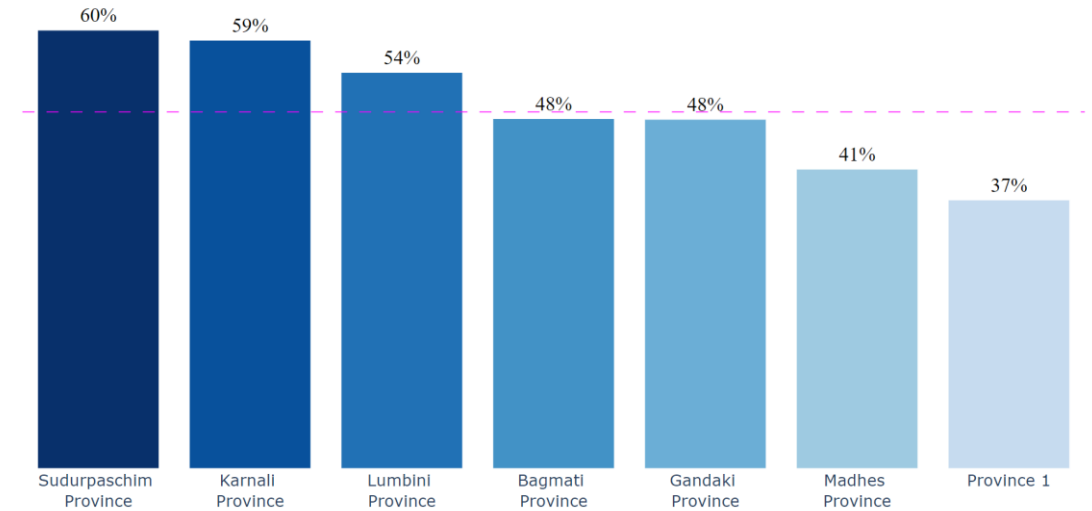
CARE SEEKING AND HEALTH

Children's illness status last month, currently and whether sought treatment or not
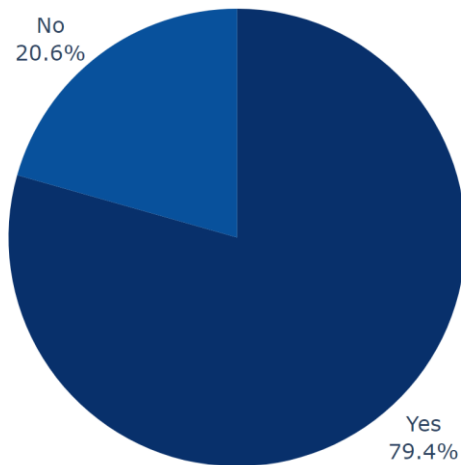
2.49: Did your child become ill or had fever in the past month?

Bar chart:
- Gandaki Province: 33%
- Bagmati Province: 28%
- Sudurpaschim Province: 27%
- Lumbini Province: 26%
- Karnali Province: 22%
- Province 1: 20%
- Madhes Province: 20%

2.50: Is child currently sick or has fever for past week?

Bar chart:
- Sudurpaschim Province: 60%
- Karnali Province: 59%
- Lumbini Province: 54%
- Bagmati Province: 48%
- Gandaki Province: 48%
- Madhes Province: 41%
- Province 1: 37%

q2.51: Did you take your child to health facility/hospital

Pie chart:
- No: 20.6%
- Yes: 79.4%

- 25% respondents reported children had fallen ill during the previous month (1440 respondents).
  - Of this group, 49% reported children were still ill or had fever during the past week (694)
    - From this group, 79% (551) sought treatment
- Compared to 8th Round, there is a decrease from 33% to 25%.
- Respondents from Gandaki and Bagmati province were most likely to report their children being ill or with fever last month
- Respondents from Sudurpaschim and Karnali most likely to report children were still sick/having fever

Most common reason for not seeking treatment was independent treatment by caregiver and illness not serious

Most common reasons for seeking treatment were fever, respiratory illness and food poisoning/diarrhoea

Health and care seeking behaviour: Child's health status in past month and currently and whether taken to health facility

2.56: Did child under two get vaccinated?

84% reported their children had been vaccinated since beginning of 2022. Respondents from Gandaki and Bagmati were the least likely to report their children having been vaccinated since 2022. Respondents from Madhesh and Karnali provinces most likely to report having been immunized

92% Madhes Province
89% Karnali Province
87% Lumbini Province
81% Province 1
78% Sudurpaschim Province
74% Bagmati Province
64% Gandaki Province
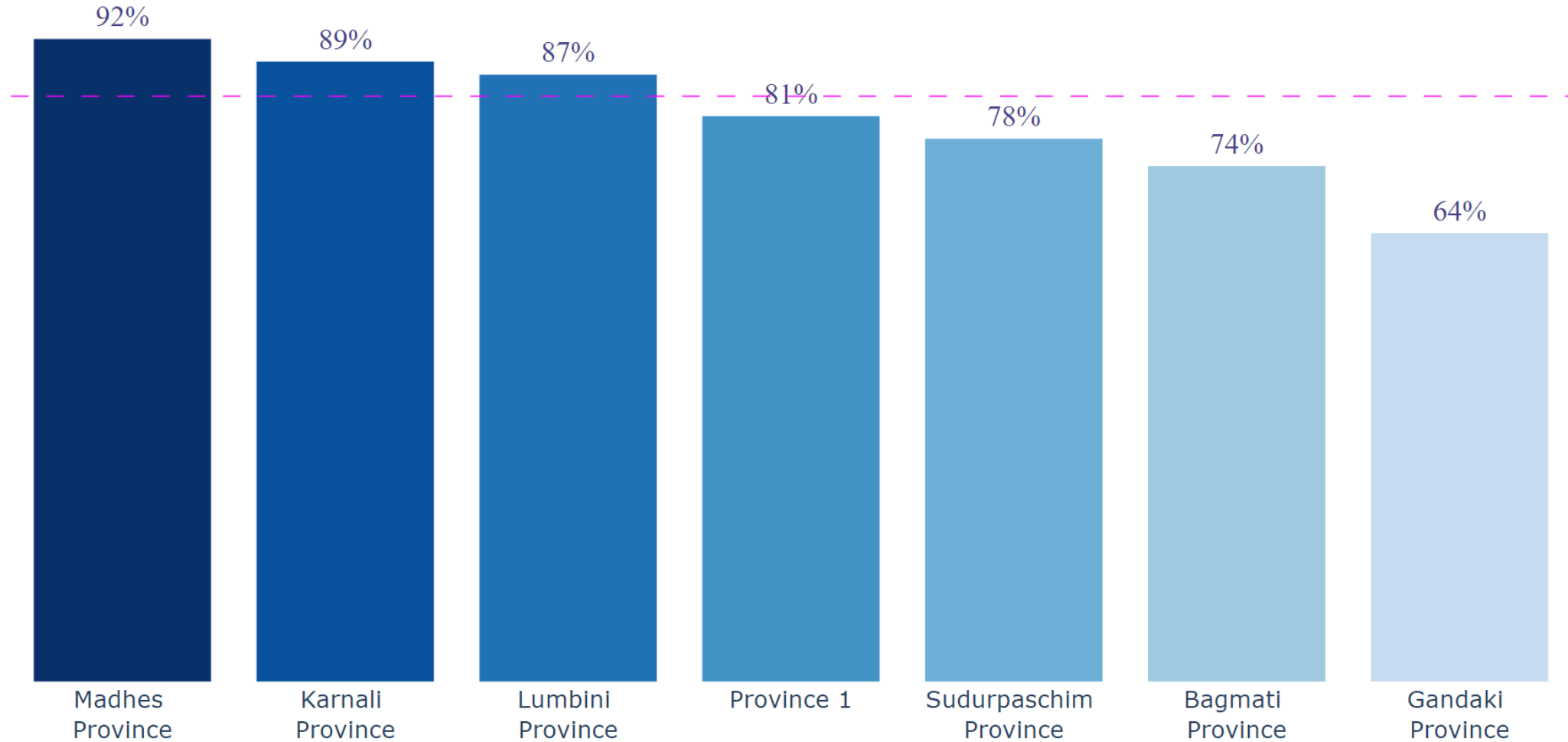
Health seeking preference by Province and Income

2.58: Health seeking preference, by Province

Preference: ■ Public ■ Private

Province 1	Madhes Province	Bagmati Province	Gandaki Province	Lumbini Province	Karnali Province	Sudurpaschim Province
16	31	35	17	29	16	22
83	68	63	80	70	83	77
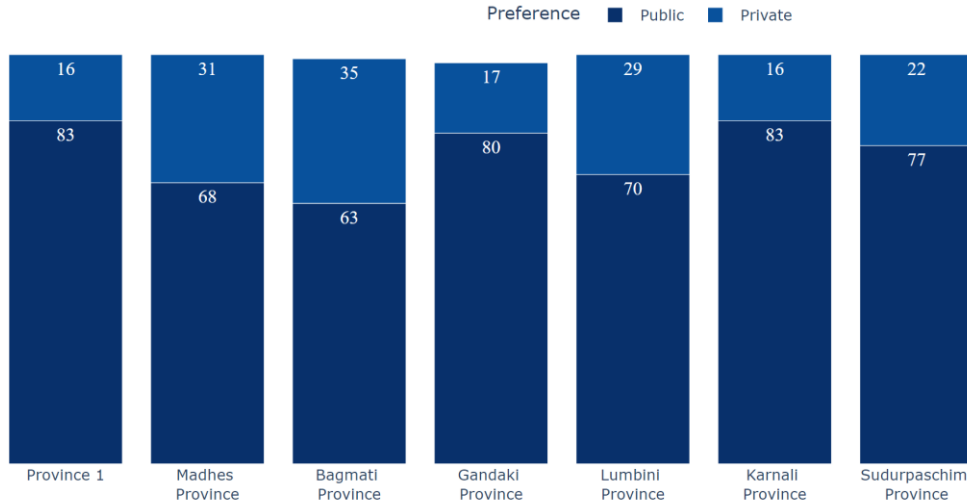
2.58: Health seeking preferences, by income?

Preferred health facility: ■ Govt ■ Pvt

0<inc<=10K	10K<inc<=20K	20K<inc<=30K	30K<inc<=50K	inc>50K	All
18	27	26	34	35	27
82	73	74	66	65	73
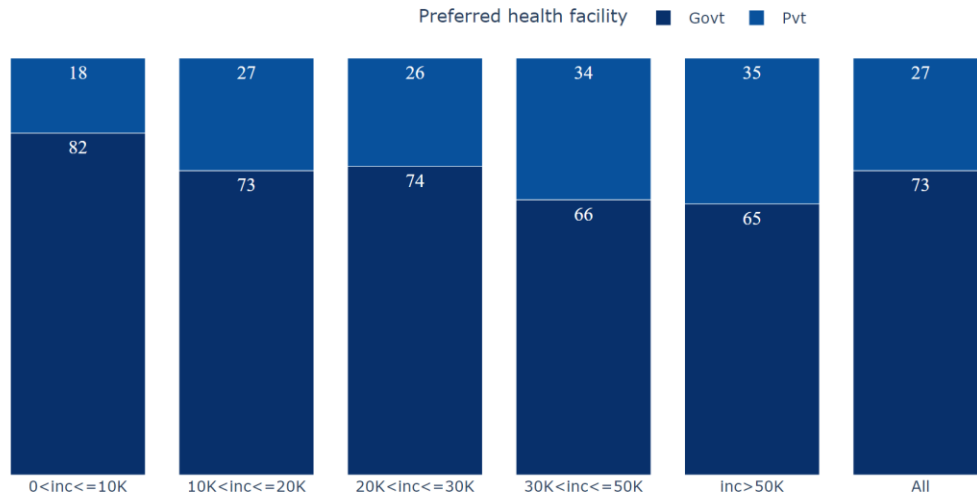
- **27% revealed preference for private** facilities – highest among all CFTs where this question was asked
- Residents from Bagmati, Madhes and Lumbini were more likely to seek private facilities
- Residents from lower income groups least likely to seek private facilities
- Similarly residents who had lost their jobs or declared food, employment or financial assistance were less likely to seek out private facilities

Pregnancies in the household currently

q2.61: Are there pregnant women in your household at the moment?

Yes
4.24%

No
95.8%

35+ yrs
6.56%

<20 yrs
3.69%

20-34 yrs
89.8%
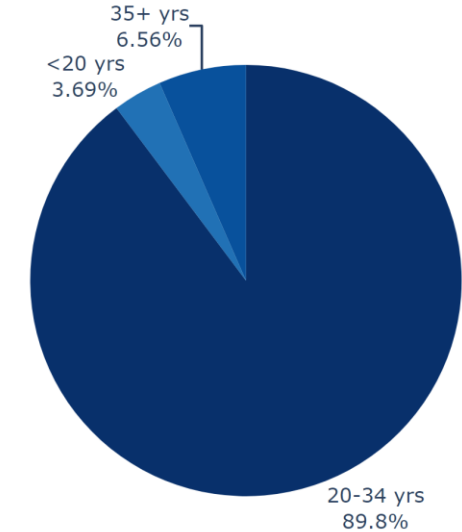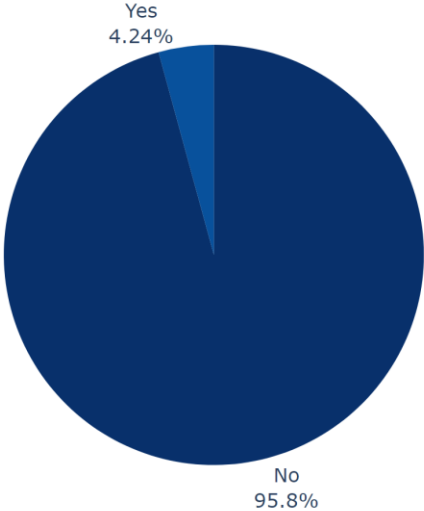
q2.62: Age of pregnant women in household

2.61: Are there any pregnant women in your HH, by province

- Madhes Province: 6.5%
- Sudurpaschim Province: 5.6%
- Lumbini Province: 3.8%
- Province 1: 3.6%
- Karnali Province: 3.3%
- Gandaki Province: 3.3%
- Bagmati Province: 2.9%
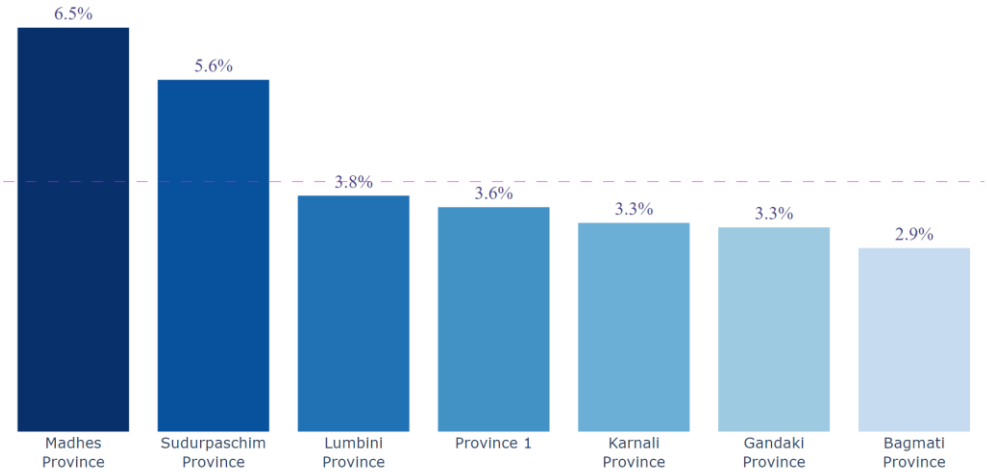
2.61: Are there any pregnant women in your HH, by income

- 0<inc<=10K: 3.6%
- 10K<inc<=20K: 4.3%
- 20K<inc<=30K: 4.3%
- 30K<inc<=50K: 3.4%
- inc>50K: 7.4%

Health and care seeking behaviour: Pregnant women in the household
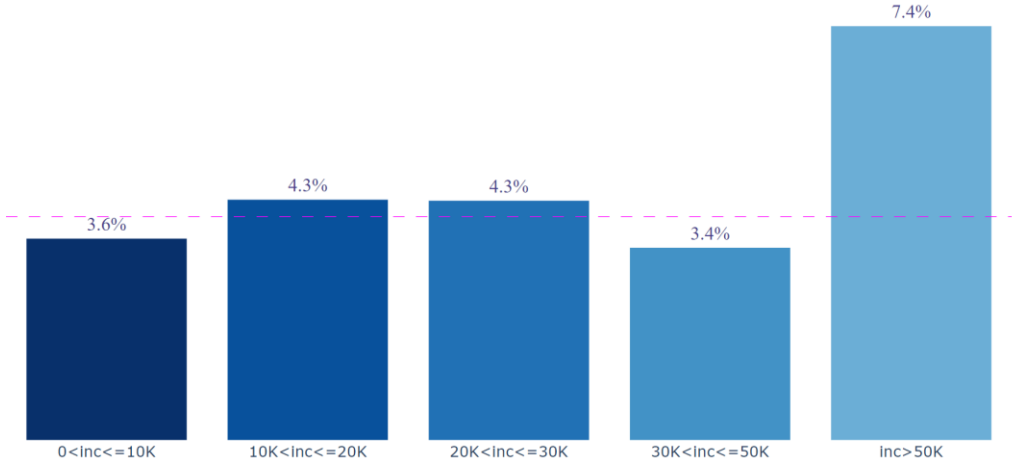
Deliveries and place of delivery in the household

2.64: Any deliveries within last two months in HH

Yes
1.6%

No
98.4%

Home
4.88%

Other
1.22%

Health facility
93.9%
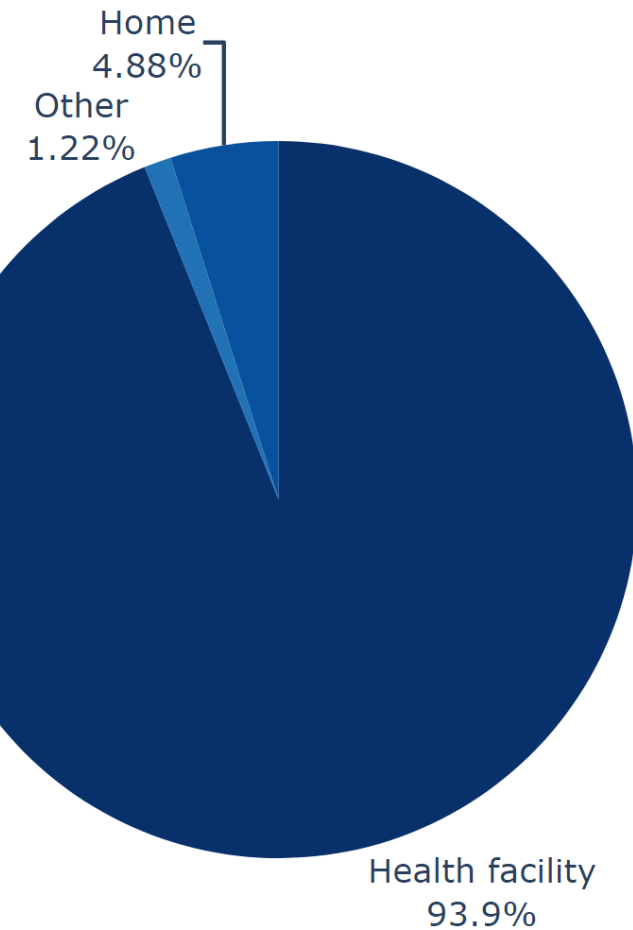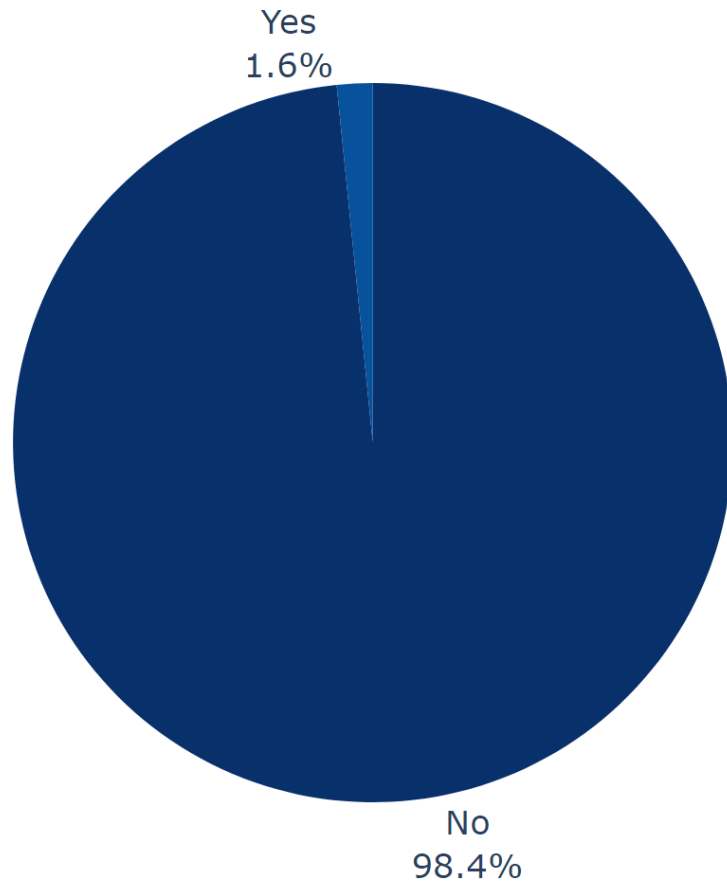
2.65: Place of delivery

Highest delivery rates were in Madhes Province, Sudurpaschim and Karnali. 2% reported deliveries in their households during the previous two months. Over 90% delivered in health facility while about 5% delivered at home citing distance and fear of catching infection during delivery

WATER AND SANITATION

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Access to water and toilets

2.67: Difficulty accessing water for... (netted of responses with no difficulty)?

Preference: ■ Drinking ■ Bathing ■ Washing dishes ■ Cleaning

	Drinking	Bathing	Washing dishes	Cleaning
Province 1	87	63	59	59
Madhes Province	87	33	25	20
Bagmati Province	86	68	67	67
Gandaki Province	80	59	56	56
Lumbini Province	90	44	40	37
Karnali Province	97	76	76	73
Sudurpaschim Province	97	75	72	73

2.68: Difficulty accessing toilets?

	%
Sudurpaschim Province	9.2%
Madhes Province	3.5%
Lumbini Province	3.5%
Karnali Province	2.8%
Gandaki Province	2.6%
Bagmati Province	2.5%
Province 1	1.5%

76% respondents did not have any difficult accessing water. When these respondents are netted out we have for the remaining 24%:
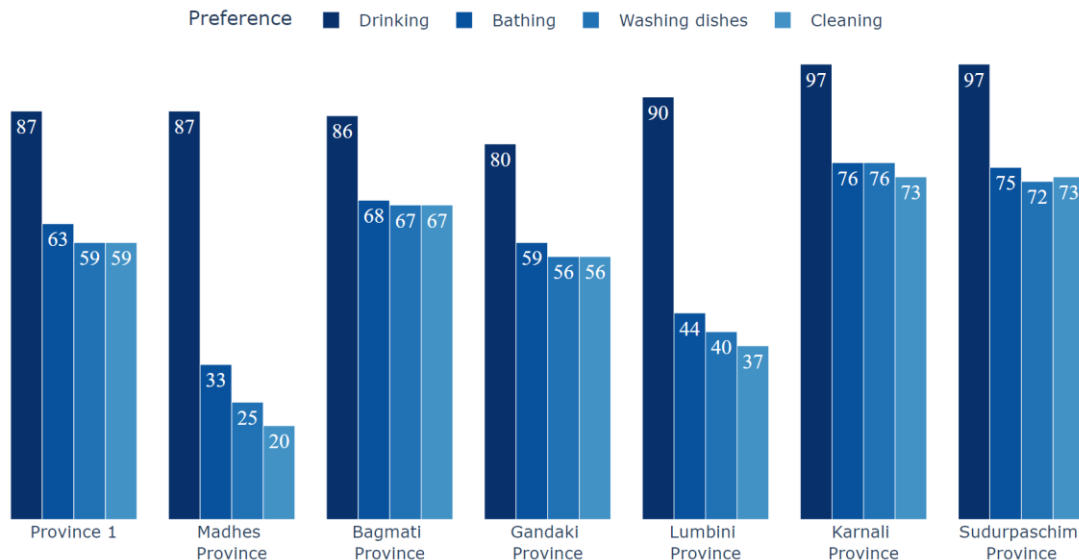- 89% respondents having difficulty accessing water for drinking. Especially higher in Karnali & Sudurpaschim
- 61% reported having difficulty accessing water for bathing, again highest in Karnali & Sudurpaschim
- 58% reported having difficulty accessing water for washing
- 57% reported having difficulty accessing water for cleaning

- 3.4% reported having difficulty in accessing toilets while 96.6% did not
- 9.2% of Sudurpaschim respondents reported having difficulty accessing toilets
- Water problems were the most common reason cited for having difficulty accessing toilets followed by having no toilet at home, having to share toilet with neighbours and toilets being broken
- Lack of resources/money most often cited as reason for not having own toilet
- Collapsed and/or damaged toilets most often cited for toilet not being functional

Water and sanitation: Difficulty accessing water and toilets

Differentials in access to water or toilets by income and other deprivations

Difficulty accessing water or toilets, by income

- 30% — 0<inc<=10K
- 26% — 10K<inc<=20K
- 21% — 20K<inc<=30K
- 21% — 30K<inc<=50K
- 19% — inc>50K
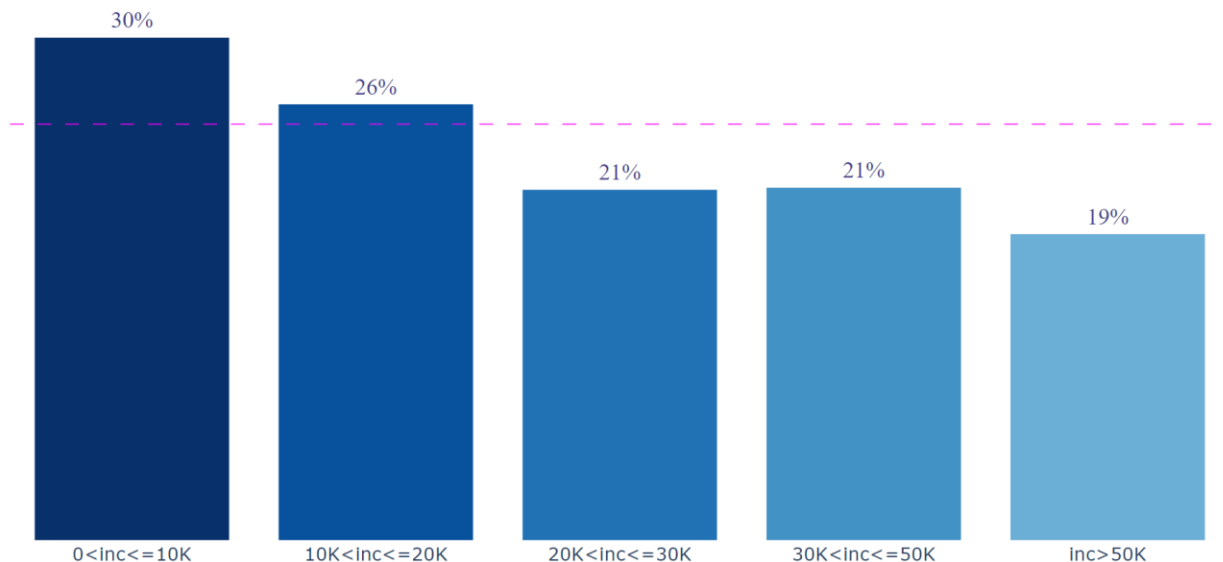
Difficulty accessing water or toilets, by other deprivations

- Declared job losses in family — 46%
- Struggling for food daily — 37%
- Witnessed violence — 37%
- Declared food, employment or cash as immediate need — 31%
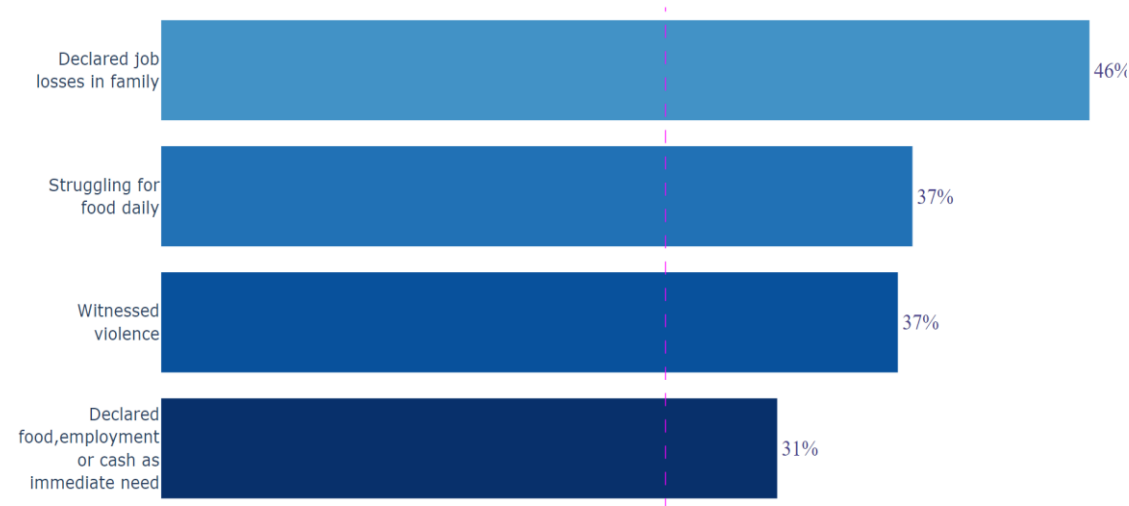
- 25% (1 in 4) respondents reported having difficulties accessing water or toilets – most likely from bottom wealth quintiles
- Other background characteristics such as job losses, struggling for food daily, witnessing violence against women, girls or boys and declaring food, employment or cash as top 3 immediate needs are also strongly correlated with having difficulty accessing water or sanitation

Water and sanitation: Difficulty accessing water or toilets by income and other background characteristics

UNICEF PROGRAMMES: AWARENESS & PARTICIPATION

Awareness of UNICEF programmes

Yes
9.85%

No
90.1%
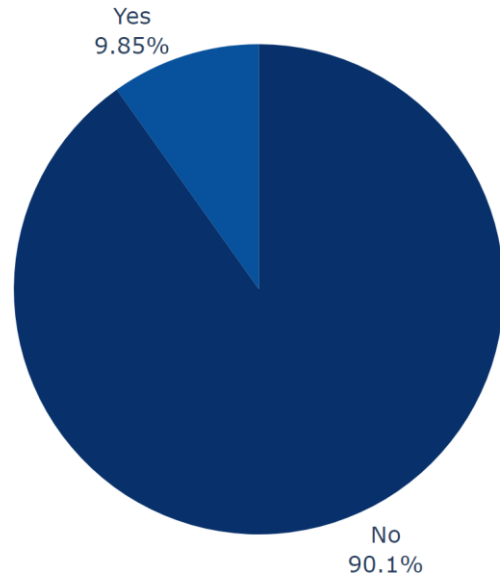
2.73: Are you aware of any UNICEF programmes in your area?

2.73: Awareness of UNICEF programmes, by Province
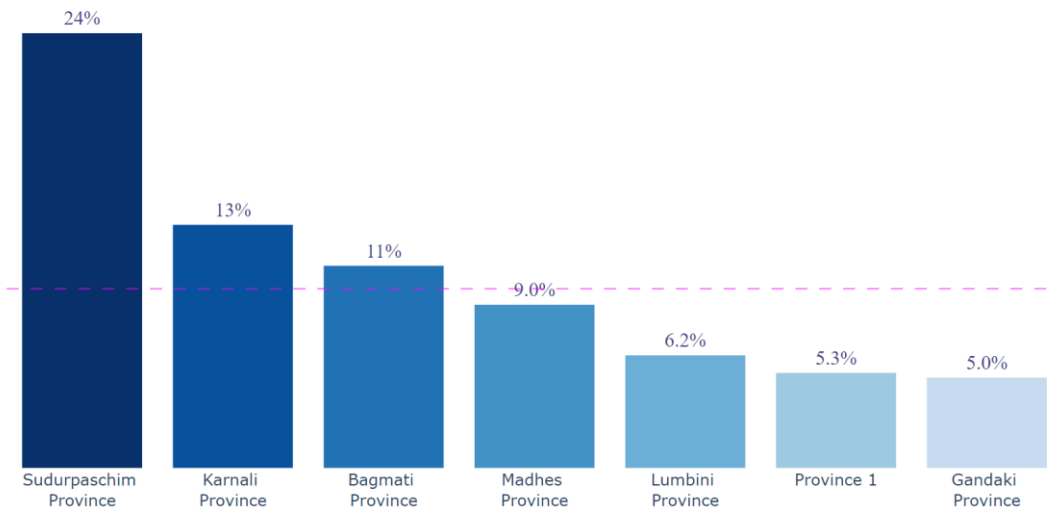
2.73: Awareness of UNICEF programmes, by income
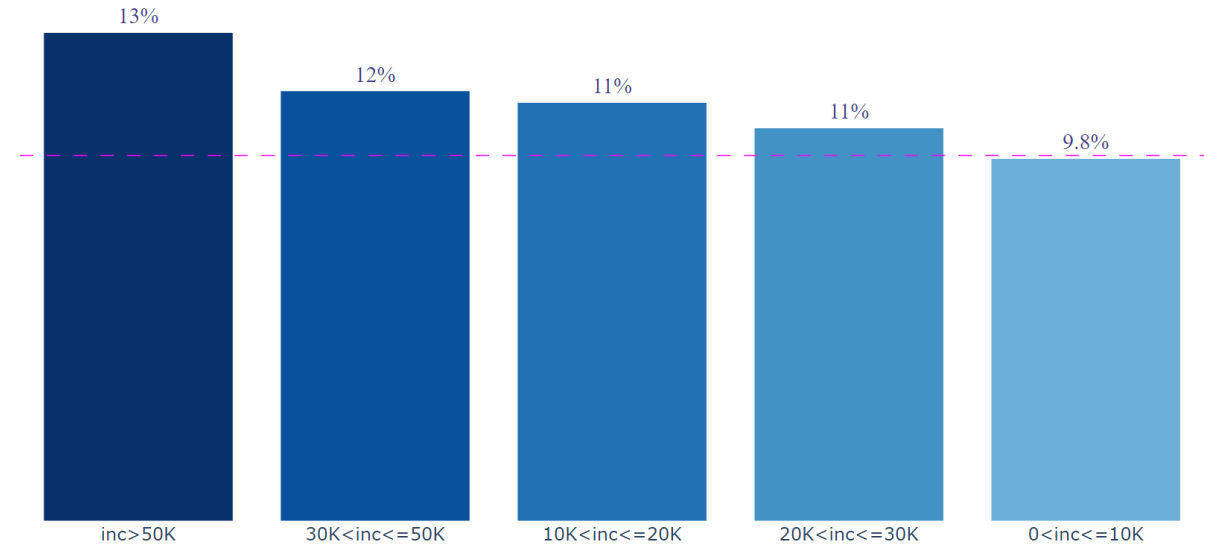
- Awareness of UNICEF programmes: 1 in 10 respondents aware
- Awareness highest among high income groups
- Awareness highest in Sudurpaschim followed by Karnali

BUT: awareness also higher among vulnerable groups such as those with food, employment or cash as immediate needs, those reporting job losses, those struggling for food

Participation in UNICEF programmes
(only for those respondents who were aware of UNICEF programmes)

2.74: Participated in any UNICEF programmes in your area?
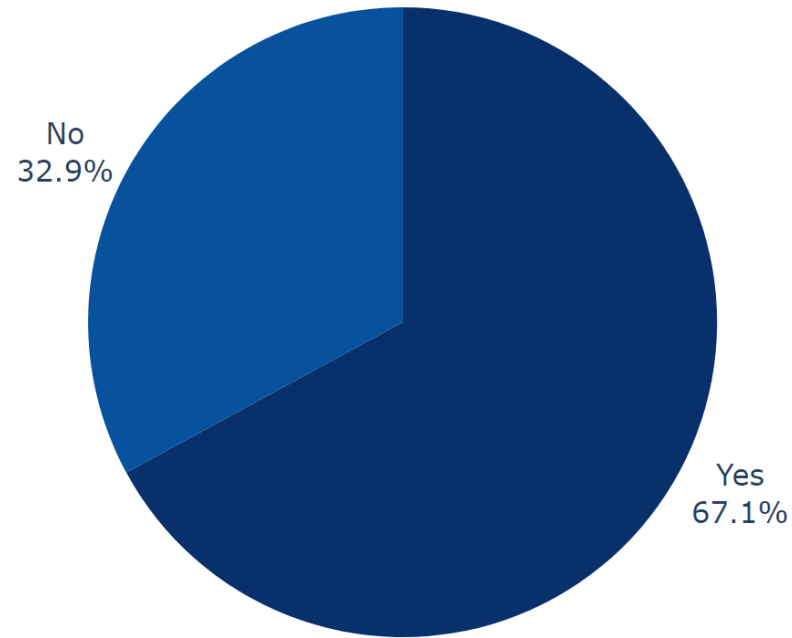
2.74: Participated in UNICEF programmes, by Province

No
32.9%

Yes
67.1%

92% Sudurpaschim Province
84% Gandaki Province
70% Bagmati Province
63% Lumbini Province
63% Karnali Province
48% Province 1
39% Madhes Province
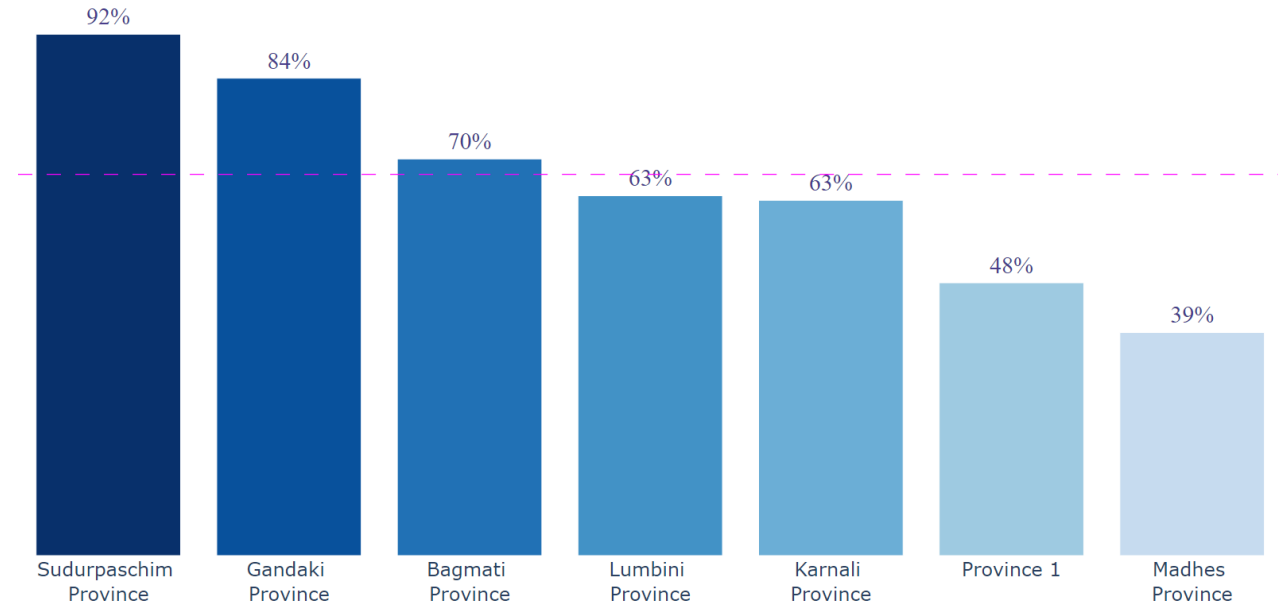
Just under 10 per cent of respondents had heard of UNICEF programmes. Of this group, 67 per cent participated in any UNICEF programme in the area. Respondents from Sudurpaschim, Gandaki and Bagmati province were most likely to be participating in UNICEF programmes

TRENDS AND EQUITY

20 indicators to be analyzed through the lens of region, ethnicity, disability and gender of Hh head

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TRENDS IN KEY VARIABLES: Trends suggest a recovery is in effect amidst concerns about families having to struggle for food

Trends: Per cent reporting job/livelihood losses

- 60%
- 60%
- 50%
- 50%
- 30%
- 30%
- 20%
- 10%
- 6%
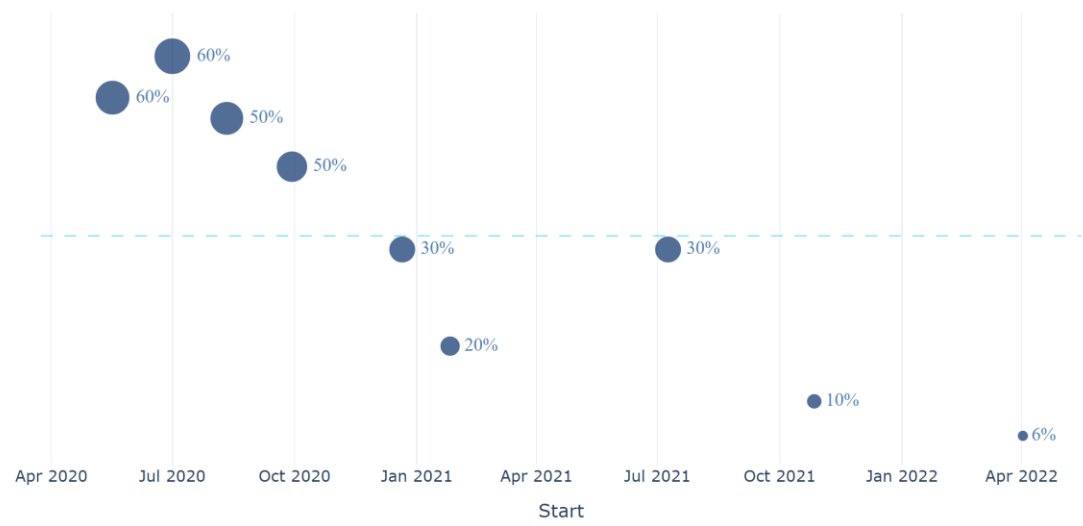
Trends: Per cent reporting having to struggle for food every day last month

- 34%
- 19%
- 20%
- 21%
- 21%
- 17%
- 11%
- 8.0%
- 0.0%
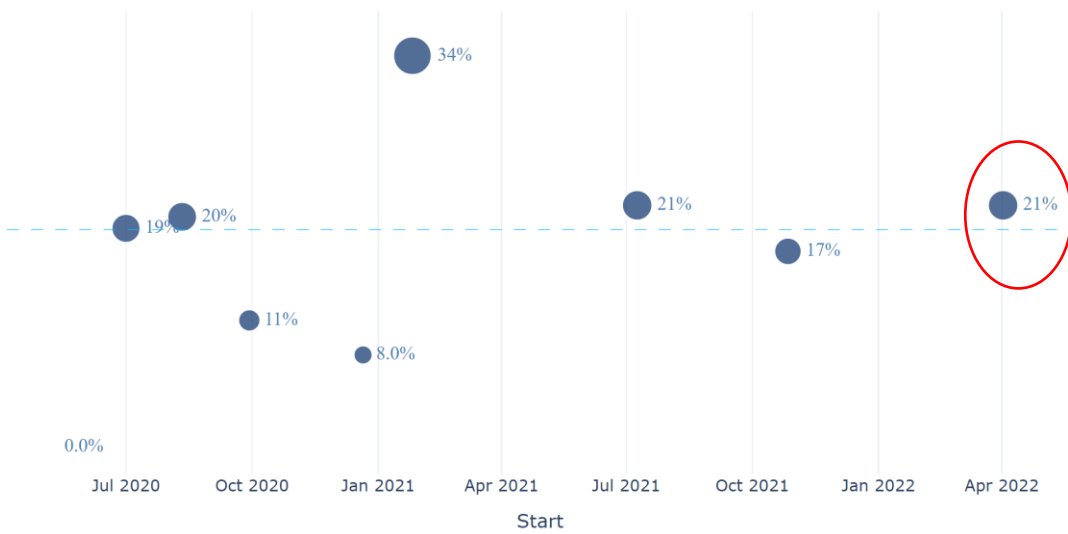
Trends: Per cent of households at risk of income poverty

Household is considered at risk of income poverty if HH inc is <= 10K NPR last month

- 64%
- 61%
- 52%
- 49%
- 40%
- 33%
- 26%
- 18%
- 15%
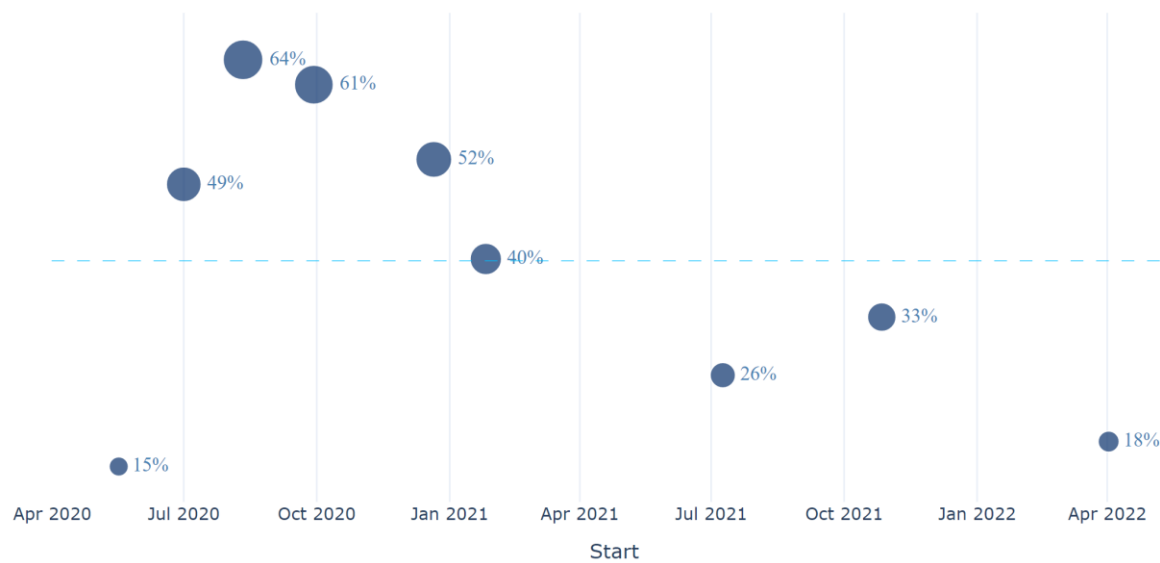
Trends: Per cent reporting having to incur debt to cope financially

- 49%
- 49%
- 43%
- 42%
- 42%
- 36%
- 32%
- 31%
- 27%

Trends in key variables 1
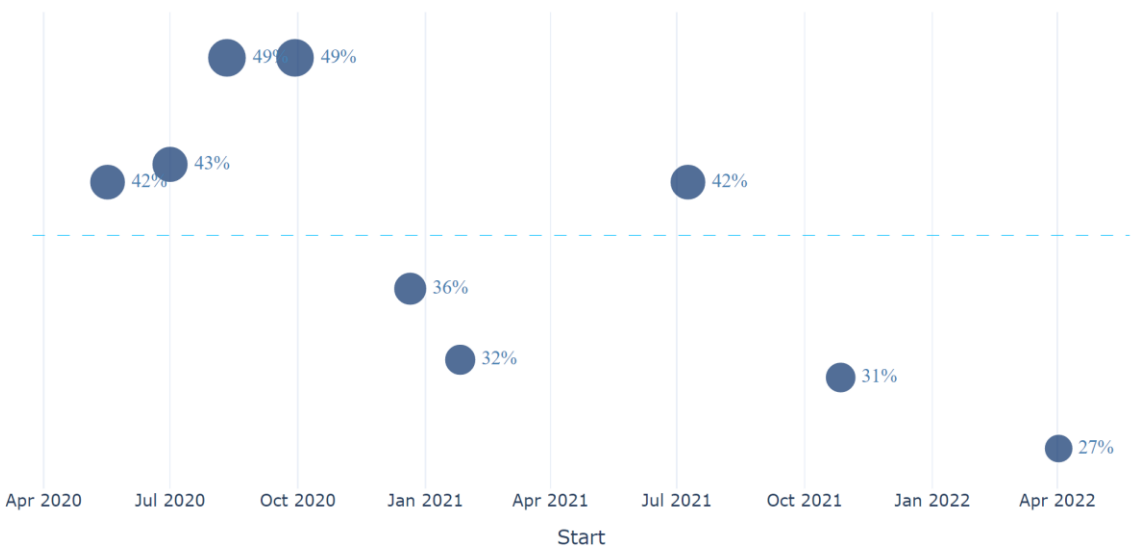
TRENDS IN KEY VARIABLES: Concerns regarding breastfeeding, children becoming too thin and child labour

Trends: Per cent reporting changes in breastfeeding frequency

36%
30%
30%
29%
29%
27%
23%
22%
22%

Apr 2020 — Jul 2020 — Oct 2020 — Jan 2021 — Apr 2021 — Jul 2021 — Oct 2021 — Jan 2022 — Apr 2022

Start
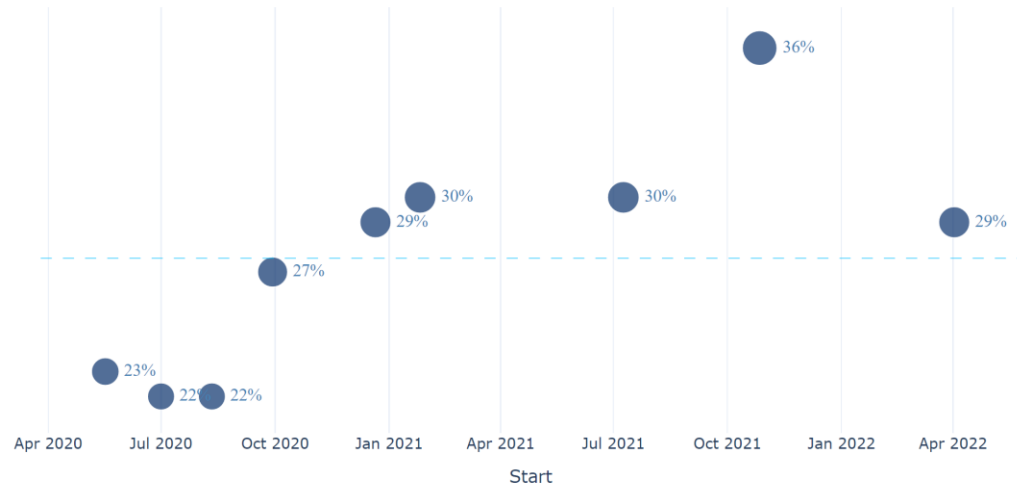
Trends: Per cent reporting they reduced dietary intake for children

26%
26%
24%
22%
17%
14%
13%
9.0%
7.0%

Apr 2020 — Jul 2020 — Oct 2020 — Jan 2021 — Apr 2021 — Jul 2021 — Oct 2021 — Jan 2022 — Apr 2022

Start
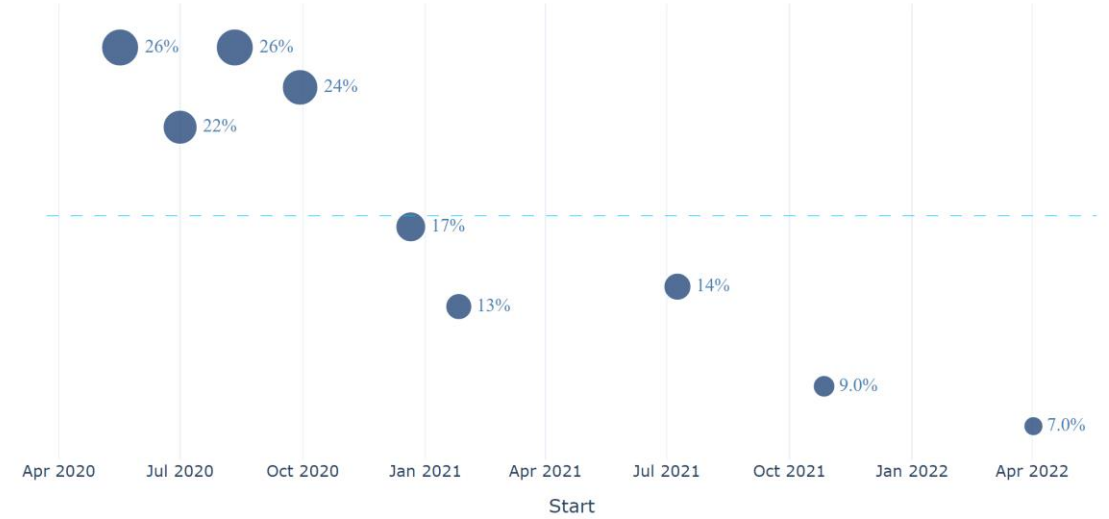
Trends: Per cent worried child is/becoming too thin

Note: In round 9 (April 2022) 'thin' refers to tape MUAC measurements that were yellow or red

20%   20%
18%
17%   17%
13%
12%
10%
9.0%

Apr 2020 — Jul 2020 — Oct 2020 — Jan 2021 — Apr 2021 — Jul 2021 — Oct 2021 — Jan 2022 — Apr 2022

Start

Trends: Per cent reporting children working

Note: Prior to lockdown in May 2020
31% reported children working in Hh

10%
8.0%   8.0%
7.0%
4.0%
3.0%
2.0%   2.0%   2.0%

Apr 2020 — Jul 2020 — Oct 2020 — Jan 2021 — Apr 2021 — Jul 2021 — Oct 2021 — Jan 2022 — Apr 2022

Start

Trends in key variables 2

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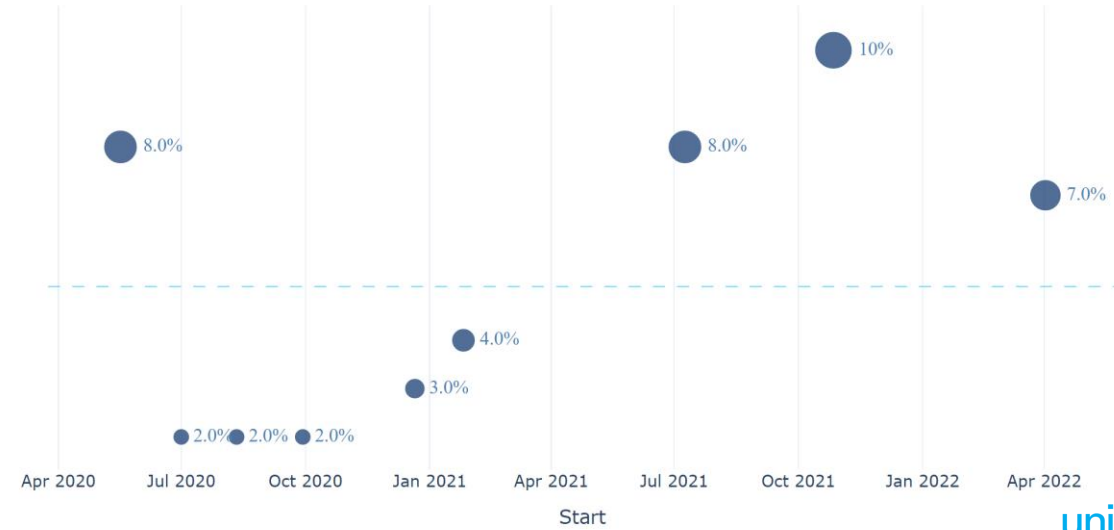
Trends: Per cent noticing VAWC

Note: Prior to July 2021
question refers to children only

15%

13%

8.0%

7.0%

6.0% 6.0% 6.0%

5.0% 5.0%

| Apr 2020 | Jul 2020 | Oct 2020 | Jan 2021 | Apr 2021 | Jul 2021 | Oct 2021 | Jan 2022 | Apr 2022 |
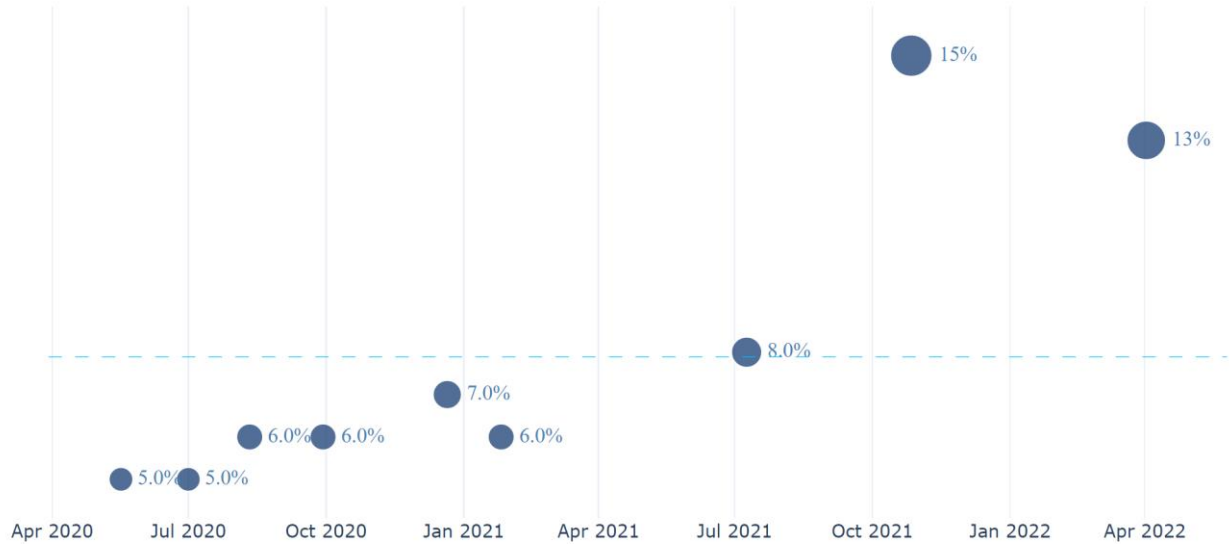
Trends: Per cent reporting children showing increased anger/aggression

24%

20%

15%

13%

12%

11%

9.0%

6.0%

4.0%

| Jul 2020 | Oct 2020 | Jan 2021 | Apr 2021 | Jul 2021 | Oct 2021 | Jan 2022 | Apr 2022 |

Trends in key variables 3

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for every child
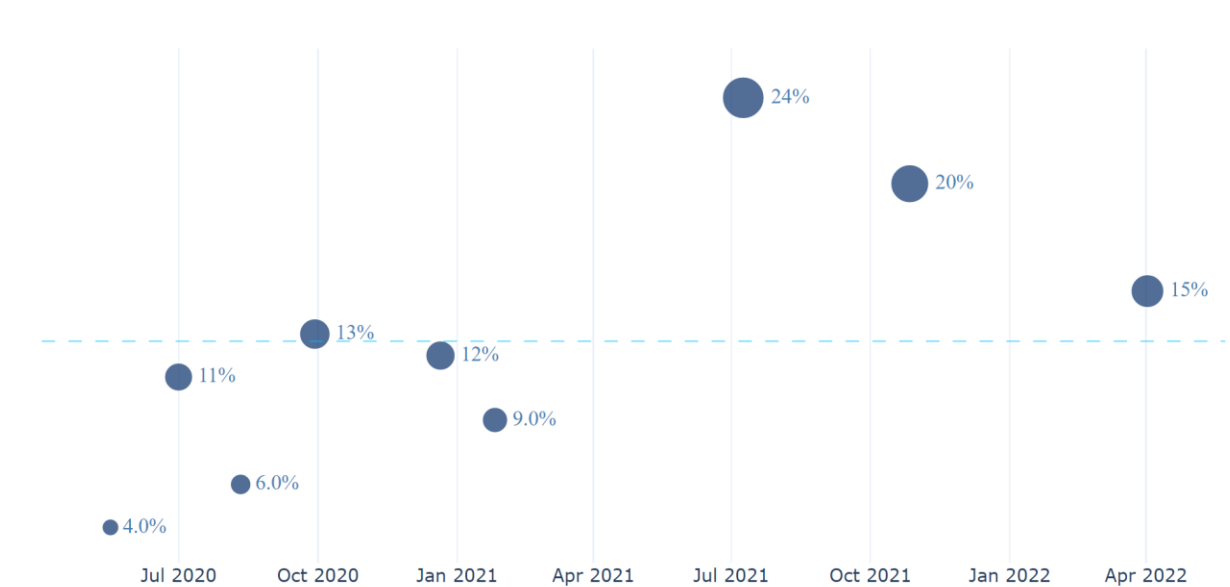
Socioeconomic outcomes

Variation by Province
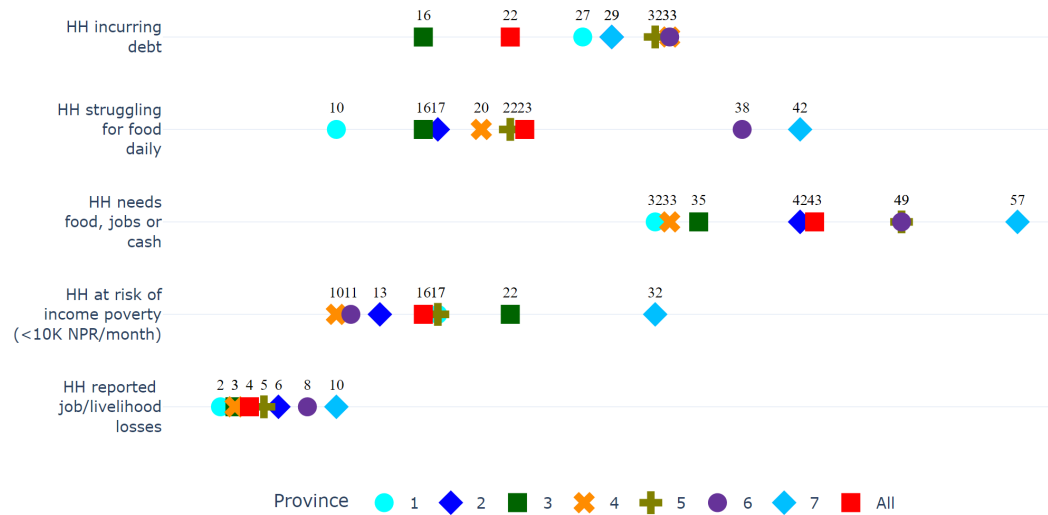
Variation by Ethnicity
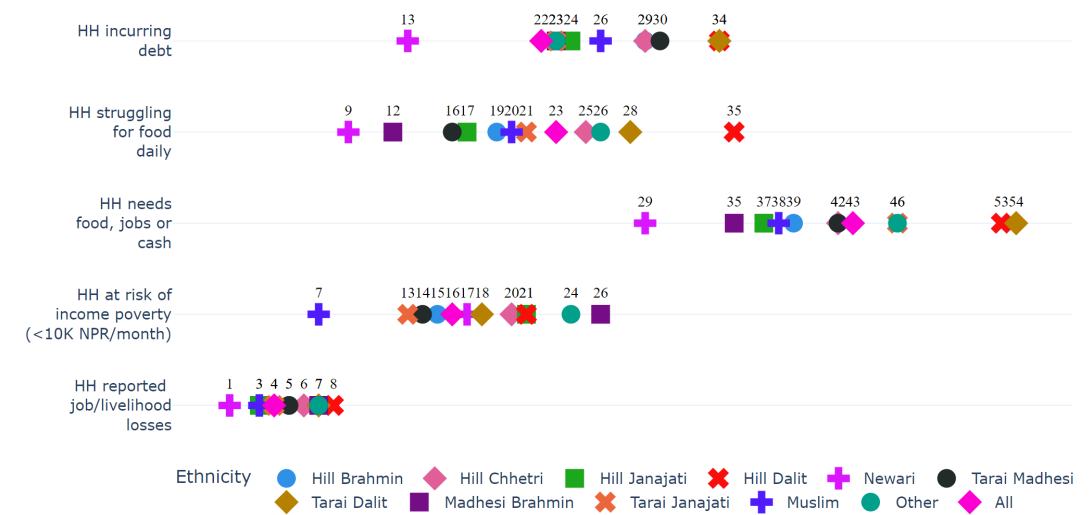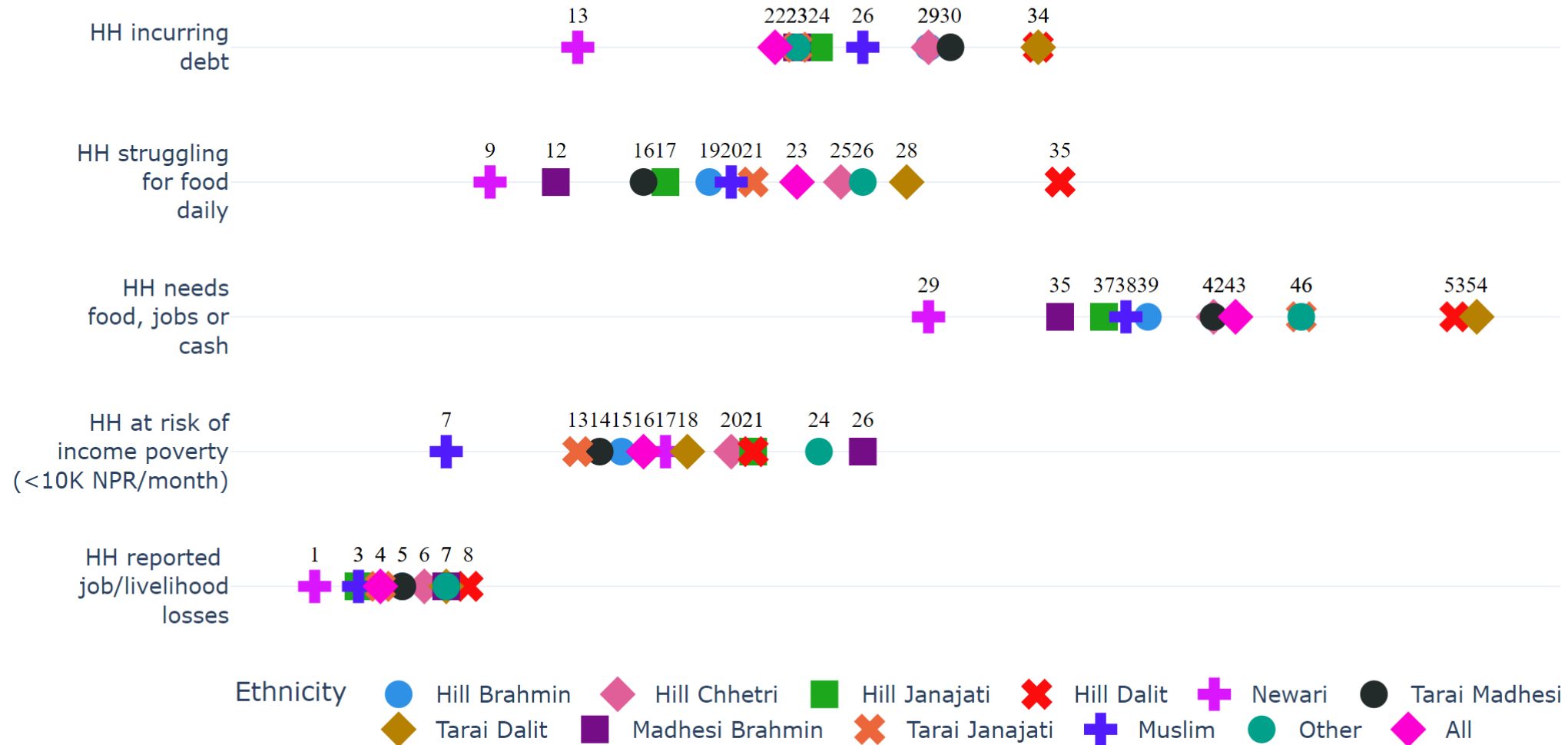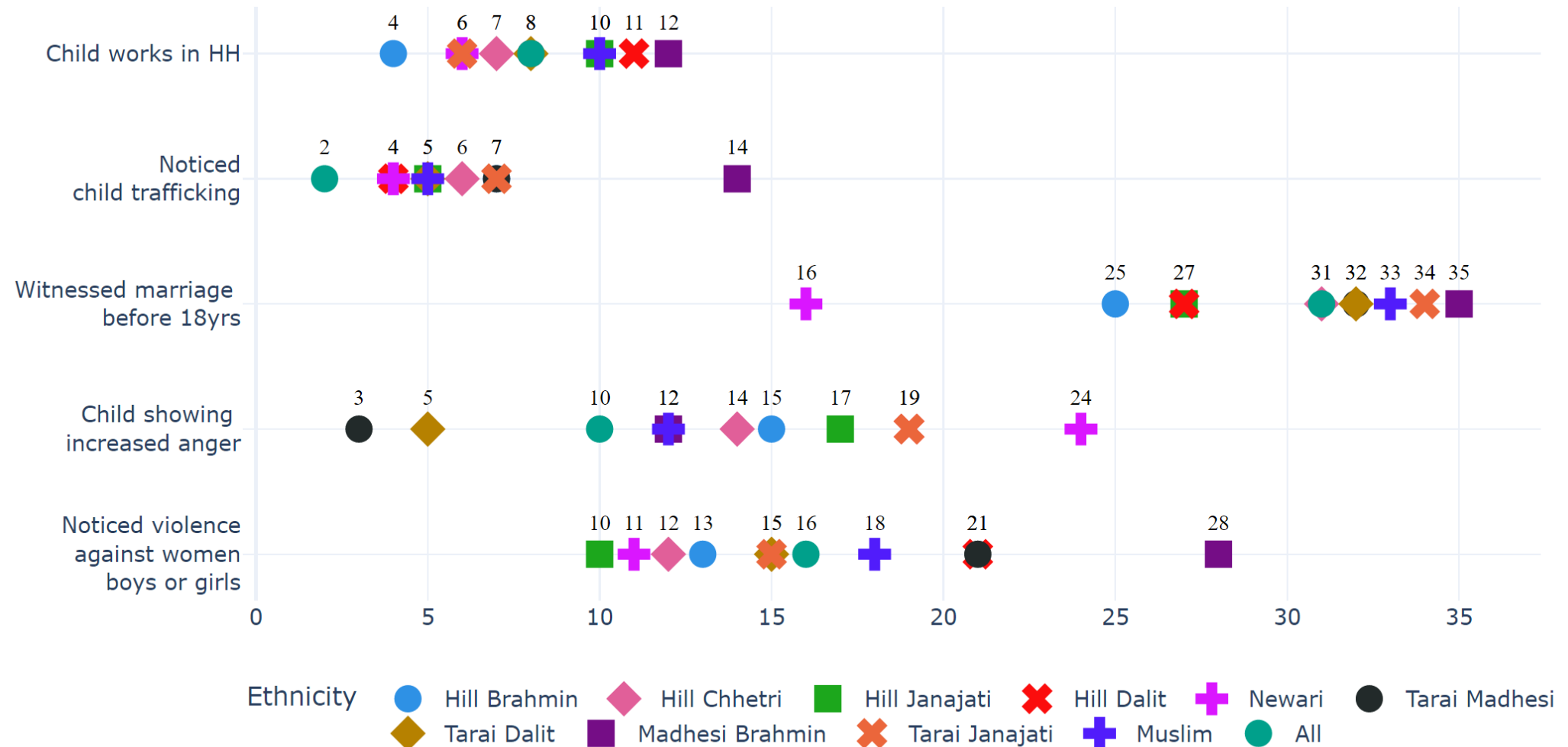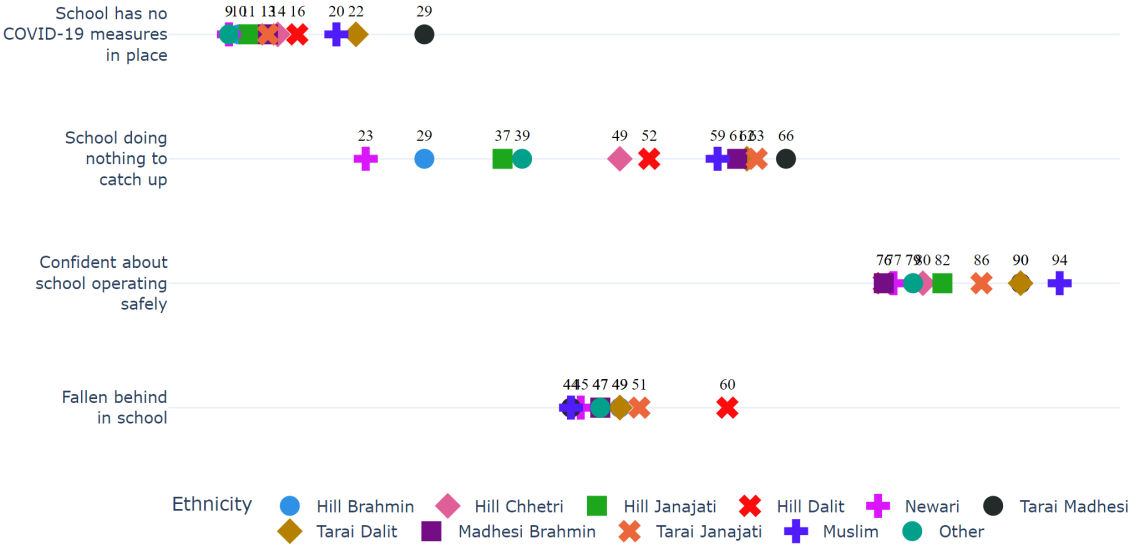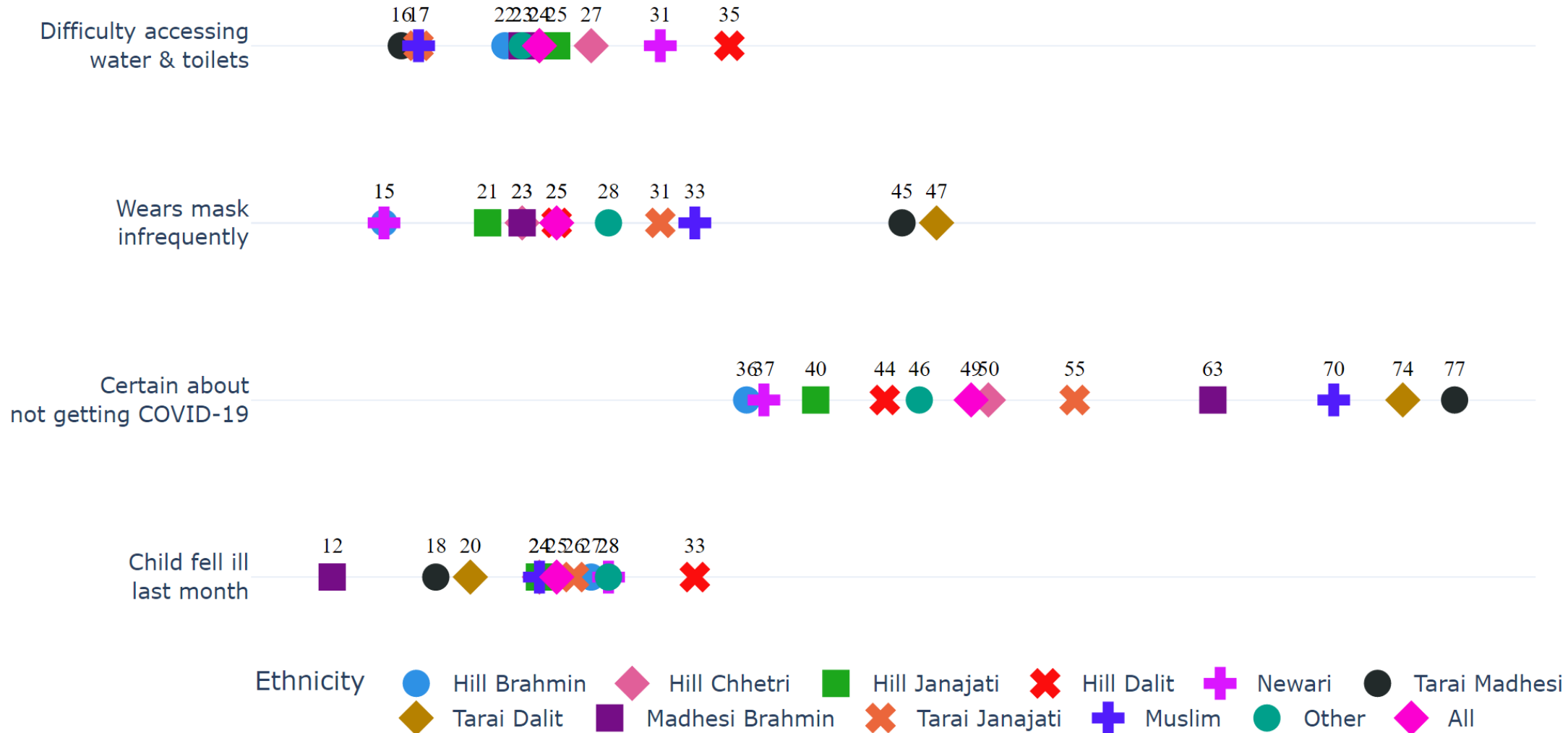
Variation by presence of PwD in Hh

Variation by gender of Hh head

Socioeconomic outcomes

Variation by Province

Socioeconomic outcomes

Variation by Ethnicity

HH incurring debt: 13, 22, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 34

HH struggling for food daily: 9, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 35

HH needs food, jobs or cash: 29, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 46, 53, 54

HH at risk of income poverty (<10K NPR/month): 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 24, 26

HH reported job/livelihood losses: 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

Ethnicity: Hill Brahmin, Hill Chhetri, Hill Janajati, Hill Dalit, Newari, Tarai Madhesi, Tarai Dalit, Madhesi Brahmin, Tarai Janajati, Muslim, Other, All

Socioeconomic outcomes

Variation by presence of PwD in Hh

Outcome	No PwD in Hh	PwD in Hh
HH incurring debt	26	31
HH struggling for food daily	19	28
HH needs food, jobs or cash	41	47
HH at risk of income poverty (<10K NPR/month)	17	22
HH reported job/livelihood losses		5

Legend: ● No PwD in Hh ◆ PwD in Hh

Socioeconomic outcomes

Variation by gender of Hh head

HH incurring debt — 27

HH struggling for food daily — 20 21

HH needs food, jobs or cash — 41 42

HH at risk of income poverty (<10K NPR/month) — 16 18

HH reported job/livelihood losses — 5

Household head ● Male headed Hh ◆ Female headed Hh

Child protection and psychosocial wellbeing

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Variation by Province

Child works in HH: 4, 6, 7, 8, 9

Noticed child trafficking: 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9

Witnessed marriage before 18yrs: 17, 23, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 45

Child showing increased anger: 4, 9, 10, 14, 21, 23, 25

Noticed violence against women boys or girls: 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 21, 22, 23

Province: 1 · 2 · 3 · 4 · 5 · 6 · 7 · All

Variation by Ethnicity

Child works in HH: 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12

Noticed child trafficking: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14

Witnessed marriage before 18yrs: 16, 25, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35

Child showing increased anger: 3, 5, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 24

Noticed violence against women boys or girls: 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 21, 28

Ethnicity: Hill Brahmin · Hill Chhetri · Hill Janajati · Hill Dalit · Newari · Tarai Madhesi

Variation by presence of PwD in Hh

Child works in HH: 7, 8

Noticed child trafficking: 6

Witnessed marriage before 18yrs: 28, 30

Child showing increased anger: 14, 17

Noticed violence against women boys or girls: 14, 18

Legend: No PwD in Hh · PwD in Hh

Variation by gender of Hh head

Child works in HH: 7

Noticed child trafficking: 6

Witnessed marriage before 18yrs: 26, 29

Child showing increased anger: 14, 18

Noticed violence against women boys or girls: 13, 15

Gender of Hh head: Male Headed Hh · Female Headed Hh

Child protection and psychological/mental health: Equity

Child protection and psychosocial wellbeing

Variation by Province

Child works in HH
4 · 6 7 8 9

Noticed child trafficking
1 2 · 5 6 · 8 9

Witnessed marriage before 18yrs
17 · 23 · 27 · 30 31 32 33 · 45

Child showing increased anger
4 · 9 10 · 14 · 21 23 25

Noticed violence against women boys or girls
9 10 11 12 · 16 · 21 22 23

Province   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   All

Child protection and psychosocial wellbeing

Variation by Ethnicity

Ethnicity
- 🔵 Hill Brahmin
- 🔷 Hill Chhetri
- 🟩 Hill Janajati
- ❌ Hill Dalit
- ➕ Newari
- ⚫ Tarai Madhesi
- 🔶 Tarai Dalit
- 🟪 Madhesi Brahmin
- ✖ Tarai Janajati
- ➕ Muslim
- 🟢 All

Child protection and psychological/mental health: Equity

Child protection and psychosocial wellbeing

Variation by presence of PwD in Hh

Child works in HH — 7 (No PwD in Hh), 8 (PwD in Hh)

Noticed child trafficking — 6 (PwD in Hh)

Witnessed marriage before 18yrs — 28 (No PwD in Hh), 30 (PwD in Hh)

Child showing increased anger — 14 (No PwD in Hh), 17 (PwD in Hh)

Noticed violence against women boys or girls — 14 (No PwD in Hh), 18 (PwD in Hh)

Legend: ● No PwD in Hh   ◆ PwD in Hh

Child protection and psychosocial wellbeing

Variation by gender of Hh head

Child works in HH	7
Noticed child trafficking	6
Witnessed marriage before 18yrs	26, 29
Child showing increased anger	14, 18
Noticed violence against women boys or girls	13, 15

Gender of Hh head ● Male Headed Hh ◆ Female Headed Hh

Education

Variation by Province

School has no COVID-19 measures in place
4 · 9 10 11 13 15 · 26 28

School doing nothing to catch up
23 27 · 36 · 48 · 57 · 63 66 67

Confident about school operating safely
67 · 77 78 79 · 84 · 88 · 91

Fallen behind in school
36 · 45 · 49 51 53 54 · 70

Province: ● 1 ◆ 2 ■ 3 ✕ 4 ✚ 5 ● 6 ◆ 7 ■ All

Variation by Ethnicity

School has no COVID-19 measures in place
9 10 11 13 14 16 · 20 22 · 29

School doing nothing to catch up
23 · 29 · 37 39 · 49 52 · 59 61 63 · 66

Confident about school operating safely
76 77 78 80 82 · 86 · 90 · 94

Fallen behind in school
44 45 47 49 51 · 60

Ethnicity: ● Hill Brahmin ◆ Hill Chhetri ■ Hill Janajati ✕ Hill Dalit ✚ Newari ● Tarai Madhesi ◆ Tarai Dalit ■ Madhesi Brahmin ✕ Tarai Janajati ✚ Muslim ● Other

Variation by presence of PwD in Hh

School has no COVID-19 measures in place
14 · 19

School doing nothing to catch up
45 · 52

Confident about school operating safely
80 · 82

Fallen behind in school
48 · 53

Legend: ● No PwD in Hh ◆ PwD in Hh

Variation by gender of Hh head

School has no COVID-19 measures in place
12 · 15

School doing nothing to catch up
41 · 47

Confident about school operating safely
81 82

Fallen behind in school
48 · 51

Household head: ● Male headed Hh ◆ Female headed Hh

Education

Variation by Province

School has no COVID-19 measures in place
4 · 9 10 11 13 15 · 26 28

School doing nothing to catch up
23 · 27 · 36 · 48 · 57 · 63 · 66 67

Confident about school operating safely
67 · 77 78 79 · 84 · 88 · 91

Fallen behind in school
36 · 45 · 49 51 53 54 · 70

Province: ● 1 ◆ 2 ■ 3 ✖ 4 ✚ 5 ● 6 ◆ 7 ■ All

Education

Variation by Ethnicity

School has no COVID-19 measures in place
9 10 11 13 14 16 20 22 29

School doing nothing to catch up
23 29 37 39 49 52 59 61 63 63 66

Confident about school operating safely
76 77 79 80 82 86 90 94

Fallen behind in school
44 45 47 49 51 60

Ethnicity
- 🔵 Hill Brahmin
- 🔷 Hill Chhetri
- 🟩 Hill Janajati
- ❌ Hill Dalit
- ➕ Newari
- ⚫ Tarai Madhesi
- 🔶 Tarai Dalit
- 🟪 Madhesi Brahmin
- ❌ Tarai Janajati
- ➕ Muslim
- 🟢 Other

Education

Variation by presence of PwD in Hh

School has no COVID-19 measures in place — No PwD in Hh: 14, PwD in Hh: 19

School doing nothing to catch up — No PwD in Hh: 45, PwD in Hh: 52

Confident about school operating safely — PwD in Hh: 80, No PwD in Hh: 82

Fallen behind in school — No PwD in Hh: 48, PwD in Hh: 53

Legend: ● No PwD in Hh ◆ PwD in Hh

Variation by gender of Hh head

School has no COVID-19 measures in place: 12, 15

School doing nothing to catch up: 41, 47

Confident about school operating safely: 81, 82

Fallen behind in school: 48, 51

Household head ● Male headed Hh ◆ Female headed Hh

WASH, HEALTH AND COVID-19 BEHAVIOUR

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Variation by Province

Difficulty accessing water & toilets
14 17 20 22 24 29 34 43

Wears mask infrequently
11 15 16 23 24 25 45 48

Certain about not getting COVID-19
25 32 44 49 69 74 79

Child fell ill last month
20 22 25 26 27 28 33

Province ⬤ 1 ◆ 2 ■ 3 ✖ 4 ✚ 5 ⬤ 6 ◆ 7 ■ All

Variation by Ethnicity

Difficulty accessing water & toilets
16 17 22 23 24 25 27 31 35

Wears mask infrequently
15 21 23 25 28 31 33 45 47

Certain about not getting COVID-19
36 37 40 44 46 49 50 55 63 70 74 77

Child fell ill last month
12 18 20 24 25 26 27 28 33

Ethnicity ⬤ Hill Brahmin ◆ Hill Chhetri ■ Hill Janajati ✖ Hill Dalit ✚ Newari ⬤ Tarai Madhesi ◆ Tarai Dalit ■ Madhesi Brahmin ✖ Tarai Janajati ✚ Muslim ⬤ Other ◆ All

Variation by presence of PwD in Hh

Difficulty accessing water & toilets
23 30

Wears mask infrequently
25 26

Certain about not getting COVID-19
49 51

Child fell ill last month
24 27

Legend ⬤ No PwD in Hh ◆ PwD in Hh

Variation by gender of Hh head

Difficulty accessing water & toilets
24 25

Wears mask infrequently
22 26

Certain about not getting COVID-19
45 50

Child fell ill last month
24 27

Household head ⬤ Male headed Hh ◆ Female headed Hh

WASH, HEALTH & COVID-19 SAFETY BEHAVIOUR: EQUITY

WASH, HEALTH AND COVID-19 BEHAVIOUR

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for every child

Variation by Ethnicity

Difficulty accessing water & toilets
16 17 22 23 24 25 27 31 35

Wears mask infrequently
15 21 23 25 28 31 33 45 47

Certain about not getting COVID-19
36 37 40 44 46 49 50 55 63 70 74 77

Child fell ill last month
12 18 20 24 25 26 27 28 33

Ethnicity
- Hill Brahmin
- Hill Chhetri
- Hill Janajati
- Hill Dalit
- Newari
- Tarai Madhesi
- Tarai Dalit
- Madhesi Brahmin
- Tarai Janajati
- Muslim
- Other
- All

WASH, HEALTH AND COVID-19 BEHAVIOUR

Variation by presence of PwD in Hh

Difficulty accessing water & toilets — 23 ● — 30 ◆

Wears mask infrequently — 25 ● 26 ◆

Certain about not getting COVID-19 — 49 ● 51 ◆

Child fell ill last month — 24 ● 27 ◆

Legend ● No PwD in Hh ◆ PwD in Hh

THANK YOU