Child and Family Tracker

ROUND 9
April 2022


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

18% Nov 2022

15% 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

24% HH reported difficulty accessing water

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

- Majority of households experienced a shock at least once
- 70-75% experienced a shock more than 1 time
- 32-39% of households shocked more than 5 times
- 15-19% 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

82% confident schools will operate safely
50% worried children Have fallen behind
41% reported children with story books

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 debt

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

UNICEF CHILD & FAMILY TRACKER 9
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CFT Rounds</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>Stop</th>
<th>Duration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>CFT Round 1</td>
<td>2020-05-17</td>
<td>2020-05-30</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CFT Round 2</td>
<td>2020-07-01</td>
<td>2020-07-11</td>
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<td>CFT Round 3</td>
<td>2020-08-11</td>
<td>2020-08-20</td>
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<td>2020-10-06</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>2020-12-21</td>
<td>2020-12-31</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>CFT Round 6</td>
<td>2021-01-26</td>
<td>2021-02-05</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>CFT Special:KAP</td>
<td>2021-06-11</td>
<td>2021-06-18</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>CFT Round 7</td>
<td>2021-07-09</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>CFT Special:Mayors</td>
<td>2021-08-03</td>
<td>2021-08-09</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>CFT Round 8</td>
<td>2021-10-27</td>
<td>2021-11-04</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>CFT Round 9</td>
<td>2022-04-02</td>
<td>2022-04-12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Various rounds of the CFT and daily new confirmed cases COVID-19

- 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

Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data
SAMPLE AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS CFT 9

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
SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND
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%
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
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.
2.06: What are your families top three needs at present?

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

- 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
Socio-Economic Background: Top three needs by sector of employment

Lower level of needs overall for those in services
Unskilled labourers and those in the agriculture sector needed maximum financial support
Top 3 immediate needs by income group

Significant difference between top and lower income groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Group</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Financial Support</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Children's Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inc &gt; 50K</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30K &lt; inc ≤ 50K</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20K &lt; inc ≤ 30K</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10K &lt; inc ≤ 20K</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>0 &lt; inc ≤ 10K</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

variable  ○ Food  ◊ Financial support  ● Employment  ◯ Children's education
Socio-Economic Background: Top three immediate needs by Province

Sudurpaschim appears to be having the highest levels of needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Financial Support</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Children’s Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sudurpaschim</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnali</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumbini</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandaki</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagmati</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhes</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province 1</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
2.7: Has your family been struggling to have enough food everyday this month? By income

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
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.
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 compared to lower income groups.
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.
SAFETY & BEHAVIOUR: COVID-19

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

- 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

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

Google mobility index for Nepal shows strong surge in April
Comparing family and respondent behaviour to stay safe: May 2020, Jan 2021, Apr 2022

- **Stayed at home**: 10% in May 2020, 18% in Jan 2021, 82% in Apr 2022.
- **Stayed away from people when outside**: 20% in May 2020, 40% in Jan 2021, 58% in Apr 2022.
- **Washed hands with soap and water frequently**: 80% in May 2020, 85% in Jan 2021, 90% in Apr 2022.
- **Wore masks in public**: 90% in May 2020, 78% in Jan 2021, 90% in Apr 2022.

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 public compared to May 2020.
Safety behaviour by province (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Wear masks in public</th>
<th>Wash hands with soap and water</th>
<th>Use hand sanitizers frequently</th>
<th>Stay away from people when outside</th>
<th>Stay at home</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Province 1</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhes Province</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagmati Province</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandaki Province</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumbini Province</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnali Province</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sudurpaschim Province</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Safety and behaviour COVID-19: Safety behaviour by Province
1.2.1.3.1.4: How often did you practise safe behaviour? (1 week recall)

- Kept at least 2 meters apart:
  - 41% All of the time
  - 24% Most of the time
  - 19% Sometimes
  - 11% Rarely
  - 1% Never

- Wore face mask:
  - 9.2% All of the time
  - 40% Most of the time
  - 33% Sometimes
  - 31% Rarely
  - 4% Never

- Washed hands frequently with soap and water:
  - 48% All of the time
  - 41% Most of the time
  - 10% Sometimes
  - 10% Rarely
  - 1% Never

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%)
Less than 10 per cent felt somewhat likely or very likely that someone in their families could get COVID-19. More than 1/3\textsuperscript{rd} reported all their family members had taken COVID-19 vaccinations (All) while 2/3\textsuperscript{rd} reported only some members of their families had been vaccinated (partial).
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).
98% respondents reported going to one of these places (multiple choice) for their vaccinations.

Most respondents got vaccinated at health posts and schools in their communities.

Upper income groups more likely to visit hospitals and private facilities (others).

2/3\textsuperscript{rd} felt very safe getting the vaccine and just under 1/3\textsuperscript{rd} felt mostly safe.
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.
1.15: In your opinion, what advantages does COVID-19 vaccine have for humans

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

- Losing fertility: 1.2%
- Getting other diseases: 5.0%
- Others: 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
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
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, the difference is not statistically significant.

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, the difference is not statistically significant.

Improvement in confidence over last three rounds (40%, 60%, 80+%)
Nearly all respondents reported their children had school textbooks. However, less than half the respondents reported their children having other educational items such as storybooks. There is 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

- 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 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?

- 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.

q2.19: Do you think your children have forgotten their learning and fallen behind, by type of school

- 51% of respondents whose children were in community schools reported them falling behind.
- 46% of those whose children were in private schools reported them falling behind.

q2.19: Do you think your children have forgotten their learning and fallen behind, by income

- 55% of respondents with income less than 10K reported their children falling behind.
- 52% of those with income 10K-20K reported their children falling behind.
- 48% of those with income 20K-30K reported their children falling behind.
- 45% of those with income 30K-50K reported their children falling behind.
- 45% of those with income greater than 50K reported their children falling behind.
Q2.20: OPEN ENDED QUESTION:
SOLUTIONS TO FALLING BEHIND

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solution</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Tusions diye ramro huncha</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrikta class</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extra class</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Niyamit padhaedie hunthyo</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tution class</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tution</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>Coaching class</td>
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<td>Regular class</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extra coaching class continue</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niyamit pathanpathan</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What were schools doing to catch up when closed?

Nearby 50% responded schools were not doing anything

Provinces reporting nothing were less likely to report other methods

Those reporting children had fallen behind much more likely to report schools doing nothing
CHILD PROTECTION AND PSYCHOSOCIAL HEALTH
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
Per cent of respondents noticing VAWC by income, province, job loss status and sector of employment

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/livelihood losses last month: 13%
- Experience job/livelihood losses last month: 38%

Child protection and psychological/mental health: Violence by income, province, job loss status and sector of employment
• 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

2.27: Have you reported any violent behaviour to any one
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.
Noticed child right violations, by Province

- **Province 1**
  - Notice adolescent marriage (before 18): 27%
  - Children working for household: 7.7%
  - Child trafficking: 5.4%

- **Madhes Province**
  - Notice adolescent marriage (before 18): 33%
  - Children working for household: 8.2%
  - Child trafficking: 8.9%

- **Bagmati Province**
  - Notice adolescent marriage (before 18): 23%
  - Children working for household: 7.8%
  - Child trafficking: 8.2%

- **Gandaki Province**
  - Notice adolescent marriage (before 18): 17%
  - Children working for household: 8.6%
  - Child trafficking: 0.8%

- **Lumbini Province**
  - Notice adolescent marriage (before 18): 30%
  - Children working for household: 6.7%
  - Child trafficking: 5.6%

- **Karnali Province**
  - Notice adolescent marriage (before 18): 45%
  - Children working for household: 3.9%
  - Child trafficking: 0.84%

- **Sudurpaschim Province**
  - Notice adolescent marriage (before 18): 32%
  - Children working for household: 6.3%
  - Child trafficking: 2.3%
Notice 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

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

- Sexual abuse: 5
- Child labour: 6
- Unwilling to do daily routine: 9
- 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

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.
4 out of 5 respondents reported their children were not showing any signs of mental/psychosocial stress. 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.
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?
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

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

- 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?

- Demand for service providers stems mostly from low income households
- UNICEF requested list of respondents requesting to be linked (please contact SPEE)
• 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
• 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

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

- 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.
• 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 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?

- 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.

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

- 60% 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.
2.55: 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.
• **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%

q2.62: Age of pregnant women in household

- 20-34 yrs: 89.8%
- <20 yrs: 3.69%
- 35+ yrs: 6.56%

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

- Madhes Province: 6.5%
- Sudurpashchim Province: 5.6%
- Lumbini Province: 3.8%
- Province 1: 3.6%
- Karnali Province: 3.3%
- Gandaki Province: 3.3%
- Bagmati Province: 2.4%

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

- Income <=10K: 3.0%
- Income 10K-19K: 4.3%
- Income 20K-29K: 4.3%
- Income 30K-50K: 3.4%
- Income >50K: 7.4%
Deliveries and place of delivery in the household

2.64: Any deliveries within last two months in HH

- Yes: 1.6%
- No: 98.4%

2.65: Place of delivery

- Health facility: 93.9%
- Home: 4.88%
- Other: 1.22%

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.
76% respondents did not have any difficulty 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
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.
UNICEF PROGRAMMES: AWARENESS & PARTICIPATION
2.73: Are you aware of any UNICEF programmes in your area?

Awareness of UNICEF programmes

2.73: Awareness of UNICEF programmes, by Province

- 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.
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
TRENDS IN KEY VARIABLES: Trends suggest a recovery is in effect amidst concerns about families having to struggle for food.
TRENDS IN KEY VARIABLES: Concerns regarding breastfeeding, children becoming too thin and child labour
TRENDS IN KEY VARIABLES: Concerns regarding VAWC and children becoming aggressive/angry

Trends: Per cent noticing VAWC

Note: Prior to July 2021, question refers to children only.

Trends: Per cent reporting children showing increased anger/aggression
SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUND
Socioeconomic outcomes

Variation by Province

- HH incurring debt
- HH struggling for food daily
- HH needs food, jobs or cash
- HH at risk of income poverty (<10K NPR/month)
- HH reported job/livelihood losses

Provincial breakdown:

- Province 1: [Data points]
- Province 2: [Data points]
- Province 3: [Data points]
- Province 4: [Data points]
- Province 5: [Data points]
- Province 6: [Data points]
- Province 7: [Data points]
- All: [Data points]

Variation by Ethnicity

- HH incurring debt
- HH struggling for food daily
- HH needs food, jobs or cash
- HH at risk of income poverty (<10K NPR/month)
- HH reported job/livelihood losses

Ethnic breakdown:

- Hill Brahmin: [Data points]
- Hill Chehri: [Data points]
- Hill Janajati: [Data points]
- Hill Dalit: [Data points]
- Madhesi Brahmin: [Data points]
- Tarai Janajati: [Data points]
- Muslim: [Data points]
- Newari: [Data points]
- Other: [Data points]
- Tarai Madhesi: [Data points]

Variation by gender of HH head

- HH incurring debt
- HH struggling for food daily
- HH needs food, jobs or cash
- HH at risk of income poverty (<10K NPR/month)
- HH reported job/livelihood losses

Gender breakdown:

- Male headed HH: [Data points]
- Female headed HH: [Data points]
Socioeconomic outcomes

Variation by Province

HH incurring debt

HH struggling for food daily

HH needs food, jobs or cash

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

HH reported job/livelihood losses

Province

Socio-Economic Background: Equity
Socioeconomic outcomes

Variation by Ethnicity

HH incurring debt
- Hill Brahmin
- Hill Chhetri
- Hill Janajati
- Hill Dalit
- Newari
- Madhesi Brahmin
- Tarai Dalit
- Other
- All

HH struggling for food daily

HH needs food, jobs or cash

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

HH reported job/livelihood losses

Ethnicity
Socioeconomic outcomes

Variation by presence of PwD in Hh

- HH incurring debt
  - No PwD in Hh: 26
  - PwD in Hh: 31

- HH struggling for food daily
  - No PwD in Hh: 19
  - PwD in Hh: 28

- HH needs food, jobs or cash
  - No PwD in Hh: 41
  - PwD in Hh: 47

- HH at risk of income poverty (<10K NPR/month)
  - No PwD in Hh: 17
  - PwD in Hh: 22

- HH reported job/livelihood losses
  - No PwD in Hh: 5
  - PwD in Hh: 5

Legend
- No PwD in Hh
- PwD in Hh
Socioeconomic outcomes

Variation by gender of Hh head

- HH incurring debt
  - Male headed Hh: 20
  - Female headed Hh: 27

- HH struggling for food daily
  - Male headed Hh: 21
  - Female headed Hh: 20

- HH needs food, jobs or cash
  - Male headed Hh: 41
  - Female headed Hh: 42

- HH at risk of income poverty (<10K NPR/month)
  - Male headed Hh: 16
  - Female headed Hh: 18

- HH reported job/livelihood losses
  - Male headed Hh: 5
  - Female headed Hh: 5

Household head
- Male headed Hh
- Female headed Hh
PROTECTION AND PSYCHOSOCIAL WELLBEING
Child protection and psychosocial wellbeing

Variation by Ethnicity

- Child works in HH
- Noticed child trafficking
- Witnessed marriage before 18 yrs
- Child showing increased anger
- Noticed violence against women boys or girls

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

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
- Witnessed marriage before 18 yrs: 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
Variation by gender of Hh head

Child works in HH
- Male Headed Hh: 7
- Female Headed Hh: 6

Witnessed marriage before 18yrs
- Male Headed Hh: 26
- Female Headed Hh: 29

Child showing increased anger
- Male Headed Hh: 14
- Female Headed Hh: 18

Noticed violence against women, boys, or girls
- Male Headed Hh: 13
- Female Headed Hh: 15
EDUCATION
Variation by Province

- **School has no COVID-19 measures in place**: 4, 901, 13, 15, 26, 28
- **School doing nothing to catch up**: 23, 27, 36, 48, 57, 63, 667
- **Confident about school operating safely**: 67, 7789, 84, 88, 91
- **Fallen behind in school**: 36, 45, 49, 51, 53, 70

Province: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, All
Variation by Ethnicity

School has no COVID-19 measures in place:
- Hill Brahmin: 29
- Hill Chhetri: 20
- Hill Janajati: 22
- Hill Dalit: 9
- Madhesi Brahmin: 1
- Tarai Janajati: 1
- Tarai Dalit: 1
- Muslim: 1
- Newari: 1
- Other: 1

School doing nothing to catch up:
- Hill Brahmin: 23
- Hill Chhetri: 29
- Hill Janajati: 37
- Hill Dalit: 39
- Madhesi Brahmin: 49
- Tarai Janajati: 52
- Tarai Dalit: 59
- Muslim: 66
- Newari: 63
- Other: 66

Confident about school operating safely:
- Hill Brahmin: 76
- Hill Chhetri: 80
- Hill Janajati: 82
- Hill Dalit: 86
- Madhesi Brahmin: 90
- Tarai Janajati: 94
- Tarai Dalit: 90
- Muslim: 91
- Newari: 92
- Other: 94

Fallen behind in school:
- Hill Brahmin: 45
- Hill Chhetri: 47
- Hill Janajati: 49
- Hill Dalit: 51
- Madhesi Brahmin: 46
- Tarai Janajati: 48
- Tarai Dalit: 49
- Muslim: 50
- Newari: 51
- Other: 52
Variation by presence of PwD in Hh

- **School has no COVID-19 measures in place**: 14 (No PwD in Hh), 19 (PwD in Hh)
- **School doing nothing to catch up**: 45 (No PwD in Hh), 52 (PwD in Hh)
- **Confident about school operating safely**: 80 (No PwD in Hh), 82 (PwD in Hh)
- **Fallen behind in school**: 48 (No PwD in Hh), 53 (PwD in Hh)

Legend: ● No PwD in Hh, ▲ PwD in Hh
Variation by gender of household head

- **School has no COVID-19 measures in place**
  - Male headed Hh: 12
  - Female headed Hh: 15

- **School doing nothing to catch up**
  - Male headed Hh: 41
  - Female headed Hh: 47

- **Confident about school operating safely**
  - Male headed Hh: 8
  - Female headed Hh: 82

- ** Fallen behind in school**
  - Male headed Hh: 48
  - Female headed Hh: 51
OTHER INDICATORS

ILLNESS
CHILD
TOILETS
COVID
WATER
CONFIDENT
HEALTH

MASH
WASH, HEALTH AND COVID-19 BEHAVIOUR

Variation by Province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Difficulty accessing water &amp; toilets</th>
<th>Wears mask infrequently</th>
<th>Certain about not getting COVID-19</th>
<th>Child fell ill last month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Province 1: 14, 17, 20, 22, 24, 29, 34, 43</td>
<td>Province 2: 15, 16, 17, 20</td>
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<td>Province 2: 12, 16, 20</td>
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Variation by Ethnicity

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ETH</td>
<td>10, 17, 24</td>
<td>27, 31, 35</td>
<td>15, 21, 25, 26, 28, 31, 33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- No PwD in Hh
- PwD in Hh

WASH, HEALTH & COVID-19 SAFETY BEHAVIOUR: EQUITY
Variation by Ethnicity

Difficulty accessing water & toilets

Wears mask infrequently

Certain about not getting COVID-19

Child fell ill last month

Ethnicity

- Hill Brahmin
- Hill Chhetri
- Hill Janajati
- Hill Dalit
- Newari
- Tarai Dalit
- Madhesi Brahmin
- Tarai Janajati
- Muslim
- Other
- All
Variation by presence of PwD in Hh

- Difficulty accessing water & toilets:
  - No PwD in Hh: 23
  - PwD in Hh: 30

- Wears mask infrequently:
  - No PwD in Hh: 25
  - PwD in Hh: 26

- Certain about not getting COVID-19:
  - No PwD in Hh: 49
  - PwD in Hh: 51

- Child fell ill last month:
  - No PwD in Hh: 24
  - PwD in Hh: 27

Legend: ****No PwD in Hh  PwD in Hh**
Variation by gender of Hh head

- Difficulty accessing water & toilets: Male 24, Female 25
- Wears mask infrequently: Male 22, Female 26
- Certain about not getting COVID-19: Male 45, Female 50
- Child fell ill last month: Male 24, Female 27