

Example plots - village profile

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Village Characteristics

- ▶ Population
- ▶ Health facilities
- ▶ Medicines and Equipment Supply
- ▶ Main health concern
- ▶ Covid-19 cases
- ▶ Treated malnourished cases
- ▶ Market information
- ▶ Food commodity prices
- ▶ Coping strategies
- ▶ Telecom availability

Village Population (overall sample)

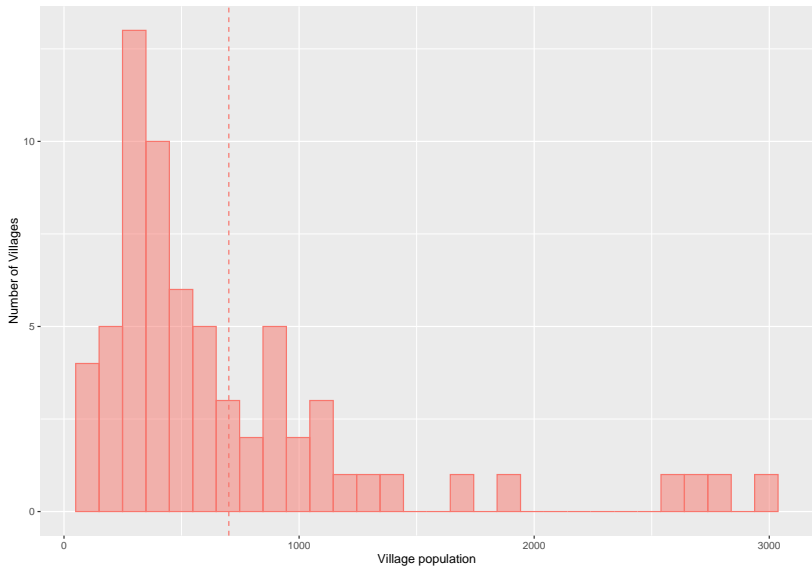


Figure 1: Village population distribution

Village Population (by sample type)

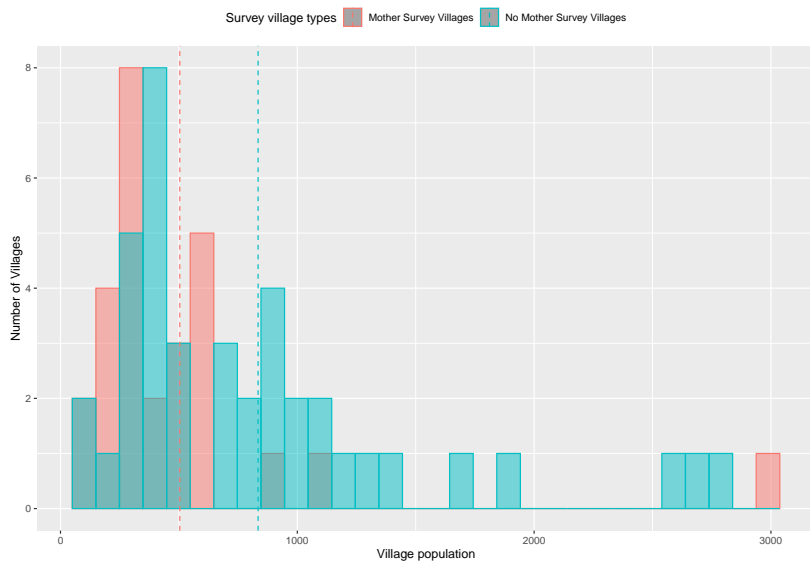


Figure 2: Village Population Distribution per sample type

Village Population

- ▶ wider variation in village population with some outlier villages.
- ▶ villages where only VTHC surveys were collected, had higher population sizes.

Health Facilities (overall sample)

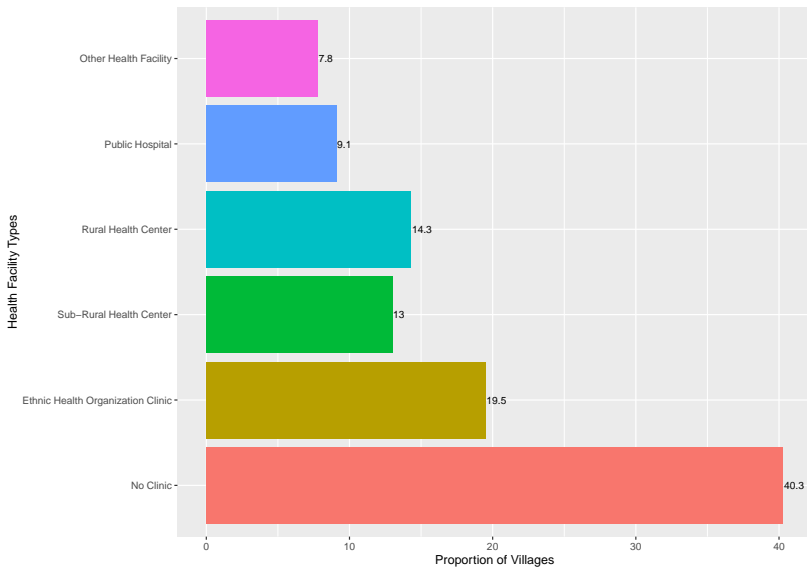


Figure 3: Functioning health facilities (in Village Tract) distribution

Health Facilities

- ▶ almost half of the sample (40.3%) did not have access to the functioning clinic(s)
- ▶ among the accessible villages, EHO's clinics (19.5%) shared the largest proportion (by individual health facility type)
- ▶ but if we combined all the Government health facilities, its share was higher than EHO's clinics

Medicines and Equipment Supplies (overall sample)

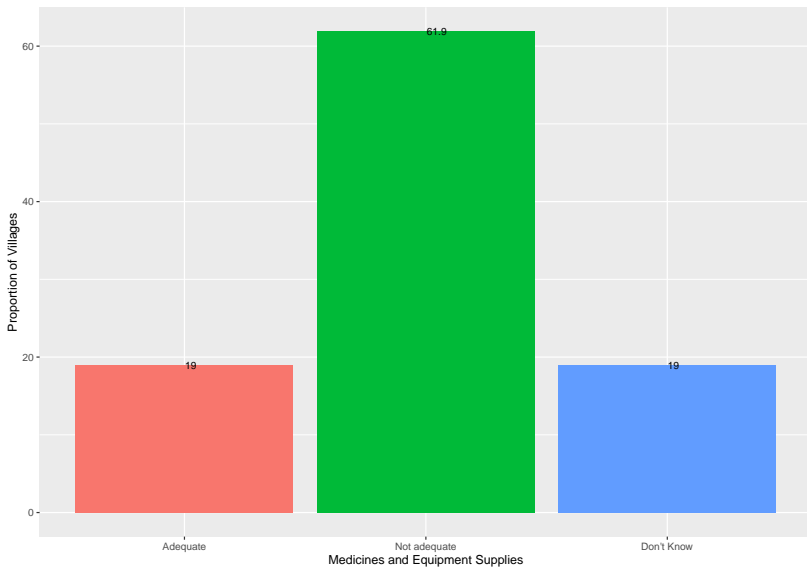


Figure 4: Adequacy of medicines and equipment supplies distribution

Main Health Concern (overall sample)

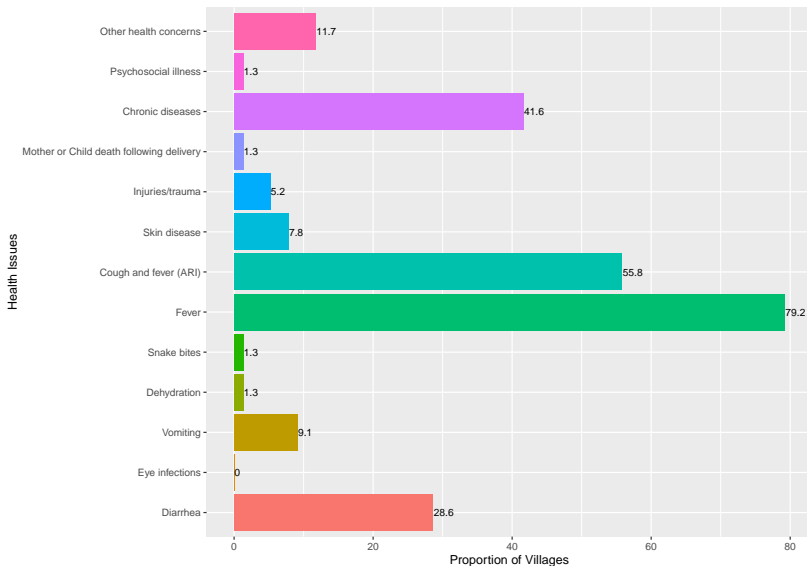


Figure 5: Village main health concern as reported by VHTC

Main Health Concern (by sample type)

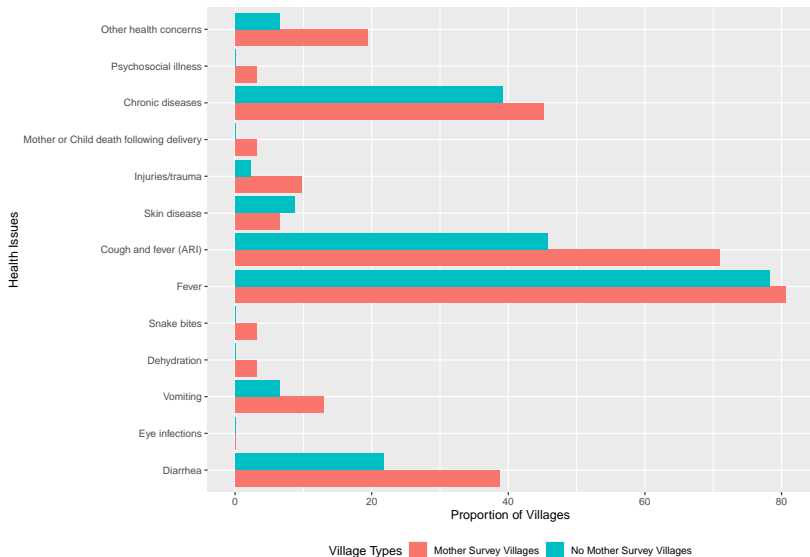


Figure 6: Village main health concern by sample type (as reported by VHTC)

Main Health Concern

- ▶ common childhood illnesses like fever (79.2%) and cough (ARI) (55.8%) were the most reported diseases
- ▶ almost half of the village reported non-communicable disease(s) (41.6%)
- ▶ although the proportion was not higher than other common childhood illnesses, diarrhea was reported in a noticeable amount (around one out of three - 28.6%)
- ▶ mother survey (only) villages had a higher proportion of above-reported diseases, and among them, cough (ARI) was statistically significant

Covid-19 Suspected Cases

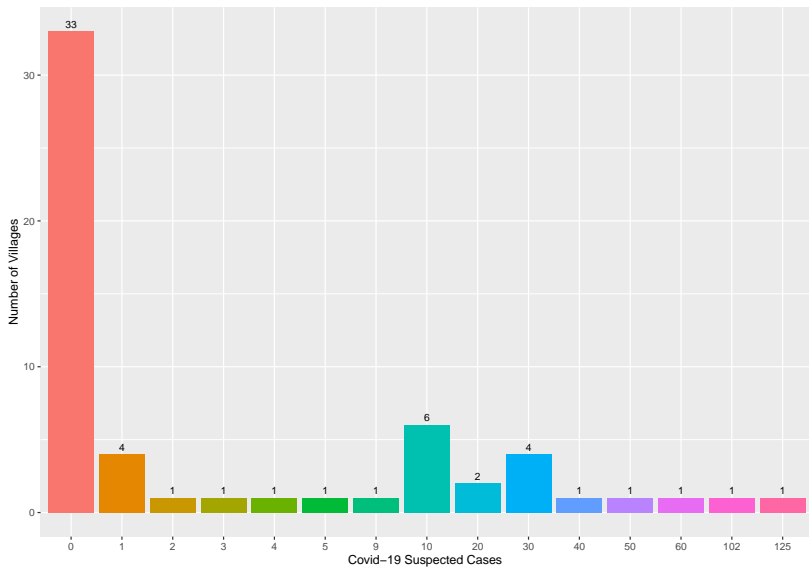


Figure 7: Covid-19 suspected cases distribution

Covid-19 Confirmed Cases

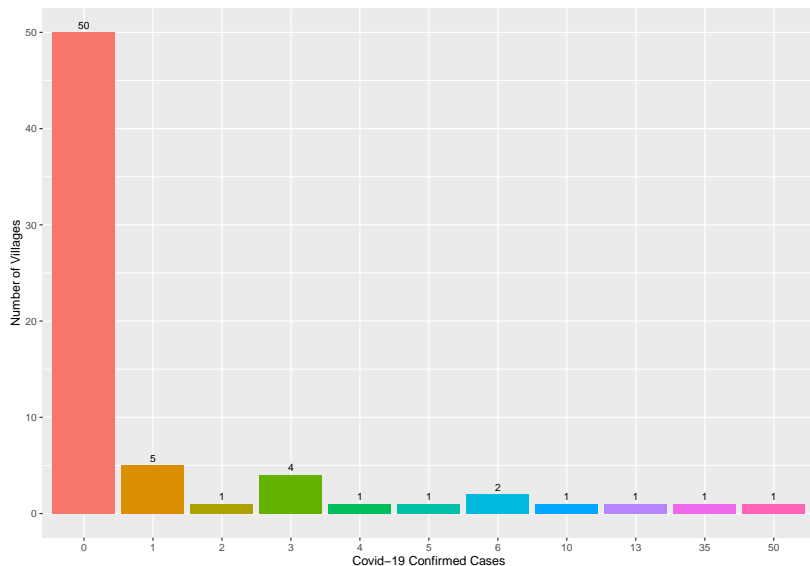


Figure 8: Covid-19 confirmed cases distribution

Covid-19 Cases

- ▶ majority of villages did not have suspected (33 out of 77) or confirmed cases (55 out of 77)
- ▶ wide variation of Covid-19 cases across different villages

Treated Malnutrition Cases (overall sample)

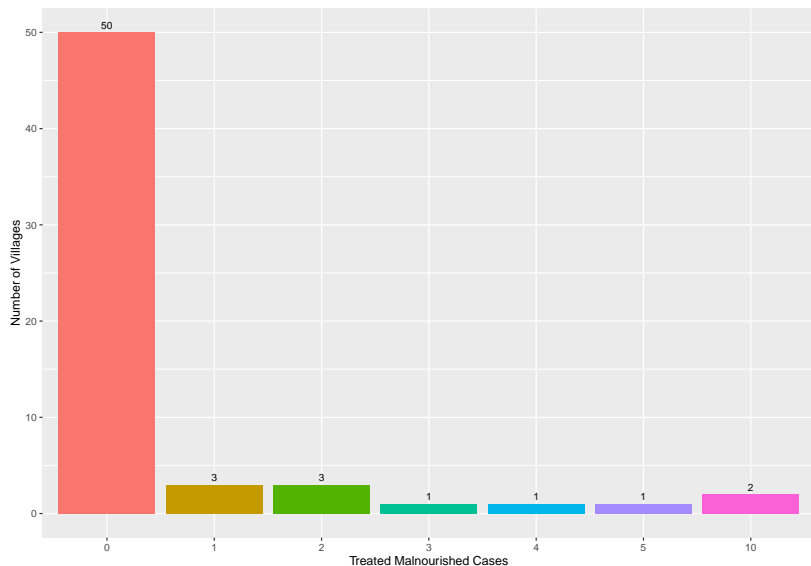


Figure 9: Treated malnourished cases distribution

Treated Malnutrition Cases (by sample type)

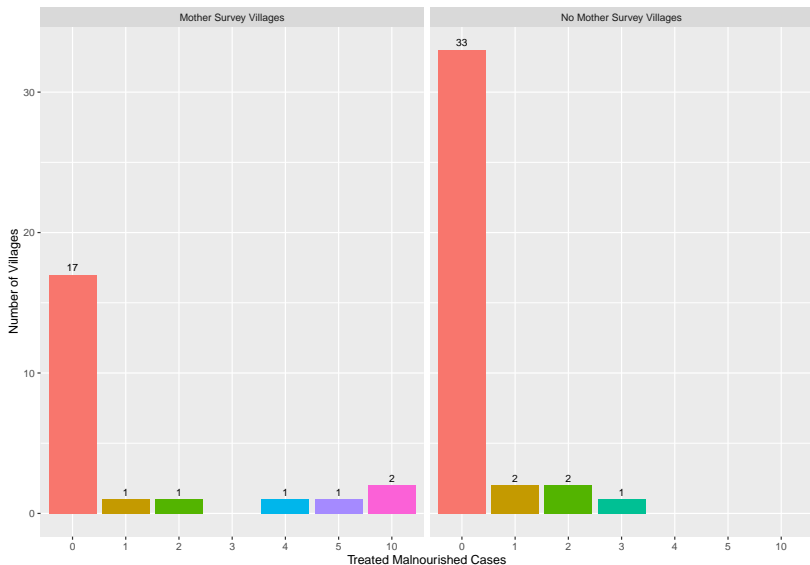


Figure 10: Treated malnourished cases distribution by sample type

Treated Malnutrition Cases

- ▶ majority of villages (55 out of 77) did not have treated malnourished cases.
- ▶ but this did not tell about the number of undernourished cases from each surveyed village (as it was not covered in the survey questionnaire).

Coping Strategies (overall sample)

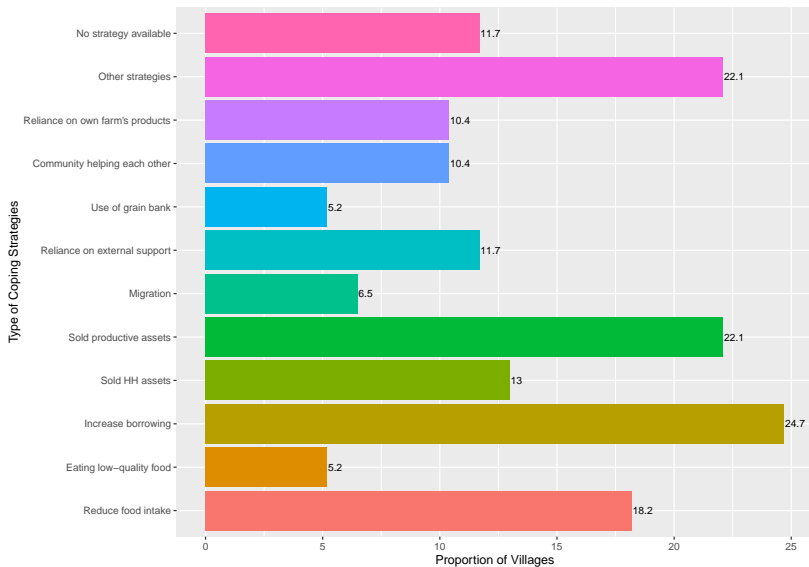


Figure 11: Common coping strategies distribution

Coping Strategies

- ▶ Increasing borrowing (24.7%), selling productive assets (22.1%), and reduced food intakes (18.2%) were the most reported categories
- ▶ one-fifth of the sample reported other strategies (22.1%), and most of their answers were that they had not experienced the condition which required applying the coping mechanism

Distance to Market (overall sample)

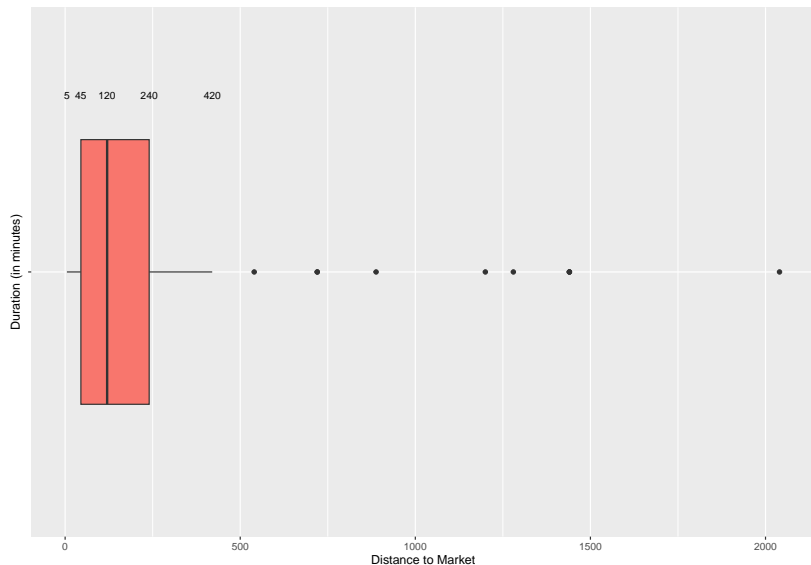


Figure 12: Walking distance to market distribution

Distance to Market (by sample type)

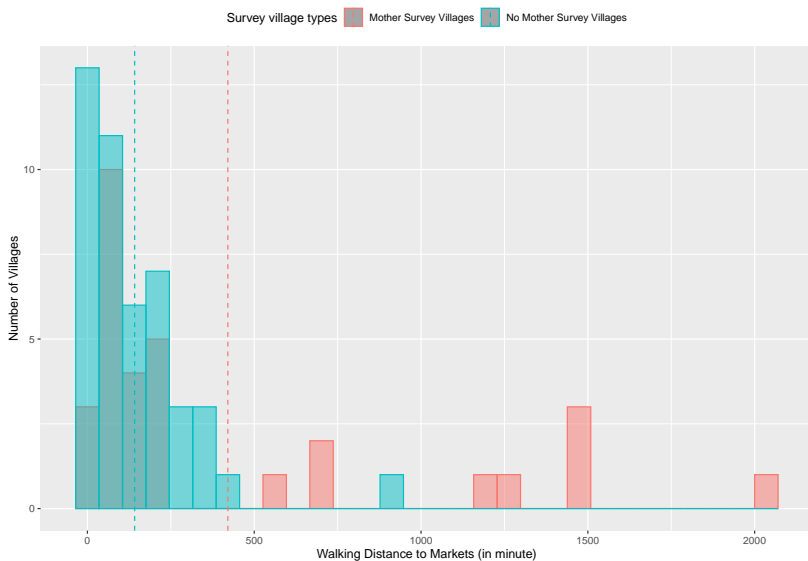


Figure 13: Walking distance to market distribution by sample type

Distance to Market

- ▶ more villages required walking more than 2 hours (120 minutes)
- ▶ travel distances widely varied across villages, and outlier villages were identified (with over 12 hours of walking distance)
- ▶ mother survey villages required more travel time to access the market (median value - 2 hours), while the VTHC only surveyed village did 1:30 hours

Food commodity prices (overall sample)

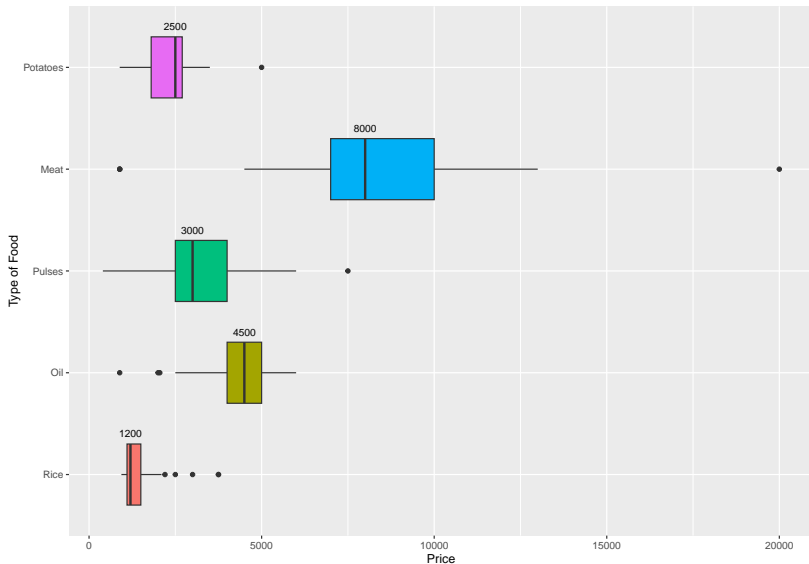


Figure 14: Food commodity price distribution

Food commodity prices (by sample type)

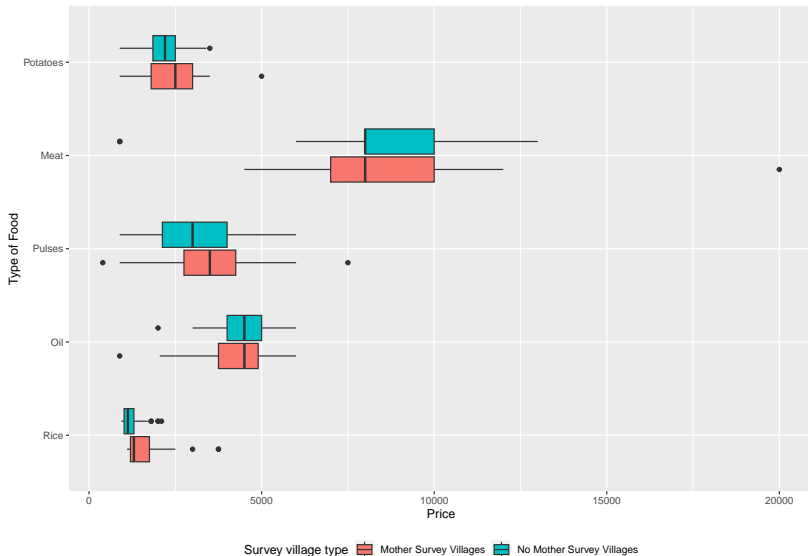


Figure 15: Food commodity price distribution by sample type

Food commodity prices

- ▶ wide price variations were detected in meat and pulses food groups
- ▶ although the price had minor price variation compared to the above food groups, more outlier prices were seen, and more villages had higher prices than their median price value
- ▶ mother survey villages had a higher price for rice and potatoes but a lower oil price (statistically significant)

Telecom Availability (overall sample) {telecon}

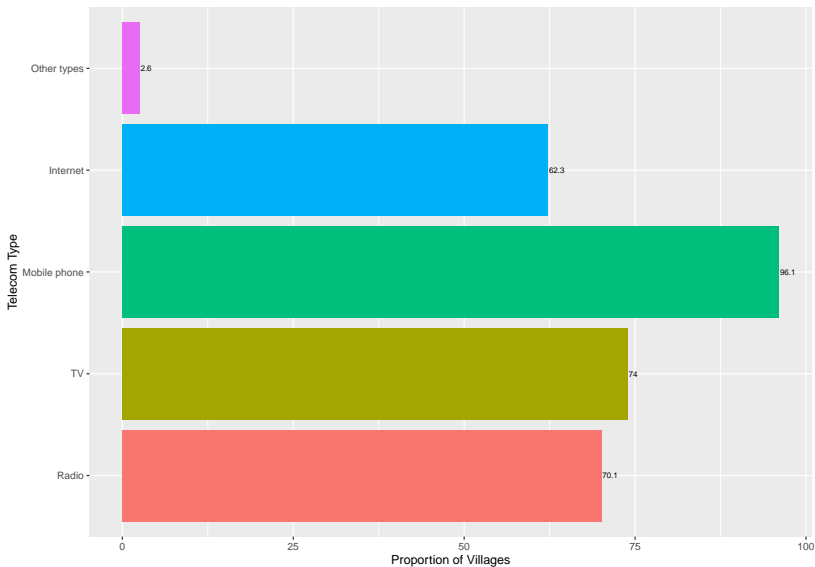


Figure 16: Telecom availability distribution

Telecom Availability (by sample type)

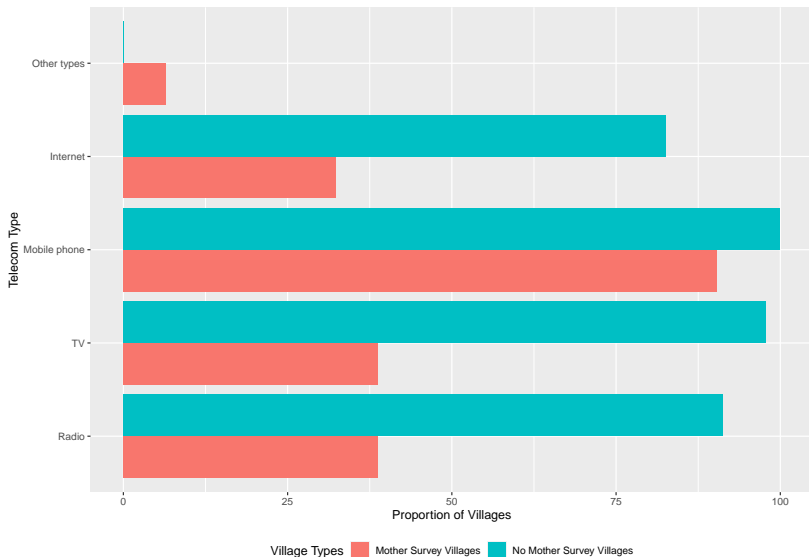


Figure 17: Telecom availability distribution by sample type

Telecom Availability

- ▶ almost all surveyed villages (96.1%) had mobile phone access, but just over two-thirds of the villages got access to the internet
- ▶ majority of villages had the better coverage of radio and TV (over 70%) [means access to TV and radio, not all HHs from each village had radio or TV]
- ▶ only VTHC survey villages had the better condition in telecom accessibility