



NEPAL COMMUNITY FEEDBACK REPORT

Issue: Food Security and Livelihoods



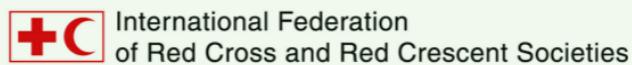


THE INTER-AGENCY COMMON FEEDBACK PROJECT

Community perception surveys conducted with:



This issue of the Community Feedback Report supported by:



Inter-Agency Common Feedback Project funded by:



KEY FINDINGS

In May 2016, the Inter-Agency Common Feedback Project collected feedback from communities (2100 respondents) across 14 earthquake affected districts on food security and livelihood related issues.

Livelihood recovery has been a subject of increased focus, as the earthquake response has shifted, over the past several months, into the longer term recovery phase. The importance of livelihood recovery to earthquake affected people has been consistently raised through qualitative feedback measures, including partner feedback mechanisms. In this survey 67 percent of respondents reported having concerns related to their livelihoods, and 84 percent do not believe their livelihood would survive another disaster. Main livelihood related concerns cited by respondents included lack of skills and shortage of work opportunities. It was also found that disadvantaged groups were more likely to have concerns related to their livelihoods.

Skills development was a priority identified by communities. Of those who had concerns about their livelihood (67 percent) 41 percent identified lack of skills as one of the top two concerns. Similarly, of those who expressed they were unable to meet their daily food needs, "new skills" was the top identified requirement (48 percent), indicating a strong desire to be self-sufficient.

Communities expressed a similar lack of preparedness for the upcoming monsoon season (59 percent) as they did mid-way through last monsoon season in the CFP's first perceptions survey of July 2015 (60 percent). The primary barrier to being prepared was unsafe shelter (89 percent) and the main reason respondents have been unable to prepare was a lack of financial resources (92 percent). This is closely related to the delays in housing reconstruction, which also continued to be raised by communities through qualitative feedback channels as a priority concern.

Recommendations

- Consult with communities to understand their recovery ambitions and skills development needs, and support self-recovery by supporting them in the development of those skills, or the identification of training opportunities.

- Scale up outreach to communities to ensure they understand planned monsoon preparedness activities, as well as resources and services available to them. This should include targeted outreach in high-risk areas prone to landslides and flooding.

PERCEPTION SURVEY METHODOLOGY

To undertake the Community Perception Surveys, 84 Community Frontline Associates (CFAs) and 12 District Coordinators across 14 affected districts were trained over three days on various aspects of the survey questionnaires and the study. In each round, a total sample size of 2100 respondents, 150 in each of the 14 earthquake affected districts, are surveyed. All data collection is completed with mobile phones using KoboToolbox.

Sampling

The study uses simple random sampling where four village development committees (VDCs) (rural sample) and one municipality (urban sample) are randomly selected from a list of VDCs and municipalities that are relatively accessible to the CFAs. District headquarters are selected as a peri-urban sample area in the district that has no municipality (such as Rasuwa). Within each VDC and municipality/district headquarter, three wards are randomly selected and in each ward, ten respondents are surveyed.

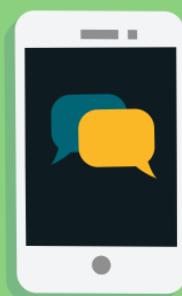
Given this sampling approach, there are some limitations that should be acknowledged. While the VDC selection is randomized, the survey does not reach inaccessible areas, particularly mountainous areas. Consequently, the perception surveys does not collect feedback from communities in these inaccessible areas; this feedback may or may not be different from that collected in the survey area. Additionally, while the sample size does provide national level representation across the 14 districts, it may only be considered indicative at the district level.

Selection of households and respondents

On arrival in the ward of the selected VDC/municipality/district headquarter, the CFAs identify an entry point such as a school, temple or chautara to initiate the individual interview process. A spin the pen approach is used to form a basis to initiate the interview process from the identified entry point. The first house in the direction of the pen is surveyed and from the first surveyed house, a skipping pattern of two houses is followed where possible until ten surveys are completed in each ward. Temporary shelters and make-shift houses are also considered part of the regular household sample.

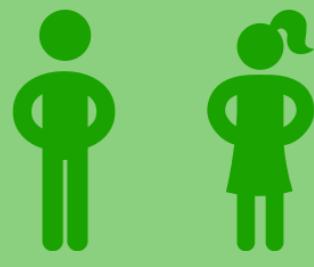
Once in the household, the CFA interviews an individual age 15 and above from the pool of all eligible respondents present in the home at the time of the survey. The enumerators select respondents from different age groups and genders at each home, to ensure the sample is demographically diverse and reflects the population from the survey area.

May 2016 Survey Overview



2100

surveys completed using
KoboToolbox across 14
earthquake affected
districts in April 2016



51%

49%

DAILY FOOD NEEDS IN THE FAMILY



what are people saying?

Chhatre Deurali, Dhading

Is government distributing the seeds (rice) as relief like they did last year?



Khimti, Ramechhap

I heard that now the government will provide the food support as well

Jhangajholi Ratamata, Sindhuli

We don't have food to eat after the EQ

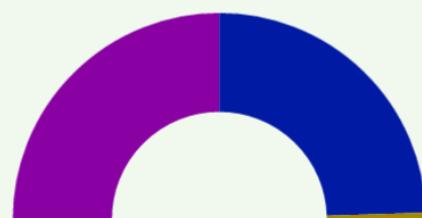


key findings in April

Across 14 earthquake affected districts and 2100 respondents, 50 percent do not believe the daily food needs of their family are being met.

Class A earthquake victim ID card holders reported higher rates of food needs not being met (54%) than Class B ID card holders (27%), indicating that greater damage to land or property may have an impact on food security.

Are your daily food needs being met in your family?



■ No (50%) ■ Yes (49%) ■ Neutral (1%)

Things needed to meet food needs



48% require new skills to meet daily food needs



47% require paid work to meet daily food needs



39% require cash support to meet daily food needs

Significant findings

40% of Brahmin respondents do not believe the daily food needs of their family are being met

69% of Dalit respondents do not believe the daily food needs of their family are being met

68% of other Janajati respondents do not believe the daily food needs of their family are being met

PROGRESS IN POST-EARTHQUAKE RECOVERY



what are people saying?

Laprak, Gorkha

We need information on which organization is working on what kind of service/support



Namadi, Ramechhap

Can we invest the grant provided for reconstruction in business for our livelihood?

Chhatre Deurali, Dhading

We are having problem to manage our food needs, what kind of house shall we build with 2 lakhs?

Khijee Chandeshwor, Okhaldhunga

Because of the earthquake, we are pushed more backwards. The government should come with some revenue earning programs to uplift our livelihood.



key findings in April

Across 14 districts and 2100 respondents, 70 percent do not feel there has been progress in post-earthquake recovery.

The main areas identified by respondents where progress was lacking are housing reconstruction, financial matters, and livelihood recovery. As reconstruction efforts continue to make progress, the issuance of grants will play an important role in addressing these concerns.

There are significant differences between districts that should be further investigated. Respondents in Makwanpur were more positive in post-earthquake recovery while respondents in Nuwakot and Sindhuli were far more negative on this issue.

In agency feedback and qualitative feedback received, respondents seek support to build self-recovery capacity to manage livelihoods and strengthen resilience.

District Highlights

- 43% of respondents in Makwanpur believe post-earthquake recovery has not made progress
- 89% of respondents in Nuwakot believe post-earthquake recovery has not made progress
- 91% of respondents in Sindhuli believe post-earthquake recovery has not made progress

Is your post-earthquake recovery making progress?



No (70%) Yes (24%) Neutral (2%) Don't Know (4%)

Top areas not making progress



56% believe there has not been progress in resolving their financial matters



54% believe there has not been progress in the housing reconstruction



33% believe there has not been progress in livelihood recovery

MONSOON PREPAREDNESS



what are people saying?

Salang, Dhading

Monsoon is approaching and we are compelled to stay in a temporary shelter.



Nasikasthan, Kavrepalanchok

Is it true that there will be no rainfall this monsoon?

Gotikhel, Lalitpur

Will we receive some food support for the monsoon?



key findings in April

Across 14 districts and 2100 respondents, 59 percent do not feel prepared for the upcoming monsoon. This is similar to results in perception surveys conducted in July 2015.

The main reasons people have not been able to prepare is the lack of financial resources and information to prepare. This highlights a need for agencies to strengthen community engagement on cost effective measures households can take to prepare for the monsoon.

Of those surveyed, 59 percent will be in a temporary shelter during the monsoon with 35 percent staying in permanent shelters. Those in temporary shelters feel more vulnerable to the monsoon, and have highlighted shelter as a main barrier to preparedness.

Reasons for not preparing



92% have not prepared due to lack of cash



35% have not prepared due to lack of knowledge



20% have not prepared due to lack of materials

Are you prepared for the monsoon?



■ No (59%) ■ Yes (38%) ■ Neutral (3%)

Barriers preventing preparedness



89% percent their shelter is preventing them from monsoon preparedness



33% cited the lack of resources to help planning for monsoon preparedness as a barrier



21% believe the lack of information is a barrier for monsoon preparedness

Migration to Support Family Recovery



what are people saying?

Bungkot, Gorkha

I heard there will be support providing jobs for earthquake victims



Chhatre Deurali, Dhading

I hear one person from each earthquake victim's family will get job opportunity. Where and what kind of job are they getting?

Kalika, Sindhupalchok

We think we need to migrate to another place due to shortage of water

Nasikasthan, Kavrepalanchok

I hear that earthquake victims are eligible to go Canada for employment



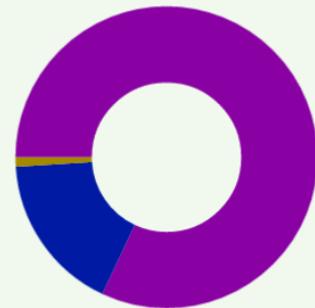
key findings in April

Across 14 districts and 2100 respondents, 17 percent advised that a family member has been required to migrate for employment to support their family's recovery.

It was more likely that the male member of the household, age 15 to 40, would migrate for employment reasons. Dhading, Kavre and Ramechhap had the highest level of migration for employment.

In addition, qualitative feedback highlights persistent rumors of foreign employment opportunities. Government and agencies should strengthen outreach with communities to dispel these rumors and ensure those leaving for employment are doing so safely.

After earthquake, have any members of your family been required to migrate to support your family's recovery?



■ No (82%) ■ Yes (17%) ■ Don't know (1%)

If yes, who left and the type of employment

61% of family members went for foreign employment

16% of family members work in labor construction

81% of respondents advised it was a male member of the household you left for employment to support recovery

District Highlights

27% of respondents in Kavre advised that a family member has migrated for employment

25% of respondents in Dhading advised that a family member has migrated for employment

21% of respondents in Ramechhap advised that a family member has migrated for employment

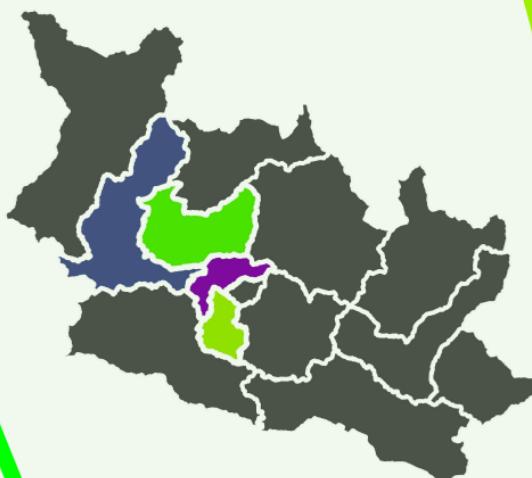
CONCERNS RELATED TO LIVELIHOODS



what are people saying?

Chhatre Deurali, Dhading

There is no rainfall, we are unable to do farming. How can we manage our livelihoods?



Bhardeu, Lalitpur

There is the scarcity of water in my locality so it would be better if the water would be made accessible as soon as possible

Kharanitar, Nuwakot

Because of drought we are unable to irrigate our land

Jorpati, Kathmandu

There is shortage of water everywhere, and we are suffering for water



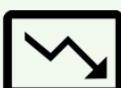
key findings in April

Across 14 districts and 2100 respondents, 67 percent have concerns related to their livelihood.

The main concerns cited by respondents include the lack of job opportunities or skills and the lack of resources to start a livelihood (self-employment). Another key concern that has been raised in previous surveys is the damages to water resources. In the protection survey, water was seen as a source of tension. In this survey, it is also highlighted as a barrier and concern for livelihood recovery.

Disadvantaged groups were also more likely to have concerns related to their livelihoods. Amongst caste and ethnic groups, a significant variation in levels of concern is observed, with groups who historically may have more barriers to accessing resources demonstrating the highest levels of concern, such as Dalits (84 percent), Rais (82 percent) and Tamangs (78 percent).

Main concerns related to livelihood



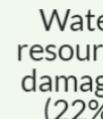
Lack of jobs
(41%)



No Skills
(41%)

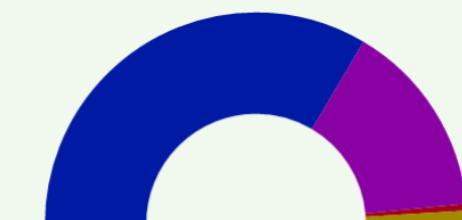


Lack of resources to start a livelihood
(34%)



Water resources damaged
(22%)

Do you have any concerns related to your livelihood?



■ Yes (67%) ■ No (30%) ■ Don't know (1%)
■ Neutral (2%)

District highlights

42% of respondents in Ramechhap have concerns related to livelihoods

78% of respondents in Dolakha and Okhaldhunga have concerns related to livelihoods

90% of respondents in Rasuwa have concerns related to livelihoods

91% of respondents in Sindhupalchowk have concerns related to livelihoods

RESILIENCE OF LIVELIHOODS SOURCES



what are people saying?

Bhardeu, Lalitpur

The job opportunities and new skills should be provided to the women and girls of our community



Namadi, Ramechhap

We don't have proper storage for grains that we have

Khijee Chandeshwori, Okhaldhunga

We are looking for government to create some job opportunities for us



key findings in April

Across 14 districts and 2100 respondents, 85 percent do not believe their source of livelihood would survive another disaster.

The main barriers cited by respondents was the lack of savings and preparedness plans to respond to another disaster. Other reasons cited by respondents was the lack of shelter and lack of diversity in livelihood options. Disadvantaged groups were more likely to feel their source of livelihood would not survive another disaster.

However, it is clear across all respondents the perception that their current livelihood strategies lack the resilience needed to adapt and recover from another disaster. This highlights the need for Government and agencies to support communities in building livelihood resilience planning and training into livelihood recovery activities.

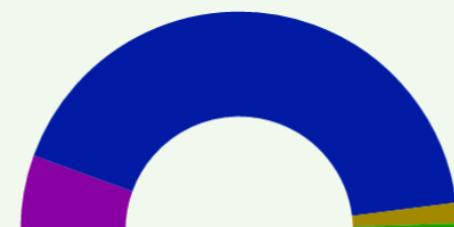
Significant findings

73% of Newar respondents do not believe their livelihood source would survive another disaster

90% of other Janajati respondents do not believe their livelihood source would survive another disaster

93% of Dalit respondents do not believe their livelihood source would survive another disaster

Do you feel that your source of livelihood would survive another disaster?



■ Yes (11%) ■ No (85%) ■ Don't know (3%) ■ Neutral (1%)

Main barriers to secure livelihood against another disaster



No savings
(63%)



No preparedness plan
(50%)



No place to accommodate
(27%)

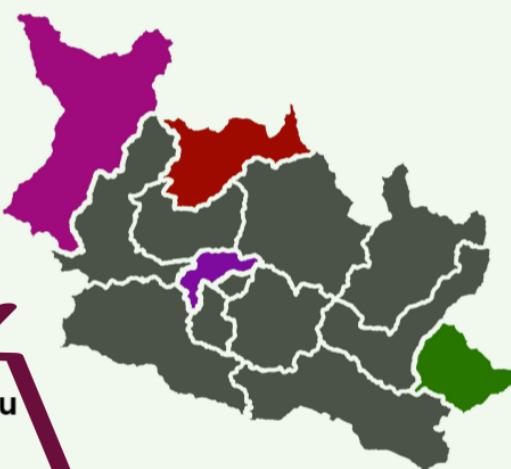
CURRENT SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD



what are people saying?

Chhopack, Gorkha

One organization had assured us that they would provide us capacity building training but they didn't come back



Tarkeshwor, Kathmandu

We need skills related to new techniques of agriculture

Syafru, Rasuwa

It would be better if government would provide capacity building training rather than providing cash

Prapcha, Okhaldhunga

We need some kind of multi earning skills development training that we can do from our home along with other household tasks. Training such as making various items from bamboo



key findings in April

Across 14 districts and 2100 respondents, 57 percent cited agriculture and livestock farming as their main source of income for the family. Other sources include owning a shop and cash for work.

Interestingly, disadvantaged groups were less likely to own a shop but more likely to be part of cash for work, likely a result of targeted programming from agencies.

Respondents would like to receive additional training and support to build skills in new farming techniques and entrepreneurship. Government and agencies should consult with communities to identify what kind of livelihood skills training they would like and tailor programmes according to their need.

Desired Skills

46% of respondents want to learn new farming skills

24% of respondents want entrepreneurship training

What is your main source of livelihood (income) in your family?



Agriculture and livestock farming (57%)



Shop (10%)



Cash for work (7%)

Current Skills

44% of respondents cited farming as their current skill to support their livelihood

29% of respondents believed they did not have any skills to support their livelihood

11% of respondents believed they had entrepreneurship to support their livelihood

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