

# **Results Monitoring Survey (RMS) and Socio-Economic Assessment (SEA) Survey**

**Submitted To:**

**UNHCR Representation in Nepal  
Anil Kuti, Dhara Marg – 1  
Maharajgunj, Kathmandu  
Nepal**

**Submitted by:**



**New ERA  
P.O. Box 722  
Rudramati Marg, Kalopul  
Kathmandu, Nepal**

**March 31, 2023**



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## Summary and Findings

UNHCR is developing the Results Monitoring Surveys (RMS) to facilitate and streamline survey-based data collection and monitor impact and outcome level results as part of multi-year country strategies. The RMS are to be representative of persons of concern (PoC). Monitoring progress towards results is vital to inform course correction in the operations' annual implementation plans and budgeting. A standard questionnaire has been developed for the RMS. The RMS has been adjusted and integrated with the Socio -Economic Assessment data collection exercise. Similarly, a separate Cash Based Intervention Post Distribution Monitoring (CBI PDM) survey is designed to collect information on the experiences and the levels of satisfaction of beneficiaries of cash assistance. The underlying principle behind the process is linked to accountability, as well as a commitment to improve the quality and relevance of support provided.

The primary objective of the study is to monitor UNHCR cash based programme for refugees, as well as to provide quality and timely based data that will help UNHCR improve evidence – based planning and programming, allocate resources more effectively, demonstrate accountability, and inform communications and advocacy efforts.

The survey was conducted in three districts of Nepal, namely Jhapa, Morang and Kathmandu, and collected information from 350 households belonging to refugee and asylum seekers (Jhapa 240, Morang 71 and Kathmandu 39). This report covers the analysis of the findings based on RMS/SEA survey only. The CBI-PDM, though being a part of the survey, is not included in this analytical report.

### Background Characteristics

Nine percent of the household population were between 0-5 years and around 28 percent were 15 years and below. The aged population of 70 years and above accounted for three percent of the population. Almost half of the household population were married one time in their life. Polygamous marriage was practiced among 16 percent population in Jhapa and 12 percent in Morang. The average household size was 4.8 person and about two third households were headed by male.

### Legal Documents

Among the five years and above household population, only six percent had passport and one forth population had a birth certificate. Overall, 54 percent had a civil/government issued ID card and since the household card of address (census slip) are provided only to the Bhutanese refugees, a large majority of the population in Jhapa and Morang (89% and 91%) reported having it compared to Kathmandu (35%). Overall, 12 percent reported having a student ID card issued by school/college. Two percent population did not have any legal documents that could establish their identity.

Although 87 percent of children under five years had a birth certificate of a hospital/health facility, only 47 percent had their birth registered with civil authorities. Not a single child owned a passport or any other legal documents to travel. Seven percent children under five had no legal documents available to show proof of their identify.

### **Access to Health Services**

All refugee children in Morang and Kathmandu (100%), and 82 percent in Jhapa had a vaccination card with immunization record. A large proportion (97%) of children had received measles rubella vaccines, and of them around 81 percent had received 2 doses and 19 percent had received one dose of measles vaccine.

Overall, 23 percent household members had visited a health center or consulted a health practitioner in the past 30 days. Health care was sought mostly for illness (63%) and for having general check-up (39%). It is imperative to mention that not a single child was born at home. Almost half, 47 percent deliveries took place in public facilities, while the remaining 47 percent took place in private facilities.

Around half of the household reported that they usually seek care from UNHCR supported health partner (48%) when their family members fall sick. This is particularly high in Kathmandu (85%). Similarly, 21 percent were found to rely on private clinics/hospitals and 15 percent on pharmacy for seeking health care for their family members when they fall sick.

Around two third said they use public transportation (70%) to visit to the health facility. Refugee population in Morang (89%) and Kathmandu (82%) use public transportation more while compared to Jhapa (62%).

### **Education of Household Members (5 -24 years)**

Almost all household members age 5-24 have ever attended school (97%) and of them, 77 percent are currently attending school/college and 62 percent had certificate to confirm completion of last year of schooling.

Of the ones who are currently attending school, around two third (65%) are doing primary level education. The proportion of household population currently enrolled in primary level is particularly high in Kathmandu (85%) as compared to Jhapa and Morang. Similarly, 23 percent are currently doing secondary level, seven percent early childhood education / pre-primary and four percent tertiary level education.

More than half (57%) are attending a government school/college and 41 percent are attending private school/college. The population in Kathmandu are attending private school/college (61%) more than Government school/college (39%).

Not attending school/college due to reasons “School fees” is particularly high in Kathmandu (57%). The other most frequently mentioned reasons were not being able to bear other cost associated with school (27%), had to work at home or elsewhere (17%), marriage (12%) etc.

Nearly two third of the household members between 5-24 years had completed primary level of education (64%). Around one fourth had completed secondary level education (25%) and 10 percent had done some early childhood education/religious/informal education.

Among the household population age 5-17 years, around 38 percent had participated in community activities in the last month. Of them, almost all had participated between 1-4 times (96%) and 100 percent said the place where the activities took place was physically safe.

### **Economic Activities**

Overall, 44 percent respondents had worked in the past 7 days. Proportion disaggregated by the kind of work done in past 7 days shows 28 percent had worked for pay, 14 percent had worked to run or do any kind of business, farming, or other activity to generate income, 10 percent had worked in any other activity to generate income/family business or farm.

Overall, slightly more than one third (37% ) of respondents were engaged as skilled agricultural/forestry and fishery workers, 28 percent as craft related trade, 17 percent in services and sales, 12 percent as professionals, etc. in their primary job in the past 7 days. Regarding location of the job, 54 percent were working inside the camp and 45 percent outside the camp.

The activity of the place or business where respondents worked were diverse, with slightly more than one third in agriculture/livestock/forestry/fishing (37%), followed by services (23%), construction (22%) , wholesale or retail trade (11%) etc.

In terms of forms of payment, 40 percent are paid as part of their own business activity, 32 percent as incentive worker, 19 percent as a paid employee and three percent each as paid apprentice and helping in family or household. Forty eight percent had worked for more than 40 hours, with highest proportion in Kathmandu (78%). Only four percent worked less than 10 hours.

Among the currently employed, 14 percent had sought additional or other work in the past 4 weeks. The proportion seeking additional job is much higher in Kathmandu (50%) than the other two districts. Similarly, slightly less than two third (64%) respondents expressed their willingness to work more hours per week if they are paid for extra hours.

Among the currently unemployed, 51 percent said they wanted to work at present, but only 15 percent were taking initiative to find a job or to start up a business. The currently unemployed were mostly engaged in household or family responsibilities (62%), followed by enduring with a long term illness (15%), injury or disability, nine percent are studying or training, five percent are doing farming or fishing to produce food for the family and 2.5 percent are doing unpaid volunteering, community or charity work.

### **Migration of Household Members and Relatives**

Overall, 37 percent said their household members have migrated and more than nine in ten households in Jhapa and Morang reported having their relatives settled abroad (90% and 93% respectively), with 91 percent settled in United States of America.

### **Expectation Related to Livelihood Assistance**

Around half of the respondents (48%) agreed to the statement “I cannot access LH opportunities in Nepal and need assistance finding work through LH support” conveying that the availability of livelihood opportunities is not enough and they are in need of additional support for survival.

Majority of the respondents agreed that they can afford fewer goods and services compared to the same time last year (62%), and about one third said they can afford the same (35%). A very small proportion (3%) expressed they can afford more.

### **Ownership of Bank Account and ATM/Debit Card**

Slightly less than two third (61%) respondents reported having an account in a bank or financial institution; this proportion is much higher in Kathmandu (85%) compared to Jhapa (61%) and Morang (49%). Although 51 percent mentioned of having an ATM/debit card in their own name, a very small proportion said they use mobile phone to make payment, to buy things or to send and receive money in the past 12 months (2%).

### **Help Seeking to Stop Violence**

The survey collected information on safety aspects in the neighborhood and help seeking perceptions regarding gender based violence.

Overall, 18 percent respondents indicated that they feel very safe and 33 percent feel fairly safe, 21 percent feel a bit unsafe and 28 percent feel very unsafe walking alone in their area/neighborhood after dark. Majority of the respondents in Kathmandu and Morang said they feel very safe or fairly safe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark as compared to Jhapa.

The survey results show that respondents are more likely to help a person subjected to gender based violence in seeking health services (81%) and safety/security (87%) and less likely to provide suggestions regarding the services related to psycho-social (39%) and legal assistance (43%).

## 1.0 Background

Despite being one of the poorest countries in the world, Nepal has a progressive history of hosting refugees in its territory on humanitarian grounds for decades. It is interesting to note that although Nepal has not ratified 1951 convention relating to the status of refugees and its 1967 Protocol nor has formulated any national legal framework to deal with refugee issues, Nepal has accommodated refugees with open arms and continues to do so. Providing safety and protection space for refugee dates back to the late 1950s when Tibetans, who fled China were given asylum in Nepal. Approximately 20,000 of the Tibetan refugees, entered by and before 1989, and another big mass of more than 100,000 Bhutanese refugees were hosted by Nepal from the year 1991. Besides refugees from Tibet and Bhutan, Nepal hosted some refugees from Burma, Bangladesh, Kashmir and Punjab during varied periods<sup>1</sup>.

The 1951 Refugee Convention and 1967 Protocol provided an essential role for United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for their protection and well-being all over the world. In Nepal, it supports the Government to manage and resettle refugees through different programs on advocacy for legal identity documentation, livelihood programmes to achieve self-reliance, and the inclusion of refugees into policies, public services and the Government of Nepal's Emergency, Development and sustainable development goal (SDG) planning.

Between 2007 and 2016, UNHCR helped resettle more than 113,500 Bhutanese refugees to eight different countries in one of the largest group resettlement programmes globally (UNHCR, Nepal Fact Sheet, January 2022).

Lack of documents and protection, as well as isolation, discrimination and vulnerability to exploitation and abuse, are just some of the main problems refugees and displaced persons face. In addition, their housing, nutritional and hygienic conditions are often precarious, and they experience the difficulty accessing services and education<sup>2</sup>. UNHCR ensures that refugees have access to adequate reception and health facilities, and provides education allowance for school going children. They are also integrated in skills development activities as part of UNHCR's effort to empower the refugees and help them achieve greater levels of self-reliance.

In order to facilitate and monitor impact and outcome level results as part of multi-year country strategies, UNHCR is developing Results Monitoring Surveys (RMS). The RMS are to be representative of persons of concern (PoC) . The RMS has been adjusted and integrated with the Socio-Economic assessment (SEA) collection exercise. The RSM/SEA survey will provide important new insights into the life and wellbeing of these populations in Nepal and will be an essential tool for the UNHCR country operation. Similarly, a separate CBI PDM survey is designed to collect information on the experiences and the levels of satisfaction of beneficiaries of cash assistance. The underlying principle behind the process is linked to accountability, as well as a commitment to improve the quality and relevance of support provided.

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<sup>1</sup> Shrestha, D. (2022, September 24). Refugees In Nepal: Recognition and Inclusion. Spotlight Nepal. Retrieved from <https://www.spotlightnepal.com/2022/09/24/refugees-nepal-recognition-and-inclusion/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://migrants-refugees.va/country-profile/nepal/>

## 1.1 Survey Objectives

The main objectives of the survey are to:

- Monitor UNHCR cash based programme for refugees, as well as to collect the feedback of refugees on the cash distribution itself.
- Provide UNHCR with essential information to monitor the safeguarding of rights and well-being of the persons of concern and to achieving the vision of becoming, by 2025, a trusted leader on data and information related to refugees and other affected populations.
- Provide quality and timely based data that will help UNHCR improve evidence –based planning and programming, allocate resources more effectively, demonstrate accountability, and inform communications and advocacy efforts.

## 2.0 Study Methodology

### 2.1 The Survey Population and Sample Size

This survey was conducted in three districts of Nepal, namely Jhapa, Morang and Kathmandu and collected information from 350 households belonging to refugee and asylum seekers (Jhapa 240, Morang 71 and Kathmandu 39). Table 1 below shows the sample size distribution of the study participants by country of Origin.

In Jhapa and Morang, the survey was conducted with the Bhutanese refugees in the refugee camps Beldangi and Sanischare, while in Kathmandu, the refugee population were non-Bhutanese, and the samples were scattered all around the valley. The non – Bhutanese refugee/asylum seekers were from different countries like Myanmar, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Somalia and Iran.

**Table 1: Sample distribution of households by country of origin**

District	Country of Origin	Sample Size
Jhapa	Bhutan	240
Morant	Bhutan	71
Kathmandu	Non-Bhutan	39
<b>Total Number of Households</b>	<b>Three districts</b>	<b>350</b>

### 2.2 Types of Questionnaire

**The survey employed two separate questionnaires consisting of:**

1. RMS/SEA
2. CBI PDM

**RSM/SEA:** The RMS are to be representative of PoC. Monitoring progress towards results is vital to inform course correction in the operations’ annual implementation plans and budgeting. A standard questionnaire was developed for the RMS. The RMS was adjusted and integrated with the SEA data collection.

The RMS/ SEA questionnaire was divided into two parts. The first part was administered to a household head or in his/her absence to any adult member of the household. This section was designed mainly to seek information about every individual member of the household. Upon completing the first part, the kobo program would automatically choose an adult household member who is 18 years and above. The randomly chosen person by the program could be any one adult household member. Unlike the first part, this section of the questionnaire is designed to seek information only at the individual level.

**CBI PDM:** The questionnaire has been designed to monitor and collect feedback on UNHCR’s cash based program from refugees themselves with the objective to improve evidence –based

planning and allocate resources more effectively in future programs. The CBIPDM questionnaire was administered to a person registered to receive cash from UNHCR or in his/her absence with any other adult member of the household.

Both the surveys were conducted in the same households. Initially, UNHCR had provided a list of 373 sampled households with information specifying names of household head, UNHCR registration number, their country of origin, gender and phone numbers (if available). Later, as data collection proceeded further, a sample of 81 households had to be added as some households could not be reached as the assigned household in the hut number could not be found, hut was destroyed, household was living somewhere outside the camp/district, specified family member had died, family had departed to other country, while some refused to participate in the survey.

This report covers the analysis of RMS/SEA survey findings only. The analysis mainly covers topics related to demographics and socio-economic aspects of the study population, thus including information on the availability of legal documents, access to health services, schooling and access to education, employment, banking and knowledge related to help seeking behavior when someone is subjected to gender based violence,

## 2.3 Tool/Program Finalization

**Review of Tools and translation:** The tools provided by UNHCR were reviewed and translations were checked by New ERA. Suggestions were provided mainly on the RMS/SEA questionnaire to ensure consistency, correct translation to reflect true meaning and intention of the questions asked. Issues like flow of questions, clarity/wordings of questions, adequacy of possible responses (pre-coded); sequence/flow of questions were also reviewed.

**Review Data Program:** In the process of reviewing the RMS/SEA data program, issues like skip pattern and series of range and consistency checks for electronic version was carried out. Skip patterns in the questionnaire were rigorously tested.

A common texting/communicating group was created with New ERA and UNHCR data team with the objective to communicate on program related issues. This helped in quick communication related to issues encountered and address the issues immediately. The CAPI program was meticulously tested by New ERA team, inputs were provided for revisions and finalized by UNHCR.

## 2.4 Cognitive Test

**Training:** A one-day training session was conducted on January 18, 2023, to a smaller group of enumerators (6) for cognitive testing of the RMS/SEA questionnaire. As the tool was being piloted for the first time, the main objective of cognitive test was to check the language, flow of questions and the data entry program. The cognitive test also intended on assessing if respondents understood the questions correctly and if they could provide accurate answers by practicing the actual survey procedure in real life scenario.

**Contacting the Respondents:** A list of 15 households with names, UNHCR registration numbers, country of origin, gender and phone numbers were provided by UNHCR. With the contact number provided, locations of their residence were inquired and appointments were fixed for the next day. Most of the contacts instantly agreed to participate, except three whose phone numbers were not reachable and one who rejected to participate in the interview.

**Field Practice:** The field practice/testing for cognitive test was conducted on January 19, 2023 in non-sampled refugee households in Kathmandu valley. Three teams consisting of two each were sent to the field for data collection. New ERA core team visited all teams and closely monitored the interviews and facilitated the data collection process.

**Review:** Following the cognitive test, a review session was held at New ERA on January 20, 2023 to discuss the field practices and major findings. The team discussed on how best to deal with issues observed in the field and in questionnaire contents. This included general impressions of the team members on the data collection process, the contents and flow of the questionnaire, word/phrases used and suggestions on rephrasing the necessary questions and consent in the questionnaire.

## 2.5 Recruitment of Enumerators

Enumerators were selected from the pool of New ERA field researchers and through a vacancy announcement on New ERA website. Recruitment of field enumerators went through two phases whereby after initial screening of the applications, the shortlisted candidates were called for an interview. The guiding principles in the selection of field staff was their past work experience, academic qualifications, language spoken (Nepali, English and Hindi especially for Kathmandu clusters), and rapport building capacity.

Based on the criteria mentioned above, all together 12 enumerators, to form six teams, each comprising of one Supervisor and one Interviewer were recruited for the survey.

## 2.6 Main Training

The Enumerators' training was conducted from January 29 – February 1, 2023. The training was conducted following an integrated approach, i.e., intensely conceptualizing the content of both RMS/SEA and CBI-PDM questionnaires and at the same time learning to use Kobo program for data collection. The training focused on classroom teaching, mock interview and role play sessions for hands-on knowledge and experience. The performance of each enumerator was monitored closely and feedbacks were provided accordingly.

A resource class was provided by UNHCR on general overview of their work worldwide and particularly in Nepal. This provided an opportunity for the enumerators to get well acquainted with UNHCR's recent country activities supporting the refugees /asylum seekers as well as to clarify certain doubts in the questionnaire.

Training of enumerators included the following:

- Detailed explanation of the objectives of the survey
- Identification of the household for the interview
- Process to obtain consent to include the respondent in the survey
- Structure of the data collection questionnaire and ways to ask questions correctly
- Detailed explanation of the questionnaire, question by question, including ethical issues and comprehensive discussion on probing techniques
- Data recording using the tablets
- Research ethics especially on maintaining confidentiality at all stages of the survey
- Data privacy

## **2.7 Data Collection**

Data collection for the survey was conducted between February 1 – 18, 2023. The data collection was carried out by six field teams, each consisting of a supervisor and an enumerator. Four teams were deployed in Jhapa given the larger sample size, and one each in Morang and Kathmandu.

In order to prevent biasness so that information received in the first survey do not in any ways impact the second component, the teams were instructed not to cover both the RMS/SEA and CBI-PDM interviews by the same interviewer in a household. For instance, while approaching a household, the first enumerator would do the RMS/SEA, while the second interviewer would conduct the CBI-PDM survey. The participation in the study was voluntary through informed verbal consent.

The enumerators were instructed to carefully follow the list of sampled households selected for the survey. Inside the refugee camps Sanischare and Beldangi, households were identified by physically visiting them and tallying with the given information. The Kathmandu situation was a little different though. The process included contacting the respondents initially through phone and explaining the overall objective of the survey and then fix an appointment and get details of their locations to meet them in person if they agreed to take part in the survey.

## **2.8 Field Monitoring and Supervision**

Team supervisors were responsible for the performance of their teams. New ERA core team maintained close contact with the enumerators and monitored their movement and progress of the work especially during initial phase of the survey.

The data was checked thoroughly from the central office and instant feedbacks were provided to the individual teams. Thus, throughout the survey period monitoring of data collection was conducted by New ERA core team to ensure that data quality is maintained. Additionally, group communication through a social media platform “Viber” was used to communicate required information to the team members on logistic arrangements, survey methodology or quick changes in the programming or sampling procedures. No sensitive information however, was shared in this platform.

## 2.9 Data Editing and Cleaning

Data editing and cleaning started right after collected data were sent to New ERA. “R version” was used for cleaning data files and for analysis. For RMS/SEA analysis, data files were imported and made readable in R before data cleaning.

In the process of data cleaning, the duplicates cases were identified and corrected. Field notes were reviewed, list of responses under “others” category were examined and data were checked meticulously. In case of confusions or any inconsistencies seen, the concerned teams were contacted to verify the answers provided. Inconsistencies were identified and thoroughly reviewed. The missing values in the data file “(n/a)” were identified and removed to prevent any disruptions during data analysis.

## 3.0 RMS/SEA Findings

### 3.1 Household Level Questionnaire

This section of the questionnaire has been designed mainly to seek information about every individual member of the household, which includes background characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, availability of legal documents, access to health services and current education status.

#### 3.1.1 Background Characteristics of Respondents

Table 2 presents the distribution of household population by sex and age by districts, Jhapa, Morang and Kathmandu. The RMS/SEA survey enumerated a total of 1,178 persons with almost the same proportion of male and female. Nine percent of the population were between 0-5 years and around 28 percent were 15 years and below. The concentration of the population is highest in the 11-15 age group (10%) creating pressure for schooling and adolescent care. This age group is highest in Kathmandu (17%). In Jhapa and Morang, the concentration of population is highest among 16-20 age groups (about 10% each). The aged population of 70 years and above accounts for three percent of the population.

**Table 2: Household population by sex and age**

	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	50.2	46.7	51.3	49.6
Female	49.8	53.3	48.7	50.4
<b>Age</b>				
0-5	8.6	9.3	10.2	9.0
6-10	7.7	9.3	12.3	8.7
11-15	9.1	9.3	16.6	10.4
16-20	9.9	9.8	7.5	9.5
21-25	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.1
26-30	5.9	5.3	7.0	5.9
31-35	6.8	5.7	11.2	7.3
36-40	5.4	7.3	9.6	6.5
41-45	8.6	6.5	4.3	7.5
46-50	8.9	7.3	1.6	7.4
51-55	6.7	6.1	1.6	5.8
56-60	4.7	6.5	4.3	5.0
61-65	3.1	5.3	2.1	3.4
66-70	3.2	1.6	3.2	2.9
70+	3.4	2.4	0.5	2.7
<b>Total number of household population</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>1,178</b>

#### 3.1.2 Current Marital Status

Table 3 shows the current marital status of household population who are of age 18 years and above. Almost half of the household population (53%) were currently married one time in their

life. Polygamous marriage was practiced among 16 percent population in Jhapa and 12 percent in Morang. Similarly, divorced and separated accounted for four percent and five percent of the total population and widow/widower six percent. The overall proportion of never married were 19 percent, with the highest proportion concentrated in Jhapa (21%).

**Table 3: Marital status of household population age 18 years and above**

Marital Status	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
Monogamous/married	46.8	56.3	74.8	52.5
Polygamous/married	15.8	12.0	0.0	12.9
Non-formal union	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Separated	4.0	4.2	3.7	4.0
Divorced	5.8	5.4	0.0	5.0
Widow or widower	6.0	5.4	8.4	6.2
Never married	20.8	16.8	13.1	18.9
Prefer not to respond	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
<b>Total number of household population age 18 years and above</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>804</b>

### 3.1.3 Household Composition

Overall, a large majority of the households were headed by males (70%). Only 30 percent households were headed by females with the proportion particularly low in Kathmandu (10%).

The findings indicate the average family size is 3.4 person per household. Household size are found to be larger in Kathmandu (4.8 person) than in Jhapa (3.1 person) and Morang (3.5 person).

**Table 4: Household composition**

	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
<b>Household Headship</b>				
Male	66.2	73.2	89.8	70.3
Female	33.8	26.8	10.2	29.7
<b>Number of household members</b>				
1	18.8	15.5	15.4	17.7
2	19.2	18.3	15.4	18.6
3	26.3	19.7	2.6	22.3
4	17.1	15.5	7.7	15.7
5	10.4	19.7	15.4	13.1
6	4.6	8.5	25.6	7.7
7	3.3	1.4	7.7	3.4
8	0.4	0.0	7.7	1.1
9+	0.0	1.4	2.6	0.6
<b>Mean size of households</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Total number of household</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>350</b>

## 3.2 Legal Documents

### 3.2.1 Availability of Legal Documents among Household Population of 5 years and Above

Legal documents like passport, birth certificate, nationality cards etc., are important documents for refugees to provide proofs of an individual and about their native country in which they seek refuge. Lack of identification of the refugees may not entitle them to move freely and access services such as health, education and social protection. The legal or identity documentation (ID) can significantly lower the vulnerability of those who have been forcibly displaced to flee across international borders. Without proof of their identity, they might also face trouble returning to their native country and claiming their property and rights. Table 5 presents the availability of some important legal documents among the household members who are five years and above.

**Passport:** Overall, six percent of the household population of 5 years and above had a passport issued in their country of origin. The proportion with passport were much higher in Kathmandu (25%) than in Jhapa (3%) and Morang (3%).

**Birth certificate:** Slightly more than one fourth population (26%) had a birth certificate with highest proportion reported in Morang (34%).

**Civil government issued ID card:** The government of Nepal has issued an ID card to the Bhutanese refugees who are 18 years and above to ensure their rights to live as refugees by granting them certain limited rights. However, this provision does not include refugees other than Bhutanese. Therefore, with the non-Bhutanese refugees in Kathmandu, a nationality card of their country of origin were considered as having a civil/Government issued ID card.

Slightly less than two third household population (64%) had a civil/government issued ID card, with 71 percent in Jhapa and 61 percent in Morang. Slightly more than one third (37%) in Kathmandu had civil/government issued cards.

**Household card of address (census slip)/or family book:** Since household card of address (census slip) are provided only to the Bhutanese refugees, a large majority of the population in Jhapa and Morang (89% and 91%) reported having it compared to Kathmandu (35%).

**Student ID card:** Only 12 percent of household population reported having a student ID card issued by school/college. The proportion ranges from 25 percent in Kathmandu to 12 percent in Jhapa and six percent in Morang.

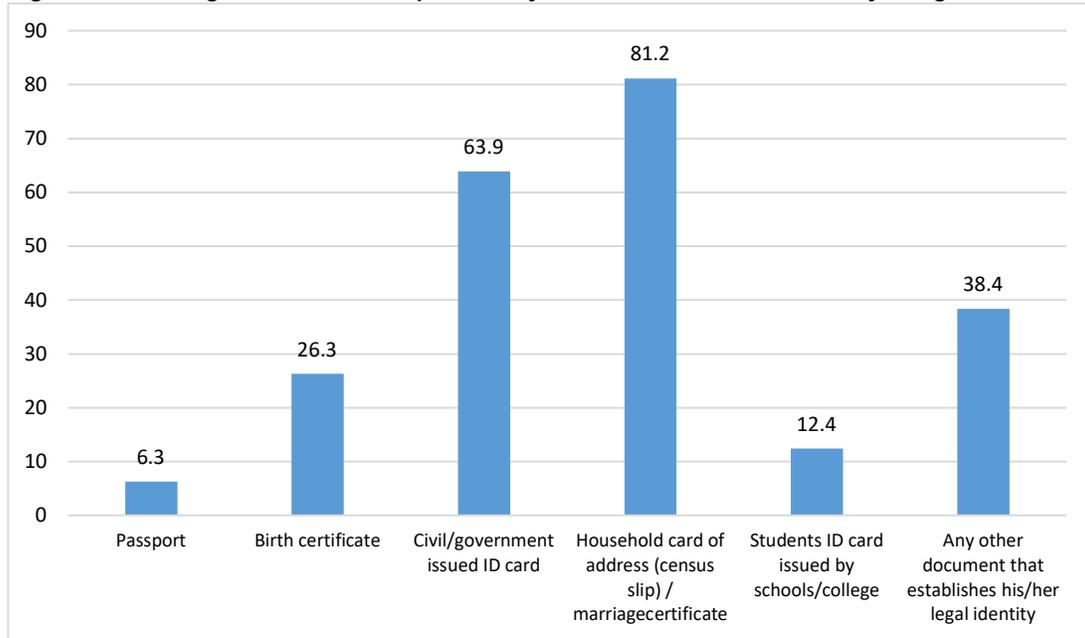
**Any other document that establishes his/her legal identity:** Apart from the documents mentioned above, respondents were asked if they owned other legal documents that established his/her identity. A large proportion in Kathmandu (99%) said they have UNHCR issued card as other documents to establish identity of their family.

**No legal documents available:** Two percent population did not have any legal documents that could establish his/her identity.

**Table 5: Availability of legal documents (5 years and above)**

Legal Documents	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
Passport	2.7	3.1	25.4	6.3
Birth certificate	24.8	33.9	21.9	26.3
Civil/Government issued ID card	71.3	61.2	37.3	63.9
Household card of address (census slip)/ marriage certificate	89.1	91.2	34.9	81.2
Students ID card issued by schools/college	11.5	5.7	25.4	12.4
Any other document that establishes his/her legal identity	32.4	11.9	98.8	38.4
<b>No legal documents available</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Total number of household population age 5 years and above</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>1093</b>

**Figure 1: Percentage of Household Population 5 years and above with Availability of legal documents**



### 3.2.2 Availability of Legal Documents among Household Population of age 0- 4 years

The survey separately also collected information on the availability of legal documents of household members below 5 years of age. Table 6 presents the percentage of population below 0-4 years with legal documents such as birth certificate, passport/travel document, household card of address etc.

**Birth certificate:** Birth certificate in particular provides an evidence to a child of who his/her parents are and where they are born. Although a large proportion of children (87%) had a birth certificate of a hospital/health facility, only 47 percent indicated having their birth registered with civil authorities. As refugees other than Bhutanese are not granted permission to have their

births registered with civil authorities, none of the children in Kathmandu were found to have their birth registered.

**Passport/travel document:** There was not a single child in any of the three districts who owned a passport or any other legal documents to travel.

**Household card of address (census slip) or a family book:** Overall, about three fourth (75%) children had household card of address census slip) or a family book.

**No legal documents available:** Seven percent children under 5 had no legal documents available to show proof of their identity.

**Table 6: Availability of legal documents of household members of age 0-4 years**

Legal Documents	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
Birth certificate	77.1	100.0	100.0	87.1
Birth been registered with civil authorities	58.3	63.2	0.0	47.1
Passport/travel document	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household card of address (census slip)/family book	60.4	100.0	88.9	75.3
<b>No legal documents available</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Total number of household population age 0-4 years</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>85</b>

### 3.3 Access to Health Services

#### 3.3.1 Availability of Vaccination Card among Children between 9=59 months

Child vaccination is a critical component of public health that helps protect children from serious and potentially life-threatening diseases. It is important for parents and caregivers to follow the recommended vaccine schedule to ensure the best possible health outcomes for their children. The survey collected information on the availability of vaccination card of children between 9-59 months and also if they have received measles rubella (MR) vaccines. Information on MR vaccines in the survey were collected in two ways: by referring to the card showed by the respondents and if card is not available, through mothers' recall. In the context of Nepal, MR vaccines are given to children in two doses normally first dose at 9months and second at 15 months of age to protect children against 2 diseases- measles, and rubella.

The findings presented in table 7 indicates all children (100%) in Morang and Kathmandu, and 83 percent in Jhapa had a vaccination card with immunization record. For those who did not have a card during the time of survey were asked further if they had a vaccination card of their children ever in the past for which 86 percent mentioned having it.

A large proportion (97%) of children had received MR vaccines. Out of which around 81 percent had received two doses and 19 percent had received one dose of measles vaccine.

**Table 7: Vaccination of children (9-59 months)**

Vaccination	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
Have vaccination card of immunization record	82.9	100.0	100.0	90.3
Ever had a vaccination card	85.7	0.0	0.0	85.7
Ever received measles rubella vaccines	95.1	100.0	100.0	97.2
<b>Total number of children (9-59 months)</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>No of times received measles rubella vaccines</b>				
Received 2 doses	79.5	93.8	73.3	81.4
Received 1 dose	20.5	6.2	26.7	18.6
<b>Total number of children who received measles rubella vaccines</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>70</b>

### 3.3.2 Access to Health Services

Refugees may face challenges in accessing basic health care services due to several reasons like financial constraints, discrimination, language barrier, lack of knowledge of health care rights and health care system in the new country where they have sought refuge. In this regard, the survey collected information of all household population with their experience accessing health services in the past 30 days. Overall, 23 percent household population had visited a health center or consulted a health practitioner, which could be a dentist, traditional healer or pharmacist, in the past 30 days. Of them, the reason for seeking care were mostly for illness (63%), followed by general check- up (39%). Unlike, Jhapa (75%) and Kathmandu (54%) where people mainly visited health facility for curing illness, in Morang people went to seek care mostly for having general checkup (72%).

**Table 8: Household members who consulted a health practitioner in the past 30 days**

	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
<b>Household Population who consulted a health practitioner/visited a health center in past 30 days</b>	22.1	21.5	28.9	23.1
<b>Total number of household population</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>1,178</b>
<b>Reasons for Consultations</b>				
Illness	74.5	37.7	53.7	63.2
Injury	2.4	1.9	5.6	2.9
General check-up (not for pregnancy)	26.7	71.7	44.4	39.0
Pre/Postnatal check-up	1.2	0.0	5.6	1.8
Giving birth	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4
Others	1.2	0.0	7.4	2.2
<b>Total number of household population who visited a health practitioner in the past 30 days</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>272</b>

### 3.3.3 Inability to Access Health Services

To examine barriers in accessing health care services, respondents were asked if any of their household members were unable to access health services when needed in the past 30 days. Overall, only six percent mentioned having to face such situation with the main reason being lack of money (93%), followed by Hospital/Clinic not having enough supplies or tests (12%) and health facility being too far (7%).

**Table 9: Inability to access health services**

	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
Needed health services in the past 30 days that could not have access to	6.3	0.40	10.7	5.8
<b>Total number of household population</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>1178</b>
<b>Reasons for being unable to access a medical treatment</b>				
Lack of money	93.6	100.0	90.0	92.6
No medical personnel available	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.9
Turned away because facility was full	0.0	0.0	5.0	1.5
Hospital/Clinic not having enough supplies or tests	8.5	0.0	20.0	11.8
Health facility too far	10.6	0.0	0.0	7.4
No registration with Health insurance	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.5
Too far/transport issues	0.0	0.0	5.0	1.5
Other	0.0	0.0	20.0	5.9
<b>Total number of household population who were unable to access a medical treatment in the past 30 days</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>68</b>

### 3.3.4 Place of Delivery and Assistance During Delivery

Access to adequate healthcare services throughout pregnancy, delivery, and the postpartum period is crucial for ensuring the health and well-being of both the mother and the child. Table 10 presents the place of birth and type of delivery assistance provided during the birth of the youngest child in the household in the two years preceding the survey.

The survey findings presented in table 10 shows that not a single child was born at home. Forty-seven percent deliveries took place in public facilities and another 47 percent in private facilities. About eight in ten births took place with the assistance of doctor and nurse/midwife (83% and 86% respectively).

**Table 10: Place of birth and assistance during delivery (youngest child below 2 years)**

Assistance with the delivery of the latest child born alive	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
<b>Place of Birth</b>				
Respondent's home	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public sector	36.4	33.3	87.5	47.2
Private sector	54.5	66.7	12.5	47.2
Other	9.1	0.0	0.0	5.6
<b>Latest child birth assisted by</b>				
Health professional	9.1	0	0	5.6
Doctor	72.7	100	100	83.3
Nurse/midwife	77.3	100	100	86.1
Relative/friend	9.1	0	0	5.6
Don't Know	4.5	0	0	2.8
<b>Total number of births in the two years preceding the survey</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>36</b>

### 3.3.5 Types of Health Facility to Seek Care, Mode of Transportation and Distance Taken to Reach

Respondents were asked about the type of health facilities their household members usually seek care when they fall sick. Overall, around half of the population seek care from UNHCR

supported health partner (48%). This is particularly high in Kathmandu (85%), with TU teaching hospital being the major UNHCR partner, followed by Jhapa (55%) with AMDA hospital being one of the major UNHCR partner to cater health services to the refugees. The Morang population were mostly found to be using Public Clinics/hospitals (70%) for seeking health care. Similarly, 21 percent were found to rely on Private clinics/hospitals and 15 percent on pharmacy for seeking health care for their family members when they fall sick.

Overall, around two third of the respondents said they use public transportation (70%) to reach to the health facility. Refugees in Morang (89%) and Kathmandu (82%) are more likely to use public transportation compared to Jhapa (62%). Similarly, 27 percent usually walk and a very small proportion one percent use private car to commute to the health facility where they usually seek health care for themselves and their family.

With the above mentioned modes of transportation, 56 percent said, the average time taken to reach to the health facility they usually visit was less than 30 minutes. In Jhapa, most of the health facilities that they seek care were within a travelling distance of <30 minutes (62%). In Morang and Kathmandu almost half of the respondents mentioned the travelling distance was 30-60 minutes (51% and 56% respectively).

**Table 11: Types of health facility to seek care, mode of transportation and distance taken to reach there**

	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
<b>Types of health facility to seek care</b>				
UNHCR Health Partner	55.4	2.8	84.6	48.0
Public Clinics/Hospitals	3.3	70.4	0.0	16.6
Private Clinics/Hospitals	20.8	26.8	10.3	20.9
Pharmacy	20.4	0.0	5.1	14.6
<b>Mode of transportation</b>				
By walk	34.2	9.9	15.4	27.1
Private car	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.6
Public transport (bus, boat)	62.1	88.7	82.1	69.7
Other	3.3	0.0	2.6	2.6
<b>Time taken</b>				
<30 minutes	62.1	46.5	33.3	55.7
30-60 minutes	37.5	50.7	56.4	42.3
60+ minutes	0.4	2.8	10.3	2.0
<b>Total number of households</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>350</b>

### 3.4 Education of Household Members (5 -24 years)

#### 3.4.1 Ever Attended and Currently Attending School

Education is a basic human right which brings positive changes in human life and their behavior. Education is considered a force of social development which brings improvement in every aspect of the society. In the survey, information related to education was sought of all household members who were between the age 5-24 years.

The findings indicate that almost all household members of age 5-24 years have ever attended school (97%). Out of these, 77 percent are currently attending school/college and 62 percent had certificate to confirm completion of last year of schooling.

**Table 12: Education of household members (5 – 24 years)**

	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
Ever attended school	95.8	98.9	96.2	96.5
Attended school in the current year	76.4	78.6	76.6	76.9
Have certificate to confirm completion the last year of schooling	55.9	59.5	84.4	61.9
<b>Total number of household population age 5-24 years</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>420</b>

### 3.4.2 Current Level of School

Out of the ones who are currently attending school, around two third (65%) are doing primary level education. This is particularly high in Kathmandu (85%) as compared to Jhapa and Morang. Similarly, 23 percent are currently in secondary level, seven percent early childhood education/pre-primary and four percent tertiary level education.

Regarding the type of school, they are currently enrolled, more than half of the respondents (57%) are attending a government school/college and 41 percent are attending private school/college. In Jhapa and Morang, the household members are mostly attending Government school/college (64% and 54%). However, in Kathmandu, they are more likely to get enrolled in a private school/college (61%) than in a government school/college (39%).

**Table 13: Current level of school attending**

Level attending	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
Early Childhood Education or Pre-primary	7.2	5.7	8.5	7.1
Primary (1-8)	60.3	62.9	84.7	65.3
Secondary (9-12)	27.3	25.7	6.8	23.2
Secondary - Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.6
Post-secondary - Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tertiary (BA and above)	5.2	2.9	0.0	3.7
<b>Type of school currently attending</b>				
Government or public	63.9	54.3	39.0	57.3
UN or NGO (non-governmental organization)	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.9
Religious or faith-based organization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Community	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.2
Private	32.5	45.7	61.0	40.6
<b>Total Number of household members age 5-24 years who are currently attending school/college</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>323</b>

### 3.4.3 Reasons for Non-attending School

Household members between age 5-24 who are currently not going to school/college were asked of the reasons for not attending. Around one third mentioned not being able to afford school fees and not interested (31% each) in studying. Not attending school/college due to reason mentioning “School fees” is particularly high in Kathmandu (57%). The other most frequently mentioned reason were not being able to bear other cost associated with school (27%), had to work at home or elsewhere (17%) and marriage (12%).

**Table 14: Reasons for not attending school**

Reasons for not attending school	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
School fees	26.8	20.0	57.1	31.3
Other costs associated to school (for ex. uniforms, textbooks, other supplies)	23.9	20.0	42.9	26.8
Had to work at home or elsewhere	12.7	35.0	14.3	17.0
Not interested	40.8	30.0	14.3	31.3
School too far from home	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
Child admitted to a grade with students much younger than him/her	1.4	0.0	4.8	1.8
Own illness	7.0	5.0	0.0	5.4
Own disability	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.7
Family illness	2.8	5.0	0.0	0.9
Too old to continue	1.4	0.0	19.0	4.5
Parents told me to stop	5.6	0.0	4.8	4.5
Marriage	12.7	10.0	9.5	11.6
Pregnancy	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.7
Orphaned	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
Other	4.2	0.0	23.8	7.1
Don't know	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.9
<b>Total number of household population age 5-24 years who are currently not attending school/college</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>112</b>

### 3.4.4 Highest Level of Education Completed

The majority of the household members between 5-24 years had completed primary level education (64%). Around one fourth had completed secondary level education (25%) and 10 percent had done some early childhood education/religious/informal education (Please refer to Annex Table 2, 3 and 4 for details on highest level of education completed by type of schooling).

**Table 15: Highest level of education completed**

Highest level completed	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
No education	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Early childhood education/religious/informal	11.8	4.5	10.4	10.0
Primary (1-8)	59.4	64.0	79.2	64.0
Secondary (9-12)	27.6	30.3	9.1	24.8
Tertiary (BA and above)	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.0
<b>Total number of household members who are of age 5-24 years</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>420</b>

### 3.5 Participation in Community Activities of Household Members (5 -17 years)

Participation in community activities is believed to provide opportunities to grow and explore new avenues in life. In the context of refugee population who are socially isolated, it allows them to meet new people from different backgrounds and to improve mutual understanding and foster community cohesion.

To explore the community level engagement of the young refugee population, the survey collected information regarding participation in such activities of the family members who are

between 5-17 years. The community activities included varied range of activities such as participation in sports, arts, cultural events, and other after school activities.

Around one third (38%) said their children had participated in community activities in the last month. Among them, almost all said they had participated between 1-4 times (97%) and all of them said the place where the activities took place was physically safe (100%) and there were adults present to supervise their activity (100%).

**Table 16: Participation in Community activities (5-17 years )**

	<b>Jhapa</b>	<b>Morang</b>	<b>Kathmandu</b>	<b>Total</b>
Participation in sports, arts, cultural activities or other after-school programmes for children outside the home	33.5	16.7	68.8	37.5
<b>Total Number of household members age 5-17 years</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>288</b>
<b>No of times participated</b>				
1-4	96.4	100.0	95.2	96.3
5-8	3.6	0.0	4.8	3.7
8+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Whether they were in physically safe area while participating</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>If adults were there to supervise the activities</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total number of household population age 5-17 years who participated in community activities in the last month</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>108</b>

## 4.0 Individual Section of the Questionnaire

This section of the questionnaire has been designed mainly to seek information about an individual member of the household selected randomly by the program, which mainly includes his/her economic activity in the past 7 days, banking and knowledge related to help seeking behavior when someone is subjected to gender based violence.

### 4.1 Economic Activities

#### 4.1.1 Work in the Past 7 Days

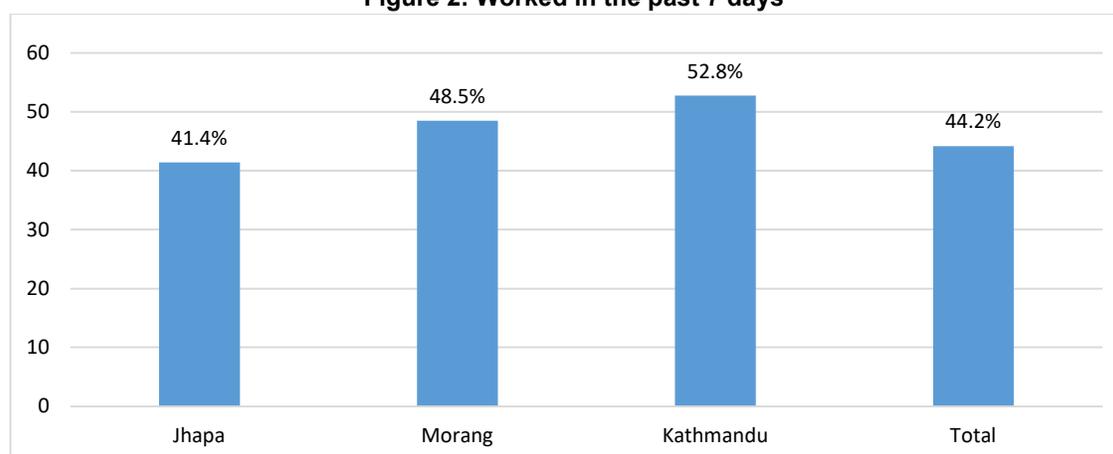
Refugees and asylum seekers residing in Nepal are not allowed to work legally as they are not given work permits. Difficulty finding a job, exploited by employers, underpaid, are some of the common instances they usually live through while sustaining livelihood as a refugee/asylum seeker. In this context, the survey explored economic aspects of the individuals selected from a particular household seeking information on their work status in the past seven days. However, it should be noted here that the economic condition of the household cannot be determined by the response of a particular individual because the randomly selected person for the individual level questionnaire could be anyone in the family who is between 18-65 years old irrespective of their working/non-working status.

Figure 2 presents the proportion of respondents who had worked in the past 7 days. In the analysis, respondents are considered to be working in the past 7 days if they meet the following three criteria (i) worked for pay for one or more hours (ii) worked in any kind of business, farming, or (iii) worked in any other activity to generate income, family business or farm. Overall, 44 percent respondents had worked in the past 7 days which ranges from 53 percent in Kathmandu, 49 percent in Morang and 41 percent in Jhapa.

Proportion disaggregated by the kind of work done in past 7 days presented in table 17 show that 28 percent had worked for pay, 14 percent had worked to run or do any kind of business, farming to generate income, 10 percent had worked in any other activity to generate income/family business or farm.

Respondents who were not working in the past 7 days were further inquired if they were temporarily absent from their paid job or from business or family jobs of any kind, for which 14 percent admitted remaining on leave from their paid job and five percent from business or a helper job in a family business/farm.

**Figure 2: Worked in the past 7 days**



**Table 17: Work in the past 7 days (18-65 years)**

Work in past 7 days	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
1. Work for someone else for pay, for one or more hours	29.0	18.2	36.1	27.6
<b>Total number of respondents between age 18-65 years</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>312</b>
2. Run or do any kind of business, farming, or other activity to generate income	7.4	31.5	17.4	14.2
<b>Total number of respondents not doing 1</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>226</b>
3. Help in a family business or farm	10.9	8.1	10.5	10.3
<b>Total number of respondents not doing 1 and 2</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>194</b>
4. Have a paid job from which he/she was temporarily absent	18.7	2.9	0	13.8
<b>Total number of respondents not doing 1, 2 and 3</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>174</b>
5. Have a business or a helper job in a family business/farm from which he/she was temporarily absent	6	3.0	0	4.7
<b>Total number of respondents not doing 1, 2,3 and 4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>150</b>

#### 4.1.2 Kind of Primary Job Done in the Past 7 Days

Some of the major challenges that the refugees and asylum seekers usually face are lack of employment opportunities and finding a suitable career pathway to support their families. To explore the nature of the work they usually do, information was collected on the kind of work they had done in the past 7 days.

Overall, about one third (37%) were engaged as skilled agricultural/forestry and fishery workers, 28 percent as craft related trade, 17 percent in services and sales, 12 percent as professionals, etc. in their primary job. In Jhapa and Morang, most of them worked as skilled agricultural/forestry and fishery workers (37% and 55% respectively) and in Kathmandu, worked as Craft and related trades workers (50%) (Table 18).

Regarding location of the job, 54 percent respondents mentioned working inside the camp and 45 percent outside the camp. Substantial proportion in Morang (88%) had their jobs located inside the camp compared to Jhapa (49%). In Kathmandu, the proportion working outside the camp are considerably high (78%) as most refugee population are scattered all around the

valley except a few from Myanmar who are living in camp based settlements. Only around one percent population were found doing home based jobs.

**Table 18: Kind of work done in primary job**

	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
<b>Kind of work in primary job</b>				
Professionals	17.3	0.0	5.6	12.1
Clerical support workers	1.0	3.0	0.0	1.3
Services and sales workers	17.3	6.1	33.3	16.8
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	36.7	54.5	5.6	36.9
Craft and related trades workers	22.4	33.3	50.0	28.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Elementary occupations	4.1	3.0	5.6	4.0
<b>Where job is located</b>				
Inside refugee camp	49.0	87.9	16.7	53.7
Outside refugee camp	50.0	12.1	77.8	45.0
Home based	1.0	0.0	5.6	1.3
<b>Total number of respondents having paid income source</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>149</b>

#### 4.1.3 Activity of the Place of Business

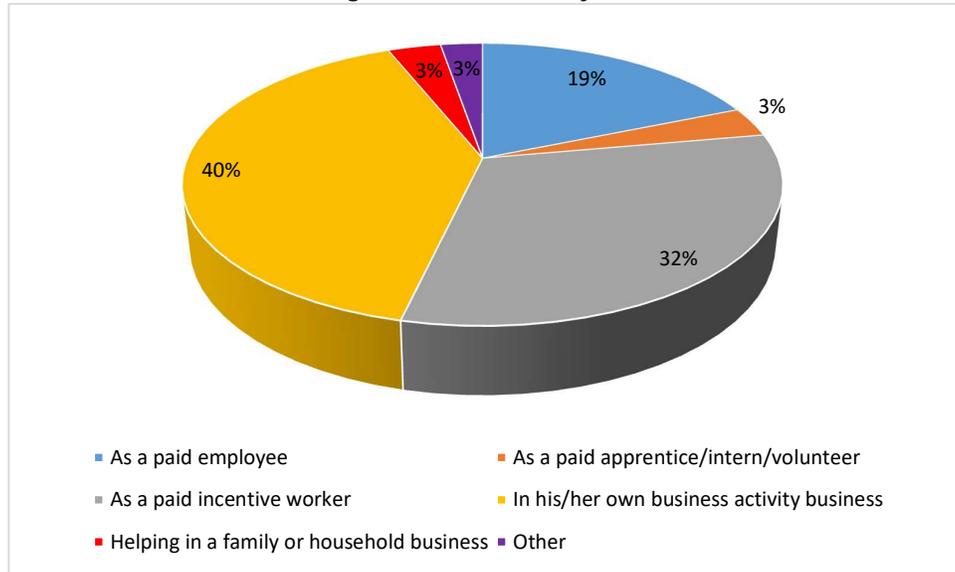
As seen in table 19 below, the activity of the place or business where respondents work are diverse, with slightly more than one third in Agriculture/Livestock/Forestry/Fishing (37%), followed by services (23%), Construction (22%), wholesale or retail trade (11%), etc. The activity of the place or business where respondents work in Kathmandu are mostly the service sector (44.4%), and Morang and Jhapa towards agriculture/Livestock/Forestry/Fishing (55% and 37%).

**Table 19: Activity of the place of business**

Activity of the place or business where they works	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
Agriculture/Livestock/Forestry/Fishing	36.7	54.5	5.6	36.9
Manufacturing/Handicraft	2.0	18.2	11.1	6.7
Construction	23.5	18.2	22.2	22.1
Wholesale or Retail Trade	12.2	6.1	11.1	10.7
Services	25.5	3.0	44.4	22.8
Other	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.7
<b>Total number of respondents having paid income source</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>149</b>

In terms of forms of payment, 40 percent are paid as part of their own business activity, 32 percent as incentive worker, 19 percent as a paid employee and three percent each as a paid apprentice and helping in their own family or household (Figure 3).

**Figure 3: Forms of Payment**



#### 4.1.4 Statements Best Describing Skills in Relation to Main Job

Respondents were read a few statements that best describes their skills in relation to what is needed for their job. More than half (58%) agreed to the statement that described “My skills correspond to the skills needed”. Similarly, 24 percent agreed on the statement “I have skills to carry out more complex tasks and duties” and 19 percent on “My skills need to be further developed to carry out with some of the tasks and duties”

**Table 20: Statements best describing skills in relation to what is needed for (job/business)**

	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
My skills correspond to the skills needed	61.2	57.6	38.9	57.7
I have skills to carry out more complex tasks and duties	16.3	33.3	44.4	23.5
My skills need to be further developed to carry out with some of the tasks and duties	22.4	9.1	16.7	18.8
<b>Total number of respondents having paid income source</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>149</b>

#### 4.1.5 No of Hours Worked Per Week

Respondents who had worked in the past 7 days were asked the total number of hours they worked. As presented in table 21 below, 48 percent had worked for more than 40 hours, with highest proportion in Kathmandu (78%). Only four percent worked less than 10 hours.

Only 14 percent had sought additional or other work in the past 4 weeks. The proportion seeking additional job is much higher in Kathmandu (50%) than in Jhapa and Morang. Similarly, around two third (64%) respondents expressed their willingness to work more hours per week if they are paid for extra hours.

**Table 21: No of hours worked per week (combining first, second and third job)**

	<b>Jhapa</b>	<b>Morang</b>	<b>Kathmandu</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>No of hours worked per week</b>				
Less than 10 hours	5.1	3.0	0.0	4.0
10-20 hours	8.2	30.3	5.6	12.8
21-30 hours	15.3	30.3	16.7	18.8
31-40 hours	21.4	12.1	0.0	16.8
More than 40 hours	50.0	24.2	77.8	47.7
<b>Seek for additional or other paid work</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>14.1</b>
<b>Want to work more hours per week than usually worked, provided the extra hours are paid</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>64.4</b>
<b>Could start working more hours within the next two weeks</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>59.1</b>
<b>Total number of respondents having paid income source</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>149</b>

#### **4.1.6 Job Search among Those Not-employed**

Respondents who were currently unemployed were asked if they were doing anything in the past 30 days to find a paid job or start a business. As presented in table 22 below, only 15 percent were taking initiative to find a job or to start up a business. Of them, 46 percent mentioned doing so from the past one month to six months' duration.

Respondents who were not currently working were also asked if they wanted to work at present. 51 percent said they wanted to work at present. The ones' who were not trying to seek a job in the past four weeks, said it was due to family/household responsibilities (44%) and due to their own disability/injury/illness (25%), in studies, training (9%), No jobs matching skills, lacks experience (5%), tired of looking for jobs, no jobs in area (4%) etc.

**Table 22: Find a paid job or try to start a business**

	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
<b>Done anything to find a paid job or try to start a business</b>				
Yes	11.6	9.1	44.5	14.7
No	88.4	90.9	55.5	85.3
<b>Total number of respondents not having paid income source</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>How long has been trying to find a paid job or start a business</b>				
Less than 1 month	7.7	0	50.0	20.8
1 month to < 6 months	69.2	33.3	12.5	45.8
6 months to < 12 months	7.7	66.7	0	12.5
1 year or more	15.3	0	37.5	20.8
<b>Total number of respondents not having paid income source and are doing something to find a paid job or start a business</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>At present does want to work ?</b>				
Yes	50	51.5	55.5	51
No	50	48.5	44.5	49
<b>Total number of respondents not having paid income source</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>Main reason for not trying to find a paid job or start a business in that last 4 weeks</b>				
Waiting for the season to start	0.0	6.7	0.0	1.4
Waiting to start new job or business	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Tired of looking for jobs, no jobs in area	5.1	3.3	0.0	4.3
No jobs matching skills, lacks experience	6.1	3.3	0.0	5.0
Considered too young/old by employers	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
In studies, training	9.1	6.7	10.0	8.6
Family/household responsibilities	44.4	40.0	50.0	43.9
In agriculture/fishing for family use	2.0	3.3	0.0	2.2
Own disability, injury, illness	22.2	33.3	30.0	25.2
No valid work permit	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Others	4.0	3.3	10.0	4.3
<b>Total Number of respondents not having paid income source and are not doing anything to find a paid job or to start a business</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>139</b>

Respondents who were currently not employed were asked to describe themselves based on what they have been doing at present. The findings presented in Table 23 shows most of them are engaged in household or family responsibilities (62%) while 15 percent are currently enduring with a long term illness, injury or disability. Nine percent of them were either studying or taking up some training courses.

**Table 23: Best describes what is mainly done at present**

	<b>Jhapa</b>	<b>Morang</b>	<b>Kathmandu</b>	<b>Total</b>
Studying or training	8.9	9.1	11.1	9.2
Engaged in household or family responsibilities	69.6	51.5	33.3	62.0
With a long-term illness, injury or disability	11.6	27.3	16.7	15.3
Farming or fishing to produce food for the family	5.4	6.1	0.0	4.9
Doing unpaid volunteering, community or charity work	0.9	6.1	5.6	2.5
Other	3.6	0.0	33.3	6.1
<b>Total number of respondents not having paid income source</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>163</b>

#### 4.1.7 Well-being of Household

To understand economic well-being of the household, respondents were asked if their households had adopted any coping mechanism to meet some basic necessities of livelihood. As presented in table 24 below, 37 percent had reduced essential non –food expenditures for education and 45 percent for health. While only 10 percent have moved to cheaper accommodations or moved in with relatives, none of them said that their household members were engaged in illegal or risky activities.

**Table 24: Information on the well-being of the household**

	<b>Jhapa</b>	<b>Morang</b>	<b>Kathmandu</b>	<b>Total</b>
Household reduced essential non-food expenditure on education	32.1	46.5	48.7	36.9
HH reduce essential non-food expenditure on health	40.0	66.2	35.9	44.9
HH move to a cheaper accommodation or moved in with relatives	7.5	4.2	38.5	10.3
HH engage in illegal activities or risky	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total number of respondents</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>350</b>

## 4.2 Migration Status of Household Members and Relatives

Table 25 shows, that 37 percent household /household members have migrated elsewhere. The proportion with household members migrating is much higher in Morang (70%) as compared to the other two districts.

Respondents were also asked if they had any immediate relatives living abroad in a third country, i.e., besides the host country Nepal and their country of origin. With the large scale resettlement of Bhutanese refugees in third countries, almost all households in Jhapa and Morang reported having their relatives settled abroad (90% and 93% respectively). Of them, a very large proportion (91%) are living in United States of America, followed by 10 percent in Australia, five percent in Canada and three percent in other countries. Most of them said they are in regular contact (80%) with their relatives settled abroad (Table 25).

**Table 25: Immediate relatives living abroad**

	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
Household members migrated	31.3	70.4	10.3	36.9
Immediate relatives living abroad (third countries)	90.41	92.9	69.2	88.6
<b>Total number of respondents</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>Name of Country</b>				
Australia	11.1	7.6	3.7	9.7
Canada	5.1	0.0	18.5	5.2
Denmark	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6
New Zealand	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Norway	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.3
United Kingdom	1.8	1.5	0.0	1.6
United States of America	93.5	98.5	48.1	90.6
Other	0.5	0.0	29.6	2.9
In regular contact with relatives living abroad	79.2	75.7	100	80.3
<b>Total number of respondents that have immediate relatives living abroad</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>310</b>

### 4.3 Expectation Related to Livelihood (LH) Assistance from UNHCR and Partners

Table 26 presents the expectation of the respondents on livelihood assistance received from UNHCR and its partners. 48 percent respondents agreed to the statement “I cannot access LH opportunities in Nepal and need assistance finding work through LH support” indicating that the availability of livelihood opportunities is not enough and they are in need of additional support for survival. Around one forth (25%) agreed to the statement “I am accessing LH opportunities in Nepal but wish for additional LH assistance to up-grade my skills through LH training” and around same proportion seemed to be unbothered with the LH assistance provided as they agreed to the statement “I am not accessing LH opportunities in Nepal and not interested and do not want to look for relevant work”. Only three percent agreed on the statement “I am accessing LH opportunities in Nepal and do not require additional LH assistance at this time”.

**Table 26: Expectation of LH assistance from UNHCR and partners**

	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
<b>Expectation of LH assistance from UNHCR and partners</b>				
I am accessing LH opportunities in Nepal and do not require additional LH assistance at this time	4.2	0.0	0.0	2.9
I am accessing LH opportunities in Nepal but wish for additional LH assistance to up-grade my skills through LH training	23.3	23.9	35.9	24.9
I cannot access LH opportunities in Nepal and need assistance finding work through LH support	45.8	52.1	51.3	47.7
I am not accessing LH opportunities in Nepal and not interested and do not want to look for relevant work	26.7	23.9	12.8	24.6
<b>Compared to this time last year, can now afford more goods and services, the same, or fewer goods and services</b>				
More	3.3	1.4	7.7	3.4
The same	41.3	23.9	12.8	34.6
Fewer	55.4	74.6	79.5	62.0
<b>Total number of respondents</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>350</b>

To assess present economic condition and see if the households' economic conditions have improved or deteriorated, respondents were asked if they could afford better and services than last year. A majority of them said they could afford fewer (62%) and about one third said they can afford the same (35%). Three percent expressed they can now afford more goods and services compared to the same last years.

#### 4.4 Ownership of Bank Account and ATM/Debit Card

The Government of Nepal has given permission to open a bank account to the refugees residing in Nepal in the past few years.

A series of questions in the survey sought information on ownership of bank account, the use of debit/credit card and online transactions. Overall, 61 percent of the respondents mentioned having an account in a bank or financial institution, with proportion much higher in Kathmandu (85%) compared to Jhapa (61%) and Morang (49%).

Although 51 percent mentioned of having an ATM/debit card in their own name, a very small proportion said they use mobile phone to make payment, to buy things or to send and receive money in the past 12 months (2%).

**Table 27: Ownership of bank account and ATM/Debit card**

	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
Currently have an account at a bank or another type of formal financial institution	60.8	49.3	84.6	61.1
Ownership of personal ATM / debit card	52.9	38.0	59.0	50.6
Is the ATM/debit card connected to an account with your name on it	100.0	100.0	95.7	99.4
Used a mobile phone to make payments, to buy things, or to send or receive money in the past 12 months	2.5	0.0	2.6	2.0
Personally, used a mobile phone to make payments, to buy things, or to send or receive money using a service such as [local example of mobile money from GSMA database, like M-PESA] in the past 12 months	3.3	0.0	2.6	2.6
<b>Total number of respondents</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>350</b>

#### 4.5 Help Seeking to Stop Violence

The survey collected information on safety aspects in the neighborhood of the respondents and help seeking perceptions regarding gender based violence.

Table 28 shows that overall 18 percent respondents feel very safe and 33 percent feel fairly safe, 21 percent feel bit unsafe and 28 percent feel very unsafe walking alone in their area/neighborhood after dark. More respondents in Kathmandu and Morang feel very safe or fairly safe as compared to Jhapa.

Respondents were also asked if they are able to help or suggest people who are subjected to gender based violence with information on, health, psycho-social services, safety and security services and legal assistance. The survey results indicate that respondents are more likely to

help a person in seeking health services (81%) and safety/security (87%), but less likely to provide suggestions regarding services related to psycho-social (39%) and legal assistance (43%) to people who are subjected to gender based violence.

**Table 28: Perceptions on safety and gender-based violence**

	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
<b>How safe does one feel walking alone in their area/ neighborhood after dark</b>				
Very safe	15.0	15.5	38.5	17.7
Fairly safe	25.4	54.9	38.5	32.9
Bit unsafe	24.6	14.1	15.4	21.4
Very unsafe	35.0	15.5	7.7	28.0
<b>If someone in your community is subject to gender-based violence and asks for your help, would you be able to tell this person about the following services in this area:</b>				
<b>Health services</b>				
Yes	78.3	83.1	89.7	80.6
No	21.3	16.9	5.1	18.6
Don't Know	0.4	0.0	5.1	0.9
<b>Psycho-social services</b>				
Yes	47.9	16.9	23.1	38.9
No	50.0	83.1	23.1	53.7
Don't Know	2.1	0.0	53.8	7.4
<b>Safety and security services? (Police, safe shelters)</b>				
Yes	86.7	95.8	69.2	86.6
No	13.3	4.2	12.8	11.4
Don't Know	0.0	0.0	17.9	2.0
<b>Legal assistance</b>				
Yes	45.0	40.8	30.8	42.6
No	53.8	59.2	12.8	50.3
Don't Know	1.3	0.0	56.4	7.1
<b>Total number of respondents</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>350</b>

At the end of the interview, respondents were asked if they will agree to take part in future surveys to which 97 percent have agreed.

**Table 29: Respondents agree to take part in future surveys**

	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
Yes	97.1	98.6	97.4	97.4
No	2.9	1.4	2.6	2.6
<b>Total number of respondents</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>350</b>

# **Annexes**

## **Annex – 1: Study Team Members**

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## Annex -2 Tables

**Annex Table 1: For how long has been not attending school**

For how long has been not attending school	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
Less than 1	8.3	15.8	27.8	13.4
1 - 2 years	20.0	10.5	16.7	17.5
3 - 5 years	26.7	21.1	22.2	24.7
Greater than 5 years	45.0	52.6	33.3	44.3
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>97</b>

**Annex Table 2: Highest level of education completed**

Highest level of education completed	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
No education	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Early childhood education or pre-primary	10.2	4.5	9.1	8.8
COO - Informal education - religious	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2
COO - Grade 01	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2
COO - Grade 02	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.7
COO - Grade 03	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2
COO - Grade 05	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
COO – Matric (SSC)	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2
COO – University degree- Bachelors –completed	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2
NEPAL –Informal education -other	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.0
NEPAL - Grade 01 Govt	6.3	6.7	7.8	6.7
NEPAL - Grade 02 Govt	1.6	2.2	7.8	2.9
NEPAL - Grade 03 Govt	3.1	3.4	0.0	2.6
NEPAL - Grade 04 Govt	5.1	4.5	0.0	4.0
NEPAL - Grade 05 Govt	6.3	1.1	5.2	5.0
NEPAL - Grade 06 Govt	6.7	9.0	1.3	6.2
NEPAL - Grade 07 Govt	8.3	4.5	1.3	6.2
NEPAL - Grade 08 Govt	7.5	7.9	5.2	7.1
NEPAL - Grade 09 Govt	7.9	7.9	1.3	6.7
NEPAL - Grade 10 Govt (SLC / SEE)	3.5	3.4	1.3	3.1
NEPAL - Grade 11 Govt	3.1	3.4	0.0	2.6
NEPAL - Grade 12 Govt	4.3	4.5	0.0	3.6
NEPAL - University degree - Bachelors –incomplete Govt.	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.5
NEPAL - Grade 01 Private	2.0	7.9	14.3	5.5
NEPAL - Grade 02 Private	2.4	5.6	7.8	4.0
NEPAL - Grade 03 Private	0.8	0.0	5.2	1.4
NEPAL - Grade 04 Private	2.4	1.1	0.0	1.7
NEPAL - Grade 05 Private	1.6	5.6	7.8	3.6
NEPAL - Grade 06 Private	2.8	1.1	3.9	2.6
NEPAL - Grade 07 Private	1.2	2.2	5.2	2.1
NEPAL - Grade 08 Private	1.2	1.1	0.0	1.0
NEPAL - Grade 09 Private	1.6	0.0	1.3	1.2
NEPAL - Grade 10 Private (SLC / SEE)	1.6	4.5	0.0	1.9
NEPAL - Grade 11 Private	2.8	4.5	0.0	2.6
NEPAL - Grade 12 Private	2.8	2.2	1.3	2.4
NEPAL - University degree- Bachelors –completed Private	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
INDIA - Grade 10 (ICSE)	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.5
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>420</b>

**Annex Table 3: Highest level of education completed**

Highest level of education completed	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
No Education	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Early childhood education or pre-primary	10.2	4.5	9.1	8.8
COO	0.4	0.0	10.4	2.1
Nepal- Informal	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.0
Nepal- Government	64.2	59.6	31.2	57.1
Nepal- Private	23.2	36.0	46.8	30.2
India	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.5
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>420</b>

**Annex Table 4: Medium of education**

Medium of Education	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
Nepali	31.1	38.2	31.1	32.6
English	68.1	60.6	62.3	65.5
Urdu	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.23
Other	0.78	1.1	5.2	1.67
<b>Total Number of household population</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>420</b>

**Annex Table 5: Working children under 15 years**

	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
Under 15 children are working	0.0	0.0	2.6	<b>0.28</b>
<b>Total Number of households</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>350</b>

**Annex Table 6: Type of Employer**

	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
The government or a state-owned enterprise	7.4	0.0	0.0	5.0
A farm	20.4	0.0	0.0	13.8
A private business (non-farm)	61.1	84.6	76.9	67.5
A household(s) as a domestic worker	1.9	0.0	7.7	2.5
An NGO, non-profit institution, religious institution	5.6	15.4	15.4	8.8
An international organization (including UNHCR) or a foreign embassy	3.7	0.0	0.0	2.5
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>80</b>

**Annex Table 7: Any other income generating activity excluding fishing/farming for the family use in the past 7 days**

Any other income generating activity excluding fishing/farming for the family use in the past 7 days	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
Yes	6.1	3.1	0.0	4.7
No	93.9	96.9	100	95.3
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>149</b>

**Annex Table 8: Second income generation activity (more than an hour in a day)**

Second income generation activity (more than an hour in a day)	Jhapa	Morang	Kathmandu	Total
Yes	6.12	0.0	0.0	4.0
No	93.9	100	100	96.0
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>149</b>

**Annex Table 9: Details about second income generating activity**

	<b>Jhapa</b>	<b>Morang</b>	<b>Kathmandu</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Kind of Work in primary job</b>				
Services and sales workers	16.7	N/A	N/A	16.7
Fishery workers	33.3	N/A	N/A	33.3
Craft and related trades workers	33.3	N/A	N/A	33.3
Elementary occupations	16.7	N/A	N/A	16.7
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Where job is located</b>				
Inside refugee camp	50.0	N/A	N/A	50.0
Outside refugee camp	33.3	N/A	N/A	33.3
Home based	16.7	N/A	N/A	16.7
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Activity of the place or business where (NAME) works</b>				
Agriculture/Livestock/Forestry/Fishing	33.3	N/A	N/A	33.3
Manufacturing/Handicraft	50.0	N/A	N/A	50.0
Construction	0.0	N/A	N/A	0.0
Wholesale or retail trade	0.0	N/A	N/A	0.0
Services	16.7	N/A	N/A	16.7
Other	0.0	N/A	N/A	0.0
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>SEAQ15.</b>				
As a paid employee	0.0	N/A	N/A	0.0
As a paid apprentice/intern/volunteer	0.0	N/A	N/A	0.0
As a paid incentive worker	16.7	N/A	N/A	16.7
In his/her own business activity	66.6	N/A	N/A	66.6
Helping in a family or household business	16.7	N/A	N/A	16.7
Other	0.0	N/A	N/A	0.0
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>SEAQ 16</b>				
The government or a state-owned enterprise	100.0	N/A	N/A	100.0
A farm	0.0	N/A	N/A	0.0
A private business (non-farm)	0.0	N/A	N/A	0.0
A household(s) as a domestic worker	0.0	N/A	N/A	0.0
An NGO, non-profit institution, religious institution	0.0	N/A	N/A	0.0
An international organization (including UNHCR) or a foreign embassy	0.0	N/A	N/A	0.0
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>1</b>

## Annex – 3: Results Monitoring Survey (RMS) Questionnaire

### RMS Nepal 2022

Interview Date	Please enter the date of interview	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Bureau	Please select the Regional Bureau	_____
Country	Please select the country where interview takes place	_____
Pop_groups	Please select which population group the household belongs to	Asylum-seekers ..... 1 Refugees ..... 2
Intro01	Enumerator's ID	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Intro02	Household's ID (UNHCR Registration group ID)	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Intro03	Is it possible to reach the selected household during the visit?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0

## (Consent)

Namaste !

My name is ..... and I'm here from New ERA, a Nepali research organization based in Kathmandu to collect data for a research study for [organization/institution]. UNHCR is sponsoring a survey to learn more about the overall well-being of [PoC groups] in [country] and to inform the improvement of programmes. Your household was selected to participate in an interview that may take up around [Enter estimated time for the survey] to complete. We will interview you and other members of your household as needed.

Your participation in this study is completely voluntary. You are free to withdraw your consent and discontinue the interview at any time. But we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any questions that you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go to next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

Before we start to ask you any questions, we will ask you to give us your verbal consent. Be assured that any information that you will provide will be kept strictly confidential – the data you will provide will be anonymized so no data of a particular household or individual can be identified. Please note that the information you give here is purely used for statistical purposes and by no means would affect your status determination. You can ask me any question that you have about this survey before you decide to participate or not.

Do you have any questions regarding the survey?

May I begin the interview now?

Thank you.

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
Intro04	Do you consent to be interviewed?	Yes.....1 No .....0	
Intro05	If the interview was not possible, what was the main reason?	Yes.....1 No .....0	

### **Part 1. Socio-economic Indicators & Mobility**

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
HH01	What is the total number of persons in this household? (Including the respondent)	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

In the following sections, you will be asked to provide information on all individuals in your household. There is a set of questions which should be asked separately for each household member. Please keep in mind that "a household is defined as a group of people who routinely eat out of same pot and live on the same compound (or physical location)". One last thing, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household.

S1	HH02. What is the name of the household member?	HH03. What is the relationship of (name) to the head of the household?	HH04. What is the sex of (name)? Female=1 Male=2 Other=98 Prefer not to respond=99	HH05. Do you know the date of birth of (name)? Yes=1 No = 0 skip → HH07	HH06. What is the date of birth of (name)?	HH07. Can you estimate how old is (name)?	HH08. What is (name)s marital status? (Ask age above 17)	HH09. Is this person physically present right now? Yes=1 No = 0
01		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	__/__/__	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
02		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	__/__/__	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
03		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	__/__/__	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
04		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	__/__/__	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
05		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	__/__/__	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
06		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	__/__/__	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
07		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	__/__/__	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
08		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	__/__/__	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>

Codes for HH03 – Relationship			Code for HH08 -- Marital Status	
01 = Household Head	06 = Parent	12 = Other relative	01= Monogamous/married	06= Widow or widower
02 = Spouse/Partner	07 = Parent-in-law	13 = Adopted/Foster child	02= Polygamous/married	07= Never married
03 = Son/Daughter	08 = Brother/Sister	14 = Servant (live-in)	03= Non-formal union	98= Don't know
04 = Son-in-law / Daughter-in-law	09 = Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law	15 = Other (not-related)	04= Separated	99= Prefer not to respond
05 = Grandchild	10 = Uncle/Aunt	98 = Don't know	05= Divorced	
	11= Niece/Nephew	99 = Prefer not to respond		

**S4: Documentation**

**Legal documents for above 5**

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding			Skip
REG01	Does (name) have the documents below?	Yes	No	Prefer not to respond	
REG01a	Passport?				
REG01b	Birth certificate?				
REG01c	Civil/government-issued ID card?				
REG01f	Household card of address (census slip) / marriage certificate?				
REG01g	Social security card?				
REG01h	Students ID card issued by schools/college				
REG02	Does (name) have any other document that establishes his/her legal identity?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 0			
<b>Legal documents for below 5 (0-4 years)</b>					
REG03	Does \${name_individual} have a birth certificate?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 0			
REG04	Has \${name_individual}'s birth been registered with civil authorities?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 0			
REG05	Does \${name_individual} have the documents below?	Yes	No	Prefer not to respond	
REG05a	Passport/travel document?				
REG05e	Household card of address (census slip) / family book?				

**S5: Vaccination of children the below questions are for (9 month – 59 month)**

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding			Skip		
MMR01	Do you have a [National Child Immunization Record], immunization records from a private health provider or any other document where (name)'s vaccinations are written down?	Yes, has only card(s) ..... 1 Yes, has only other document ..... 2 Yes, has a card(s) and another document ..... 3 No, has no cards and no other document ..... 4					
MMR02	Did you ever have a [National Child Immunization Record] or immunization records from a private health provider for (name)?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 0 Don't Know ..... 98					
MMR03	Has (name) ever received a measles containing vaccine (i.e., measles, MR or MMR)? That is a shot at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles, mumps and rubella?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 0 Don't Know ..... 98					
MMR04	How many times was the measles vaccine received?	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>					

**S7: Access to health services**

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
HACC01	During the past 30 days, has (name) consulted a health practitioner, dentist, traditional healer, or pharmacist, or visited a health center?	Yes .....1 No .....0	→HACC03
HACC02	For what reason(s) did (name) seek consultation?	Illness..... 1 Injury ..... 2 General check-up (not for pregnancy) ..... 3 Pre/Postnatal check-up ..... 4 Giving birth..... 5 Other (Specify) ..... 96	
HACC03	During the past 30 days, has (name) needed health services that's/he could not have access to?	Yes .....1 No .....0	→Next Sec
HACC04	Why has (name) been unable to access a medical treatment in the past 30 days?  (Select Multiple up to 3 selection)	Lack of money..... 1 No medical personnel available..... 2 Turned away because facility was full..... 3 Turned away because facility was closed..... 4 Hospital/Clinic not having enough supplies or tests..... 5 Health facility is too far ..... 6 Fear of contracting a communicable disease (e.g., COVID-19)..... 7 No registration with Health insurance ..... 8 Too Far/transport issues..... 9 Health facility is destroyed ..... 10 Other (Specify) ..... 96	

## Part 2. Information on the well-being of the household

Now, I will be asking questions about health services and any type of assistance that you might have received

S2: Health Services and Social Protection (Latest Child below 2 years)

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
BIR01	In addition to {namechild2less} was there any live birth in this household in the past 2 years?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 0	→ BIR03
BIR02	2. Was there any live birth in this household in the past 2 years?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 0	→ HEA01
BIR03	Who assisted with the delivery of the latest child born alive?	Health professional .....1 Doctor .....2 Nurse/midwife .....3 Traditional birth attendant .....4 Community health worker .....5 Relative/friend .....6 Other (specify) .....96 Don't know .....98	

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
BIR04	Where did the birth take place for the latest child born alive ?	Respondent's home.....1 Public sector.....2 Private sector .....3 Other, specify.....96	
HEA01	When anyone in your household is sick, where do they go to seek care?	NGO facility (charity, faith-based organization).....1 UNHCR Health Partner .....2 Public Clinics / Hospitals.....3 Private Clinics / Hospitals .....4 Pharmacy .....5 Other, specify.....96 Don't know.....98	
HEA02	How do you reach this facility if you need to seek care?	By walk.....1 Private car .....2 Public transport (bus, boat).....3 Other, specify.....96	
HEA03	How long does it take to go there when you use the mode of transport that you mentioned above? (in minutes)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

S3: Children Education (5 years and below 25)

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
EDU01	Has \${child_edu_name} ever attended school?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	→ EDU05
EDU02	Did \${child_edu_name} attend school or pre-school at any time during current school year?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 2	→ EDU05
EDU03	During this/that school year , what level is (was) \${child_edu_name} attending?	Early Childhood Education or Pre-primary .....1 Primary .....2 Secondary .....3 Secondary - Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET).....4 Post-secondary - Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET).....5 Tertiary .....6 Don't know.....98	
EDU04	What type of school?	Government or public .....1 UN or NGO (non-governmental organization).....2 Religious or faith-based organization.....3 Community .....4 Private.....5 Other (Specify) .....96 Don't know.....98	} EDU07

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
EDU05	Why is \${child_edu_name} not currently in school?	School fees ..... 1 Other costs associated to school (for ex. uniforms, textbooks, other supplies) ...2 Had to work at home or elsewhere .....3 Poor quality of school.....4 Not interested.....5 Did not like school.....6 School too far from home.....7 Lack of sanitary towels and menstrual hygiene management facilities .....8 School conflicts with beliefs .....9 School is not safe .....10 No female/male teachers .....11 School did not admit me.....12 Child admitted to a grade with students much younger than him/her .....13 Previous educational experience not Recognized .....14 Dismissed/expelled.....15 Experienced bullying/discrimination/xenophobia from classmates.....16 Corporal punishment from teachers .....17 Sexual abuse from teachers .....18 Teacher absenteeism.....19 Own illness .....20 Own disability .....21 Family illness.....22 Family member(s) with disability.....23 Still too young to attend school .....24 Too old to continue.....25 Parents told me to stop.....26 Insecurity and displacement .....27 Marriage .....28 Pregnancy .....29 Social or religious pressure.....30 Orphaned .....31 Other, specify .....96 Don't know.....98 Prefer not to respond.....99	
EDU06	For how long has \${child_edu_name} been out of school ?	Less than 1 year .....1 1 - 2 years .....2 3 - 5 years .....3 Greater than 5 years.....4	

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
EDU07	What is the highest level of education you completed	No Education..... 1 Early childhood education or pre- primary.....73 COO - Informal education - religious....2 COO - Informal education - other .....3 COO - Grade 01.....4 COO - Grade 02.....5 COO - Grade 03.....6 COO - Grade 04.....7 COO - Grade 05.....8 COO - Grade 06.....9 COO - Grade 07.....10 COO - Grade 08.....11 COO - Grade 09.....12 COO - Grade 10.....13 COO - Grade 11.....14 COO - Grade 12.....15 COO – Formal technical or vocational certificate or diploma ..... 18 COO – Informal technical or vocational training..... 19 COO – Matric (SSC) .....20 COO – Higher secondary (HSSC).....21 COO – University degree - Bachelors - incomplete.....22 COO – University degree- Bachelors – completed.....23 COO – M. Phil (MS) .....24 COO – PhD.....25 COO – Other.....26 NEPAL – Informal education - religious .....27 NEPAL – Informal education - other ...28 NEPAL - Grade 01 Govt .....29 NEPAL - Grade 02 Govt .....30 NEPAL - Grade 03 Govt .....31 NEPAL - Grade 04 Govt .....32 NEPAL - Grade 05 Govt .....33 NEPAL - Grade 06 Govt .....34 NEPAL - Grade 07 Govt .....35 NEPAL - Grade 08 Govt .....36 NEPAL - Grade 09 Govt .....37 NEPAL - Grade 10 Govt (SLC/SEE)...38 NEPAL - Grade 11 Govt .....39 NEPAL - Grade 12 Govt .....40 NEPAL – Formal technical or vocational certificate or diploma. Govt.....41 NEPAL – Informal technical or vocational training. Govt .....42 NEPAL – University degree - Bachelors – incomplete. Govt.....43 NEPAL – University degree- Bachelors – completed. Govt.....44	

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
		NEPAL – University degree - Masters – Incomplete. Govt .....45 NEPAL – University degree - Masters – Complete. Govt.....46 NEPAL – M. Phil (MS) Govt.....47 NEPAL – PhD Govt .....48 NEPAL – Other Govt .....49 NEPAL - Grade 01 Private..... 50 NEPAL - Grade 02 Private..... 51 NEPAL - Grade 03 Private..... 52 NEPAL - Grade 04 Private..... 53 NEPAL - Grade 05 Private..... 54 NEPAL - Grade 06 Private..... 55 NEPAL - Grade 07 Private..... 56 NEPAL - Grade 08 Private..... 57 NEPAL - Grade 09 Private..... 58 NEPAL - Grade 10 Private (SLC / SEE) ..... 59 NEPAL - Grade 11 Private.....60 NEPAL - Grade 12 Private.....61 NEPAL – Formal technical or vocational certificate or diploma. Private.....62 NEPAL – Informal technical or vocational training. Private .....63 NEPAL – University degree - Bachelors – incomplete. Private .....64 NEPAL – University degree- Bachelors – completed. Private .....65 NEPAL – University degree - Masters – Incomplete. Private .....66 NEPAL – University degree - Masters – Complete. Private.....67 NEPAL – M. Phil (MS) Private.....68 NEPAL – PhD Private.....69 NEPAL – Other Private.....70 INDIA - Grade 10 (ICSE) .....71 INDIA - Grade 10 (CBSC) .....721	
EDU08	Do you have a certificate to confirm completion the last year of schooling?	Yes .....1 No .....0	
EDU09	What language(s) were you taught in?	Nepali .....1 English .....2 Dzongkha.....3 Hindi .....4 Urdu.....5 Arabic .....6 Other (Specify) .....96	

Community Activities (above 5 years and below 18)

The below questions are for \*\${child\_edu\_name}\*

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
COMM01	Has \${child_edu_name} participated in sports, arts, cultural activities or other after-school programmes for children outside the home in the last month?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	→SEAQQ0
COMM02	In the past month, how many times did \${child_edu_name} participate in these activities?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
COMM03	Were they in a physically safe area while participating in the activity?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0 Don't know ..... 98	
COMM04	Were there adults supervising the activities?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0 Don't know ..... 98	

### Part 3. Individual level questionnaire

Kobo form is already coded that selects the sampled adult person in the household automatically

Vulnerability Questions:

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
SEAQQ1	2.39 Did your Household reduced essential non-food expenditure on education?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	
SEAQQ2	2.40 Did your HH reduce essential non-food expenditure on hea	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	
SEAQQ3	2.41 Did your HH move to a cheaper accommodation or moved in with relatives	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	
SEAQQ4	2.42 Did anyone in your HH engage in illegal activities or risky income-generating activities (illegal sale, drugs, alcohol, prostitution, etc)	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	
SEAQQ5	2.43 Did your Household or household members migrate	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	

### S1. Unemployment and Income

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
UNEM01	1. During the past 7 days, did \${name_selectedadult18} work for someone else for pay, for one or more hours?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	→ SEAQ1
UNEM02	2.During the past 7 days, did {name_selectedadult18} run or do any kind of business, farming, or other activity to generate income?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	→UNEM07

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
UNEM03	3. During the past 7 days, did \$ {name_selectedadult18} help in a family business or farm?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	→ UNEM07
UNEM04	4. Even though {name_selectedadult18} did not work, during the past 7 days, did he/she have a paid job from which he/she was temporarily absent?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	→ SEAQ1
UNEM05	5. Even though \$ {name_selectedadult18} did not work, during the past 7 days, did he/she have a business or a helper job in a family business/farm from which he/she was temporarily absent?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	→ UNEM07 → UNEM06
UNEM06	6. Last week, did \$ {name_selectedadult18} do any work in...?	Farming or rearing farm animals .... 1 Fishing or fish farming ..... 2 None of the above..... 3	} UNEM08 → SEAQ1
UNEM07	7. Was this work that \$ {name_selectedadult18} mentioned in...?	Farming or rearing farm animals .... 1 Fishing or fish farming ..... 2 None of the above..... 3	→ SEAQ1
UNEM08	8. Thinking about this work, are the products intended...?	Only for sale ..... 1 Mainly for sale..... 2 Only for family use..... 3 Mainly for family use..... 4	
UNEM01 = '0' and UNEM02 = '0' and UNEM03 = '0' and UNEM04 = '0' and UNEM05 = '0' and UNEM06 = '1 or 2' then ask UNE06a			
UNEM06 a	How many hours did \$ {displayName} spend doing this work during the past 7 days?	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

Initial screening: Work during past 7 days

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
SEAQ1	2.1 Do you have immediate relatives living abroad (3rd countries)?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	→ SEAQ4
SEAQ2	2.2 Where?	Australia ..... 1 Brazil ..... 2 Canada ..... 3 Finland..... 4 Denmark ..... 5 Netherlands..... 6 New Zealand..... 7 Norway ..... 8 United Kingdom ..... 9 United States of America..... 10 Other ..... 96	
SEAQ3	2.3 Are you in regular contact?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	
SEAQ4	2.4 How many children (under age 15) are working?	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

Characteristics of primary and secondary job among the employed (Household Head)

Primary job

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
SEAQ 7a	2.7a In $\{\text{name\_selectedadult18}\}$ 's main job, what kind of work does he/she do?	Managers ..... 1 Professionals..... 2 Technicians and Associate Professionals..... 3 Clerical Support Workers ..... 4 Services And Sales Workers ..... 5 Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers ..... 6 Craft and Related Trades Workers . 7 Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers ..... 8 Elementary Occupations..... 9 Armed Forces Occupations ..... 10	
SEAQ 7a1	2.7a1 In $\{\text{displayName}\}$ 's main job, what kind of work does he/she do?		
SEAQ 7a2	2.7a2 In $\{\text{displayName}\}$ 's main job, what kind of work does he/she do?		
SEAQ 7a3	2.7a3 In $\{\text{displayName}\}$ 's main job, what kind of work does he/she do?		
SEAQ 7d	2.7d Where is this job located?	Inside refugee camp..... 1 Outside refugee camp ..... 2 Home based ..... 98	
SEAQ 8	2.8 What is the main activity of the place or business where (NAME) works?	Agriculture/Livestock/Forestry/ Fishing..... 1 Manufacturing/Handicraft ..... 2 Construction ..... 3 Wholesale or Retail Trade ..... 4 Services ..... 5 Other ..... 96	
SEAQ 9	2.9 Does (NAME) work...?	As a paid employee ..... 1 As a paid apprentice/intern/ volunteer ..... 2 As a paid incentive worker ..... 3 In his/her own business activity ..... 4 Helping in a family or household business ..... 5 Other ..... 6	SEAQ10 SEAQ11 SEAQ11a
SEAQ 10	2.10 In this job is he/she working in....?	The government or a state-owned enterprise ..... 1 A farm..... 2 A private business (non-farm) ..... 3 A household(s) as a domestic worker..... 4 An NGO, non-profit institution, religious institution..... 5 An international organization (including UNHCR) or a foreign embassy ..... 6	SEAQ11a

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
SEAQ 11	2.11 How many hours does \${name_selectedadult18} usually work per week in this main job?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
SEAQ 11a	2.11a Which of the following statements best describes your skills in relation to what is needed for your (job/business)? Would you say ...	My skills correspond to the skills needed..... 1 I have skills to carry out more complex tasks and duties ..... 2 My skills need to be further developed to carry out with some of the tasks and duties..... 3	
SEAQ 12	2.12 Did \${name_selectedadult18} engage in any other income generating activity in the past 7 days (NOTE: Income-generating activity excludes farming/fishing for family use)	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	
SEAQ 13	2.13 Is \${name_selectedadult18} engaged in a second income generation activity (more than an hour in a day)?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	→SEAQ13a → SEAQ19
<b>Second income generation activity</b>			
SEAQ 13a	2.13a In \${name_selectedadult18}'s main job, what kind of work does he/she do?	Managers ..... 1 Professionals..... 2 Technicians and Associate Professionals..... 3 Clerical Support Workers ..... 4 Services And Sales Workers ..... 5 Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers ..... 6 Craft and Related Trades Workers . 7 Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers ..... 8 Elementary Occupations..... 9 Armed Forces Occupations ..... 10	
SEAQ 13a1	2.13a1 In \${displayName}'s main job, what kind of work does he/she do?		
SEAQ 13a2	2.13a2 In \${displayName}'s main job, what kind of work does he/she do?		
SEAQ 13a3	2.13a3 In \${displayName}'s main job, what kind of work does he/she do?		
SEAQ 13d	2.13d Where is this job located?	Inside refugee camp..... 1 Outside refugee camp ..... 2 Home based ..... 98	
SEAQ 14	2.14 What is the main activity of the place or business where (NAME) works?	Agriculture/Livestock/Forestry/Fishing ..... 1 Manufacturing/Handicraft ..... 2 Construction ..... 3 Wholesale or Retail Trade ..... 4 Services ..... 5 Other ..... 96	

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
SEAQ 15	2.15 Does $\{\text{name\_selectedadult18}\}$ work...?	As a paid employee ..... 1 As a paid apprentice/intern/volunteer ..... 2 As a paid incentive worker ..... 3 In his/her own business activity ..... 4 Helping in a family or household business ..... 5 Other ..... 6	SEAQ17 SEAQ17 SEAQ17a
SEAQ 16	2.16 In this job is he/she working in....?	The government or a state-owned enterprise ..... 1 A farm ..... 2 A private business (non-farm) ..... 3 A household(s) as a domestic worker ..... 4 An NGO, non-profit institution, religious institution ..... 5 An international organization (including UNHCR) or a foreign embassy ..... 6	SEAQ17a
SEAQ 17	2.17 How many hours does $\{\text{name\_selectedadult18}\}$ usually work per week in this job?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
SEAQ 17a	2.17a Which of the following statements best describes your skills in relation to what is needed for your (job/business)? Would you say ...	My skills correspond to the skills needed ..... 1 I have skills to carry out more complex tasks and duties ..... 2 My skills need to be further developed to carry out with some of the tasks and duties ..... 3	
SEAQ 18	2.18 Are you engaged in a second income generation activity (more than an hour in a day)?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 0	
SEAQ 19	2.19 How many hours does $\{\text{name\_selectedadult18}\}$ usually work per week?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

**Underemployment among employed persons**

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
SEAQ 20	2.20 During the last four weeks, did $\{\text{name\_selectedadult18}\}$ look for additional or other paid work?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 0	
SEAQ 21	2.21 Would $\{\text{name\_selectedadult18}\}$ want to work more hours per week than usually worked, provided the extra hours are paid?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 0	
SEAQ 22	2.22 Could $\{\text{name\_selectedadult18}\}$ start working more hours within the next two weeks?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 0	

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
SEAQ 23	2.23 In addition to the income generating activities just discussed: During the past 7 days, did \$ {name_selectedadult18} engage in farming, livestock rearing or fishery without pay, to produce food for the family?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	UNEM09
SEAQ 24	2.24 How many hours did \$ {name_selectedadult18} spend doing this work during the past 7 days?	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

**Job search and availability among those not employed**

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
UNEM 09	9. During the last 30 days, did \$ {name_selectedadult18} do anything to find a paid job or try to start a business?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	SEAQ27
SEAQ 26	2.26 For how long has \$ {name_selectedadult18} been trying to find a paid job or start a business?	Less than 1 month..... 1 1 month to < 6 months..... 2 6 months to < 12 months ..... 3 1 year or more..... 4	
SEAQ 27	2.27 At present does \$ {name_selectedadult18} want to work?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	
SEAQ 28	2.28 What is the main reason why \$ {name_selectedadult18} did not try to find a paid job or start a business in that last 4 weeks?	Waiting for results of a previous search..... 1 Awaiting recall from a previous job ..... 2 Waiting for the season to start ..... 3 Waiting to start new job or business..... 4 Tired of looking for jobs, no jobs in area ..... 5 No jobs matching skills, lacks experience..... 6 Considered too young/old by employers ..... 7 In studies, training ..... 8 Family/household responsibilities .. 9 In agriculture/fishing for family use..... 10 Own disability, injury, illness..... 11 Retired, pensioner, other sources of income ..... 12 No valid work permit..... 13 Cultural barriers..... 14 Other (Specify) ..... 96	
UNEM 10	10. Could \$ {name_selectedadult18} start working within the next two weeks?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
SEAQ 30	2.30 Which of the following best describes what \$ {name_selectedadult18} is mainly doing at present?	Studying or training ..... 1 Engaged in household or family responsibilities ..... 2 Retired or pensioner ..... 3 With a long-term illness, injury or disability. .... 4 Farming or fishing to produce food for the family ..... 5 Doing unpaid volunteering, community or charity work ..... 6 Other ..... 96	
SEAQ 31	2.31 Going forward what is your expectation of LH assistance from UNHCR and partners?	I am accessing LH opportunities in Nepal and do not require additional LH assistance at this time..... 1 I am accessing LH opportunities in Nepal but wish for additional LH assistance to up-grade my skills through LH training..... 2 I cannot access LH opportunities in Nepal and need assistance finding work through LH support..... 3 I am not accessing LH opportunities in Nepal and not interested and do not want to look for relevant work 4	
INC01	11. Compared to this time last year, do you think you can now afford more goods and services, the same, or fewer goods and services?	More ..... 1 The same..... 2 Fewer ..... 3 Don't Know ..... 4	
BANK 01	1. Do you, either by yourself or together with someone else, currently have an account at a bank or another type of formal financial institution in \$ {countryname} ?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	
BANK 02	2. Do you, personally, have a/an [local terminology for ATM/debit card] in \$ {countryname} ?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	
BANK 03	3. Is this [local terminology for ATM/debit card] connected to an account with your name on it in \$ {countryname} ?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	
BANK 014	4. In the past 12 months, have you used a mobile phone to make payments, to buy things, or to send or receive money?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	
BANK 015	5. In the past 12 months, have you, personally, used a mobile phone to make payments, to buy things, or to send or receive money using a service such as [local example of mobile money from GSMA database, like M-PESA]?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	

**S2. Perceptions on safety and gender-based violence**

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
SAF01	1. How safe does $\{name\_selectedadult18\}$ feel walking alone in your area/neighbourhood after dark?	Very safe..... 1 Fairly safe ..... 2 Bit unsafe..... 3 Very unsafe..... 4 Don't know..... 98 Prefer not to respond ..... 99	

I will now ask you a few questions about gender-based violence in your communities. This refers to all types of violence against women and girls as well as sexual violence against men and boys

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding			Skip
GBV01_note	2. If someone in your community is subject to gender-based violence and asks for your help, would you be able to tell this person about the following services in this area?	Yes	No	Don't Know	
GBV01a	Health services				
GBV01b	Psycho-social services				
GBV01c	Safety and security services? (police, safe shelters)				
GBV01d	Legal assistance				

**INTERVIEWER CONFIRM THAT ALL QUESTIONS HAVE BEEN ANSWERED.**

READ OUT: That's it for now. Thank you very much for answering all questions and helping us to understand the current situation in your community.

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
contact_number	ASK TO THE RESPONDENT: Do you agree to take part in future surveys ?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	
number_respondent	INTERVIEWER: Please confirm if respondent wants to share his/her phone number for future surveys	<input type="checkbox"/>	
end_result	INTERVIEWER: What is the result of the interview?	Complete..... 1 Partially Complete ..... 2 Not complete..... 3	
name_respondent	INTERVIEWER: Who was the main respondent?	_____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
final_notes	INTERVIEWER: Do you have any notes that are relevant when calling this household in the future or about this survey?	Yes..... 1 No ..... 0	
final_notes_entry	INTERVIEWER: Please enter any comments that you might have		

**Thank You !**

## Annex – 4: Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) Household Survey UNHCR Cash Based Interventions in Nepal

Date	Date	□□.□□.□□□□
Enumerator_name	A2. Enumerator name:	□□
location	A3. Location:	□□
ward	A4. What's your ward Number :	
hut	A5. What's your Hut Number:	
person_registered	A6. Is the person registered to receive the cash from UNHCR, or another member of their household over the age of 18, available for this survey?	Yes .....1 No .....0
Hello, my name is _____ and I am working for New ERA. We would like to ask you a few questions about the work of UNHCR. The answers to these questions will help to understand if there is anything UNHCR can do to improve how we work and what we do.		
Your participation is voluntary, and you can choose not to answer some of the questions.		
Your answers will not be used to determine if you or anyone in your household is eligible for assistance (or resettlement). Everything you tell us will be treated in confidence, and will be combined with the answers that other people provide.		
The survey will take about 30 minutes, and I will be recording your responses using this tablet.		

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
informed_consent	B1. Do you agree to continue with this survey?	Yes .....1 No .....0	

### **B. Interviewee details and household demographics**

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
UNHCR_ProGres_number	B2. What is your UNHCR ProGres ID number?	_____	
<b>** Note for enumerator:** Please confirm that the Full Name for the Head of Household is: ** \${HHName}**</b>			
sex	B4. What is your sex?	Male ..... 1 Female ..... 2 Other ..... 96	
age	B5. What is your age?	17 or younger ..... 1 18-35 years ..... 2 36-59 years ..... 3 60 years + ..... 4	
person_register_cash	B6. Are you the person registered to receive the cash assistance from UNHCR?	Yes .....1 No .....0	→ MALES _0_5_years
sex_person_registered	B6a. What is the sex of the person registered to receive the cash assistance from UNHCR?	Male ..... 1 Female ..... 2 Other ..... 96	

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
relation_p erson_reg	B6b. What is your relation to the person registered to receive the cash assistance from UNHCR?	Spouse ..... 1 Daughter/Son..... 2 Mother/Father..... 3 Other family relation ..... 4 Not related..... 5	

**B7. How many people are living in your household at present**

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
Instructions for enumerators: By “household” we mean people may or may not be relatives and who sleep under the same roof and take meals together at least four days a week.			
	<u>Number of males</u>		
MALES_0_5_years	0-5 years	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
MALES_6_12_years	6-12 years	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
MALES_13_17_years	13-17 years	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
MALES_18_59_years	18-59 years	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
MALES_60_yrs_male	60 years +	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
	<u>Number of females</u>		
FEM_0_5_years	0-5 years	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
FEM_6_12_years	6-12 years	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
FEM_13_17_years	13-17 years	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
FEM_18_59_years	18-59 years	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
FEM_60_yrs_male	60 years +	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
	Confirm if the information below is correct		
Total_Male	Total Male	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Total_Female	Total Female	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Total_household_members_cal_Total	Total household members	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Number_Repro_females	B8. How many girls and women between 15-45 years old live in your household at present?	_____ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

C. Receiving and spending the cash assistance (basic facts)

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
unhcr_received	C1. How much cash did your household receive from UNHCR at the last distribution?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
amount_expected	C2. Was this the amount you were expecting to receive?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 Don't know ..... 98	
day_expected	C3. Did you receive the cash from UNHCR on the day you were expecting it?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 Don't know ..... 98	
need_help_receive	C4. Did the person registered to receive the cash need help to withdraw or spend the cash assistance?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 Don't know ..... 98	Where_spend_cash
Why_needed_help	C4a. Why did they need help?	Limited mobility ..... 1 No time ..... 2 Did not know how to use the card ... 3 Items too heavy to carry ..... 4 Place of withdrawal of cash not accessible ..... 5 No money to pay transport to withdraw/spend the cash ..... 6 Can't read instructions to withdraw money ..... 7 Instructions to withdraw are in a language I don't understand ..... 8 Other ..... 98	
who_gave_help	C4b. Who gave help?	Family Member ..... 1 Acquaintance (friend, neighbour etc.) ..... 2 Distant relative ..... 3 Stranger (e.g., person passing by on the street) ..... 4 Member of agency staff ..... 5 Bank agent / trader ..... 6 Other ..... 96	
pay_for_help	C4c. Did they need to pay any money for this help?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 Don't know ..... 98	
Where_spend_cash	C5. Where did you go to spend the cash?	Inside the settlement ..... 1 Outside the settlement ..... 2 Don't know ..... 98 Local market ..... 4 Local shop ..... 5 Supermarket ..... 6 Wholesalers ..... 7	
time_reach_market	C6. How long did it take you to reach the place you spent the cash?	Less than 15 minutes ..... 1 15-30 minutes ..... 2 30-45 minutes ..... 3 45-60 minutes ..... 4 More than one hour ..... 5 Don't know ..... 98	

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
travel_cost	C7. How much did it cost you to go and come back to the place you spent the cash? ** Approx exchange rate 130NPR/1\$**	\$0 - \$0.99.....1 \$1 - \$1.99.....2 \$2 - \$4.99.....3 \$5 + .....4 Don't know.....98	
sell_vouchers	C8. Did you sell any of the vouchers?	Yes .....1 No .....2 Don't know .....98 Not Applicable.....99	
possession_now	C9. Who is in possession of your ATM card at present?	Named person (on the UNHCR distribution list).....1 Another household member.....2 Another family member (outside the household) .....3 A friend.....4 A trader.....5 Community leader .....6 Other .....96	
ENUMERATOR_verify_saw	C9a. **ENUMERATOR: ** Did you see the ATM card ?	Yes .....1 No .....2	
Who_decided_spent	C10. Who in your household decided how the cash assistance should be spent?	The male head of household.....1 The female head of household.....2 Both (husband and wife together)....3 Your Father or Father-in-law.....4 Your Mother or Mother-in-law.....5 The whole household together.....6 Other .....96	
Disagreement	C11. Was there any disagreement on use of the cash assistance?	Yes - we disagreed a lot.....1 Some - we discussed but came to an agreement .....2 No - there was no disagreement.....3	
other_sources_income	C12. What other sources of income or support has your household received or used in the last 2 months?	Formal income generating activities e.g. any business or activities generating money, or salary .....1 Informal income generating activities e.g. casual /seasonal labour.....2 Savings .....3 Remittances .....4 Support from friends/family (locally) .....5 Loans (debt or credit) .....6 NGOs/agencies – giving cash support.....7 NGOs/agencies – giving material support.....8 NGOs/agencies – giving material support .....9 Other .....96	

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
D. Risks and problems: Did people face problems with the CBI? Did the CBI put POCs at additional risk?			
D1. Did you feel physically unsafe or at risk of harm during the last distribution:			
Going_wi thor_get_ money	D1a. Going to withdraw or get the money?	Yes ..... 1 No .....2 Don't know .....98	
Keeping_ money_h ome	D1b. Keeping the money at home?	Yes ..... 1 No .....2 Don't know .....98	
Going_sp enmoney	D1c. Going to spend the money?	Yes ..... 1 No .....2 Don't know .....98	
Any_othe r_risk	D1d. Did anything else make you feel physically unsafe or at risk of harm related to the cash assistance?	Yes ..... 1 No .....2 Don't know .....98	
Why_no_ feel_safe	D1e. Why did you not feel physically safe?		
D2. Did you experience any of these problems receiving/withdrawing or spending the cash from UNHCR?			
registerep erson_not	D2a. The registered person is not available to withdraw or access the money?	Yes ..... 1 No .....2 Don't know .....98	
Wrong_f orgotten_ pincode	D2b. Wrong pin code or forgotten pin code or could not enter PIN code yourself?	Yes ..... 1 No .....2 Don't know .....98	
Poor_ser vice_with drawing	D2c. Poor service at the bank when withdrawing the money?	Yes ..... 1 No .....2 Don't know .....98	} Trarefuse _serve
Poor_ser vice_type	D2ca. What type of poor service did you experience?		
Trarefuse _serve	D2d. Market/shop/trader/ Wholesalers refused to serve you?	Yes ..... 1 No .....2 Don't know .....98	
Pay_mon ey_favou r	D2e. Needed to pay additional money or do favours in order to withdraw or spend cash?	Yes ..... 1 No .....2 Don't know .....98	} anyother_ problems
Who_giv e_money _favours	D2ea. Who did you need to give money or favours to?	Another household member..... 1 Another family member (Outside the household).....2 Friend.....3 Community leader .....4 Stranger.....5 Bank/mobile money/FSP agent .....6 Shopkeeper .....7 Other .....96	
anyother_ problems	D2f. Did you experience any other problems withdrawing or spending the cash from UNHCR?	Yes ..... 1 No .....2 Don't know .....98	} overcome _problem
What_pro blems	D2fa. What problems did you face?		
overcome _problem	D2g. Did you find a solution to your problem?	Yes ..... 1 No .....2 Don't know .....98	

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
overcome _problem _explain	D2ga. What problems remain?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 Don't know ..... 98	

E. Markets and prices: Can POCs find what they need, and at a price they can afford, in the markets?

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
items_avai lable	E1. Were you able to find the items/services you needed in the markets/shops?	Yes ..... 1 Mostly..... 2 No ..... 3 Don't know..... 98	} items_not _available
items_not _available	E1a. What items/services were not available?		
items_qual ity	E2. Were you able to find the right quality of items/services in the market?	Yes ..... 1 Mostly..... 2 No ..... 3 Don't know..... 98	
items_not _quality	E2a. What items/services were not available in sufficient quality?		
price_incr ease	E3. Has there been any increase in the price of any items/services in the last 2 months?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 Don't know ..... 98	} cash_spen t already
items_pric e_increase	E3a. What items/services have increased in price?		

F. Expenditure: What did people spend the money on?

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
cash_spe nt_alread y	F1. Of the cash you have received from UNHCR, how much have you spent already?	All ..... 1 More than half ..... 2 Half..... 3 Less than half..... 4 Don't know..... 98	
spent_cas h_on	F2. What did you spend the UNHCR cash on?	Food ..... 1 Water ..... 2 Hygiene items ..... 3 Health costs (including medicines).. 4 Rent..... 5 Shelter repair (e.g., rehabilitation, materials) ..... 6 Household items (e.g. mattress, blankets, jerry can)..... 7 Firewood / Fuel for cooking or heating ..... 8 Clothes / shoes ..... 9 Utilities and bills (e.g. electricity, water bills, phone calling credit, internet)..... 10 Assets for a livelihood activity (e.g seeds, tools, farming, fishing, petty trade, etc.) ..... 11 Education (e.g. school fees, uniform, books) ..... 12	

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
		Entertainment (including alcohol, cigarettes).....13 Transport.....14 Debt repayment.....15 Gave some to other family members / relatives / friends.....16 Legal assistance / documents.....17 Other (Specify) .....96	

F3. Of these items/services which did you spend the most money on, ranked in order of importance?  
Please rank in order of importance

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
spent_1st	1st choice	_____	
spent_2nd	2nd choice	_____	
spent_3rd	3rd choice		
spent_4th	4th choice		
spent_5th	5th choice		
Confirm if the reported information below makes sense. If not, check details with the respondent and correct the data entered.			
Amount received (from UNHCR at the last distribution)			
Amount spent			
save_money	F4. Did you withdraw the whole amount received or did you save any of the money in your account?	Yes .....1 No .....2 Don't know.....98	

G. Outcomes: What changes is the cash assistance contributing to in POC households?

G1. To what extent has the cash assistance from UNHCR:

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
Improved_living_condition	G1a. Improved your living conditions?	Significantly .....1 Moderately .....2 Slightly .....3 Not at all .....4	
Reduced_stress	G1b. Reduced feelings of stress?	Significantly .....1 Moderately .....2 Slightly .....3 Not at all .....4	
Reduced_financial_burden	G1c. Reduced the financial burden of your household?	Significantly .....1 Moderately .....2 Slightly .....3 Not at all .....4	
meet_basic_needs		All .....1 More half (but not all) .....2 Half.....3 Less than half.....4 Not at all .....4 Don't know.....98	Stop_child_attends_school

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
items_not_afford	G2. Overall, to what extent are you currently able to meet the basic needs of your household?	Food ..... 1 Water ..... 2 Hygiene items ..... 3 Health costs (including medicines) ..... 4 Rent ..... 5 Shelter repair (e.g., rehabilitation, materials) ..... 6 Household items (e.g. mattress, blankets, jerry can) ..... 7 Firewood / Fuel for cooking or heating ..... 8 Clothes / shoes ..... 9 Utilities and bills (e.g. electricity, water bills, phone calling credit, internet) ..... 10 Assets for a livelihood activity (e.g seeds, tools, farming, fishing, petty trade etc.) ..... 11 Education (e.g. school fees, uniform, books) ..... 12 Entertainment (including alcohol, cigarettes) ..... 13 Transport ..... 14 Debt repayment ..... 15 Gave some to other family members / relatives / friends ..... 16 Legal assistance / documents ..... 17 Other (please specify) ..... 96	
<b>G3. In the past 4 weeks has your household needed to:</b>			
Stop_child_attending_school	a. Stop a child from attending school?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	
Sell_livelihood_assets	b. Sell livelihood/productive assets in order to buy food or basic goods? (e.g. sold items such as a car, motorbike, plough, sewing machine, tools, seed stock, livestock, productive land)	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	
Ask_money_from_stranger	c. Ask for money from strangers (begging)?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	
Move_poorer_shelter	d. Move to a poorer quality shelter?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	
Send_under_16_to_work	e. Send household members under the age of 16 to work?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	
Send_work_far_away	f. Send a member of the household to work far away?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	
Engage_in_risky_activities	g. Engage in activities for money or items that you feel puts you or other members of your household at risk of harm? (E.g. illegal activities, survival sex, drug dealing, early marriage, joining armed groups etc.)	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	
Skip_rent_debt_repayments	h. Skip paying rent / debt repayments to meet other needs?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	
Take_out_new_loans	i. Take out new loans or borrowed money?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
Reduce_expenditure_HH_item	j. Reduce expenditure hygiene items, water, baby items, health, or education in order to meet household food needs?	Yes .....1 No .....2	

G4. In the past 7 days, if there have been times when you did not have enough food or did not have enough money to buy food, how often has your household had to:

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
rely_food_other	a. Rely on less preferred and less expensive foods?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
borrow_food	b. Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
limit_portion_size	c. Limit portion size at mealtimes?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
reduce_adult_consumption	d. Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
reduce_number_meals	e. Reduce number of meals eaten in a day?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

I. Accountability to Affected Persons: Is the CBI intervention accountable to persons of concern? (What preferences do people have over how assistance is delivered?)

Q.No.	Questionnaire	Coding	Skip
hear_unhcr_cash_assistance	I1. How did you hear about UNHCR cash assistance?	Group discussion/UNHCR Counselling.....1 Via relatives, neighbors, friends .....2 Via local leaders/Community Based Organisations .....3 Staff for UNHCR NGO .....4 When visiting UNHCR reception....5 Text (SMS) message.....6 Social media (Facebook, twitter, WhatsApp).....7 Leaflets or other written material (brochures, posters).....8 Other .....96	
know_report_complaints	I3. Do you know how you can report complaints and feedback on the cash assistance from UNHCR?	Yes .....1 No .....2	→preference_modality
how_report_complaints	I3a. How could you report complaints and receive feedback?	Via local leaders .....1 Via community mobilisers.....2 UNHCR Protection Hotline/UNHCR Counselling/Email (NEPKA) .....3 Complaints desk .....4 Complaints and suggestion box .....5 Other (Specify) .....96	
preference_modality	I4. If the assistance could be started again would you prefer:	Cash .....1 Items/in-kind (food or non-food items).....2 Combination of cash and in-kind....3 Other (Specify) .....96	

**Thank you for your time in answering these questions.**