A REPORT ON
DIGITAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF COVID-19 IN GANDAKI PROVINCE, NEPAL

November 2021

SURGE data hub

UNDP Nepal accelerator lab

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Digital Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) on the impacts of COVID-19 in Gandaki province, Nepal, was conducted jointly by the UNDP Nepal's Accelerator Lab, UNDP SURGE Data Hub, Country Support Management Team, and UNDP Crisis Bureau at the request of and in collaboration with the Policy and Planning Commission (PPC) of Gandaki Province.

The study examines the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on study populations; namely, households, farmers, daily wage earners, and service sector enterprises (hotel and transportation). The assessment presents key findings and recommends policy measures to address the negative effects of COVID-19 on the study populations. The assessment attempts to reveal the extent of vulnerability experienced by those directly impacted by COVID-19 in Gandaki Province. Since the data collected for this assessment only reveals the vulnerabilities of the study populations, we hope this assessment will lay the groundwork for further comprehensive assessments in the future.

We would like to acknowledge with much appreciation, the crucial role of the whole team of UNDP in preparing this report. A special thanks to PPC members Dr. Subash Adhikari and Ms. Maya Timsina, Secretary at the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law Mr. Kedar Nath Sharma, Secretary at the Office of the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers (OCMCM) Ms. Indu Ghimire, Secretary at the Ministry of Social Development Mr. Binod Bahadur Kunwar. Special gratitude to former Vice-Chair of PPC Dr. Giridhari Sharma Poudel, whose contribution in stimulating suggestions and encouragement helped to coordinate this assessment. We express heartfelt acknowledge on account of former members of PPC Dr. Bishnu Raj Baral and Dr. Bhima Dhungana who have supported us directly or indirectly. We would like to thank the UNDP SURGE Data Hub team for their technical insights and knowledge-sharing throughout the assessment, in particular, Mr. Gentjan Cera, Mr, Arnold Njogu, Ms. Shea Mann, Mr. Hamed Sambo and Mr. Fabjan Lashi. Our deepest appreciation goes to all PPC officials for their coordination.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ANC	Antenatal Care
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease of 2019
HH	Household
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PNC	Postnatal care
PPC	Policy and Planning Commission
PWD	Persons with Disability
SEIA	Socio-economic Impact Assessment
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UNDP Nepal, in collaboration with the Policy and Planning Commission (PPC) of Gandaki Province, carried out a Digital Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) survey across 11 districts of the province, in 2021.

The main objectives of the survey were to:

(i) assess the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on four sets of population, namely households, including the vulnerable groups, such as, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and Persons with Disabilities (PWD); agriculture holders (farmers); daily wage earners; and food and accommodation services (hotels, restaurants and eateries) and transportation sectors;

(ii) generate socio-economic profile and evidence-base of the effects of COVID-19 on the study populations; and

(iii) recommend action points/policy measures to the Gandaki PPC based on the study findings.

A direct personal interview approach was applied to collect data and information from 1,775 eligible respondents. Due to the lack of a sampling frame, time restrictions, and resource constraints, the survey followed a purposive sampling method.

The household survey collected data from 684 households, many of them (41.7%) receiving various forms of assistance provided by the provincial government and humanitarian organizations since the outbreak of COVID-19. According to the survey, 14.2% of households participated in cash for work, 13.7% got food subsidies, 8% received cash transfers and 5.8% engaged in food for work, among others. Households were found impacted by COVID-19 in a variety of ways. The main effects included (i) decrease in household income, (ii) increase in job losses or unemployment, (iii) short supply of food and rise in market price, (iv) difficulties in accessing health services, both ANC and PNC for pregnant and lactating women, (v) difficulties and near shortage of protective items, such as, face masks, hand sanitizer, medicines, soap etc. (vi) young children deprived of learning opportunity.

The farmers' survey collected information from 381 respondents. The vast majority of farmers (93%) grew more than one variety of crops. Less than half of farmers (46%) primarily produced for their household consumption. Among these 7% produced for sale (selling 90% or more). More than one-third of respondents (38%) sold their produce in the retail market and 16% in the wholesale market. About 61% of farmers visited markets less frequently, 15% monthly, and 8% daily to sell their produce.

In the previous agricultural year, only 5% of farmers received subsidies, directly or indirectly. Given the context of the COVID-19 outbreak, 44.4% of respondents were able to make use of their savings to bear the following week's living expenditures, 25.5% would change the crops planted on their farm, 19.9% would borrow money, and 10.2% would look to financial support from their family members. About 21% of respondents (80) said that there was a shortage of agricultural labor as compared to the peak agriculture months (mid-May through mid-August). The government support to farmers – subsidies (5%) and cash transfers (2.1%) – was found to be nominal.

The main effects of COVID-19 on farmers were: (i) reduced access to the market; (ii) labor shortages amongst farming communities; and, (iii) difficulties in bearing daily expenses. Furthermore, government subsidies and cash transfers were found to be nominal to mitigate or cope with these impacts.

The daily wage earners' survey collected information from 275 respondents. With the exception of those working two days a week, the average incomes of all respondents registered a decline. The major assistance received by respondents included food subsidies (39.3%), food transfers (28%), cash for work (26.9%), food for work (18.9%) and cash transfers (11.6%).

The main effects of COVID-19 on daily wage earners included: (i) increase in unemployment rate; (ii) reduction in working hours; (iii) decline in average income; (iv) fluctuation in living conditions; and, (v) rise in market prices of wide-ranging daily commodities, including food, clothes, and transportation and health services, among others.

The enterprise survey collected information from 435 businesses, with 159 (37%) of them representing the transportation sector and 276 (63%) representing the food and accommodation services. COVID-19 forced enterprises to close for an average of more than 6 months. Travel was restricted amidst a nationwide lockdown, suppressing the demand for goods and services, particularly in food and accommodation. Wage-earning workers lost employment opportunities, or found their working hours reduced. This in

turn caused substantial reductions in their income, which, even in normal circumstances, was barely enough to make ends meet.

The severe impacts of COVID-19 on poor and vulnerable population/households, such as, PLWs, PWDs, and daily wage earners, calls for a comprehensive social protection strategy. The province requires more money to enhance budgets and ensure that the citizens have access to high-quality health care.

- Farmers should be provided with appropriate training, necessary agricultural tools and equipment, and their access to the market needs to be improved.

- Women are a vulnerable group in Nepal, and all the more so in rural areas, mainly because they lack financial independence and access to finance. The Kisan Credit Card should target women working in the agricultural sector as the scheme can be useful to them.

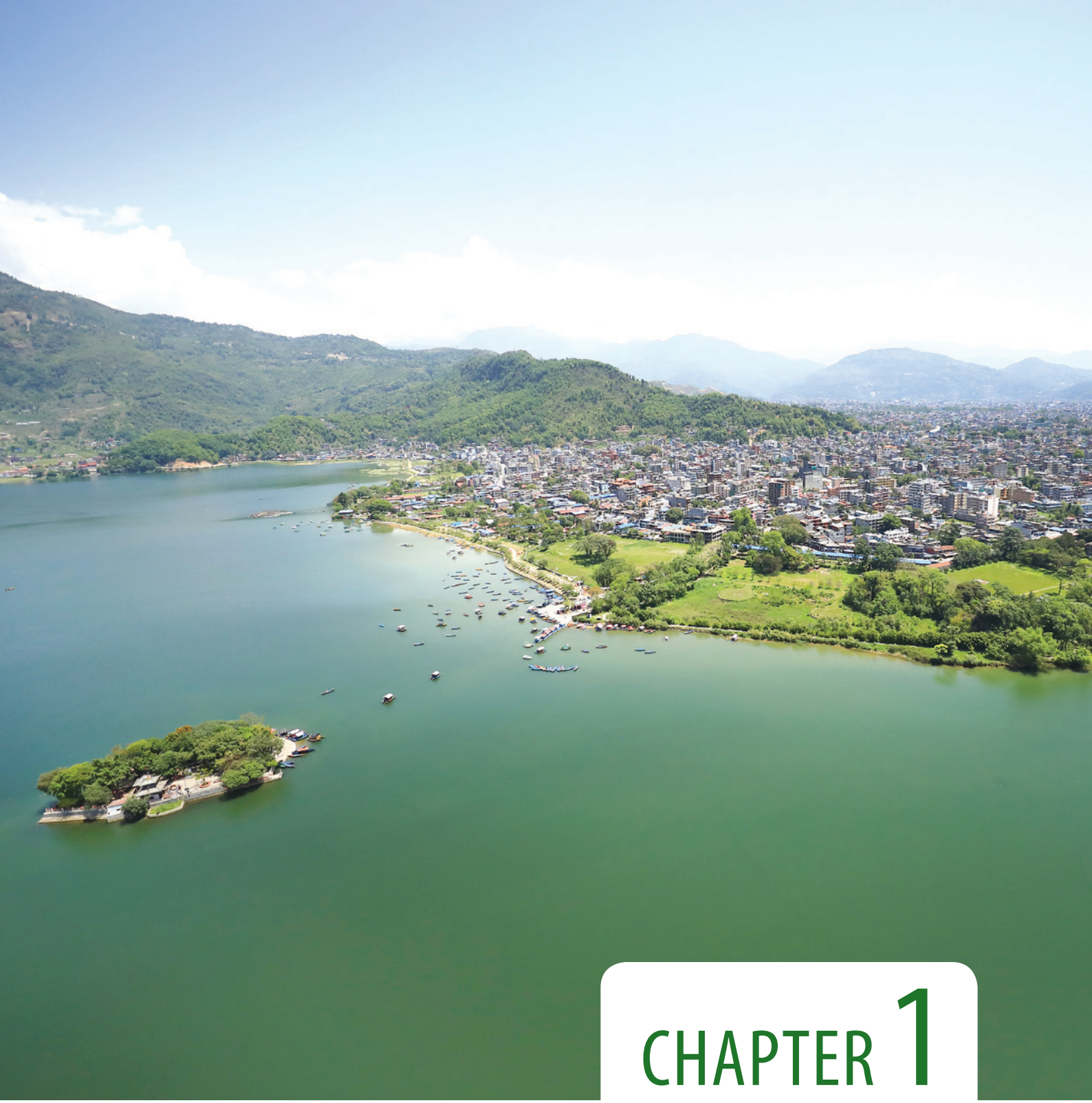
- The Kisan Credit Card should also be implemented effectively and efficiently so the intended users benefit to the maximum possible extent by enabling acccess to required goods and services.

- Provincial businesses have greatly suffered since the outbreak of COVID-19. Provisions should be made, ideally, for complete waiver on business loan interests for the entire period of lockdown.

- Hotels should be reimbursed for half of their monthly rents by the provincial government.

- Seating arrangements and the use of hand sanitizers while traveling are two most important safety precautions that the public transportation systems must adhere to. The public transport should provide for and make available face masks and hand sanitizers.

The PPC should review its existing COVID-19 response. It is important to develop a strong database system to track the affected population/sector with the support of local governments. The PPC needs to conduct more scientific surveys/research with large sample sizes.



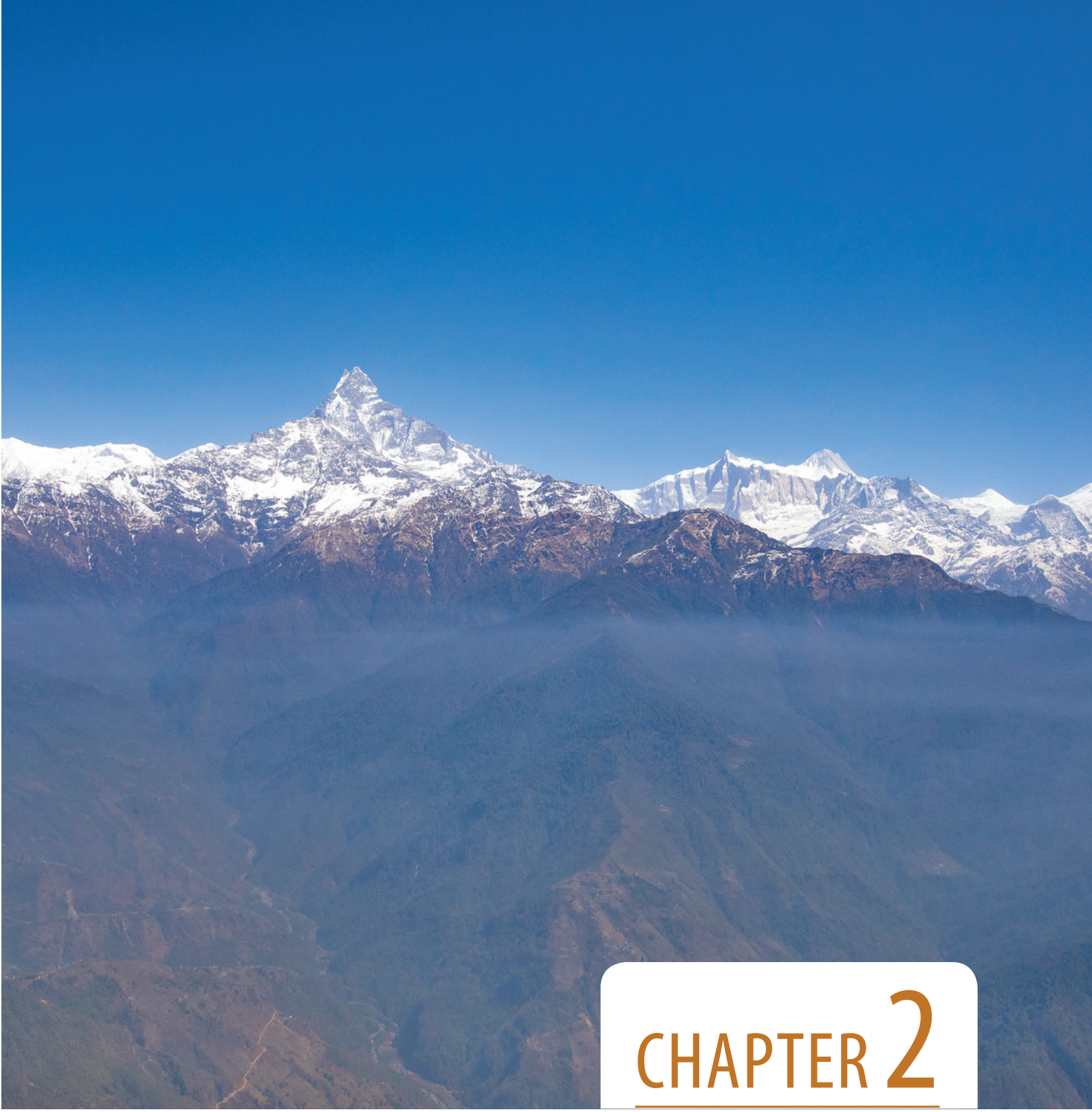
CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

COVID-19 brought unprecedented challenges to human life, ranging from public health emergencies to socio-economic consequences all over the world. Vulnerable populations, including, but not limited to, persons living below the poverty line, women, children, and persons with disabilities, as well as daily wage labours and Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs), among others, have been adversely impacted by the pandemic.

This Digital Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) of COVID-19 in Gandaki Province, Nepal, was conducted by UNDP Nepal's Accelerator Lab and UNDP SURGE Data Hub, Country Support Management Team and Crisis Bureau upon the request of and in collaboration with Gandaki provincial Policy and Planning Commission (PPC). The study assesses socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on four groups of population (i) households, including pregnant and lactating women and persons with disability, (ii) farmers, (iii) daily wage earners, and (iv) the service sector MSMEs (hotels/eateries and public transport); and analyses the recovery requirements of the targeted population based on the findings. The four groups were chosen for the assessment because, in Nepal, they are among the most affected segments of the population. The quantitative survey method was applied in the assessment covering all 11 districts of the province. The field operation of the survey was conducted in April 2021 by Sayapatri Society, an NGO based in Gandaki's provincial headquarters of Pokhara.



CHAPTER 2

SEIA OBJECTIVES, METHODOLOGY AND IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 Objectives

The main objectives of Digital Socio-economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) were to:

(i) assess the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on selected households, including vulnerable members, such as, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), Persons with Disabilities (PWD), agriculture holders (farmers), daily wage earners, and food and accommodation services (hotels, restaurants and eateries) and the public transportation service;

(ii) generate an evidence-base of the effects of COVID-19 on the populations of interest; and,

(iii) recommend action points/policy measures to the Gandaki PPC based on the study findings of the affected populations in Gandaki Province.

2.2. Survey design and methodology

The survey used a direct personal interview approach to collect data and information from eligible respondents. Four separate sets of questionnaire were developed to solicit information from the samples, namely households, agriculture holders, daily wage earners, and enterprises.

The minimum sample size required for each population group was determined based on the following formula for unknown population,

$n0 = Z_{\alpha/2}^{2} * p*(1-p) / e^{2}$ where,

$Z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$ at 5% level of significance,

p = 0.5 (sample proportion)

e = 0.1 (margin of error): assumption. This gives

n0=271 for minimum sample size required for simple random sampling for infinite (unknown) population.

For the known population, the minimum sample size (n) is

n=N/(1+n0/N) where N= population size of the known population.

It should be stated here that the sample size of all categories of respondents was proportional to the size of population of each group. The following processes were applied while determining the sample size of a particular group of the study population.

- ✓ The determined sample size of each group (proportionally) was based on the respective group's known population by district,
- ✓ To capture the PLW and PWD through household surveys, the sample size was inflated by 2.5 times of 271 (minimum sample size for normal household survey for unknown population),
- ✓ Estimated sample size for the daily wage survey was based on the minimum sample size population for unknown populations (minimum requirement 271 persons), as there was no sampling frame on their population size.
- ✓ Determined sample sizes for farmers and enterprises survey was based on the formula for known population,
- ✓ Determined sample size for enterprise survey was based on Economic Census 2017/18 (Number of establishments of hotel and transportation sectors),
- ✓ Population census data (2011) and Agriculture Census data (2011/12) from the Central Bureau of Statistics were used while determining sample size for households survey and farmers survey.
- ✓ Selected representative sampling units from each group of population covering urban and rural areas depending on the nature of the study population covering all 11 districts of Gandaki Province,
- ✓ Followed national and international concepts, definition, classification, and methodologies related to socio-economic analysis,
- ✓ Ensured and maintained the confidentiality of the respondents as per the Statistics Act, 2015.

Note: *This study collected data and information from the four groups of population (households, farmers, daily wage earners and MSMEs from the hotel and transportation sectors) covering 11 districts of the Gandaki Province on sample basis. As the sample size of each group of survey was limited, the results shouldn't be generalized within these groups and Gandaki province only. The rapid assessment only captured responses meant to understand the real-time and immediate impacts of COVID-19 on the study populations and, therefore, did not capture the full scope of impact during the limited time. The assessment was mostly quantitative in nature, as it was done through Kobo Toolbox for data collection. It should be stated here that qualitative data collection methods were not administered to triangulate the findings. The assessment followed purposive sampling with a limited sample size of 1,775 units due to time and resource constraints coupled with unavailability of the sampling frame.*

2.3 Instruments, Training and Fieldwork

Mobile data collection was employed using Kobo Toolbox, following rigorous testing and refinement. Enumerators were trained virtually on the concepts of the survey, key terms, and variables, interview methods, and mobile data collection techniques. The survey used a Purposive Sampling method due to the lack of sampling frame, limited time, and resource constraints.

The data were collected over a period of three weeks between 2nd and 27th April 2021. On-site supervision of data collection, regular follow-ups, and technical guidance was provided to enumerators and research team members organized by Sayapatri Society for the fieldwork in order to enhance the quality of collected data.

2.4 Data Cleaning

Micro-data were cleaned and analyzed using Power BI, Excel, and Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Allocation of samples

The data were collected from the overall sample size of 1,775 units selected from the targeted population representing all 11 districts of the province. The sample allocation for each group of population is given in Table 1.

TABLE 1: Sample Allocation by type of study population

Study population	Sample size	Percentage
1. Establishments	**435**	26.8
1.1 Transportation	159	9.0
1.2 Food and accommodation	276	15.5
2. Households	**684**	38.5
3. Agriculture holders	**381**	21.5
4. Daily wage earners	**275**	15.5
Overall sample size	**1,775**	100.0

Key findings

The survey has disclosed some interesting results indicating varied impacts of COVID-19 on the sampled populations. Households, including children, pregnant and lactating women; persons with disability; daily wage workers; farmers; and hotels and transportation services, were found severely affected by COVID-19.

Monthly incomes of the study population were found to have declined significantly, causing difficulties in managing the regular household expenditures and piling debt burdens on the respondents. Women felt, and faced, difficulties accessing health services, both ANC and PNC, as they became reluctant to visit health posts/hospitals for maternal check-up due to fear of possible transmissions. Across the province, the people – not just the study population – ran out of daily items, such as, face masks, hand sanitizers, medicines, and soaps etc. School-children could not attend school and had difficulties coping with virtual classes because they did not have compatible electronic devices (smart phones, tablets, desktop computers and/or laptops). Moreover, not all students and teachers were connected to high speed internet, nor were they trained on the basics of online learning.

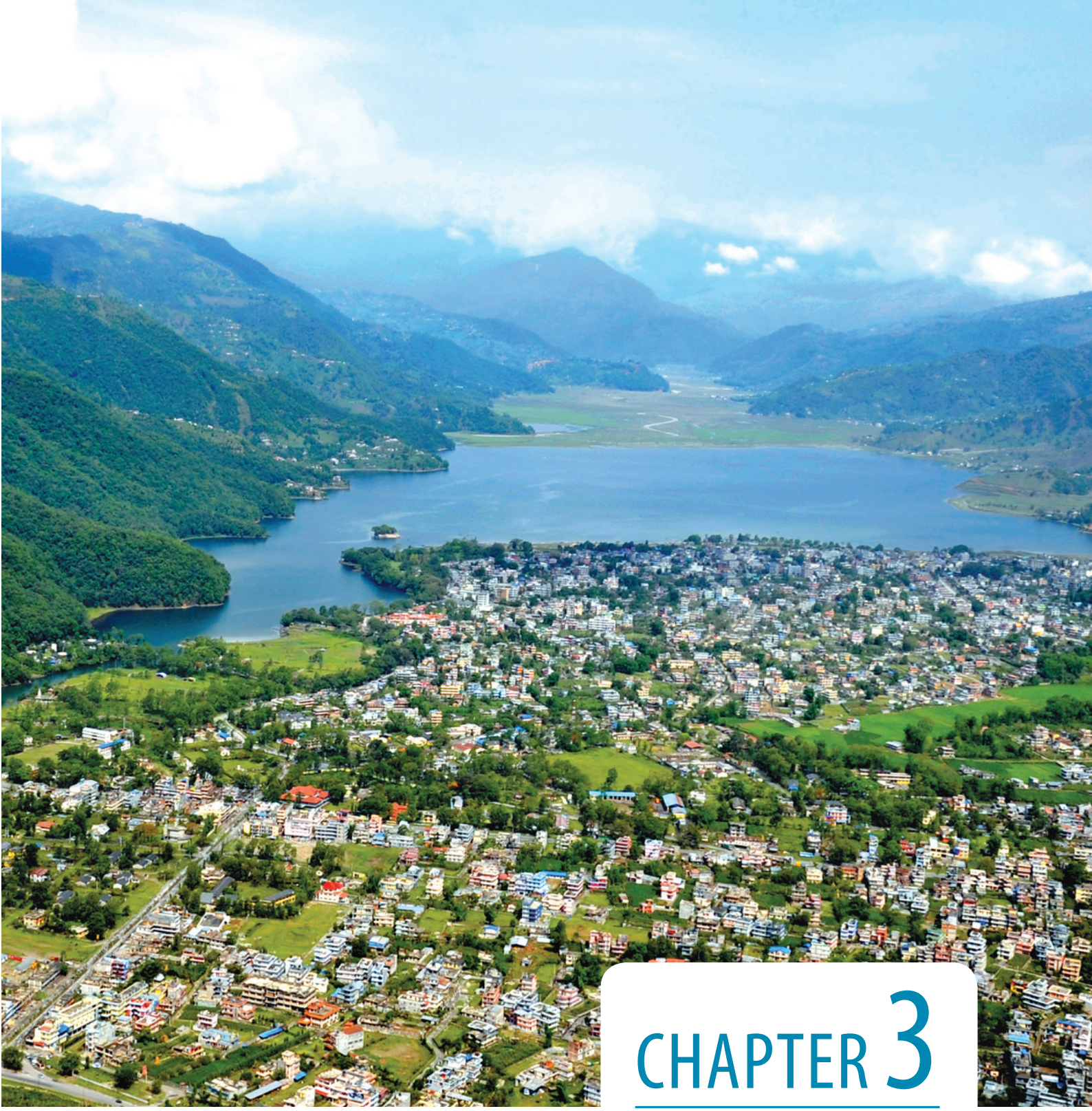
COVID-19 affected farmers selling their produce – both seasonal and off-seasonal – in the local markets for two key reasons: halt of transportation service and shortage of farm labor. The farmers could not ferry the goods and services to the market due to the lockdown and halt of transportation services and the migrant farm workers who had returned home during lockdown were yet to return to the farm work. Many farmers said they faced difficulties even paying for their daily expenses.

On the other hand, the daily wage workers lost their jobs and found themselves stranded without work or pay as they faced difficulties in getting jobs in the market. Their daily incomes of respondents declined and the provincial unemployment rates went up. Those who still had the job found their working/employment hours reduced heavily. Households were concerned that the quality of their livelihood had hit hard. Many said they were not in position to repay their loans because they had lost their incomes completely or because the incomes had declined significantly. Prices of groceries, basic utilities and daily consumables, including food products, clothes, shoes, and energy and transportation services, soared high. This hit the people hard across the province.

COVID-19 has severely impacted business operations. Businesses closed for more than 6 months since what is known in Nepal as "the first lockdown" till the time of data collection. Businesses and production units dealing with essentials heavily scaled down their operations. The majority of MSME respondents said they witnessed a decline in sales value and volume of business transactions. Mixed-effects have been witnessed on the prices of goods and services sold. According to entrepreneurs, the demand for products and services decreased significantly in the food and accommodation sector.

Most businesses rolled out products and services far below their installed, usual and actual capacity, forcing workers and regular employees to retire early.

The key results surrounding the impact of COVID-19 on these populations are discussed below. The detailed characteristics of sampled populations and the impacts of COVID-19 on them are presented in the annexes.



CHAPTER 3

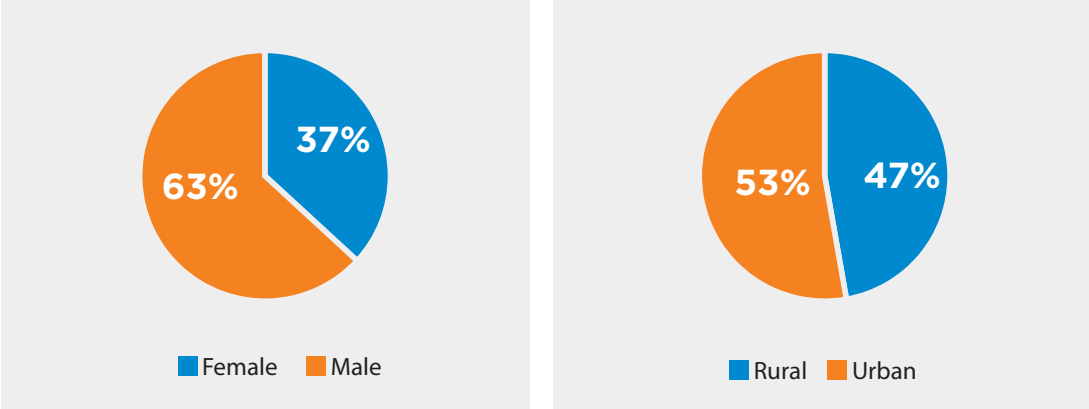
FINDINGS FOR HOUSEHOLDS

3.1 Household Profile

The household survey collected information from 684 households/respondents from 11 districts of Gandaki Province. Of the total, 37% of respondents (252) were female. Likewise, 47% households (323) were selected from the rural municipalities. Figure 1 below shows the number of respondents by urban/rural municipalities and gender.

The survey clearly showed that people are aware of COVID-19. Almost all respondents (99.7%) knew a thing or two about the pandemic, and claimed to be adhering to safety protocols issued in 2020 by the federal government to protect themselves and others from COVID-19. The respondents used face masks (97%), sanitizer or soap for handwashing (81%) and maintained social/physical distance (78%) in their everyday life.

FIGURE 1: **Number of respondents by gender and type of municipality**



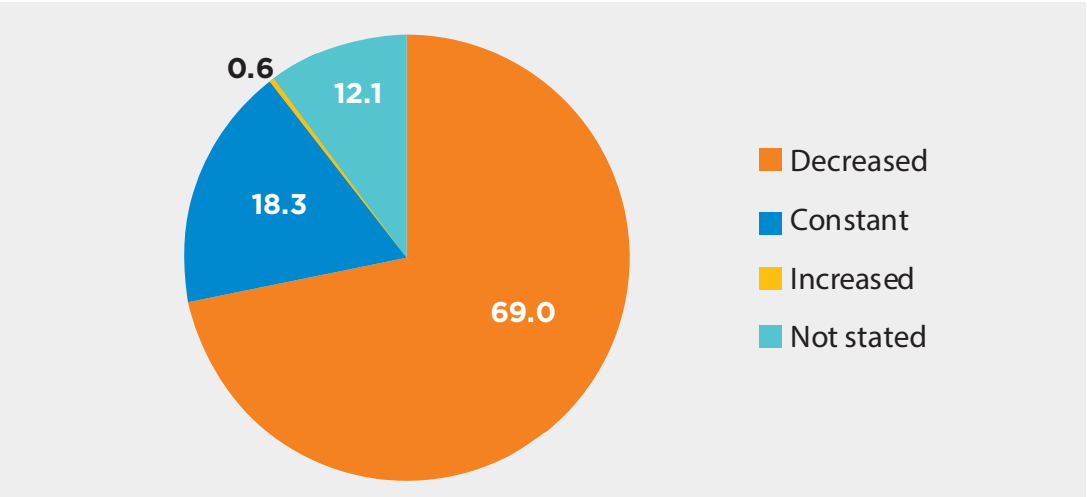
There were 2,460 people residing in 684 households at the time of data collection, indicating to an average household size of 3.6 persons. More than one third of households (36.8%) were headed by females. A total of 240 households (35%) had at least one member living abroad for employment and/or study reasons. There were 371 absentees living abroad. This demonstrates that for every 100 population (usual residents), there were 15 people living abroad, in most cases, in pursuit of better employment opportunities. An overwhelming majority (88%) of respondents had some level of education, including non-formal education, while the remaining 12% had no education. A sizable proportion of respondents (91.1%) were found to be living in their own houses while 7.1% of them lived in rented houses.

3.2 The impacts of COVID-19 on households

More than one-sixth of respondents (16.5%) were out of work and earned no wages during the reference period of the last 7 days, indicating a high rate of unemployment prevalence among the study population. The top five reasons as to why the respondents did not work were: (i) medical reasons or illness (26.5%), (ii) seasonal work (8.8%), (iii) childcare (7.1%), (iv) bad weather (7.1%), and (v) vacation and/or studying (6.2%).

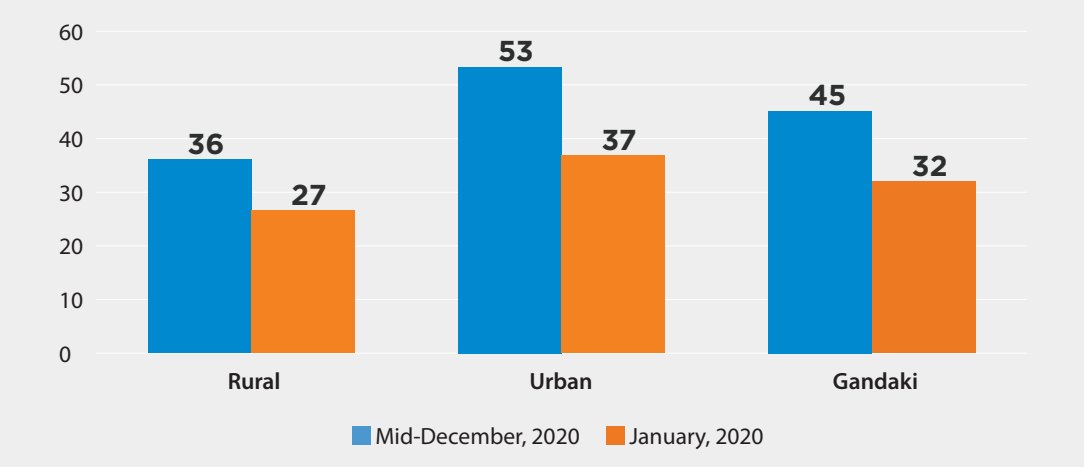
Two in every three respondents (69%) witnessed a decline in their monthly incomes due to the COVID-19 outbreak. Approximately 18.3% earned consistent monthly income while only 0.6% – mere 4 out of 684 respondents – saw an increase in their monthly incomes during the pandemic.. Quick income-generating activities can be instrumental to decrease the negative impacts of COVID-19 on the affected population. The detailed status in the change of monthly income of respondents is presented in Figure 2.

FIGURE 2: **Number of respondents perceiving changes in their monthly income (%)**



The average monthly income of households was found to have declined by 29% from Rs. 45,000 in January 2020 to Rs. 32,000 in mid-December 2020. The decrease was witnessed both in urban and rural areas. Further, the average monthly income of households was found to be higher in urban municipalities compared to the households located in rural municipalities. For example, households in urban areas had a 1.47 times higher income than those in rural areas in January 2020, while it was found to be 1.43 times in mid-December 2020. Figure 3 shows how the income of households decreased between January 2020 and mid-December 2020 in the urban and rural areas due to COVID-19.

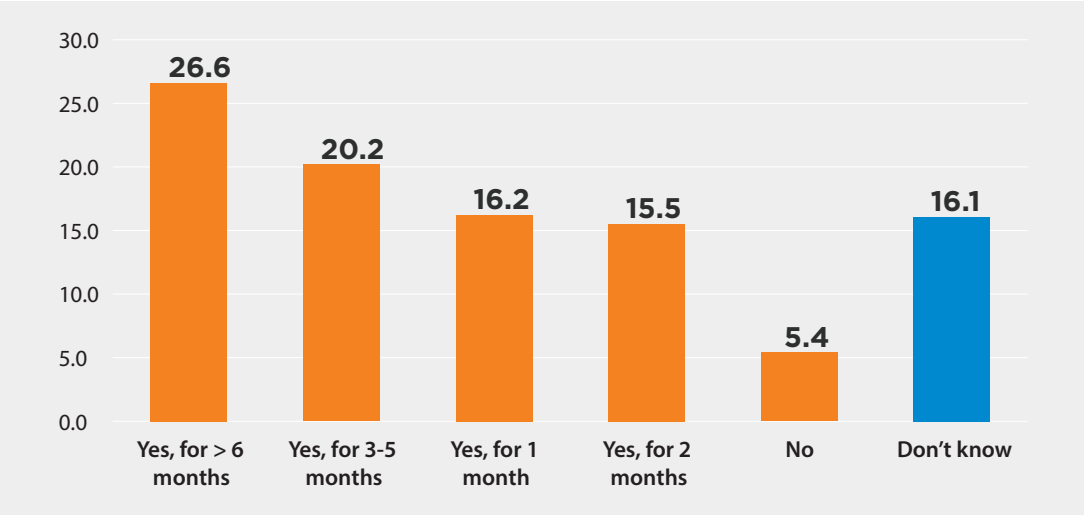
FIGURE 3: **Average monthly income of households in Gandaki Province before COVID-19 (Rs. 000)**



About 42% of respondents said the food prices had gone up and the supply down, causing short supply of food and other essential commodities.

About 5% of respondents stated they were without any income or savings to pay for their major monthly expenses, including rents, utilities, food, etc. Only 16% of respondents said that they did have a cushion of some income or savings to take care of regular expenses but that would be sufficient for less than a month or so. The perception of respondents on the adequacy of income or savings to cover monthly expenses (rent, utilities, food, etc.) is given in Figure 4.

FIGURE 4: **Respondents' perception on adequacy of income to pay monthly expenses (%)**



COVID-19 has had a significant impact on pregnant and lactating women visiting the ANC/PNC clinics. According to the survey, only 3.9% of households had at least one PLW in their households. Approximately 19% of respondents with pregnant women in their households did not receive ANC service at a clinic since March 2020, following the COVID-19 pandemic, remaining 81% received such service during the same period.

When asked why pregnant women did not take the ANC service, 50.5% of respondents said it was because of fears associated with COVID-19. Apparently, they avoided visiting the nearest health facilities for ANC service fearing possible risks of transmission.

When asked about the state of maternity care services, fewer than half of the respondents (42.9 %) said that it had not changed as a result of COVID-19. Likewise, 26.6% of respondents said the maternity care service had improved – exactly the same percentage that said the maternity care service had not improved.

The impacts of COVID-19 have been found on school education, especially on school-going children. According to the survey, nearly half of the respondents (49.9%) had a total of 518 school-going children in their households as of December 2019. Of the total, more than one-third (36%) of children (184) stopped attending school since the outbreak of COVID-19. According to respondents (39.2%), school-going children could not get to join the remote/virtual classes during the lockdown period because they did not have compatible electronic devices (desktop or laptop computers, smart phones, tablets etc.) or reliable high-speed internet. During the same period, 61.6% of school-going children had access to remote classes via online, radio, television, and other means. **It showed the negative impacts of the pandemic on school education for children, particularly on attending school and even taking remote classes**. It suggests planners and educationists to plan, design, and implement easily accessible and affordable virtual education considering the indefinite effects of COVID-19.

The decline in monthly income, inadequacy of income to pay for monthly expenses and debt burden on respondents demonstrated the impact of COVID-19 on households.

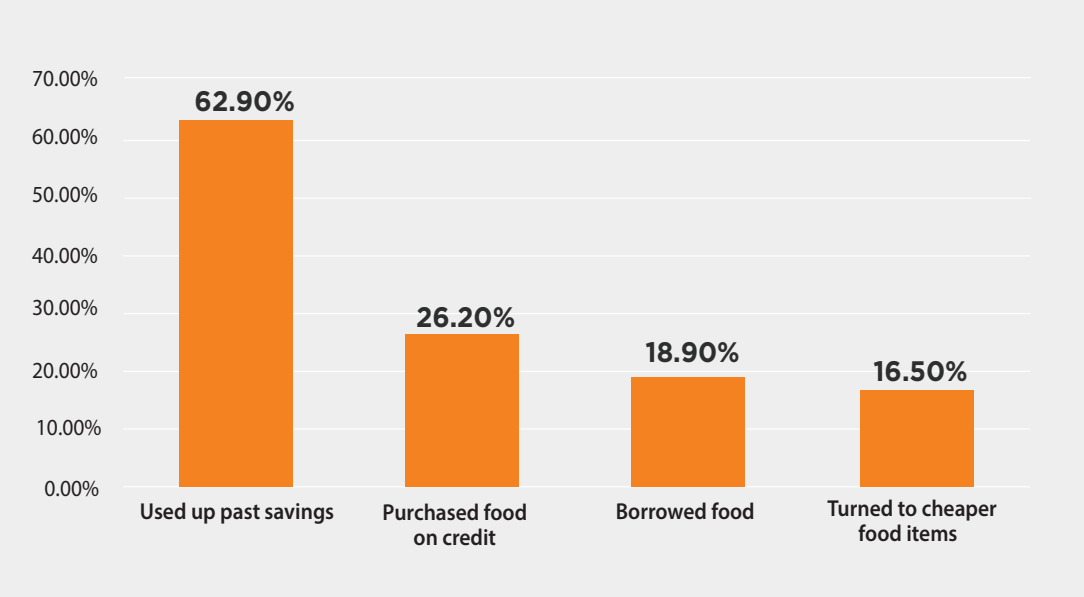
Impact of COVID-19 on households and vulnerable groups

- ✓ Household income decreased
- ✓ Job loss or unemployment rate increased
- ✓ Market prices increased amidst short supply of food and other essential commodities
- ✓ Difficulties in accessing health services, including ANC and PNC services for pregnant and lactating women
- ✓ Difficulties in accessing daily items such as face masks, hand sanitizer, medicines, soap etc.
- ✓ Children having difficulties attending school or accessing virtual classes.

3.3 Coping strategies of households

The majority of respondents worked at or from home, thus cutting down on their external mobility. Of the total respondents (684), more than two thirds (70%) worked at home and/or farms during the assessment period. Only 9.1% of the respondents said they worked for businesses located away from their homesteads. The remaining respondents (20.9%) were found working in other/unspecified sectors.

FIGURE 5: **Coping Strategies of Households**



Households took a number of steps within their capacity to cope with the hardships posed by loss of income. While the majority of respondents (62.9%) used up their past savings a significant number of them (26.2%) purchased food on credit from the local vendors. Some said they borrowed food (18.9%) and just about the same size (16.5%) turned to otherwise less preferred and cheaper food items. Of the respondents, 15.8% said they were not sure as to what they precisely did to cope amidst declined incomes, 14.8% sought financial help from friends, relatives/family members and employers. One tenth (10.2%) said they turned to and searched for alternative employment opportunities, followed by 7.2% who said they consumed the seed stock kept for the upcoming season. Relatively small number (4.4%) borrowed from banks and financial institutes while some (4.1%) found themselves forced to sell their fixed assets – land, house, livestock, jewelry or phone. The government help was so nominal, in that only 3.9% benefitted. **So much so that the respondents living in the margins of society had to cut the number and proportion of meals per day** – (3.8%) and 3.7%, respectively.

3.4 Recovering needs of households

COVID-19 has given added impetus to social security and social protection more than ever before. Out of 684 respondents, less than one-third (30%) of had their social security benefits covered by the security institutions. The various types of social security covered included social security offered by the government, self-employment organizations, and the retirement fund, among others. Nearly one-third (31.5%) had their social security covered through government institutions. Apart from this, the social security for 23% of the respondents was covered through their self-employment organizations. Also, an important segment of respondents (20%) considered retirement funds as a means of their coverage for social security and protection provisions, through which it can be assumed that most of them are currently not employed or are elderly adults and senior citizens. It implies that planners and policy-makers should give proper attention to expand social protection programs keeping in view the negative effects of the pandemic on vulnerable populations.

When asked whether one or more members of the particular household had symptoms similar to that of COVID-19, 15.9% of respondents said they did. The symptoms included, but were not limited to, high temperature, dry cough, and/or tiredness. This demonstrates the prevalence of COVID-19 in the population, implying that there is a huge possibility of more transmission in the community. The overwhelming share of respondents (81%) considered COVID-19 to be an important issue/problem facing society. One-tenth of the study population (10.4%) said they had no knowledge about the consequences of COVID-19 while another 8.5% did not appear to take the pandemic seriously. This segment of population would either dismiss any such thing as COVID-19 or would typically subscribe to conspiracy theories

In terms of access to information, audio-visuals were the most popular and credible sources of information on COVID-19. An overwhelming majority of respondents (93%) believed the audio-visual medium to be the most reliable source of information on COVID-19. Apart from this, about 55% and 52% of respondents, respectively, believed that word of mouth and social/alternative media are the other two main sources of information on COVID-19

Two-thirds of respondents (66%) said the COVID-19 is expected to last for at least 12 months, causing long-term socio-economic repercussions on households, especially

the vulnerable groups. It recommends that the provincial government and related organizations continue their efforts to offer appropriate relief and recovery support to the impacted communities in order to help them take care of their basic needs.

Nearly two-thirds of the respondents (65.5%) were found ready to handle any long-term challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. The remaining 34.5% said they needed support to deal with challenges triggered by the pandemic.

Agriculture remains the topmost sector of employment, followed by the manufacturing and household sector. Households produced goods and services for daily domestic consumption. More than half of household heads (54.7%) worked in agriculture, 14% in manufacturing, and 13% in households. The other sectors of employment included services (8.5%), construction (7.2%), wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (4.1%), and food and accommodation service (3.9%). This provides the sector-wise evidence-base for the government in providing support programs towards reducing unemployment.

On the one hand, the respondents did not have sufficient income or savings to pay for their daily expenses. On the other, they were further burdened by the debt. It showed that one in three respondents had some debt (loan and mortgage repayments).

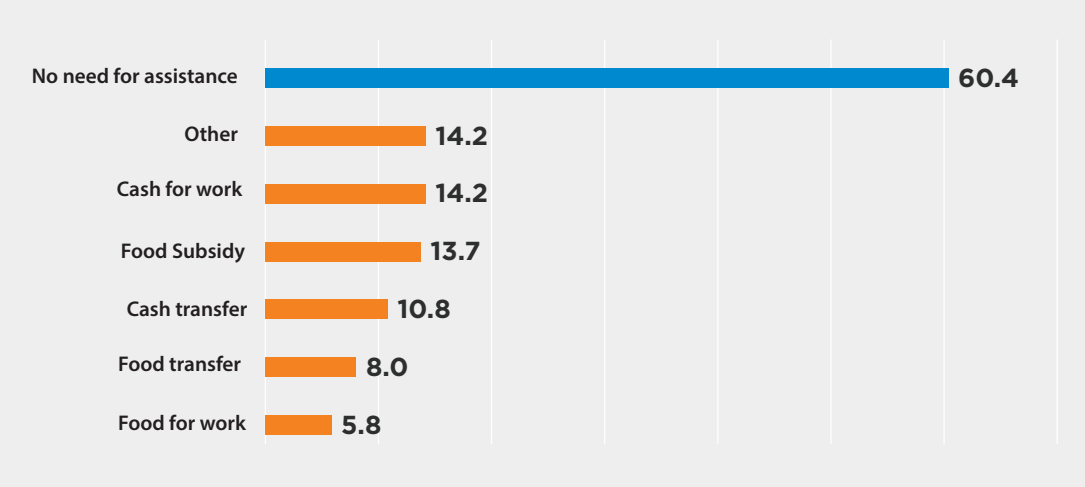
While the monthly income of households sharply declined due to the COVID-19 outbreak, the measures taken and support extended to the respondents apparently were inadequate to help them cope with their livelihood needs. This shows limited livelihood support to households. The quantity and quality of support should be expanded to benefit in real terms.

One in every ten respondents (10.8%) thought they had no access to health centers, health services, and medical supplies due to which they lived with a variety of untreated infections, in many cases, illnesses. About 8.6% of respondents stated that access to health centers, health services, and medical supplies had become more difficult during COVID-19 than before. Further, 5.8% respondents perceived that access to health centers, health services and medical supplies were constrained resulting in some untreated infections and illnesses. **In this way, one in four respondents (25.2%) perceived some changes (problems) in the level of access to health services since the outbreak of COVID-19.**

Having health insurance is more important than ever during a catastrophe like the present pandemic. Only 28% respondents had health insurance coverage, according to the survey. 15.5% of households had at least one vulnerable member in their households. About 6.1% of households had at least one senior citizen – 60 years or above. In addition, 5.8% of households had at least one person with physical disability, 1.3% with a developmental disability, 0.9% with a learning disability, 0.7% with an unseen disability, and 0.4% with a sensory disability. Health insurance is even more important for these families with vulnerable members.

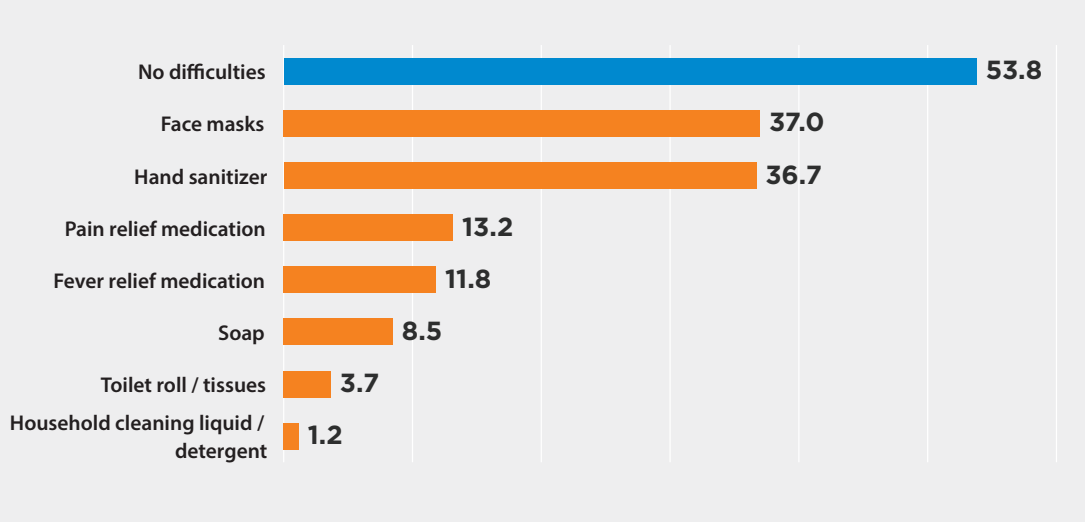
Figure 5 shows the type of assistance received by respondents as part of their livelihood needs in the context of the COVID-19 outbreak. Major assistance received by respondents included: 14.2% cash for work, 13.7% food subsidy, 8% cash transfer, and 5.8% food for work.

FIGURE 6: **Type of assistance received by respondents (%)**



Lactating women, who were supposed to receive full PNC coverage, were also found to be affected by the pandemic. Two-thirds of pregnant women (67%) visited the clinic for ANC more than three times while the remaining one-third did not receive the service, as required. Approximately, 48% of lactating women visited the PNC clinic more than once. Apart from assessing health services, respondents felt difficulties in obtaining daily essentials, such as, face masks, hand sanitizer, medicines, soap, etc. (Figure 7).

FIGURE 7: **Respondents' feeling difficulties in accessing different items due to COVID-19 (%)**



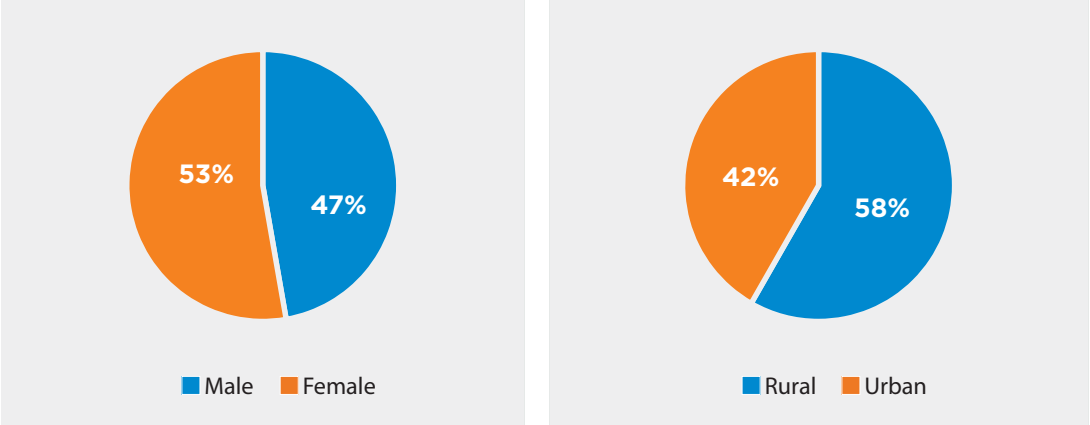
CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS FOR FARMERS

4.1 Farmers' Profile

The farmers' survey collected information from 381 respondents. Of them, 222 (58%) were from the rural municipalities and 159 from urban municipalities. About 53% of respondents (201) were female. Of the total, 72% respondents were at the head of the households. Figure 8 below presents the number of respondents by municipality type and gender.

FIGURE 8: **Number of respondents by gender and type of municipality**



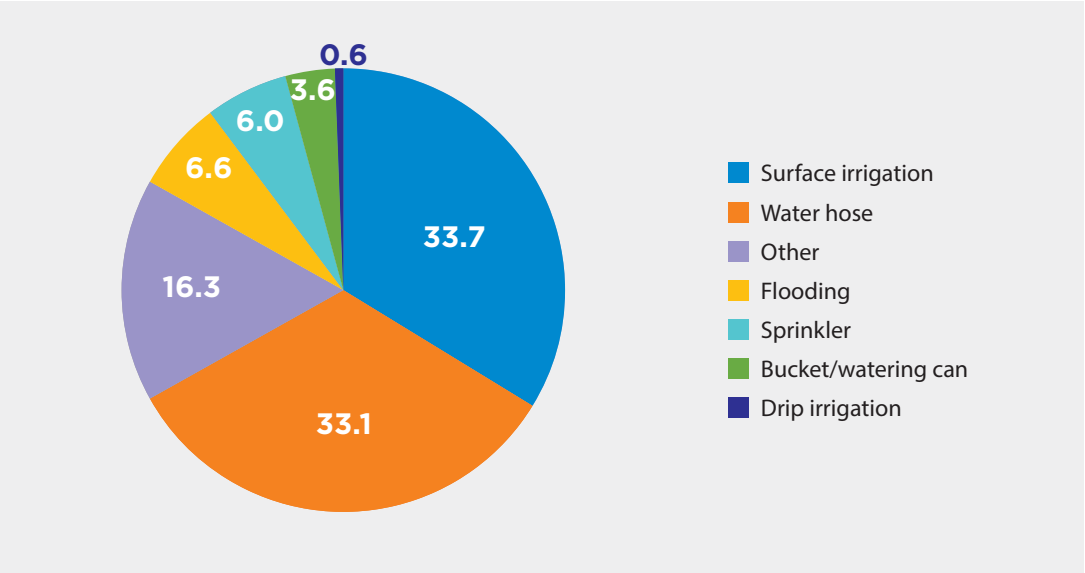
Around 86% of respondents had some education, including non-formal education, while the remaining 14% did not. During the reference period, 92% of agricultural holders were cultivating crops or fruits, raising animals, or performing agricultural activities.

When asked if they used animal-powered equipment for agricultural production (crops and livestock), nearly half of the respondents (49.1%) stated that they did not, whereas the remaining 50.9% of farmers used animal-powered equipment in the previous agricultural year. However, the use of machine-powered equipment for agricultural production was found to be higher than animal-powered equipment. Two out of every three farmers (66.4%) used machine-powered equipment for agricultural production during the same period. It is necessary to expand fee renting services for the remaining one third of farmers to use machine-powered equipment for better agricultural production.

In the most recent agricultural season, less than half of farmers (43.6%) used different irrigation facilities, meaning that 56.4% did not have such access to their agricultural

areas. Of the total agricultural holders having irrigation facilities, one third of farmers (33.7%) employed surface irrigation systems in recent agricultural seasons, followed by water hoses (33.1%) and floods (6.6%). Farmers also utilized sprinklers (6%), buckets/ watering cans (3.6%), and drip irrigation (0.6 percent). Figure 9 presents the different types of irrigation facilities used by farmers. This demonstrates that more than half of the farmers did not have access to irrigation facilities, implying that additional irrigation investment in agricultural land is necessary.

FIGURE 9: **Type of irrigation facilities used by farmers (%)**



Farmers were more likely to use their lands for crop production rather than other purposes. More than half of the landholders (56%) used agricultural holdings primarily for crop production, followed by crop and livestock production (37%), and livestock production (7%). This provides the basis for investment on different agricultural activities.

4.2 The impacts of COVID-19 on farmers

When asked if farmers had difficulties in getting labor for their agriculture work, about 21% of respondents (80) stated that there was a shortage of agricultural labor compared to the peak farming season. Of the total respondents, 36.3% respondents pointed out that the shortage of labor is caused due mainly to mobility restrictions in the face of COVID-19 pandemic. In nutshell, the main effects of COVID-19 on farmers among others are given below.

Impact of COVID-19 on farmers

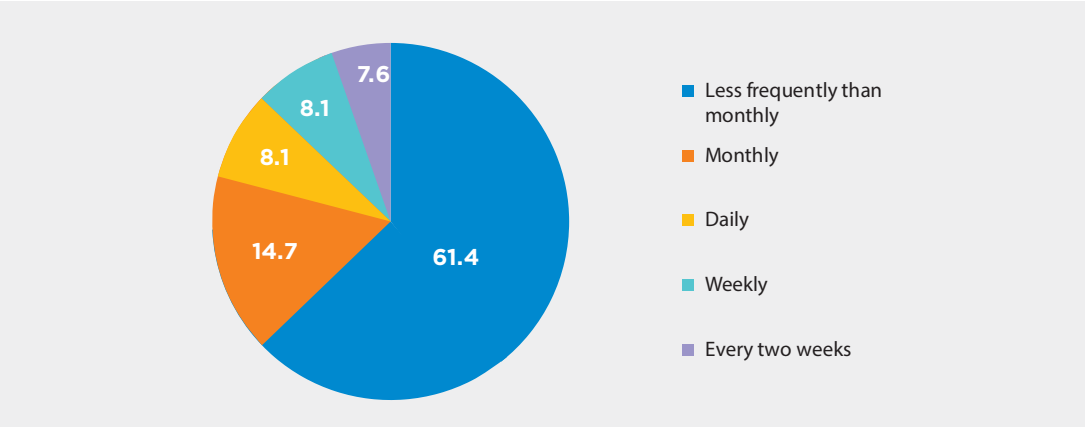
- ✓ COVID-19 affected farmers selling their products in the markets,
- ✓ It caused, or contributed to, labor shortage for agriculture activities,
- ✓ Farmers faced difficulties paying daily expenses,
- ✓ Government interventions in the form of subsidies and cash transfers were too nominal to tide over the crisis.

The vast majority of farmers (93%) planted multiple crops. Only 6.5% of farmers have planted one crop only. While many farmers cultivate a mix or a variety of crops on their farms, crop diversification initiatives required expert support. A very small percentage of farmers (7%) appeared fully committed to agriculture – 100% of the time. Two-fifths (42%) and one-fifth (19%) of farmers, respectively, invested at least 60% of time, resources and energy on farming and less than half (40%) of their working time on their farms. Figure 9 shows the time spent by the farmers in their holdings.

From an economic perspective, 34% of respondents raised livestock, mainly buffalo and sheep/goats for meat, 25% mixed livestock (no real prevalence of livestock activity), and 18% on milk production. The results showed that about 82% of farmers produced agriculture products both for household consumption and for sale.

Farmers were more likely to sell their products in the retail market. For example, while more than one-third of respondents (38%) sold their products in the retail market, 16% of respondents said they sold in the wholesale market. Likewise, 15% sold in farmer's markets and 5% offered home delivery services to their customers. Less than 5% had marketing contracts. The retail market offered relatively better prices for agriculture products as compared to the wholesale market. Therefore, there is a need to expand and strengthen the retail markets, ensuring the support prices of farmers' products. About 61% of farmers visited markets less frequently, 15% monthly, and 8% daily to sell their agricultural products in the market. **COVID-19 affected farmers going to markets less frequently to sell their products.** Figure 10 shows the frequency of farmers' visit to the market to sell their products over the past 12 months.

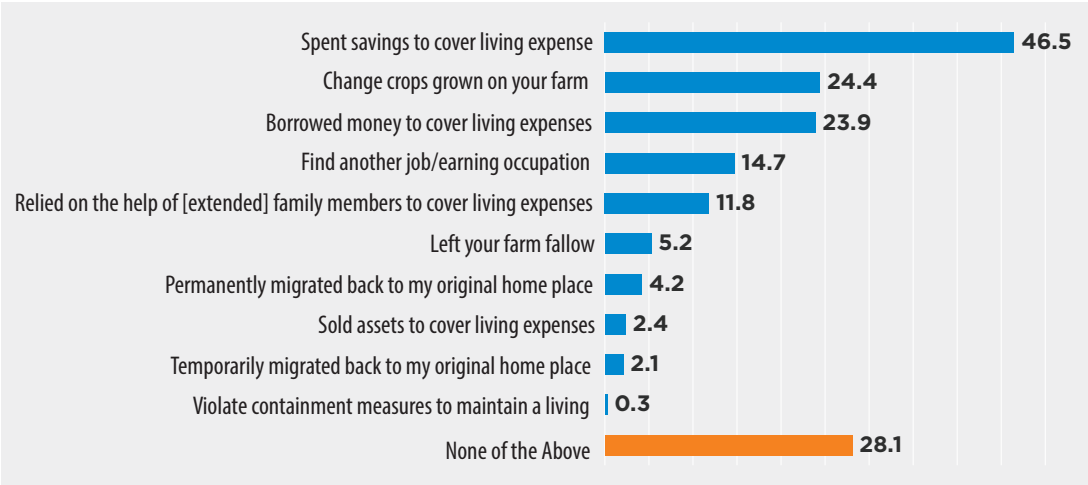
FIGURE 10: **Farmers' visits to the markets to sell their products in the past 12 months (%)**



4.3 Coping strategies of farmers

Respondents were asked about what actions they would take to cover their expenses in the next two weeks because of COVID-19 or related restrictions. It was found that 44.4% of respondents would use their savings to cover the living expenses, 25.5% would change crops grown on their farm, 19.9% would borrow money, 10.8% would try to find another job/occupation, and 10.2% would look to support from family members (Figure 11).

FIGURE 11: **Actions to be taken in the next two weeks due to COVID-19 (%)**



Farmers were also found to be engaged in non-agricultural activities in order to supplement their income. Approximately 37% of farmers had a secondary source of income in addition to their income from agricultural holdings. This might be due to the lower returns from agricultural activities.

Less than half of farmers (46%) primarily produced for their household consumption and sold 10% or less of what they produced indicating the existence of subsistence level farming in the province. Only 7% farmers produced mainly for sale (selling 90% or more). Table 2 shows the main intention of agriculture production.

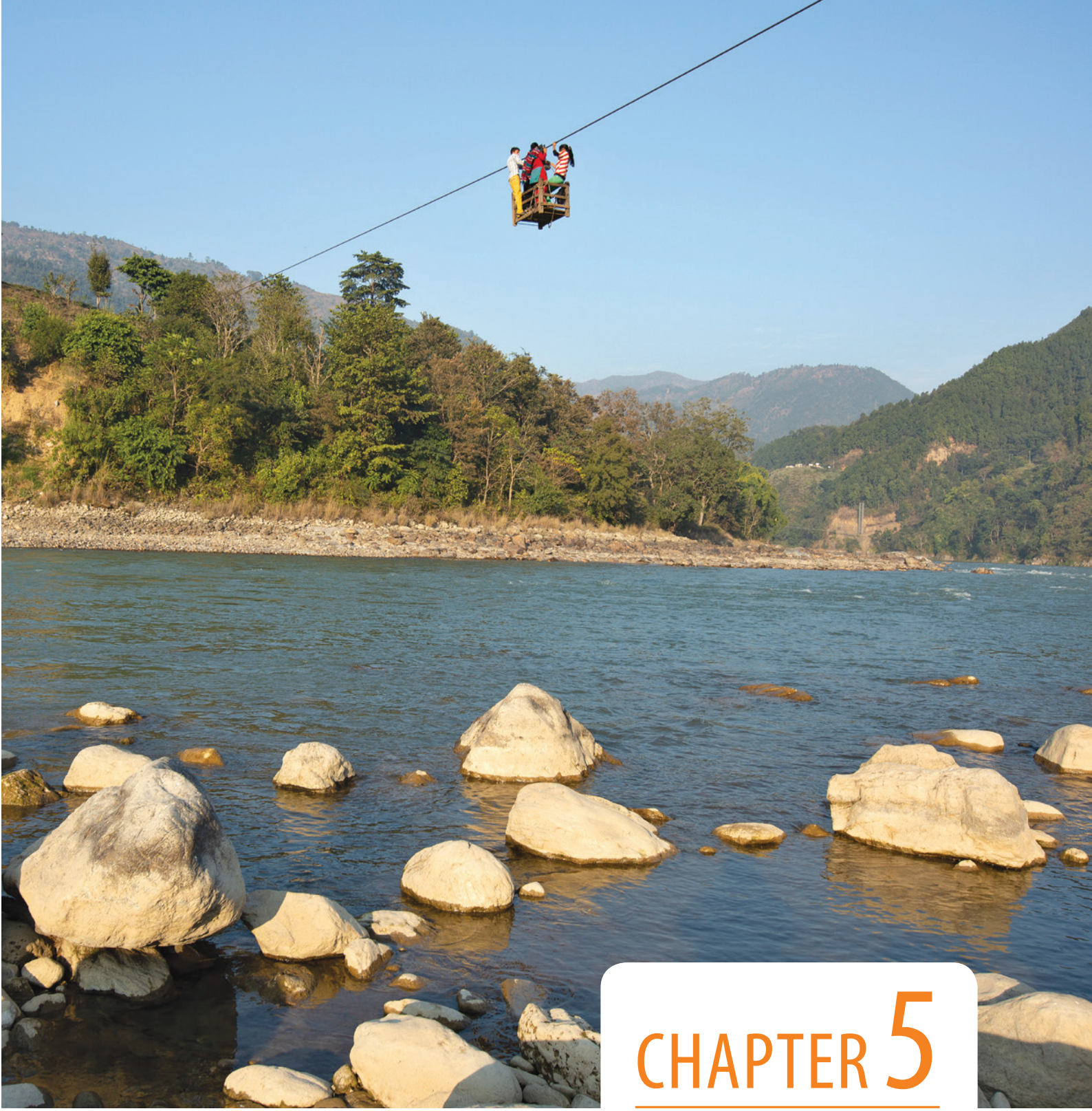
TABLE 2: **Main Intended destination of agriculture production**

Purpose of agriculture production	Number	Percentage
Producing primarily for own consumption (selling 10% less)	174	45.7
Producing mainly for own consumption, with some sales (selling more than 10% and up to 50%)	127	33.3
Producing mainly for sale, with some own consumption (selling more than 50% and up to 90%)	54	14.2
Producing primarily for sale (selling 90% or more)	26	6.8
Total	**381**	**100.0**

4.4 Recovery needs of farmers

Approximately 93% of farmers did not receive any subsidies from any government or state entity during the previous agricultural year. According to findings, 5% of farmers got some form of subsidies while 2.1% got cash transfers for agricultural operations. It shows that even during the epidemic, farmers had limited access to cash transfers. It suggests that the provincial government should increase both agriculture subsidies and cash transfers to a larger number of farmers.

Cash loans for agriculture-related investments were found to be less common among farmers. In the previous year, around 4% of holders obtained such loans. The main reasons for not taking such loans because the overwhelming majority of holders didn't request for loans (82.2%) while 15.6% lacked access to loans and/or banks and financial institutes and 2.5% had their loan requests refused. In response to the next question about whether or not cash loans were repaid, nearly 90% of holders said they were unable to do so in the previous year.



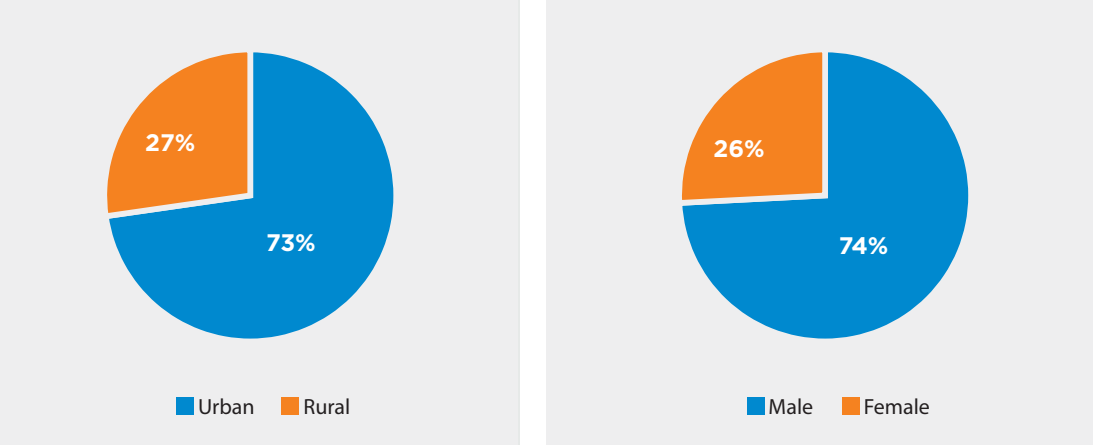
CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS FOR DAILY WAGE EARNERS

5.1 Daily wage earners' profile

The daily wage earners survey collected information from 275 respondents from urban and rural market areas. Of them, 71 were female and 75 respondents were from rural municipalities. Figure 12.

FIGURE 12: **Number of respondents by type of municipality and gender**



Since the daily wage earners are required to be available for work physically, insurance coverage is vital for them. During this critical health emergency, only 13.5% of respondents had personal health insurance coverage. It is essential to have some form of public health insurance scheme to support these already affected populations, whose rates of earning fluctuated abnormally. Nearly half of the respondents (48%) were in debt at the time of data collection. Among them, 16.7% could not afford loan repayment due to COVID-19. About half of the respondents (47.7%) said that they could pay off their loan within one to six months. The remaining 35.6% had no idea how they would pay back their loans or how long it would take.

5.2 The impacts of COVID-19 on daily wage earners

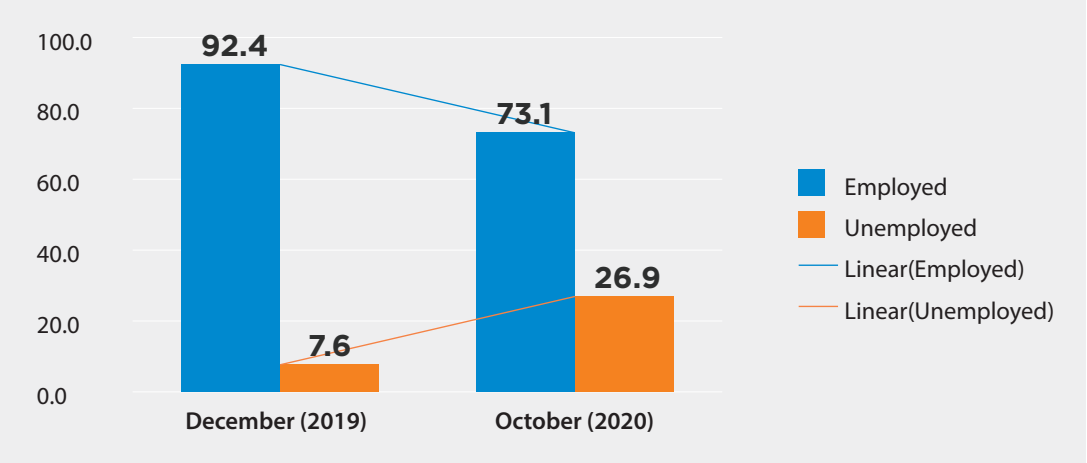
Given the situation of the COVID-19 outbreak and employment losses among daily wage earners, 74.5% of respondents expressed anxiety about their livelihood conditions for the next three months. Only 4.4% of those polled were unconcerned about it. The remaining 21.1% had no idea or were rather oblivious about their future.

Impact of COVID-19 on daily wage workers

- ✓ The unemployment rate increased,
- ✓ Working time reduced,
- ✓ Average income decreased,
- ✓ Concerns aroused over the fluctuating livelihood situation,
- ✓ Problems in paying loan on time,
- ✓ Respondents perceived an increase in the price of essential items such as hygiene items, clothes/shoes, energy, food items, transportation, and health services, etc.

About one in every four respondents (23.6%) did not have enough money or savings to afford their monthly expenses, such as rent, utilities, food, and health care. As such, they worked every day to cover these expenses. Only 52.4% respondents said they had enough money or savings to cover these costs for at least a month. It means that daily wage earners require quick assistance to cover their monthly expenses even for their basic needs. The impact of COVID-19 on employment status and working time of daily wage earners was noticed in the survey results. For example, the unemployment rate of respondents sharply increased from 7.6% to 27% between December 2019 and October 2020 (Figure 13).

FIGURE 13: **Employment status of respondents between Dec. 2019 and Oct. 2020 (%)**



The average weekly working hours of respondents were found to have reduced by seven hours from 49.7 hours per week in December 2019 to 42.9 hours per week in October 2020. Reduced working hours meant reduced earnings. Interestingly, the results also disclosed the fact that women worked more hours than men around the year – both before and after the onset of COVID-19. Generally, women respondents worked an additional 7 hours/week than their male counterparts. This clearly shows the impact of COVID-19 on employment status as well as the working time of daily wage earners.

COVID-19 had a greater impact on respondents who worked on a weekly basis. Their income nosedived from Rs. 8,765 in December 2019 to Rs. 4,426 in December 2020, a drop of 49.5%. During the same period, income for other types of respondents who worked on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis had fallen, too (Table 3).

TABLE 3: **Average wage rate of respondents by different basis**

Wage Basis	2019 (December)	2020 (October)	Change (%)
Daily	1,087	931	-14.4
Weekly	8,765	4,426	-49.5
Bi-weekly	9,600	10,333	7.6
Monthly	21,148	20,202	-4.5

Since the emergence of COVID-19, respondents have perceived increase in market prices of hygiene products, clothing/shoes, electricity, food, transportation, and health services. The outbreak of pandemic led to undersupply of products which in turn kicked the overall market price up. Despite the fact that everyone was aware of COVID 19, it was found that 5% of respondents did not consider it to be a serious issue of concern. That probably explained why roughly a quarter of daily wage earner-respondents (24%) acquired symptoms identical to COVID-19 but were never tested. This is a high magnitude concern, which the relevant authorities should take seriously and reach out to the communities with effective awareness programmes to educate the vulnerable groups on the symptoms, safety and prevention methods, and step up COVID-19 testing.

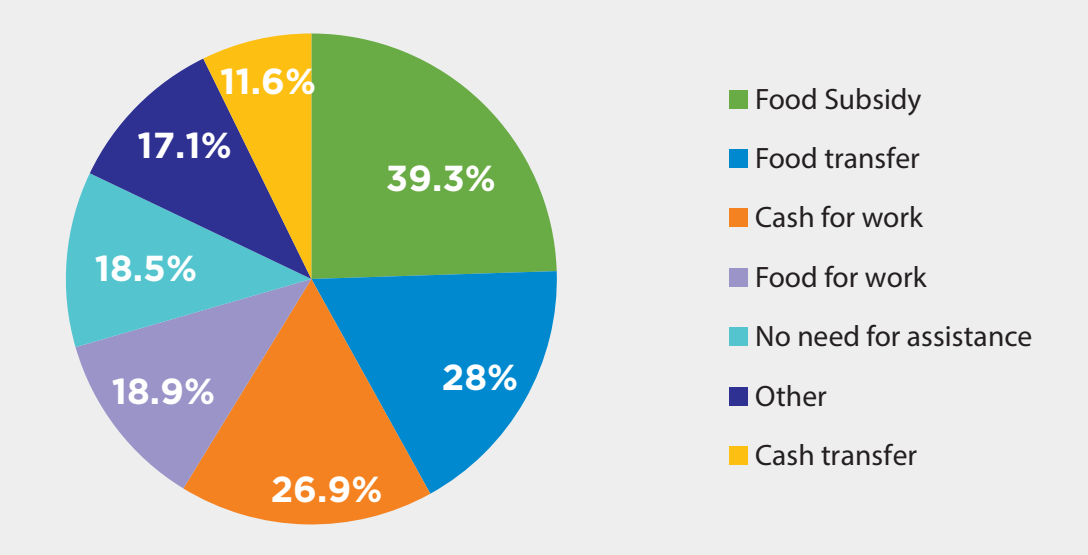
According to the needs of the daily wage earners, more than half of respondents (50.9%) believed that a good health was their most important requirement in respect to COVID-19, followed by food security (22.2%) and financial assistance (15.6%). To meet the needs of daily wage earners, 44.4% of respondents preferred assistance in the form of

cash for work, 22.5% food for work, 14.9% food subsidies, 10.2% cash transfers and 5.1% food transfers from the government and other humanitarian organizations. About 3% of respondents did not expect any assistance from any agency to deal with COVID-19. Similarly, they expected additional support to enhance their skills (84%), connect with job providers (52%) and receive unemployment benefits (36%) to name a few. This provides the evidence base for authority to create employment opportunities targeting the job seekers.

5.3 Coping strategies of daily wage earners

Respondents received various assistance from government entities and humanitarian organizations since the outbreak of COVID-19 (Figure 14). The major assistance received by them were food subsidy (39.3%), food transfer (28%), cash for work (26.9%), food for work (18.9%), and cash transfer (11.6%). Since this question had multiple-choice options, a single person might have received more than one type of assistance. This indicates that a large proportion of daily wage earners did not receive adequate livelihood support.

FIGURE 14: **Number of respondents receiving different types of assistance (%)**



5.4 Recovery needs of daily wage earners

The daily wage earners needed to be physically present for work. On the other hand, the economic activities were limited in the market due to the COVID-19 outbreak. The daily wage earners, therefore, need adequate and immediate support to cope with such crisis. By collaborating with federal and the local government the provincial government

of Gandaki should expand such assistance reaching out to a wider group of daily wage earners. For this, a real-time evidence-based automatic system should be developed by the provincial government partnering with the local and federal government to assess the income level of the vulnerable groups, including the daily wage earners, and provide cash transfer to the affected group based on the income fluctuation.

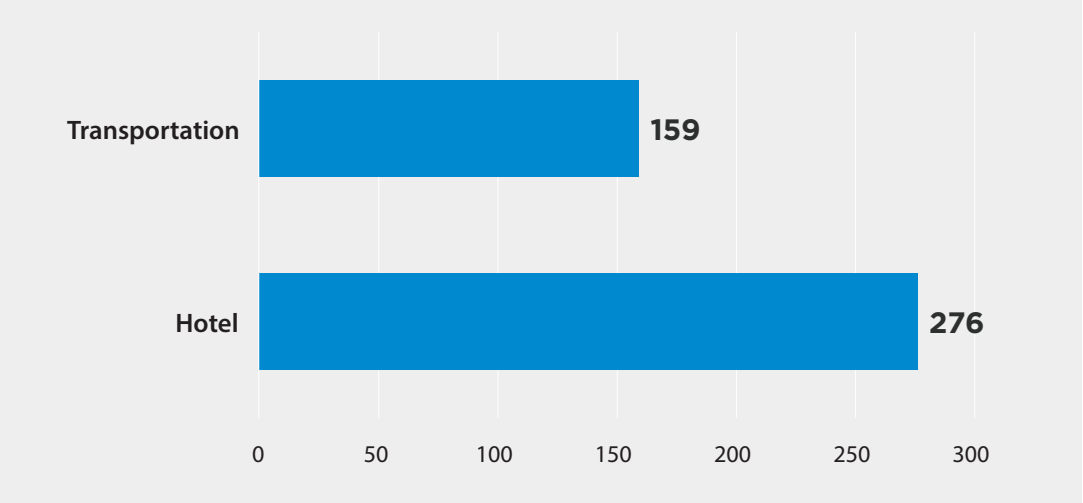
CHAPTER 6

FINDINGS FOR MSMEs

6.1 MSMEs profile

This survey collected information from 435 establishments. Of which, 159 (37%) were from the transportation sector and 276 (63%) from food and accommodation service (Figure 15).

FIGURE 15: **Number of establishments by type**



About 89% of business establishments (386) were found to be registered with one or the other government entity. Nearly two-thirds of establishments (65%) did less than one million rupees of business transactions in 2018/19, while 32% had transactions worth anywhere between one million and five million rupees. The remaining 3%, however, had transactions worth five to ten million rupees in the same period.

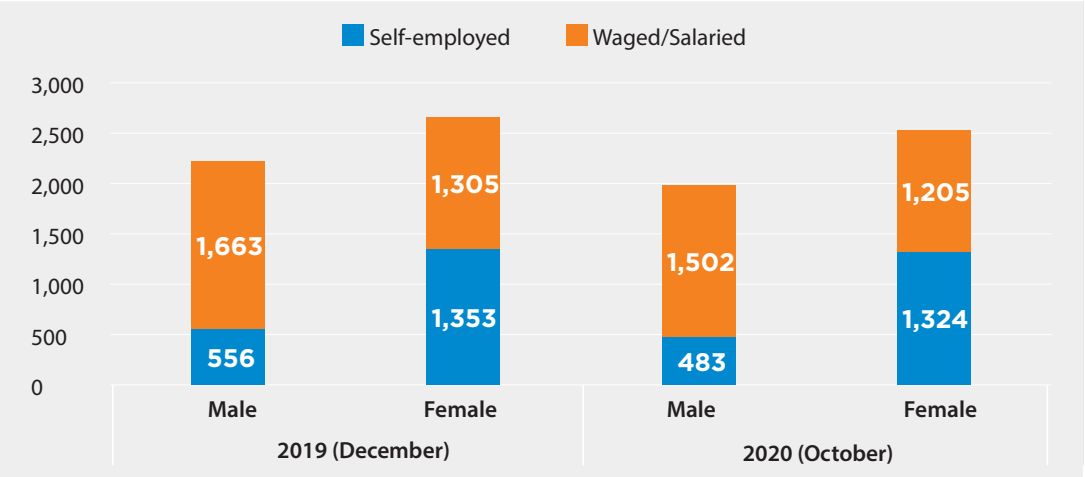
6.2 The impacts of COVID-19 on MSMEs

The survey showed that the COVID-19 had significant impact on businesses operations, volume of transaction and the prices of goods and services sold. On average, business establishments temporarily closed for more than 6.3 months due to COVID-19. Only in mid-April did business operate with minimal impact.

The survey showed a decrease in the number of employees in the establishments between December 2019 and October 2020. The number of persons engaged/employed in 435 establishments decreased by 7.4% from 4,877 in December 2019 to 4,514 in October 2020. This appears to be a clear effect of COVID-19 on the employment status of business establishments. The impact can be observed in all types of workers – waged/salaried based and the self-employed. Further, it has equally affected the size of male and

female employees. A detailed information on the persons engaged in establishments by type and gender is given in Figure 16.

FIGURE 16: **Number of persons engaged by type of employees**



The total annual sales amount of the whole business (two sectors) was Rs. 386.3 million. The accommodation and food service/hotel sector occupied nearly three-quarters of annual sales. The average sales amount of the whole business (two sectors) was Rs. 8.9 lakh in the past 12-months. The average sales amount of the hotel sector was Rs. 10.4 lakh while it was 6.3 lakh for the transportation sector in the past 12 months.

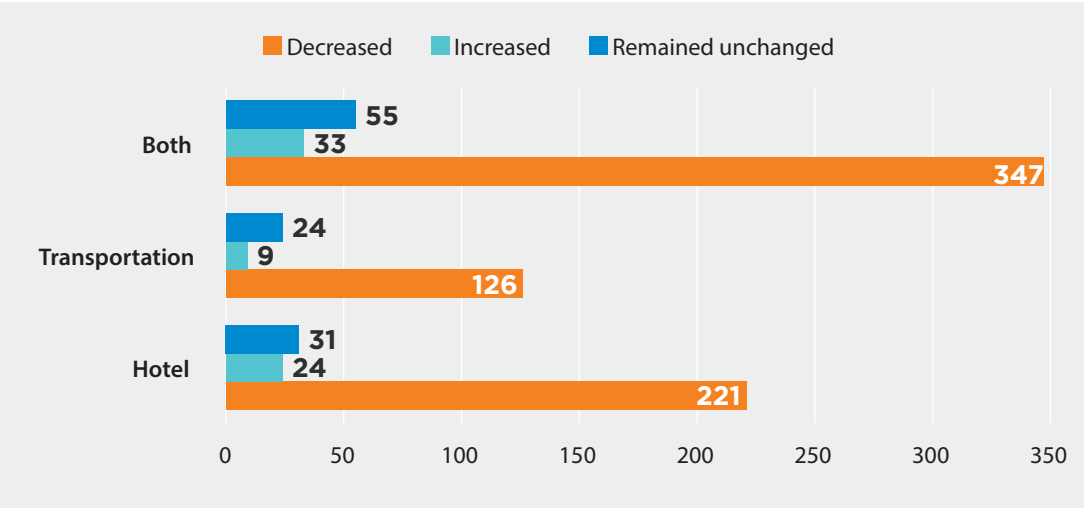
Impact of COVID-19 on business establishments

- ✓ Respondents experienced decline in sales values/volume of business,
- ✓ Mixed-effects on prices of sold goods and services of the business,
- ✓ Great impact observed in business operations. On average, business establishments temporarily closed down for more than 6 months,
- ✓ Demand for products and services decreased significantly in the food and accommodation sector,
- ✓ Majority of establishments produced output below the maximum capacity level,
- ✓ Resulted in workers losing job, particularly in the food and accommodation sector,
- ✓ Monthly working hours significantly dropped,
- ✓ Annual net income and average net income both decreased heavily.

It was found that almost all business establishments (97.47%) temporarily closed due to COVID-19. On average, both types of businesses closed temporarily for about 6.3 months. About 81% of establishments were operating normally during the time of data collection (mid-April 2021).

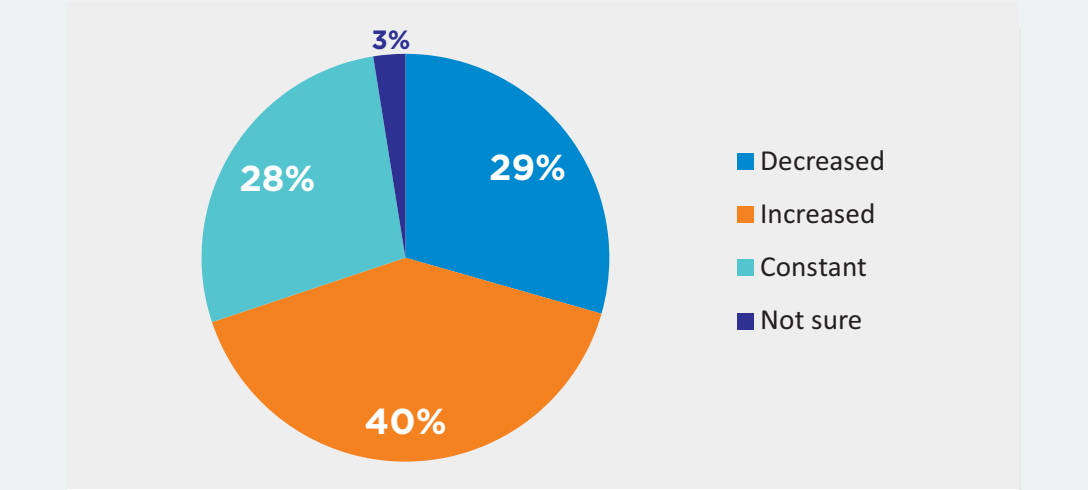
There was a decrease in sales amount of business establishments since the outbreak of COVID-19. About 80% of respondents (347) experienced decreases in their first half sales (2020) as compared to the same period in 2019. 8% respondents witnessed increase in their sales while 13% noticed no change in sales in the same period. Figures 17 shows the number of respondents with their opinions regarding the change in sales of the establishments.

FIGURE 17: **Perception in the change in sales between the first half of 2019 and 2020**



About 29% of respondents experienced a decline in prices of sold goods or services of establishments due to COVID-19 when compared to the normal period. About 40% of respondents experienced an increase in prices of sold goods or services in the same period. However, about 28% of respondents did not experience any changes in the prices before and during the COVID period. This shows a mixed impact of COVID-19 on business in terms of sales values and prices. The perception of respondents about the change in prices of sold goods or services in their establishments is given in figure 18.

FIGURE 18: **Changes in prices of sold goods or services of establishments**

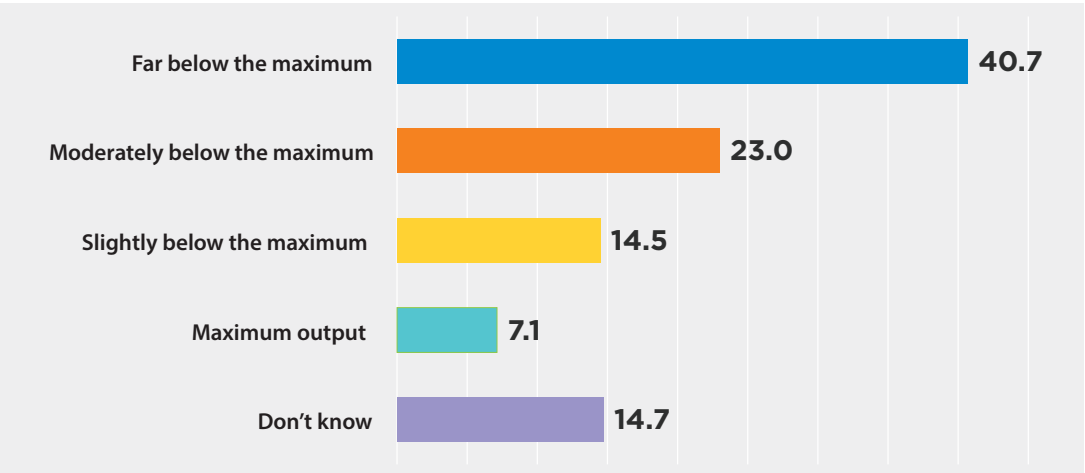


From the accommodation and food services point of view, 85.5% respondents said that the demand for products and services had decreased, 2.8% said it had increased whereas 11.5% saw no change in the first half of 2020 in comparison to the same period in 2019. Regarding the transportation sector, 76% claimed that the demand had decreased, 6.9% said it increased whereas 16.9% believed no difference in the first half of 2020 in comparison to the same period in 2019.

6.3 Coping strategies of MSMEs

The survey also investigated the capacity utilization of establishments in producing output in the first half of 2020 (Figure 19). About 41% of establishments had produced output far below their maximum installed capacity. Only 7% of establishments produced output in maximum capacity. Altogether, about 78.2% of establishments had produced output below the maximum capacity in the reference period.

FIGURE 19: **Capacity utilization of establishments in producing output in the first half of 2020**

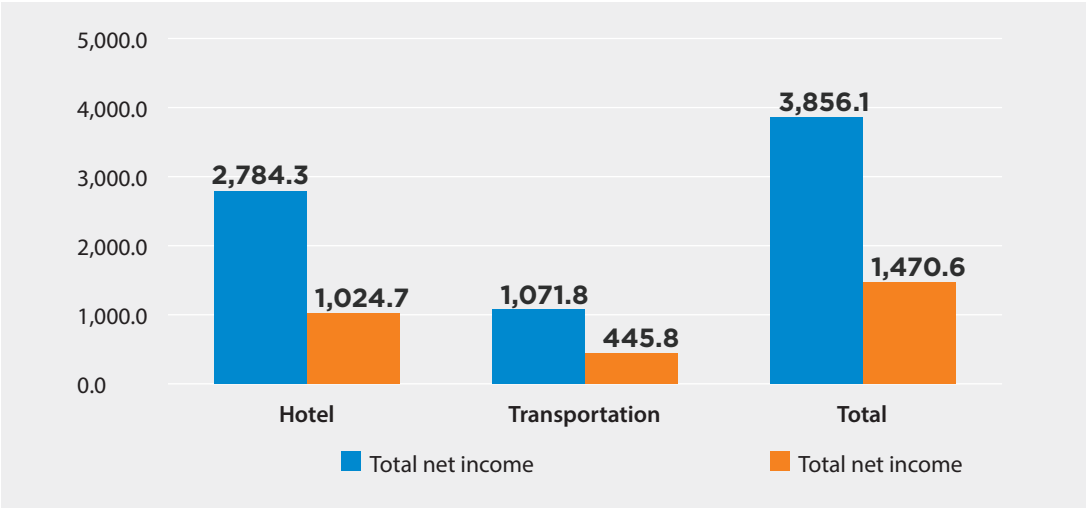


COVID-19 resulted in 358 persons losing their jobs in business establishments. They included 82.1% full-time workers, 11.5% part-time workers, 6.1% temporary workers, and 0.3% disabled workers, all of whom were Nepali nationals. Of every 100 workers who lost their jobs, 33 were women, the majority of whom (97.5%) worked in the service sector industry – eateries, restaurants, and hotels.

According to 72% of respondents, the monthly business operations hours dropped in the first half of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019. Only 2.5% of respondents reported total monthly hours in the business increased at the same time. Total working hours did not change over the reference period, according to 25.5% of respondents. Clearly, reduced business operation hours meant reduced production resulting in short supplies, reduced wages for workers and reduced tax collection, among others.

COVID-19 hit the business establishments severely and their net incomes dwindled heavily. The net income of establishments plunged by 62% from Rs. 38.56 crore during January-December 2019 to Rs. 14.71 crore during January-December 2020. Similarly, the average net income decreased from Rs.8.86 lakh to Rs. 3.38 lakh in this period. The food and accommodation sector experienced more troubles from COVID-19 compared to the transportation sector in terms of percentage decrease in net income. Figure 20 shows how total net incomes of both types of establishments decreased during the reference period.

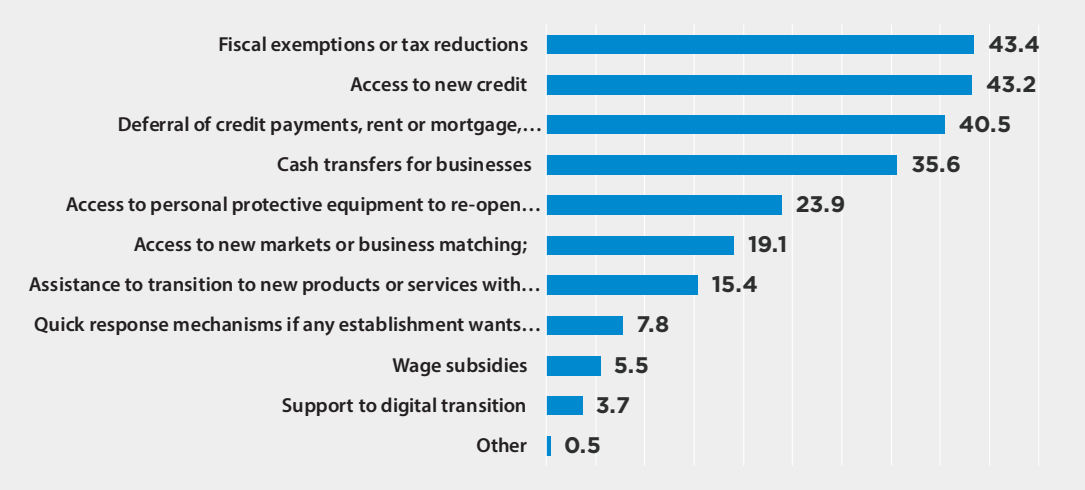
FIGURE 20: **Total net income of establishments between two periods (Rs. Lakh)**



6.4 Recovery needs of MSMEs

The role of government is vital in providing support to business establishments in the time of a crisis like COVID-19 outbreak. Respondents pointed out a variety of government-led actions that would be beneficial to businesses in dealing with the COVID-19 situation (Figure 21). The top five measures preferred by the respondents from government to cope with the COVID-19 crisis included (i) fiscal exemptions or tax reductions (43.4%), (ii) access to new credit (43.2), (iii) deferral of credit payments, rent or mortgage, suspension of interest payments, or rollover of debt (40.5%), (iv) cash transfers for business (35.6%) and (v) access to personal protective equipment to re-open business safely. This provides the evidence base for the government to prioritize policy measures while providing relief and support programmes for the businesses to reopen.

FIGURE 21: **Actions to be taken in the next two weeks because of COVID-19 (%)**



CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The present study demonstrates the impact of COVID-19 and its subsequent effects on sampled populations in varied ways. Based on the key findings, the following policy action points would be instrumental in mitigating the negative impacts of COVID-19 on affected populations.

7.1 Households and vulnerable populations

i. Given the severe impact of COVID-19 on poor and vulnerable people/households with PLW/PWD and daily wage earners, it is critical to develop a comprehensive social protection scheme. For this, it is important to increase the income security targeting vulnerable groups through cash transfers and emergency employment opportunities (eg. cash for work, food for work, etc.). Similar measures, such as, old-age pension, single woman's pension, child grant, disability allowance, and endangered ethnicity allowance, should be made accessible to the vulnerable populations, at least for the duration of the pandemic.

ii. Emergency financial transfers should be made available to disadvantaged households that have lost family members as a result of COVID-19. Severely ill and hospitalized people should also be provided with the emergency funds.

iii. With effective coordination, collaboration, and participation of local and federal governments, it is important to establish door-to-door mobile public services, including ANC and PNC check-up facilities. Physio-social counseling should be incorporated with the delivery of such services. There is a need to ensure access to quality health care by mobilizing extra funds to boost budgets as part of the emergency response.

iv. Existing free health insurance programs for the poor and vulnerable should be expanded to wider population. In light of the current 2nd wave of COVID-19 and the resulting uncertainties, there is a need to build adequate oxygen plants in each district ensuring consistent supply of oxygen in all health facilities with federal funding.

v. Make COVID-19 vaccinations a top priority and guarantee that everyone has access to them. With the help of the federal government, the province government should speed up the process of obtaining vaccines and conducting mass immunization programs in collaboration with local governments.

7.2 Farmers

i. Farmers should be provided with equipment, training, and market access. These interventions alone will help them improve their living standards in the long run. It should be noted that 67.5% respondents hired the same number of workers as last year due to a lack of proper training and the hired workers needed assistance from other trained farmers.

ii. Since 92.7% of respondents said they did not get agricultural subsidies in the previous agricultural year, the Kisan Credit Card (for both men and women) should be implemented efficiently. This arrangement may be instrumental in uplifting the farmers.

iii. Women form a vulnerable group in Nepal, more so in the rural areas. Agricultural cards should be provided to women engaged in commercial farming. Such cards should be beneficial to the card holders in several ways, such as, fee waivers in health posts or hospitals and other public services. This survey shows 44.4% spend all their earnings on living expenses, including health services.

iv. Coordination with the Central Bank is regarded as important in order to (a) expand working capital, (b) farming and agricultural loans, and (c) deferral of interest payments for farmers in the agricultural sector.

7.3 Establishments (Hotels and transportation sectors)

i. Provisions should be made for 100% interest waiver for the duration of lockdown and 50% interest waiver for the remaining period until the situation returns to normalcy (with regards to loan outstanding as of 1st May 2021). Similarly, the government needs to provide the facility of deferment of loan repayment for at least two years effective from the date of start.

ii. For the duration of the lockdown, a 50% exemption from yearly taxes on public vehicles and a 50% exemption from building rent for hotels, lodges, and restaurants should be made. The provincial government should reimburse property owners a half of the rent that has been waived.

iii. For establishments affected by the pandemic, provisions should be provided for bridging loans with low interest rates.

iv. Provision should be made for at least a 10% rebate on electricity bill and a 100% waiver of late payment charge on the electricity bill.

v. It is critical to enhance the public transportation system, such as, seating arrangements, in the light of COVID-19 safety protocol (physical/social distancing, wearing face masks, and using hand sanitizer as much as possible). In order to do so, the provincial government should work closely with the mass and public transport operators to ensure smooth supply of face masks and sanitizers at subsidized rates.

7.4 Cross-cutting issues

i. Based on the previous year's lessons, the PPC should assess its existing COVID-19 response policy and programs and take relevant adjustments through new policies and guidelines.

ii. With the help of local governments, it is critical to build a solid database system to track impacted populations/sectors and perform more scientific surveys/research with larger sample sizes.

iii. With the assistance of local governments, poor and vulnerable population identification surveys should be conducted on a regular basis. The list of such populations should be updated and prioritized on a regular basis.

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ANNEXES

ANNEX I: **Statistical tables (Household Survey)**

1. Distributions of respondents by type of municipality		
Area	Number	Percentage
Urban	361	52.8
Rural	323	47.2
Total	684	100

2. Composition of respondents by sex		
Gender	Number	Percentage
Male	432	63.2
Female	252	36.8
Total	684	100.0

3. Marital status of respondents		
Marital status	Number	Percentage
Married	561	82.0
Co-living	56	8.2
Widowed	54	7.9
Single	8	1.2
Separated/Divorced	5	0.7
Total	684	100

4. Education status of respondents		
Education status	Number	Percentage
Formally literate	442	64.6
Informally literate	160	23.4
No education	82	12.0
Total	684	100.0

5. Ownership type of dwellings		
Ownership of dwelling	Number	Percentage
Own	623	91.1
Rented	53	7.7

Other	6	0.9
Provided by employers/other	2	0.3
Total	684	100.0

6. Type of materials used in the roof of the house		
Type of material used in the roof of house	Number	Percentage
Cement/Slab	261	38.2
Iron sheet	245	35.8
Asbestos	83	12.1
Tarpaulin	63	9.2
Wooden	15	2.2
Grass/thatched	13	1.9
Tiled	4	0.6
Total	684	100.0

7. Status of health insurance coverage of respondents		
Insurance coverage status	Number	Percentage
No	491	71.8
Yes	193	28.2
Total	684	100.0

8. Households having vulnerable member		
Households having Vulnerable members	Number	Percentage
No	388	56.7
Yes	106	15.5
Not stated	190	27.8
Total	684	100.0

9. Type of vulnerable groups in the household		
Vulnerable type	Number	Percentage
Not sure	42	6.1
Elderly (60+)	42	6.1
People with physical disability	40	5.8
Chronically ill	28	4.1
Pregnant or lactating women	27	3.9
Single woman	12	1.8

People with mental health or emotional disability	12	1.8
People with developmental disability	9	1.3
People with learning disability	6	0.9
People with unseen disability	5	0.7
People with sensory disability	3	0.4

10. Knowledge of respondents about COVID-19 in 2020

Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	682	99.71
No	1	0.15
Do not know	1	0.15
Total	684	100

11. Months that the respondents first hear about COVID-19

Month of first hearing	Rural	Urban
Jan, 2020	77	79
Feb, 2020	45	67
March, 2020	117	136
April, 2020	74	71
Dec, 2019	10	6
Total	323	359

12. Status of any symptoms of COVID-19 shown in HH members, including, but not limited to, a high temperature, dry cough and/or tiredness

Symptoms	Number	Percentage
No	573	83.8
Yes, but not tested	76	11.1
Yes, and tested negative to COVID19	23	3.4
Yes, and tested positive to COVID19	8	1.2
Yes, awaiting results for COVID19	2	0.3
Not stated	2	0.3
Total	684	100

13. Respondents perception about the most trustable source of information on COVID-19

Source of information	Number	Percentage
Radio/television	635	92.8
Word of mouth	377	55.1

Social media	358	52.3
Internet sites	228	33.3
Newspapers	198	28.9
Health worker at health facility	188	27.5
Megaphone public announcements	186	27.2
Local representatives	168	24.6
SMS / messaging application	137	20.0
Posters	114	16.7
Door-to-door campaign	96	14.0
Information campaign in public place	86	12.6
Traditional / local healer	45	6.6
Other	1	0.1
Not stated	2	0.3

14. Perception of respondents about COVID-19 whether it is an important issue /problem in the your community

Perception	Number	Percentage
Yes	553	80.8
Not sure	71	10.4
No	58	8.5
Not stated	2	0.3
Total	684	100.0

15. Action taken by respondents to prevent himself/herself or his/her household from getting COVID-19 (MCQ)

Action taken	Number	Percentage
Use of mask	662	96.8
Use of Sanitizer	552	80.7
Social distancing	531	77.6
Other	34	5.0
None of the above	15	2.2
Not stated	2	0.3

16. Guesstimate of the respondents about the duration of existence of COVID-19

Estimated months	Number	Percentage
>12 months	450	65.8
9-12 months	109	15.9

3-6 months	49	7.2
6-9 months	47	6.9
<1 month	20	2.9
1-3 months	7	1.0
Not stated	2	0.3
Total	684	100.0

17. Respondents readiness to face the long-term challenges of COVID-19 pandemic

Response	Number	Percentage
Ready	261	38.2
Very Ready	187	27.3
Neither read nor not ready	155	22.7
Not sure	61	8.9
Not Ready	13	1.9
Not Ready at all	5	0.7
Not stated	2	0.3
Total	684	100.0

18. Employment sector(s) of household head in December 2019? (MCQ)

Sector of employment	Number	Percentage
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	374	54.7
Manufacturing	97	14.2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	86	12.6
Other service activities	58	8.5
Construction	49	7.2
Not applicable;	36	5.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	28	4.1
Accommodation and food service activities	27	3.9
Other;	26	3.8
Education	25	3.7
Transportation and storage	18	2.6
Human health and social work activities	10	1.5
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	9	1.3

Mining and quarrying	7	1.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6	0.9
Administrative and support service activities	6	0.9
Information and communication	5	0.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4	0.6
Financial and insurance activities	4	0.6
Real estate activities	3	0.4
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2	0.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1	0.1
Not stated	61	8.9

19. Place of work of respondents

Place of work	Number	Percentage
At my home with no special work space	194	28.4
Farm or individual agricultural/subsidiary plot	179	26.2
At my home with work space inside/attached to the home	106	15.5
Business premises with fixed location independent from my home (e.g. factory, office, workshop, shop, Vendor, kiosk, etc.)	62	9.1
Other	61	8.9
Home or workplace of client	41	6.0
Construction site	14	2.0
Market, bazaar stall, trade fair	9	1.3
Transport vehicle	6	0.9
Street pavement or highway with fixed post	5	0.7
No fixed location (e.g., mobile; door-to-door; street without fixed post)	4	0.6
Employer's home	3	0.4
Total	684	100.0

20. Status of social security coverage of respondents by security institution

Response	Number	Percentage
No	480	70.2
Yes	204	29.8
Total	684	100.0

21. Type of social security covered		
Response	Number	Percentage
Social Security of government	64	31.4
Other	52	25.5
Self-Employment Organization	47	23.0
Retirement Fund	41	20.1
Total	204	100

22. Form of income of respondents from main job		
Response	Number	Percentage
Is not remunerated	251	36.7
At the task	157	23.0
Benefits	106	15.5
Fixed salary (per month, per fortnight, per week)	97	14.2
At the day or hour of work	57	8.3
Commission	15	2.2
In kind	1	0.1
Total	684	100.0

23. Employment status of respondents last week		
Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	571	83.5
No	113	16.5
Total	684	100.0

24. Main reason of not working last week by unemployed respondents		
Response	Number	Percentage
Other	35	31.0
Medical (illness, injury)	30	26.5
Seasonal work (self-employment)	10	8.8
Care of children (up to 3 or 6 years)	8	7.1
Bad weather conditions	8	7.1
Vacation or studies	7	6.2
My business or business where I work closed due to COVID-19	3	2.7
Days off, holidays, variable timetable	3	2.7

Technical unemployment (lack of raw material or energy, lack of orders or clients etc.)	2	1.8
Unpaid leave	2	1.8
Family responsibilities (except for maternity leave)	2	1.8
Strike or labour conflict	2	1.8
Maternity leave	1	0.9
Total	113	100

25. Status of decline of monthly income of household members due to COVID-19 outbreak

Response	Number	Percentage
Yes, significantly decreased	183	26.8
Yes, moderately decreased	163	23.8
No, income hasn't changed	125	18.3
Yes, slightly decreased	126	18.4
Not applicable	83	12.1
No, income has increased	4	0.6
Total	684	100.0

26. Average monthly income of the households before and during COVID-19 in Rs.

Municipality type	Dec-2019	Oct-2020
Rural	36,059	26,533
Urban	53,316	36,830
Gandaki Province	45,167	31,977

27. Status of sufficiency of income or savings to pay monthly expenses for rent, utilities and food etc.)

Response	Number	Percentage
Yes, for > 6 months	182	26.6
Yes, for 3-5 months	138	20.2
Yes, for 1 month	111	16.2
Don't know	110	16.1
Yes, for 2 months	106	15.5
No	37	5.4
Total	684	100.0

28. Current status of debt (loan payment and mortgage) of households		
Response	Number	Percentage
No	457	66.8
Yes	227	33.2
Total	684	100.0

29. Situation of households to pay loan installment due to COVID-19		
Response	Number	Percentage
Don't know	64	28.2
Yes, for > 6 months	60	26.4
Yes, for 1 month	41	18.1
Yes, for 3-5 months	26	11.5
Yes, for 2 months	20	8.8
No	16	7.0
Total	227	100.0

30. Access of household appliances/items (MCQ)		
Items	Number	Percentage
Color TV	557	81.4
Mobile internet connection	468	68.4
Mobile phone or landline	438	64.0
Smartphone/Tablet	301	44.0
Personal Computer/Laptop	125	18.3
Broadband internet connection	94	13.7
Car/van for private use	38	5.6
Washing machine	23	3.4
None of the above	10	1.5

31. Condition of roads of households in the neighborhood		
Condition of Road	Number	Percentage
Tarmac, well maintained, vehicles pass easily	241	35.2
Not tarmacked, well maintained, vehicles pass easily	230	33.6
Not tarmacked, not maintained, vehicles pass with difficulty	106	15.5
Tarmacked, not maintained, vehicles pass with	67	9.8
Natural track or path with no vehicular access	40	5.8
Total	684	100.0

32. Status of household performing agricultural activities		
Yes	502	73.39
No	181	26.46
Not stated	1	0.15
Total	684	100.00

33. Main intended destination of agricultural production		
Intended destination of agriculture production	Number	Percentage
Producing for household subsistence	227	45.2
Producing mainly for own consumption, with the possibility of sales	183	36.5
Producing mainly for sale, with some own consumption (selling more than 50% and up to 90%)	74	14.7
Producing primarily for sale (selling 90% or more)	15	3.0
Not applicable	3	0.6
Total	502	100.0

34. Land tenure type of the agricultural area of the holding		
Response	Number	Percentage
Owned and operated	349	69.2
Rented-in	31	6.2
Other (occupied, borrowed for free, including common land managed by the holding)	13	2.6
Owned and rented-out (not operated by the holding)	11	2.2
Not applicable	9	1.8
Unknown	89	17.7
Total	502	99.6

35. Holding's main agricultural focus for the reference period from an economic perspective		
Main agriculture focus	Number	Percentage
Mainly crop production	272	65.9
A mix of crop, livestock and fruit production	100	24.2
Not applicable	22	5.3
Mainly livestock production	18	4.4
Fruit production	1	0.2
Total	413	100.0

36. Access of holdings to or avail any mechanisms for protection against external shocks		
Response	Number	Percentage
Not applicable	251	60.8
Neither the holding had access to nor availed any of the above mechanisms for protection against external shocks	133	32.2
This holding had access to or availed credit (i.e. formal and/or informal) for protection against external shocks	23	5.6
This holding had access to both credit and insurance	3	0.7
This holding had access to or availed insurance for protection against external shocks	3	0.7
Total	413	100.0

37. Experience of respondents on soil degradation in agriculture holding		
Response	Number	Percentage
None of the above	167	40.4
Reduction in soil fertility	119	28.8
Soil erosion (loss of topsoil through wind or water erosion)	109	26.4
Waterlogging , including by floods	10	2.4
Other	6	1.5
Salinization of irrigated land	2	0.5
Total	413	100.0

38. Status of irrigation facility in the holding to irrigate crops		
Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	164	39.7
No, there is no water available	116	28.1
No, I don’t need irrigation	104	25.2
No, I can't afford irrigation	29	7.0
Total	413	100.0

39. Status of the use of synthetic or mineral fertilizer or animal manure/slurry for crops in the holdings		
Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	387	93.7
No	26	6.3
Total	413	100.0

40. Status of action taken by the household to mitigate the environmental risks associated with the use of synthetic and mineral fertilizers		
Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	285	69.0
No	128	31.0
Total	413	100.0

41. Status of use of pesticides for crop or livestock production by households		
Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	262	63.4
No	151	36.6
Total	413	100.0

42. Whether the respondents are aware of the environmental and health risks associated with the use of pesticides		
Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	357	86.4
No	56	13.6
Total	413	100.0

43. Whether the household hired any worker for carrying out simple and routine tasks		
Response	Number	Percentage
No	353	85.5
Yes	60	14.5
Total	413	100

44. Perception of respondents about food scarcity and prices due to COVID-19		
Response	Number	Percentage
Yes, food prices are going up	223	32.6
No	203	29.7

Not sure	164	24.0
Yes, food is scarce and prices are up	65	9.5
Yes, food is scarce now	29	4.2
Total	684	100.0

45. Sources of drinking water of households (MCQ)

Sources of drinking water	Number	Percentage
Piped water	563	82.3
Water from spring;	72	10.5
Other	44	6.4
Dug well	40	5.8
Tube well/borehole	39	5.7
Bottled water	34	5.0
Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)	19	2.8
Rainwater collection	12	1.8
Vendors	1	0.1

46. Current main source of water of households for other purposes such as cooking and hand washing

Response	Number	Percentage
Piped water	575	84.1
Water from spring	30	4.4
Tube well/borehole	21	3.1
Other	20	2.9
Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel)	17	2.5
Bottled water;	10	1.5
Dug well;	9	1.3
Rainwater collection;	2	0.3
Total	684	100.0

47. Level of access to safe and affordable water **between mid-December 2019 - mid January 2020 before the outbreak of COVID-19**

Response	Number	Percentage
Limited safe drinking water available	347	50.7
Drinking water supplies or water sources fully operational and affordable	283	41.4

Drinking water supplies or water sources mostly unaffected, but not affordable or sufficient for all	28	4.1
Don't know	17	2.5
No safe drinking water available	9	1.3
Total	684	100.0

48. Level of access to safe and affordable water as of May 2020 during the outbreak of COVID-19.

Response	Number	Percentage
Limited safe drinking water available	349	51.0
Drinking water supplies or water sources fully operational and affordable	278	40.6
Drinking water supplies or water sources mostly unaffected, but not affordable or sufficient for all	30	4.4
Don't know	19	2.8
No safe drinking water available	8	1.2
Total	684	100.0

49. Type of toilet facility of household members using between mid-December 2019 - mid January 2020

Type of toilet facility	Number	Percentage
Improved latrine in dwelling	296	43.3
Improved latrine shared with other households	137	20.0
Flushable toilet in dwelling	124	18.1
Basic latrine, bore hole or bucket	121	17.7
Flushable toilet shared with other households	53	7.7
Open defecation	1	0.1

50. Changes in the level of access to clean sanitation (toilet facility) before and after the outbreak of COVID-19

Level of access	Number	Percentage
Level of access has not changed	343	50.1
Level of access has ameliorated	191	27.9
Not sure	132	19.3
Level of access has deteriorated	18	2.6
Total	684	100.0

51. Average distance household to nearest health centre from households is 2.75 Km

52. Changes in the level of access to health services since the outbreak of COVID-19		
Response	Number	Percentage
Don't know	336	49.1
Access to health centers, health services and medical supplies uninterrupted	175	25.6
No access to health centers, health services and medical supplies. Many untreated infections and illnesses observed	74	10.8
Access to health centers, health services and medical supplies more difficult	59	8.6
Access to health centers, health services and medical supplies constrained. Some untreated infections and illnesses observed.	40	5.8
Total	684	100.0

53. Difficulties experienced by the households accessing different items due to COVID-19 (MCQ)		
Response	Number	Percentage
No difficulties	368	53.8
Face masks	253	37.0
Hand sanitizer	251	36.7
Pain relief medication	90	13.2
Fever relief medication	81	11.8
Soap	58	8.5
Toilet roll / tissues	25	3.7
Household cleaning liquid / detergent	8	1.2

54. Difficulties experienced by households accessing health services		
No	462	67.5
Do not know	160	23.4
Yes	62	9.1
Total	684	100.0

55. Different type of difficulties experienced by HH members due to (MCQ)		
Response	Number	Percentage
Other	21	33.9

Infectious diseases treatments	14	22.6
Child health	13	21.0
Antenatal and prenatal check up	9	14.5
Delivery in health institution	8	12.9
Maternal health	8	12.9
Immunization	4	6.5
Dialysis treatments	2	3.2
Cancer treatments	1	1.6
Kidney treatments	1	1.6
Assistance of trained birth attendant during delivery	1	1.6

56. Presence of school-aged in the household		
Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	341	49.9
No	343	50.1
Total	684	100.0

57. Reasons of not attending school by children (MCQ)		
Response	Number	Percentage
Schools have closed	117	63.6
Children want to stay home	26	14.1
Parents prefer that children stay home	23	12.5
No access to online class	6	3.3
Lack transportation to schools	4	2.2
Note sure	4	2.2
Schools are open but lack teachers	2	1.1
Lack communication assistive facilities	2	1.1
Other	2	1.1
Children had to work to support household income	1	0.5

58. Whether not attending children have had the opportunity to take remote lessons		
Response	Number	Percentage
Yes, via online classes	61	48.8
No	39	31.2
Yes, via TV	15	12.0
Other	9	7.2
Yes, via the radio	1	0.8
Total	125	100.0

59. Whether there are any pregnant or lactating women in the households		
Response	Number	Percentage
No	593	86.7
Yes	91	13.3
Total	684	100.0

60. Whether the pregnant women have gone to the health clinic for antenatal checkup since March 2019 after the COVID-19 pandemic		
Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	74	81.3
No	17	18.7
Total	91	100.0

61. Frequency of ANC visits of pregnant women in the clinic		
Response	Number	Percentage
More than three times	50	67.6
Three times	13	17.6
Two time	6	8.1
One time	5	6.8
Total	74	100.0

62. Reasons for not visiting the ANC clinics by pregnant women		
Response	Number	Percentage
Apprehension of COVID-19	46	50.5
Other	39	42.9
Lack of resources for checkup	4	4.4
Nearby health facilities were not opened during need	2	2.2
Total	91	100.0

63. Status of changes in maternity care service since the COVID-19 outbreak		
Response	Number	Percentage
No change	39	42.9
Somewhat improved	23	25.3
Somewhat worsened	23	25.3
Significantly worsened	3	3.3
Significantly improved	3	3.3
Total	91	100.0

64. Type of services currently available for maternity care practice		
Type of services	Number	Percentage
Regular in-person appointments	42	46.2
Phone call appointments or messaging for questions/concerns	33	36.3
Emergency care	29	31.9
Virtual care appointments	15	16.5
Don't know	14	15.4
Home fetal heart rate monitoring	3	3.3
Other	3	3.3
Home blood pressure monitoring	1	1.1

65. Type of changes experiencing by women about maternity visits due to COVID-19 (MCQ)		
Response	Number	Percentage
Change from planned home birth to hospital	47	51.6
Cancellation/reduction in the frequency of maternity visits	27	29.7
Change in the selection of hospital or birthing center	20	22.0
Other	9	9.9
Change of maternity health care provider(s)	8	8.8
Change from planned hospital delivery to a home	4	4.4

66. Extent of concerns about changes in medical care during baby's birth		
Response	Number	Percentage
Very concerned	31	34.1
Concerned	29	31.9
Neither concerned nor unconcerned	16	17.6
Unconcerned	9	9.9
Not sure	6	6.6
Total	91	100.0

67. Extent of direct use of care worker (e.g., Home Health Aide, Personal Care Aide, or Unpaid Family Caregiver)		
Response	Number	Percentage
No	63	69.2
Yes	28	30.8
Total	91	100.0

68. Whether there were any new births during this COVID-19 pandemic period in the households		
Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	53	58.2
No	38	41.8
Total	91	100.0

69. Place of new born child/children born during COVID-19 pandemic period		
Response	Number	Percentage
Health institution	52	98.1
Other	1	1.9
Total	53	100.0

70. Status of new born baby and mother receiving post-natal care (PNC)		
Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	77	84.6
No	14	15.4
Total	91	100.0

71. Frequency of receiving PNC services		
Response	Number	Percentage
More than three times	37	48.1
One time	19	24.7
Three times	12	15.6
Two time	9	11.7
Total	77	100.0

72. Reasons of not receiving PNC services		
Response	Number	Percentage
Other	9	64.3
Apprehension of COVID-19	5	35.7
Total	14	100.0

73. Extent of effects of COVID-19 on the delivery of direct care provider		
Response	Number	Percentage
Slightly affected	34	44.2
Not affected	27	35.1

Moderately affected	10	13.0
Highly affected	6	7.8
Total	77	100.0

74. Extent of concern about changes in support and involvement of family and friends for baby's birth due to COVID-19

Response	Number	Percentage
Concerned	33	36.3
Very concerned	26	28.6
Neither concerned nor unconcerned	20	22.0
Unconcerned	9	9.9
Not sure	3	3.3
Total	91	100.0

75. Actions taken by household to compensate for a loss of income or in preparation for potential loss of income (MCQ)

Response	Number	Percentage
Spent savings	430	62.9
Purchased food on credit	179	26.2
Borrowed food	129	18.9
Rely on less preferred, cheaper food	113	16.5
Note sure	108	15.8
Sought financial help from friends/family/employer	101	14.8
Sought other employment opportunity	70	10.2
Consumed seed stock for next season	49	7.2
Borrowed from banks	30	4.4
Sold assets (land, house, Livestock, jewelry, phone)	28	4.1
Sought government help	27	3.9
Reduced number of meals per day	26	3.8
Reduced proportions of meals	25	3.7
Other	11	1.6
Reduced spending on health and education	6	0.9
Sold durable household goods	5	0.7
Sent children to live with relatives	2	0.3
Skipped days without eating	1	0.1
Some HH members migrated	1	0.1

76. Extent of assistance received by households received from different from any entities (MCQ)		
Response	Number	Percentage
No support received	525	76.8
Friends / relatives	85	12.4
Local Government	80	11.7
Community organizations	33	4.8
Other	20	2.9
Not sure	16	2.3
NGO / NGO	3	0.4
Provincial government	2	0.3
National Government	1	0.1

77. Type of assistance received by the households since the outbreak of COVID-19 (MCQ)		
Response	Number	Percentage
No need for assistance	413	60.38
Other	97	14.18
Cash for work	97	14.18
Food Subsidy	94	13.74
Cash transfer	74	10.82
Food transfer	55	8.04
Food for work	40	5.85

78. Concern about household livelihood conditions for the next three months		
Response	Number	Percentage
Concerned	255	37.3
Very concerned	173	25.3
Neither concerned nor unconcerned	136	19.9
Not sure	79	11.5
Unconcerned	36	5.3
Very unconcerned	4	0.6
Not stated	1	0.1
Total	684	100.0

ANNEX II: Statistical tables (Farmers Survey)

1. Gender of respondents		
Gender	Number	Percentage
Female	201	52.8
Male	180	47.2
Total	381	100.0

2. Gender of household head		
Gender	Number	Percentage
Male	257	67.5
Female	124	32.6
Total	381	100.0

3. Whether respondents are the household head		
Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	276	72.44
No	105	27.56
Total	381	100.0

4. Main function of respondents on the agricultural holding		
Function	Number	Percentage
Main Holder (legal and/or economically responsible for the holding)	255	66.9
Manager (responsible for the day-to-day decisions on the farming operation	56	14.7
Co-holder (legal and/or economically co-responsible for holding	41	10.8
Employee	29	7.6
Total	381	100.0

5. Whether the holdings currently growing any crops or fruits, or raising animals, or performed it during the reference period		
Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	350	91.86
No	31	8.14
Total	381	100.0

6. Legal status of the Holder		
Type of status	Number	Percentage
Owner	323	84.8
Don't know	32	8.4
Lease	25	6.6
Mortgage	1	0.3
Total	381	100.0

7.Current education status of respondents		
Education status	Number	Percentage
Formally literate	216	56.7
Informally literate	112	29.4
No education	53	13.9
Total	381	100.0

8. Share of working time spent of holders on the holding		
Share of working time of respondents	Number	Percentage
About half (40%-59%)	150	39.4
Most/almost all (60%-99%)	133	34.9
Less than half (< 40%)	73	19.2
All (100%)	25	6.6
Total	381	100.0

9. Status of Holder on another gainful activity outside of the holding		
Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	240	62.99
No	141	37.01
Total	381	100.0

10. Tenure type of the agricultural land used by the holding during the reference period		
Tenure type	Number	Percentage
Owned with land title	327	85.8
Owned without written documentation	20	5.2
Rented-in, leased or sharecropped with written agreement	13	3.4
Rented-in, leased or sharecropped without written agreement	12	3.1
Don't know	7	1.8

No agricultural land	2	0.5
Total	381	100.0

11. Holding's main agricultural focus for the reference period, from an economic perspective		
Main intension	Number	Percentage
Mainly crop production	215	56.4
A mix of crop and livestock production	139	36.5
Mainly livestock production	27	7.1
Total	381	100.0

12. Main cropping activity from an economic perspective		
Main cropping activity	Number	Percentage
Mixed cropping (no real prevalence of a specific crop activity	217	61.3
Production of annual field crops (cereals, oilseeds, protein crops, root crops, tobacco, cotton, etc.)	115	32.5
Production of vegetables, mushrooms, flowers, ornamental plants, etc.	18	5.1
Production of fruits	4	1.1
Total	354	100.0

13.Main livestock activity from economic perspective		
Main livestock activity	Number	Percentage
Buffalo Sheep/goat	56	33.7
Mixed livestock (no real prevalence of a specific livestock activity)	35	21.1
Production of milk	30	18.1
Chicken/duck	18	10.8
Raising ruminant livestock for meat (buffaloes, sheep, goats, etc.)	15	9.0
Raising non-ruminant livestock for meat (pigs, poultry, etc.	8	4.8
Pig	2	1.2
Production of eggs	1	0.6
Cow	1	0.6
Total	166	100.0

14. Main intended destination of agricultural production		
Indented destination	Number	Percentage
Producing primarily for own consumption (selling 10% less)	174	45.7
Producing mainly for own consumption, with some sales (selling more than 10% and up to 50%)	127	33.3
Producing mainly for sale, with some own consumption (selling more than 50% and up to 90%)	54	14.2
Producing primarily for sale (selling 90% or more)	26	6.8
Total	381	100.0

15. Type of CROP used		
Type	Number	Percentage
More than one variety	329	92.9
One variety	23	6.5
Not applicable	2	0.6
Total	354	100

16. Whether the respondents can sell agricultural products in the usual markets		
Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	195	51.2
Not applicable	57	15.0
No, I will likely not be able to sell any of my crop	56	14.7
No, but I expect to find other channels to sell all my crop	39	10.2
No, I will likely not be able to sell all my crop	34	8.9
Total	381	100.0

17. Most important commercial network used for selling		
Type of network used for selling	Number	Percentage
Retail market	144	37.8
Other (specify)	71	18.6
Wholesale market	62	16.3
Farmers' markets	57	15.0
Delivered to customers' homes	21	5.5
Production/marketing contracts	16	4.2
Farm-gate sales, stands, Hat, U-pick	10	2.6
Total	381	100.0

18. Frequency of visits to the market to sell the agricultural products over past 12 months		
Frequency of visits	Number	Percentage
Less frequently than monthly	234	61.4
Monthly	56	14.7
Daily	31	8.1
Weekly	31	8.1
Every two weeks	29	7.6
Total	381	100.0

19. Extent of use/plan to use of seeds and inputs (e.g. fertilizer, chemicals) in the farm for crops relative to previous year		
Extent of use of inputs	Number	Percentage
About the same	255	72.0
Fewer days	46	13.0
More days	25	7.1
Not allowed to go buy inputs; inputs are not available	15	4.2
Much fewer days, lowest number of days in past 5 years	7	2.0
Not applicable	5	1.4
Many more days, highest number of days in past 5 years	1	0.3
Total	354	100.0

20. Status of use of animal-powered equipment for the agricultural production (crop and livestock) in the last agricultural year		
Status of use of equipment	Number	Percentage
Yes	194	50.9
No	187	49.1
Total	381	100.0

21. Status of use of machine-powered equipment for the agricultural production (crop and livestock) in the last agricultural year		
Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	253	66.4
No	128	33.6
Total	381	100

22. Status of irrigation during the most recent agricultural season		
Response	Number	Percentage
No	215	56.4
Yes	166	43.6
Total	381	100.0

23. Type of irrigation in the agriculture land		
Type of irrigation	Number	Percentage
Surface irrigation	56	33.7
Water hose	55	33.1
Other	27	16.3
Flooding	11	6.6
Sprinkler	10	6.0
Bucket/watering can	6	3.6
Drip irrigation	1	0.6
Total	166	100.0

24. Method of obtaining water		
Type of methods	Number	Percentage
Other	98	59.0
Motor pump	26	15.7
Hand bucket	25	15.1
Gravity	15	9.0
Hand/foot pump	2	1.2
Total	166	100.0

25. Source of water		
Type of sources	Number	Percentage
River/stream	93	56.0
Tap	42	25.3
Borehole	14	8.4
Pond/tank	8	4.8
Other	8	4.8
Well	1	0.6
Total	166	100.0

26. CASH LOANS REPAID in the last agricultural year		
Response	Number	Percentage
No	341	89.5
Yes	40	10.5
Total	381	100.0

27.Status of LOANS received by holders for agriculture-related investments in past agriculture year		
Response	Number	Percentage
No	366	96.1
Yes	15	3.9
Total	381	100.0

28. Reasons for not obtaining a loan		
Reasons	Number	Percentage
The holding did not request	301	82.2
The holding could not request, no access	56	15.3
The holding request was refused	9	2.5
Total	366	100.0

29. Type of cash loans and in-kind loans providers in the last agricultural year		
Type of loan providers	Number	Percentage
Public banks or other government institutions	9	60.0
Friends or family - living in the country	2	13.3
Production cooperatives	2	13.3
Other commercial banks and insurance companies	1	6.7
Microfinance Institutions and NGOs	1	6.7
Total	15	100.0

30. Current phase of crop cycle		
Phases	Number	Percentage
Crop on the farm: Applying inputs, weeding	180	50.9
Land preparation	80	22.6
Planting	70	19.8
None of the above (off-season)	17	4.8
Harvesting	4	1.1

Selling	3	0.9
Total	354	100.0

31.Extent of harvested (do you expect to harvest) crop compared to last year		
Value	Number	Percentage
About the same	241	68.1
Less	74	20.9
More	17	4.8
Much less, lowest amount in past 5 years	16	4.5
Not applicable	5	1.4
Not allowed to go harvest.	1	0.3
Total	354	100.0

32. Expectation of prices of crops relative to the same season in the last year		
Response	Number	Percentage
About the same	183	53.5
Higher	117	34.2
Lower	36	10.5
Much lower, lowest price in the last 5 years.	4	1.2
Much higher, highest price in the last 5 years	2	0.6
Total	342	100.0

33. Relative to the same season in the last year, how many days did you and your household members spend on this activity on your farm?		
Response	Number	Percentage
About the same	276	72.4
More days	53	13.9
Fewer days	34	8.9
Not applicable	9	2.4
Much fewer days, lowest number of days in past 5 years	5	1.3
Many more days, highest number of days in past 5 years	3	0.8
I was not allowed to go to the farm this year	1	0.3
Total	381	100.0

34. Extent of workers hired to work on this activity on the farm relative to the last year		
Response	Number	Percentage
About the same	257	67.5
Fewer days	52	13.6
More days	37	9.7
Not applicable	29	7.6
Much fewer days, lowest number of days in past 5 years	4	1.0
I was not allowed to go to the farm this year	2	0.5
Total	381	100.0

35. Whether holders need more workers compared to peak months		
Response	Number	Percentage
No	301	79
Yes	80	21
Total	381	100

36. Main reasons of labour shortage		
Reasons	Number	Percentage
Lack of workers	30	37.5
Mobility restrictions	29	36.3
Wages are too high; the holding cannot afford labour	15	18.8
Workers are available, but lack adequate skills	6	7.5
Total	80	100.0

37. Effects of shortage of labors on holding's activities		
Effects of labor shortage	Number	Percentage
Reduced production	49	43.4
Reduced product quality	18	15.9
No impact on the holding's activities	17	15.0
Reduced marketable surplus	15	13.3
Reduced the amount of land cultivated or the number of livestock raised	8	7.1
Other	6	5.3
Total	113	100.0

38. Working status of members of household to spend time on other people's farms (including plantations) compared to last year		
Response	Number	Percentage
About the same	204	53.5
Fewer days	57	15.0
Not applicable	48	12.6
More days	41	10.8
Much fewer days, lowest number of days in past 5 years	14	3.7
I was not allowed to work on other people's farm this year	13	3.4
Many more days, highest number of days in past 5 years	4	1.0
Total	381	100.0

39. Action taken by respondents after March 2020		
Type of actions	Number	Percentage
Spent savings to cover living expense	177	46.5
None of the Above	107	28.1
Change crops grown on your farm	93	24.4
Borrowed money to cover living expenses	91	23.9
Find another job/earning occupation	56	14.7
Relied on the help of [extended] family members to cover living expenses	45	11.8
Left your farm fallow;	20	5.2
Permanently migrated back to my original home place	16	4.2
Sold assets to cover living expenses;	9	2.4
Temporarily migrated back to my original home place;	8	2.1
Violate containment measures to maintain a living;	1	0.3

40. Status of AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES RECEIVED by the agricultural holding in the last agricultural year		
Status	Number	Percentage
No	353	92.7
Yes, direct	12	3.2
Yes, indirect	8	2.1
Yes, both	8	2.1
Total	381	100.0

41. Status of CASH TRANSFERS USED FOR AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES received by the households.		
Status	Number	Percentage
No	373	97.9
Yes	8	2.1
Total	381	100.0

42. Actions to be taken in the next two weeks because of Covid-19/coronavirus or related restrictions		
Possible actions	Number	Percentage
Spend savings to cover living expenses	169	44.4
None of the Above	138	36.2
Change crops grown on your farm	97	25.5
Borrow money to cover living expenses	76	19.9
Find another job/earning occupation	41	10.8
Rely on the help of [extended] family members to cover living expenses	39	10.2
Find another job/earning occupation	20	5.2
Permanently migrating back to my original home place	17	4.5
Leave your farm fallow;	12	3.1
Temporarily migrating back to my original home place	6	1.6

43. Respondents plan to dedicate to CROP in the upcoming period		
Response	Number	Percentage
Similar	248	70.1
None	66	18.6
Greater	23	6.5
Lower	17	4.8
Total	354	100.0

44. Main reason for changes in the intended area of CROP		
Main reasons	Number	Percentage
Crop rotation	43	40.6
Other	37	34.9
Economic	14	13.2
Technical	12	11.3
Total	106	100.0

45. Types of loss of vegetable by different cause in past 12-months		
Type of loss	Number	Percentage
Insect and pests	297	78.0
Hail stone	191	50.1
Monkey	12	3.1
Swollen Shoot	11	2.9

46. Intension to cultivate more vegetable in the future		
Response	Number	Percentage
Don't know	159	44.9
Yes	107	30.2
No	88	24.9
Total	354	100.0

47. Status of contract with a company		
Value	Number	Percentage
No	353	99.7
Yes	1	0.3
Total	354	100.0

48. Status of plantation of Coffee this season		
Response	Number	Percentage
No	352	99.4
Yes	2	0.6
Total	354	100.0

49. Status of plantation of Oranges this season		
Response	Number	Percentage
No	328	92.7
Yes	24	6.8
Not stated	2	0.6
Total	354	100.0

50. Whether orange is a business of respondent's occupation		
Response	Number	Percentage
No	20	83.3
Yes	4	16.7
Total	24	100.0

51. Whether livestock raised on the holding during the reference period (last 12 months)		
Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	149	89.8
No	17	10.2
Total	166	100.0

52. Type of livestock raised on the holding during the reference period		
Type of livestock	Number	Percentage
Buffalo Sheep/goat	82	55.0
Chicken/duck	50	33.6
Production of milk	50	33.6
Raising ruminant livestock for meat (buffaloes, sheep, goats, etc.)	20	13.4
Production of eggs	16	10.7
Mixed livestock (no real prevalence of a specific livestock activity)	11	7.4
Raising non-ruminant livestock for meat (pigs, poultry, etc.)	9	6.0
Pig	9	6.0
Cow	7	4.7
Other	1	0.7

ANNEX III: **Statistical tables (Daily wage Survey)**

1. Distribution of respondents by type of municipality		
Type of municipality	Number	Percentage
Urban	200	72.7
Rural	75	27.3
Total	275	100

2. Mean age of respondents was 36.6 years

3. Gender of respondents		
Gender	Number	Percentage
Male	204	74.2
Female	71	25.8
Total	275	100

3. Current education status of respondents		
Educational status	Number	Percentage
Formally literate	131	47.6
Informally literate	81	29.5
No education	63	22.9
Total	275	100.0

4. Mean years of school education is 7.5 years

5. Health insurance coverage of respondents		
Insurance coverage	Number	Percentage
No	238	86.5
Yes	37	13.5
Total	275	100.0

6. Employment status of respondents in December 2019		
Employment status	Number	Percentage
Yes	254	92.4
No	21	7.6
Total	275	100.0

7. Employment status of respondent in October 2020		
Employment status	Number	Percentage
Yes	201	73.1
No	74	26.9
Total	275	100.0

8. Working status in December 2019		
Working status	Number	Percentage
Full time	132	48.0
Part time	91	33.1
Business owner, with employees	21	7.6
Self-employed (self-operated business, without employees)	7	2.5
Contributing family member in family business	2	0.7
Unemployed	1	0.4
Not stated	21	7.6
Total	275	100.0

9. Working status of respondents in October 2020		
Working status	Number	Percentage
Part time	128	63.7
Full time	58	28.9
Self-employed (self-operated business, without employees)	8	4.0
Business owner, with employees	4	2.0
Contributing family member in family business	3	1.5
Not stated	74	36.8
Total	201	100.0

10. Average number of hours worked by the respondents in December 2019 was 49.7 hrs/ week.

11. Average number of hours worked by the respondents in October 2020 was 42.9 hrs/ week.

12. Earning basis of respondents		
Earning basis	Number	Percentage
Daily	160	121
Monthly	64	42
Weekly	20	23
Bi-weekly	10	15
Not stated	21	74
Total	275	275

13. Average wage rate of respondents		
Wage rate (Rs.)	2019 (Dec.)	2020 (Oct.)
Daily (-14%)	1,087	931
Weekly (-49.5%)	8,765	4,426
Bi-weekly (7%)	9,600	10,333
Monthly (-4.9%)	21,148	20,202

14. Place of activity carried out by the respondents between December 2019 and October 2020		
Place of activity	Dec(2019)	Oct.(2020)
Independent establishment	105	78
Streets/public places	55	42
Someone else's house	43	41
In a workshop or establishment annexed to the house/ farm	19	17
Home service	14	10
Vehicle	8	5
Market stall	6	3
Inside own house/farm	4	5
Not stated	21	74
Total	275	275

15. Services/products offered by respondents during December 2019 and October 2020		
Type of clients	Dec.(2019)	Oct.(2020)
Multiple people/clients	101	80
Single person/client	85	64
People in general	67	58
An establishment	64	44

Multiple vendors	38	18
Did not sell	5	5

16. Contractual status with that/those person(s)/establishment(s) in*December 2019 and in October 2020		
Contractual status	Dec.(2019)	Oct.(2020)
No	201	167.00
Yes	48	29.00
Not stated	26	79
Total	275	275

17. Whether respondents co-worked with another person in December 2019 and October 2020		
Co-working status	Dec.(2019)	Oct.(2020)
Yes	145	102
No	109	99
Not stated	21	74
Total	275	275

18. Sufficiency of income or savings to pay monthly expenses (rent, utilities food, health care)		
Adequacy of income status	Number	Percentage
Yes, for 1 month	84	30.5
Don't know	66	24.0
No	65	23.6
Yes, for 2 months	28	10.2
Yes, for 3-5 months	18	6.5
Yes, for more than 6 months	14	5.1
Total	275	100.0

19. Whether respondents have currently any debt (loan payment and mortgage		
Debt status	Number	Percentage
No	143	52
Yes	132	48
Total	275	100

20. Affordability status of loan payment of the respondents given the impacts of COVID-19

Loan payment status	Number	Percentage
Don't know	47	35.6
Yes, for more than 6 months	28	21.2
Yes, for 1 month	24	18.2
No	22	16.7
Yes, for 2 months	9	6.8
Yes, for 3-5 months	2	1.5
Total	132	100.0

21. Sources of support of households in December 2019 and October 2020

Source of income	Number	Percentage
Income from a paid job (held by a household member or yourself)	164	145
Income from household farming or fishing	91	110
Support from other households in the country	65	70
Foodstuff produced by the household from farming, raising animals or fishing	61	59
Income from properties, investments or savings	51	56
Money or support from people living abroad	41	36
Income from a household business (other than farming or fishing);	37	38
Other	30	21
Charity from NGOs or other charitable organizations	16	31
Private pension/state pension or other government support	1	3

22. Approximate percentage of household's income spent in different categories in December 2019 and October 2020

Expenditure Items	Dec. (2019)	Oct.(2020)
Hygiene items	5.1	7.3
Clothing / shoes	6.3	5.3
Communication (Internet, phone)	3.7	3.8
Communal utilities	1.1	0.9
Food	45.9	47.1
Health	6.4	7.1
Water	2.1	2.0

Energy (Fuel, wood, charcoal, electricity, gas, petrol)	6.4	6.5
Transportation	2.3	2.0
Housing / Rent	4.3	4.1
Education	4.2	3.6
Reimbursement of debt	3.5	3.7
Other	8.6	6.4
Total	100	100

23. Perception of respondents about the changes in prices in different items since COVID-19

Items	Increased	Decreased
Hygiene	236	2
Clothing/shoes	195	14
Communication	35	4
Communal utilities	15	12
Food	229	1
Health	171	4
Water	31	1
Energy	196	3
Transportation	161	9
Housing / Rent	29	15
Education	57	8
Reimbursement of debt	45	3
Other	53	5

24. First time hearing by the respondents about COVID-19

First time heard about COVID-19	Number	Percentage
Before three months ago	206	74.9
Not sure	57	20.7
In the last three months	11	4.0
In the last month	1	0.4
Total	275	100.0

25. Status of symptoms of COVID-19, including, but not limited to, a high temperature, dry cough and/or fatigue		
Symptoms of COVID-19	Number	Percentage
No	175	63.6
Yes, but not tested	66	24.0
Yes, and tested negative to COVID19	30	10.9
Yes, and tested positive to COVID19	4	1.5
Total	275	100.0

26. Main source/channel about the information COVID-19 (MCQ)		
Source of information	Number	Percentage
Radio / television	239	86.9
Word of mouth (family, friends, neighbors, colleagues)	189	68.7
Social media (Facebook, Instagram etc.)	112	40.7
Megaphone public announcements	110	40.0
Health worker at health facility	71	25.8
Internet sites	67	24.4
Newspapers	55	20.0
SMS / messaging application (WhatsApp, Telegram, signals etc.)	53	19.3
Information campaign in public place	47	17.1
Door-to-door campaign	45	16.4
Community center / community leaders;	35	12.7
Posters	32	11.6
Traditional / local healer;	13	4.7
Other	10	3.6
Place of worship / religious leaders	8	2.9
Not sure	1	0.4

27. Perception of respondents whether they COVID-19 is an important issue / problem in their community		
Response	Number	Percentage
Yes	236	85.8
Not sure	26	9.5
No	13	4.7
Total	275	100.0

28. Action taken by the respondents to prevent from getting COVID-19		
Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	240	87.3
Not sure	20	7.3
No	15	5.5
Total	275	100.0

29. Action taken by the households to compensate for a loss of income or in preparation for potential loss of income since the outbreak of COVID-19 (MCQ)		
Response	Number	Percentage
Purchased food on credit	175	63.6
Spent savings	114	41.5
Sought financial help from friends/family/employer	97	35.3
Borrowed food	90	32.7
Sought other employment opportunity	79	28.7
Rely on less preferred, cheaper food	70	25.5
Sought government help	51	18.5
Reduced number of meals per day	17	6.2
Reduced proportions of meals	16	5.8
Borrowed from banks	12	4.4
Skipped days without eating	11	4.0
Consumed seed stock for next season	10	3.6
Other	8	2.9
Sold assets (land, house, Livestock, jewelry, phone)	8	2.9
Some HH members migrated	7	2.5
Sent children to live with relatives	7	2.5
Not sure	7	2.5
Reduced spending on health and education	4	1.5
Sold durable household goods	2	0.7

30. Status of assistance received by households from different entities since the outbreak of COVID-19		
Response	Number	Percentage
No support received	124	45.1
Local Government	85	30.9
Friends / relatives	78	28.4
Community organizations	51	18.5
Other	11	4.0
NGO / INGO	6	2.2
Not sure	6	2.2
UN Agency	1	0.4
Provincial government	1	0.4

31. Type of assistance received by the respondents since the outbreak of COVID-19		
Type of assistance	Number	Percentage
Food Subsidy;	108	39.3
Food transfer;	77	28.0
Cash for work;	74	26.9
Food for work;	52	18.9
No need for assistance;	51	18.5
Other;	47	17.1
Cash transfer;	32	11.6

32. Extent of concern of respondents over household livelihood conditions for the next three months		
Concerned over livelihood	Number	Percentage
Very concerned	107	38.9
Concerned	98	35.6
Neither concerned nor unconcerned	44	16.0
Not sure	14	5.1
Unconcerned	8	2.9
Very unconcerned	4	1.5
Total	275	100.0

33. Respondents' top three priority needs in relation to COVID-19		
A. First Choice		
Priority needs	Frequency	Percentage
Health	140	50.9
Food Security	61	22.2
Financial support	43	15.6
Livelihoods Protection / Safety and Dignity	10	3.6
Business and employment	6	2.2
Sanitation/Hygiene	5	1.8
Education	3	1.1
Information about COVID-19 and child's health	2	0.7
Social support and protection	2	0.7
Maternal and child nutrition	1	0.4
Interaction with other pregnant people	1	0.4
Non-food items	1	0.4
Total	275	100.0
B. Second Choice		
Priority needs	Number	Percentage
Food Security	85	30.9

Financial support	55	20.0
Health	47	17.1
Livelihoods Protection / Safety and Dignity	21	7.6
Education	16	5.8
Social support and protection	12	4.4
Sanitation/Hygiene	10	3.6
Water	10	3.6
Business and employment	8	2.9
Maternal and child nutrition	3	1.1
Information about COVID-19 and child's health	3	1.1
Non-food items	2	0.7
Psychosocial support	2	0.7
Not stated	1	0.4
Total	275	100.0
C. Third Choice		
Priority needs	Number	Percentage
Financial support	61	22.2
Food Security	56	20.4
Livelihoods Protection / Safety and Dignity	44	16.0
Health	26	9.5
Social support and protection	19	6.9
Business and employment	15	5.5
Sanitation/Hygiene	14	5.1
Water	7	2.5
Education	7	2.5
Maternal and child nutrition	5	1.8
Psychosocial support	4	1.5
Rehabilitation of logistics infrastructure (roads, railways, airports)	2	0.7
Other	2	0.7
Not stated	13	4.7
Total	275	100.0

34. Type of assistance that would be the most helpful for households in the face of COVID-19		
A. First Choice		
Response	Number	Percentage
Cash for work	122	44.4
Food for work	62	22.5
Food Subsidy	41	14.9

Cash transfer	28	10.2
Food transfer	14	5.1
No need for assistance	7	2.5
Other	1	0.4
Total	275	100.0
B. Second Choice		
Response	Number	Percentage
Cash for work	76	28.46
Food for work	68	25.47
Cash transfer	45	16.85
Food transfer	39	14.61
Food Subsidy	38	14.23
Other	1	0.37
Not stated	8	3.00
Total	267	100.00
C. Third Choice		
Response	Number	Percentage
Food Subsidy	86	31.3
Cash transfer	50	18.2
Food for work	38	13.8
Other	25	9.1
Food transfer	25	9.1
Cash for work	23	8.4
No need for assistance	4	1.5
Job opportunity	1	0.4
Not stated	23	8.4
Total	275	100.0

35. Type of most useful support expecting by the respondents		
Response	Number	Percentage
Get training for new skills	230	83.6
Channels or platforms in learning about new opening positions	143	52.0
Unemployment benefit	100	36.4
Rent support from Government	44	16.0
Obtain a long-term concessional loan	40	14.5
Deferment of loan repayment	29	10.5
Other	11	4.0
Deferment of tax payment	5	1.8

ANNEX IV: **Statistical tables (Enterprise Survey)**

1. Number of respondent by current position and sex			
Position	Female	Male	Both
Chief Accountant / Financial Director / Financial Manager / Accountant	10	21	31
General Director / Executive Director / Deputy Director/ Managing Director	3	8	11
Manager	8	39	47
Owner / Co-owner	93	253	346
Total	114	321	435

2. Registration status of business by type of establishment			
Registration status	Hotel	Transportation	Total
Don't know	4	2	6
No, unregistered business	30	6	36
Prefer not to say	5	2	7
Yes, registered business	237	149	386
Total	276	159	435

3. Legal status by type of establishment			
Legal status	Hotel	Transportation	Total
Don't know	2	4	6
Individual business ran by household members	190	63	253
Joint stock company/corporation	5	40	45
Limited liability company/partnership	13	34	47
Ordinary partnership with members of other households	5	4	9
Other	4	4	8
Prefer not to answer	2	0	2
Private household employing domestic staff	43	7	50
Registered cooperative	12	3	15
Total	276	159	435

4. No of employees by sex between December 2019 and October 2020

Type of employee	2019 (December		2020 (October)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Self-employed	556	1,353	483	1,324
Waged/Salaried	1,663	1,305	1,502	1,205
Total	2,219	2,658	1,985	2,529

5. No of establishments by sales range in 2018/19 (Rs.)

Sales range (in Rs.)	Hotel	Transportation	Total
<1,000,000	173	109	282
>10,000,000	8	1	9
1,000,001 - 5,000,000	83	47	130
5,000,001 - 10,000,000	12	2	14
Total	276	159	435

6. Total and average sales of business during past 12 months (in lakh)

Business type	Total sales	Average sales	Sales (%)
Accommodation and food service	2,862.3	10.4	74.1
Transportation	1,000.5	6.3	25.9
Total	3,862.8	8.9	100.0

7. Current operation status of establishments

Sector	Accommodation and food service	Transportation	Total
Operating normally	217	136	353
Operating partially	46	13	59
Permanently closed	0	1	1
Temporarily closed	13	9	22
Total	276	159	435

8. Status of temporarily close down of business due to COVID-19			
Status of close down	Accommodation and food service	Transportation	Total
Do not know	2	1	3
No	6	2	8
Yes	268	156	424
Total	276	159	435

9. Changes of prices of goods or services sold by the establishments due to COVID-19 compared to normal period			
Change in price of goods or services	Accommodation and food service	Transportation	Total
Decreased moderately	22	10	32
Decreased significantly	62	34	96
Increased moderately	65	43	108
Increased significantly	45	23	68
Not sure	7	4	11
Remained unchanged	75	45	120
Total	276	159	435

10. Average no. of month closed down of establishment due to COVID-19 by business type			
Business type	Month		
Accommodation and food service	6.05		
Transportation	6.64		
Total	6.27		

11. Change in sales for the first half of 2020 with the same period in 2019			
Change in sales	Accommodation and food service	Transportation	Total
Decreased	221	126	347
Increased	24	9	33
Remained unchanged	31	24	55
Total	276	159	435

12. Expectations of respondents about prices of goods or services that the business sells over the next month

Perception about price change	Accommodation and food service	Transportation	Total
Not sure	69	45	114
Prices will generally decrease	30	6	36
Prices will generally increase	108	62	170
Prices will stay the same	69	46	115
Total	276	159	435

13. Capacity utilization of establishment in producing output in the first half of 2020

Capacity utilization	Accommodation and food service	Transportation	Total
Don't know	35	29	64
Far below the maximum	98	79	177
Maximum output	20	11	31
Moderately below the maximum	75	25	100
Slightly below the maximum	48	15	63
Total	276	159	435

14. Change in total hours worked per month by type of business between the first half of 2020 with the same period in 2019

Change in worked hours	Accommodation and food service	Transportation	Total
Decreased	190	123	313
Increased	10	1	11
Remained unchanged	76	35	111
Total	276	159	435

15. Change in demand on establishment's products and services between the first half of 2020 with the same period in 2019

Change in products and service	Accommodation and food service	Transportation	Total
Decreased	236	121	357
Increased	8	11	19
Remained unchanged	32	27	59
Total	276	159	435

16.Change in supply of purchased items to resell between the first half of 2020 with the same period in 2019			
Change of purchased items	Accommodation and food service	Transportation	Total
Decreased	193	81	274
Increased	53	21	74
Remained unchanged	30	57	87
Total	276	159	435

17.Change in the number of guests between the first half of 2020 with the same period in 2019			
Change in the number of guests	Accommodation and food service	Transportation	Total
Decreased	242	130	372
Increased	7	5	12
Remained unchanged	27	24	51
Total	276	159	435

18. COVID-19- effects on establishments			
Type of effects	Hotel	Transport	Total
Clients not paying their bills	80	13	93
Reduced logistics services	27	6	33
Reduced certification services	4	1	5
Power outage	15	7	22
Water supply disruptions	8	1	9
Problems with internet access	15	2	17
Problems with roads	48	89	137
Increased administrative bottlenecks	33	43	76
Reduced investment	99	36	135
Employee absences due to sickness or childcare	19	1	20
Adopting social distancing in the workplace	104	77	181
Shifting production to products required for COVID-19 response (e.g., masks, soap, hand sanitizer, gowns)	21	10	31
Increased costs due to need to purchase personal protective equipment for employees	67	33	100

Increase in input prices	119	45	164
Disruption in the supply chain	67	18	85
Guests do not visit this establishment (e.g. Hotel)	170	19	189
None of the above	4	4	8
Other	1	10	11
Don't know	0	8	8

19. Number job losers due to COVID-19			
Job looser type	Number	Percentage	
Full-time workers (nationals)	294	82.1	
Part-time workers (nationals)	41	11.5	
Temporary workers (nationals)	22	6.1	
Workers with disabilities (nationals)	1	0.3	
Total	358	100.0	

20. Number female job losers due to COVID-19			
Type of business	Number	Percentage	
Food and accommodation services	117	97.5	
Transportation	3	2.5	
Total	120	100	

21. No of establishments that allows employees to work virtually			
Response	Accommodation and food service	Transportation	Total
No	196	145	341
Partially	13	3	16
Yes	67	11	78
Total	276	159	435

22. No of establishment that have provided their staff different facilities to make remote work possible			
Type of facilities provided by the establishments	Number	Percentage	
Workstation (desk, chair, footrest, etc.)	44	10.11	
Computers/tablets	2	0.46	
Partial or total payment of essential services (electricity, water, gas, etc.)	9	2.07	

Co-financing of the internet connection service	5	1.15	
Full payment of internet connection service	3	0.69	
Remote access to the organization's intranet	2	0.46	
Implemented methodologies to improve the efficiency of remote work (Agile, use of Scrum tools, etc.)	2	0.46	
Use of online platforms for videoconference (Zoom, MS Teams, Skype for Business, etc.)	2	0.46	
Use of online platforms for task scheduling and/or team project scheduling (MS Teams, Planner, Slack, Monday.com, Zoho Sprints, Project Manager.com, Jira, Target process, ClickUp, Vivify Scrum, Meister Task, Ax soft, Scrum wise, etc.)	1	0.23	
None	39	8.97	
Other	4	0.92	

23. Approximate net and average income of establishments before and during COVID-19 (in lakh)

Business type	Total net income		Average net income	
	Jan-Dec(2019)	Jan- Dec(2020)	Jan- Dec (2019)	Jan- Dec(2020)
Hotel	2,784.3	1,024.7	10.09	3.71
Transportation	1,071.8	445.8	6.74	2.80
Total	3,856.1	1,470.6	8.86	3.38

24 .Establishment's ability to access financial resources (cash flow) since the outbreak of COVID-19

Cash flow availability	Hotel	Transportation	Total
Decrease	180	107	287
Don't know	25	3	28
Increase	17	11	28
Not applicable	11	25	36
Remain the same	43	13	56
Total	276	159	435

25. Establishment's ability to access financial resources (purchases on credit) since the outbreak of COVID-19

Purchases on credit	Accommodation and food service	Transportation	Total
Decrease	42	8	50
Don't know	32	28	60
Increase	103	32	135
Not applicable	47	70	117
Remain the same	52	21	73
Total	276	159	435

26. a. Main sources of establishments to deal with cash flow shortages since the outbreak of COVID-19 (fist choice)

Main sources to deal shortage of cash flow (First choice)	Hotel	Transportation	Total
Concessional loans from commercial or public banks	60	29	89
Concessional loans from non-banking financial institutions (microfinance institutions, credit cooperatives, credit unions, or finance companies)	35	13	48
Delaying payments to banks or other financial service providers	10	5	15
Delaying payments to suppliers or workers	13	8	21
Don't know	1	1	2
Drawing on personal savings or contributions from family	122	59	181
Government grants	1	0	1
Non-concessional loans from commercial or public banks	20	30	50
None of the above	6	6	12
Selling off business assets (e.g., property, equipment)	1	5	6
Selling off personal assets (e.g., car, property)	7	3	10
Total	276	159	435

26.b. Main sources of establishments to deal with cash flow shortages since the outbreak of COVID-19 (2nd choic)			
Main sources to deal shortage of cash flow (2nd choice)	Accommodation and food service	Transportation	Total
Concessional loans from commercial or public banks	33	24	57
Concessional loans from non-banking financial institutions (microfinance institutions, credit cooperatives, credit unions, or finance companies)	43	29	72
Delaying payments to banks or other financial service providers	21	15	36
Delaying payments to suppliers or workers	28	14	42
Don't know	21	7	28
Drawing on personal savings or contributions from family	48	23	71
Equity finance (increase contributions or capital from existing owners/shareholders or issuing new shares)	0	2	2
Government grants	4	3	7
Non-concessional loans from commercial or public banks	13	6	19
Other	25	3	28
Selling off business assets (e.g., property, equipment)	14	5	19
Selling off personal assets (e.g., car, property)	11	1	12
Not stated	15	27	42
Total	276	159	435

26.c. Main sources of establishments to deal with cash flow shortages since the outbreak of COVID-19 (3rd choice)

Main sources to deal shortage of cash flow (2nd choice)	Hotel	Transportation	Total
Concessional loans from commercial or public banks	24	21	45
Concessional loans from non-banking financial institutions (microfinance institutions, credit cooperatives, credit unions, or finance companies)	11	5	16
Delaying payments to banks or other financial service providers	18	10	28
Delaying payments to suppliers or workers	6	5	11
Don't know	57	27	84
Drawing on personal savings or contributions from family	32	19	51
Equity finance (increase contributions or capital from existing owners/shareholders or issuing new shares)	1	1	2
Government grants	3	1	4
Non-concessional loans from commercial or public banks	8	1	9
Other	38	14	52
Selling off business assets (e.g., property, equipment)	6	5	11
Selling off personal assets (e.g., car, property)	14	6	20
Not stated	58	44	102
Total	276	159	435

27. Status of establishments for insolvency or bankruptcy protection since the outbreak of COVID-19

Response	Hotel	Transportation	Total
No	253	136	389
Yes	23	23	46
Total	276	159	435

28. Type of assistance received by establishments since the outbreak of COVID-19			
Type of assistance received	Response	Hotel	Transportation
No assistance received;	No	40	51
	Yes	236	108
Cash transfers for businesses;	No	276	153
	Yes	0	6
Deferral of credit payments, rent or mortgage, suspension of interest payments, or rollover of debt;	No	254	131
	Yes	22	28
Access to new credit schemes;	No	270	155
	Yes	6	4
Fiscal exemptions or reductions	No	268	149
	Yes	8	10
Wage subsidies	No	275	158
	Yes	1	1
Distribution of masks, hand sanitizers, soap, Personal Protective Equipment;	No	260	151
	Yes	16	8
Quarantine and insolation services to employees;	No	273	159
	Yes	3	0
Treatment to Covid-19 infected staff;	No	273	157
	Yes	3	2
Other	No	274	155
	Yes	2	4

29. Perception of respondents on adequacy of government supports to respond COVID-19			
Adequacy of government support	Hotel	Transportation	Total
Adequate	6	6	12
Inadequate	23	28	51
Neither adequate nor inadequate	9	7	16
Very adequate	2	3	5
Very inadequate	0	7	7
Not reported	236	108	344
Total	276	159	435

30. Main reasons of making business continuity plan by the establishments				
Reasons for making continuity plan	Hotel	Transportation	Total	Percentage
Asset protection	55	51	106	33.0
Minimize downtime	9	4	13	4.0
Other	2	1	3	0.9
Quick recovery/resuming operations	129	70	199	62.0
Total	195	126	321	100.0

31. Extent of usefulness of business continuity plan of establishments in the current COVID-19 epidemic				
Usefulness of business plan	Hotel	Transportation	Total	Percentage
Not that useful	39	18	57	17.8
Not useful at all	6	6	12	3.7
Somewhat useful	114	63	177	55.1
Very useful	36	39	75	23.4
Total	195	126	321	100.0

32. Type of government measures most helpful for establishments to cope with the COVID-19 crisis				
Most preferred measures from governments	Hotel	Transportation	Total	Percentage
Fiscal exemptions or tax reductions	126	63	189	43.4
Access to new credit	114	74	188	43.2
Deferral of credit payments, rent or mortgage, suspension of interest payments, or rollover of debt	106	70	176	40.5
Cash transfers for businesses	93	62	155	35.6
Access to personal protective equipment to re-open business safely;	53	51	104	23.9
Access to new markets or business matching;	65	18	83	19.1
Assistance to transition to new products or services with higher demand;	56	11	67	15.4
Quick response mechanisms if any establishment wants to test COVID-19 for their workers/employee	20	14	34	7.8
Wage subsidies	18	6	24	5.5
Support to digital transition	10	6	16	3.7
Other	1	1	2	0.5

33. Average months that take establishments to resume business as usual	
Establishments	Average Months
Hotel	17.2
Transportation	15.0
Both	16.3

34. Likelihood in demand for establishment's products and services in the next three months compared with the past three months				
Likelihoods in demand	Hotel	Transportation	Total	Percentage
Will decrease	78	45	123	28.3
Will increase	91	55	146	33.6
Will remain unchanged	107	59	166	38.2
Total	276	159	435	100.0

35. Respondents' opinion about the risk that establishments will permanently shut down because of the COVID-19 crisis				
Likelihoods in demand	Hotel	Transportation	Total	Percentage
No	88	57	145	33.3
Not sure	137	78	215	49.4
Yes	51	24	75	17.2
Total	276	159	435	100.0

36. Average months that closure could occur	
Establishments	Average Months
Hotel	13.7
Transportation	5.6
Both	11.5

37. Expectation of respondents about establishment's workforce size to change over the next months due to the COVID-19 outbreak				
Change in workforce size	Hotel	Transportation	Total	Percentage
Expect workforce size to decrease	56	18	74	17.0
Expect workforce size to increase	20	8	28	6.4
Expect workforce size to stay the same	74	50	124	28.5
Not sure	126	83	209	48.0
Total	276	159	435	100.0

38. Status of health protocol followed by establishments while selling their products and services in response to COVID-19

Status	Hotel	Transportation	Total	Percentage
No	10	2	12	2.8
Not sure	19	7	26	6.0
Yes	247	150	397	91.3
Total	276	159	435	100.0

39. Possibility to change the sector of activity of establishments due to the impacts of COVID-19

Response	Hotel	Transportation	Total	Percentage
No	158	99	257	59.1
Not sure	67	38	105	24.1
Yes	51	22	73	16.8
Total	276	159	435	100.0

40. Size of the hotel

Size	Number	Percentage
1 - 10 rooms	13	4.7
11 - 25 rooms	15	5.4
26-50 rooms	3	1.1
Not stated	245	88.8
Total	276	100.0

41. Type of lodging property of establishment (Hotel)

Type of lodging	Number	Percentage
Bed and breakfast (B&B)	10	32.3
Independent Hotel	13	41.9
Motel	4	12.9
Guest house	1	3.2
Resort	2	6.5
Vacation rental	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

42. Change in demand for booking of establishments (hotel) between January-September in 2019 to January-September in 2020		
Change in demand for booking	Number	Percentage
Moderate decrease	4	12.9
Moderate increase	2	6.5
No change	1	3.2
Not applicable	2	6.5
Not sure	1	3.2
Significant decrease	20	64.5
Significant increase	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

43. Cancellation of booking in January-September, 2020 compared to January-September 2019		
Cancellation of booking	Number	Percentage
Moderate decrease	3	9.7
Moderate increase	2	6.5
Not applicable	2	6.5
Not sure	8	25.8
Significant decrease	15	48.4
Significant increase	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

44. Type of negative impact of COVID-19 outbreak. on hotel		
Negative impact of COVID-19 outbreak. on hotel	Number	Percentage
Cancellations and postponements	12	38.7
Decrease in demand	23	74.2
Travel restrictions	23	74.2
Loss of revenue/income	21	67.7
Strained cash flow	10	32.3
Staff stress and anxiety	10	32.3
Payments delayed to staff/contractors	3	9.7
Expenses frozen	1	3.2
Unstable and damaged relations with suppliers	2	6.5
Layoffs and reduction in employee salaries/ hours	5	16.1
Not applicable	1	3.2

45. Type of positive impact on hotel		
Positive impact of COVID-19 on hotel	Number	Percentage
Last-minute bookings (from a COVID-19 hotspot to a non-hotspot)	7	22.6
Contingency planning for the future	11	35.5
Deeper look into finances, seeking efficiencies	6	19.4
Creation of new rules and cancelling policies	9	29.0
Greater staff ability to work remotely	4	12.9
Downtime	3	9.7
Time to invest in other things, such as upgrading company website	5	16.1
Travel industry coming together	8	25.8
Not applicable	4	12.9

46. Type of concerns of hotels about COVID-19		
Hotels' key short-term concerns on COVID-19?	Number	Percentage
General economic uncertainty	22	71
Political uncertainty	14	45
Virus-related travel restrictions	21	68
Establishment cash flow	4	13
Staffing/employment	6	19
Cancelation policy	6	19
Marketing	7	23
Exchange rate	1	3
Pricing	8	26

47. No. of hotels with change in the no. of visitors since the outbreak of COVID-19		
Change in the no. of visitors in hotels	Allocentric tourists	Psychocentric tourists
Decreased moderately	3	11
Decreased significantly	17	10
Increased moderately	2	1
Increased significantly	1	0
Not applicable	3	5
Not sure	1	2
Remained unchanged	4	2

Note: 1. Allocentric tourists are the persons who like adventures, such as hiking, climbing etc.
2. Psychocentric tourists are the persons who do not like adventures. They like crowded places such as beach, historical places, etc.

48. Respondents' your opinion about the responsibility of the government

Type of responsibility of government	Number	Percent
Providing basic tourism infrastructure (transport, water, power, sewage etc)	22	71.0
Advertising/promoting tourism in media	18	58.1
Taking part in travel fairs/exhibitions (local, national, international)	8	25.8
Organizing events	9	29.0
Direct entrepreneurial role (Running govt. hotels, sightseeing)	12	38.7
Regulatory role (Formulating Tourism Policy, Master Plan, Environ. Laws etc.)	15	48.4
Providing Benchmarking and certification systems	2	6.5
Promoting innovation in the sector	8	25.8
Providing tourism information services	16	51.6
Undertaking Research and market analysis	7	22.6

49. Respondents' opinion in different statements (hotel)

Type of statements	Agree	Disagree	Neither disagree, nor agree	Strongly agree
It is not good use of public money to promote destinations	12	13	2	1
Tourism businesses should lead in promoting destinations	17	1	1	7
A public private partnership is the best way to promote and organise destinations	20	2	4	2
The public sector is often out of touch with the way the industry actually works	7	12	7	2
Tourism development, management, marketing and promotion should be managed within an integrated structure	17	4	1	4
The public sector should take the lead in promoting destinations	16	2	3	6

50. Respondents' opinion about the business activity (hotel) and future of tourism in province/country

Opinion of respondents	Before COVID-19	December, 2020
Neutral	2	9
Optimistic	7	3
Pessimistic	1	14
Very optimistic	18	1
Very pessimistic	3	4
	31	31

51. Type of transport services of establishments

Type of service	Number		Percentage	
	Before COVID-19	December, 2020	Before COVID-19	December, 2020
District transport	102	105	64.2	66.0
Inter-district transport	99	92	62.3	57.9

52. Type of vehicles in operation before COVID-19 and December 2020

Type of vehicles	Before COVID-19	Dec-20
Buses (vehicles with 10 or more seats and standing space)	49	50
Coaches (vehicles with 10 or more seats without standing space)	11	11
Minibus (vehicles with 9 seats or less)	21	23
Cab (less than 5 seats)	43	44
Motorcycles	3	4
Utility vehicles up to and including 3.5 tons	6	7
Truck Tractors	10	11
Trucks over 3.5 tons up to and including 19 tons	5	4
Trucks over 19 tons	3	3
Not reported	8	2
Total	159	159

53. Status of following physical distance principle while transporting passengers, as a result of COVID-19		
Status	Number	Percentage
No	7	4.4
Yes, All the time	100	62.9
Yes, sometimes	52	32.7
Total	159	100.0

54. Service availability to disables and older adults in vehicles		
Status	Number	Percentage
No; I do not currently serve to them and have not in the past	21	13.2
Not anymore; I did in the past but discontinued serve to them	7	4.4
Yes	131	82.4
Total	159	100.0

55. Whether passengers have changed their attitude about transportation, after the COVID-19 outbreak		
Status	Number	Percentage
Don't know	17	10.7
No change at all	37	23.3
Yes, negatively	54	34.0
Yes, positively	51	32.1
Total	159	100.0

56. Extent of changes in attitude of passengers		
Change in attitude	Number	Percentage
Completely	5	4.8
Somewhat	50	47.6
Very little	20	19.0
Very much	30	28.6
Total	105	100.0

57. Method of approaching to vehicle by passengers

Method of approaches	Number	Percentage
Other	15	9.4
Scheduling a trip by phone	101	63.5
Spontaneously in the road	43	27.0
Total	159	100.0

58. Possible impact of COVID-19 on different Business Issues in the long-term (more than 12 months from now)

Effects of COVID-19	Decrease	Don't know	Increase	Not applicable
Operational productivity	72	19	8	38
Skills shortages and recruitment	22	29	3	45
Material and hardware supply	27	18	26	51
Fuel demand	29	5	62	16
Fuel supply	57	2	43	16
Fuel prices	1	4	143	0

59. Key contributors to solve transport sector issues in COVID-19 situation

Key action points	Number	Frequency
Investment in efficiency technology	63	39.6
Investment in sustainability technology	86	54.1
Decrease in the reliance on single-occupancy vehicles	27	17.0
Adaptation and enhancement of supply chains	29	18.2
Investment in planning and urban design	51	32.1
Don't know	5	3.1

60. Whether respondents would like to see government increase adoption of ITS, Technology and emerging solutions in responding to transport challenges

Response	Number	Percentage
No	27	17.0
Yes	132	83.0
Total	159	100.0

61. Respondents' opinion on policy measures that may be useful to solve transport challenges		
Policy measures	Number	Percentage
Integral local project planning	52	32.7
Support of trials and research of new technology	65	40.9
Support economic studies of the sector	78	49.1
Don't know;	2	1.3

62. Whether the business adopting measures to specifically help mitigate impacts on transport services and network operations		
Response	Number	Percentage
No	145	91.2
Yes	14	8.8
Total	159	100.0

63. Existing measures adopted by business to mitigate the impact		
Measures	Number	Percentage
Contact costumer through phone call	1	7.1
Efficient and Safety transportation	1	7.1
Government rules and regulations	1	7.1
Healthy and Safe Travels following all Covid-19 guidelines	1	7.1
Running transportation effectively and efficiently	1	7.1
Running Transportation effectively and efficiently	1	7.1
Running Transportation with all Covid -19 safety measure	1	7.1
Social distance and government rule	1	7.1
Social distancing	4	28.6
Transportation to run effectively and With all health Safety Measure	1	7.1
Use of masks, sanitizers	1	7.1
Total	14	100.0

ANNEX V: **Sample allocation by districts**

District	Establishments		Total	Households	Farmers	Daily wage workers	Overall units
	Transport	Hotel					
Baglung	23	15	38	70	40	29	177
Gorkha	17	25	42	81	44	31	198
Kaski	25	103	128	149	82	59	418
Lamjung	19	15	34	48	28	20	130
Manang	3	5	8	3	3	3	17
Mustang	6	8	14	5	3	3	25
Myagdi	20	12	32	32	18	13	95
Nawalpur	13	30	43	77	44	31	195
Parbat	15	10	25	43	23	17	108
Syangja	9	18	27	84	45	32	188
Tanahun	9	35	44	92	51	37	224
Total	159	276	435	684	381	275	1,775

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