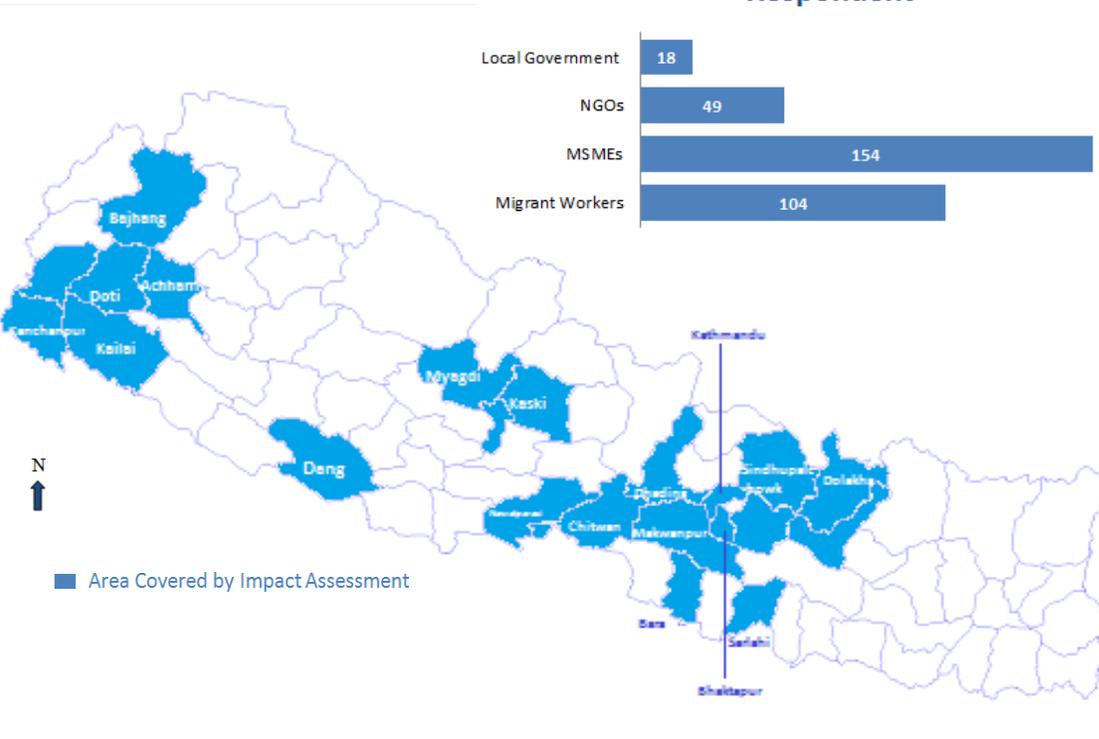
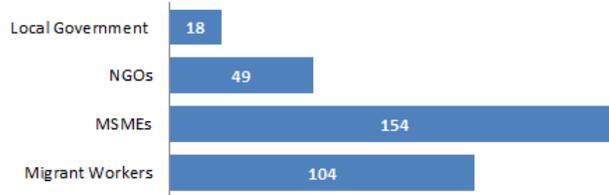


COVERAGE

Respondent



A community based cross-sectional study was administered in 24 districts across six provinces in Nepal.

Methodology:

The survey used qualitative research through structured telephonic interviews. Questionnaires were administered among the Local Government Officials, NGO/CSO partners, MSMEs and returnee migrant workers.

Survey period: 28 April to 12 May 2020

Socio-economic impact assessment following the COVID-19 pandemic:

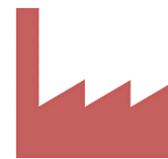
The impact assessment was conducted to identify the key challenges the households (HH), MSMEs and migrant workers are facing and the social impact of COVID-19.

IMPACT ON MSME

The impact ranged from reduced profits to lack of capital to run the business.

The Local Government believes that MSMEs will need skill and finance, in equal proportion, to revive the economy after the easing of the lockdown.

MSME owners believe that access to finance, and the ability to pay and retain loyal workers will be the most important interventions in reviving their business.



56%

Closed due to lockdown.



45%

Increase in demand of local products



44%

Unable to retain workers



61%

Unable to pay loan

IMPACT ON MIGRANT WORKERS (MW)

Agriculture remains the major source of income for most families at 53%, followed by remittance at 36%. The diverse sources of income makes families somewhat resilient to the impact of pandemic.

Job loss, psychological trauma and discrimination are the primary drivers of insecurity for the MWs. 78% of them plan to stay back in Nepal, and of them 44% want to remain in their own community. Those who plan to stay back seek access to skills and finance to recover. 44% of the MW wish to start their own domestic businesses while the rest 33% wish to be employed in Nepal.



36%

Fall in remittance Income



78%

Returnee migrant workers will be looking for opportunities in Nepal.

SOCIAL IMPACT



32%



Increase psychological impact on households, migrant workers



8%



Increase gender based violence (GBV) and abuse

The workload of women increased during lockdown. 78% HH acknowledged existence of GBV, 8% HH reported increase in GBV while 9% did not respond. However, there is a clear indication of increase in GBV apart from increase in the stress and other psychosocial impact on women. Men are also experiencing stress and psychosocial impact, but the women are bearing the brunt. Any program supporting MSMEs will need to integrate support to women and men to eliminate GBV and psychosocial stress and their adverse impact on sustainable MSME growth.



CECI Nepal is most active Canadian INGO working in the field of economic and social development.



CECI Nepal has an active reach of almost 6 million people through the network of NGOs, cooperatives, local businesses, local councils, and organizations.

Dolma Consulting is the advisory arm of Dolma Group working with Banking and Financial Institutions, Corporates, and Development partners in Nepal on access to international capital.



Connect with us:



To access the full report or for more resources, Please write to us at: dkarki@ceci.ca