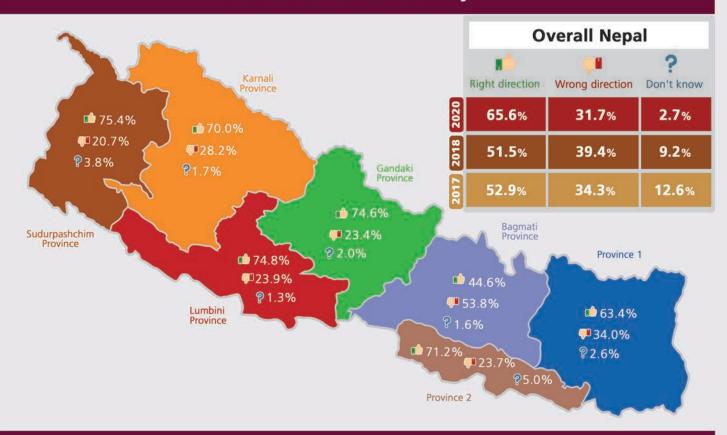


Direction of the country



Sampling design



7,060 randomly selected respondents from 75 out of 77 districts



All respondents aged 18 and above; 51.5% female, 48.5% male



Error margin at the national level +/- 1.2% at 95% confidence level



Error margin at the provincial level +/- 3% at 95% confidence level

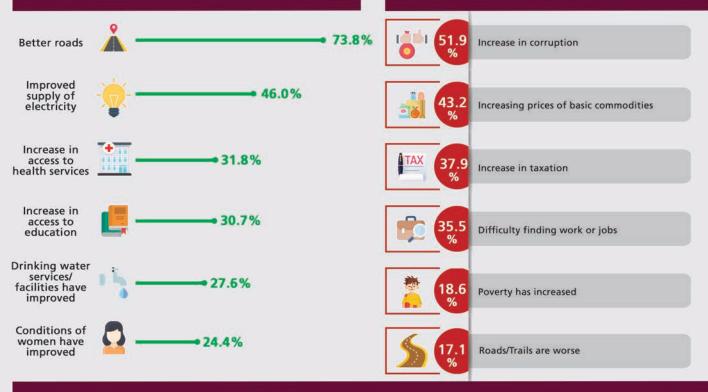


Fieldwork: February and March 2020

Fieldwork for this survey was conducted in February-March 2020, just before the Government of Nepal (GON) decided to impose a national lockdown to contain the novel coronal virus (COVID-19). The findings, therefore, capture the national mood right before the influence and impacts of the pandemic induced crises were felt by the country and potentially serve as a baseline for future research, comparing the national mood before and after the national lockdown.

Top reasons for optimism (%)

Biggest problems in Nepal (%)



Preferred avenues for dispute resolution, by dispute type (%)

| | | Dispute on land | Dispute on debt | Domestic violence | Crime |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|
| | Ward chairperson / members | 32.0% | 29.1% | 22.4% | 23.7% |
| | Police | 11.3% | 24.4% | 24.7% | 49.6% |
| A STATE OF THE STA | Traditional justice | 15.8% | 15.1% | 14.3% | 7.7% |
| A | Mayor / rural municipality chair | 12.1% | 10.9% | 9.4% | 9.2% |
| | Land revenue office | 8.5% | 0.2% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| 20 | Friends and family | 5.6% | 5.6% | 6.5% | 2.0% |
| 1 | Village/municipal assembly | 5.1% | 4.9% | 4.1% | 4.1% |

Views on inter-group relations across different caste groups & ethnicities (%)



69.4% Improving



6.9%Getting worse



21.9% Same as before



Perceptions of disadvantages due to caste and ethnicity (%)



4.9%
Interacting with other people at workplace



4.4%Report a problem in police station



4.2%Obtain government services



3.6 % Accessing health services



2.4 % Studying at a school or university

Views on gender roles and gender equality (%)



| Views | Strongly agree | Somewhat agree | Somewhat disagree | Strongly disagree |
|---|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| It is more important for a family to have a son than a daughter | 4.0% | 7.9% | 13.7% | 74.3% |
| A higher education is more important for a boy than a girl | 1.8% | 4.7% | 13.8% | 79.7% |
| Women should not have control over her income, movement and decisions | 14.3% | 13.1% | 12.8% | 59.7% |
| A woman should not have the right to decide how many children she should bear | 1.6% | 4.5% | 16.9% | 76.9% |
| It is not suitable for women to engage in politics | 1.5% | 4.7% | 14.9% | 78.7% |

Acceptable leadership positions in different organizations/institutions (%)

| | Women | Men | Regardless of man or woman,the person should be capable |
|---|-------|-------|---|
| Chief executive position of federal government | 13.8% | 11.7% | 74.5% |
| Chief executive position of provincial government | 11.3% | 12.1% | 76.6% |
| Chief executive position of local government | 12.3% | 10.1% | 77.6% |
| Federal parliamentarians | 10.0% | 9.5% | 80.4% |
| State parliamentarians | 9.8% | 9.8% | 80.5% |
| Local assembly members | 11.6% | 9.3% | 79.1% |
| Ward chairperson | 14.5% | 11.2% | 74.3% |
| Chairperson of political party | 10.4% | 11.4% | 78.2% |
| Chairperson of user groups(like community forests user groups, consumer groups) | 18.0% | 8.1% | 73.9% |
| Chairperson of saving and credit cooperatives | 21.2% | 6.7% | 72.1% |
| Chairperson of school management committee | 12.3% | 11.1% | 76.6% |
| CEO of private companylorganization | 10.7% | 10.2% | 79.2% |

Position of women in Nepal in the last five years (%)



86.7% Improving

0

2.4% Getting worse

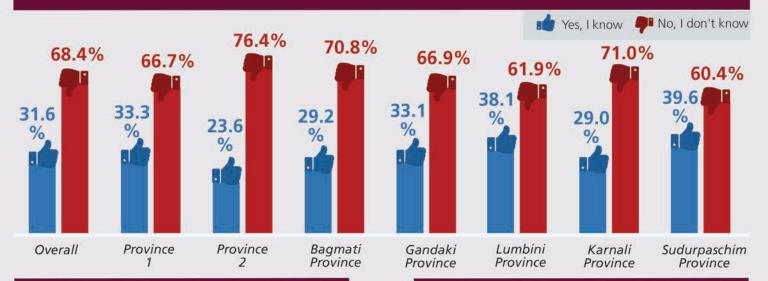


10.1% Same as before





Awareness of the 2015 constitutional changes (%)



Awareness on public services (%)







Services received from local government (%)



65.8% Health service



42.5% Tax related



36.5% Admissions in government schools



22.9% Social security allowances

Awareness of services provided by (%)

Local government



Road and/or physical infrastructures



32.2% Education



Drinking water

Provincial government



74.5% Road and/or physical infrastructures



39% Education



Federal government



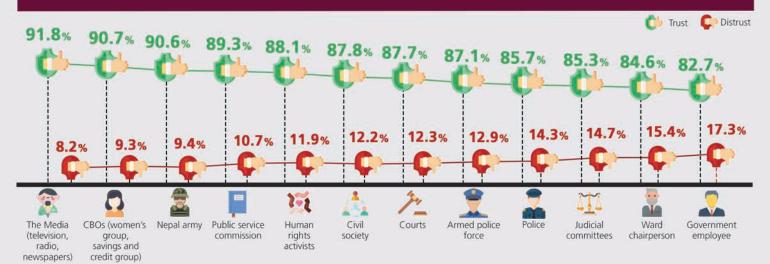
Road and/or physical infrastructures

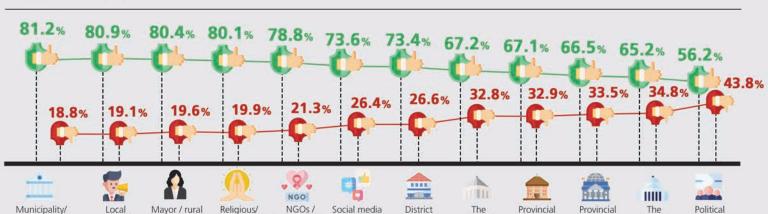


Education



Trust in institutions in Nepal (%)





human rights (facebook/

twitter etc.)

defenders

Changes in quality of education (%)

municipality

chair

caste-based

organizations



80.5% 11.5% 0.9% Very good Good Bad Very bad

political

leaders

rural municipality

assembly



federal

government

coordination

committee

Views on quality of health services in their vicinity (%)

3.5% Very good

government

Good

assembly

Bad

federal

parliament

78.8% 12.1% 1.1% Very bad

parties

Changes in the quality of health services (%)

50.4% Positive

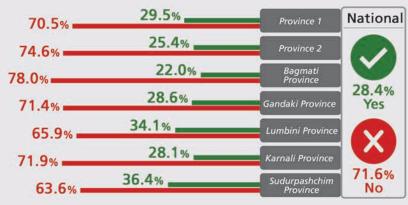
37.4% Neither positive nor negative

5% Negative

Willingness to pay more local taxes for better services (%)



Awareness of any local government development projects in current fiscal year (%)



Views on local economic condition (%)



Views on responsiveness of the government (%)

say the responsiveness of their local government has increased

say the responsiveness of their province government has increased

say the responsiveness of the federal government has increased

Employment and income generation opportunities in 2020 (%)

Employment 59.7% 22.0

Income Generation 58.3% 24.2% More Opportunities Same as the last year Less oppurtunities Don't know

Sources of information for local government activities (plans, programs, budgets) (%)



Friends, family, and neighbors



32.5% Community radio



29.4% Television



28.4% Local community leaders



Social media



