

A SURVEY OF THE NEPALI PEOPLE IN 2020



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 *inter disciplinary analysts*

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FOREWORD

This volume, *A Survey of the Nepali People (SNP) 2020*, is a continuation of similar volumes published since 2017. It attempts to capture the expectations and aspirations of the Nepali people about issues, such as meeting basic needs, having better livelihood opportunities, feeling safe and secure, obtaining services of decent quality, being able to lead a dignified life, and benefitting from capable leadership, among others.

Any public opinion survey is but a snapshot of opinions expressed at the time the survey was conducted. The data presented in this volume are based on the findings of a nation-wide survey conducted during February-March 2020 (i.e. during the period just before the national lockdown was declared due to COVID-19). As such, this survey captures the mood of the people when the nation was, politically speaking, in a relatively stable situation and was trying to establish the major changes that had taken place in the country since the establishment of federal, provincial, and local governments in 2018. Within this context, this report presents findings about the general public's mood, feelings and perceptions about their various day-to-day experiences, as expressed during the survey period. There is, for example, a general sense of optimism among respondents regarding the way things are moving forward in the nation. An attempt has been made, to the extent possible, to present the data as the people themselves have expressed, hoping that the data will speak for themselves, with some preliminary analysis made by the authors. This is also to welcome other interested parties and individuals to do further and deeper analysis, should they so please.

This volume is distinctly different from the preceding SNP reports in at least two aspects. First, the field work conducted for this survey was carried out just before the outbreak of COVID-19 in Nepal, and was wrapped up just the day before the government announced the first lockdown in March 2020. In that respect, it attempts to capture the national mood in the pre-COVID situation and thus, can serve as a benchmark for comparisons in a post-COVID world. This report has thus come out at a very opportune time for Nepal, as we are all reeling through COVID-19 and its impacts, and are discussing how best to move forward in a post-COVID context.

Second, this report also attempts to compare similar findings from two earlier reports, namely SNP 2017 and SNP 2018. As such, the reader will find many instances of comparative analysis, including charts and tables, as well as descriptions related to the various themes raised in this survey. For example, a majority of Nepalis believe that the country is moving in the right direction, and this optimism is more pronounced in the current survey than in 2017 or 2018. The top four reasons for optimism include better roads, improvements in the supply of electricity, increases in access to health services, and increases in access to education. Across all three years of the SNP, improvements in roads and trails have remained the most commonly cited reason for national optimism. There are several other very interesting and important survey results regarding security and dispute resolution, identity and social relations, governance and political participation, economic outlooks, and access to information.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to the entire team behind this volume, starting with the team of authors from the School of Arts, Kathmandu University who took the lead in writing this volume. Equally praiseworthy is the team from IDA that conducted very thorough and scientific data collection and did the preliminary analysis. The Asia Foundation and its team deserve huge appreciation for all of the technical support and backstopping they have provided. Last, but by no means least, I would like to thank our esteemed members of the Steering Committee, which include government officials, academicians, Parliament Members, and researchers, all of whom have given their valuable guidance and inputs to us from the very beginning of this venture, and whose contributions have helped us bring this report into its current shape and form.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Sharma', written over a horizontal line.

Prof. Dr. Sagar R. Sharma

Dean, School of Arts

December 8, 2020

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A Survey of the Nepali People in 2020 is led by School of Arts, Kathmandu University (KUSOA), in collaboration with Interdisciplinary Analysts (IDA) and The Asia Foundation. It was implemented through the Australian Government, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) – The Asia Foundation Partnership on Subnational Governance in Nepal.

Dr. Dhiraj Giri led the KUSOA team and contributed to overall data analysis and write-up of chapters on economic outlook and access to information. Dr. Uddhab Pyakurel provided inputs and contributed to the final write-up and analysis of the chapters on public outlook and national mood, and identity and social relations, while Dr. Chandra Lal Pandey did the same for chapters on personal safety and dispute resolution, and governance and political participation. Prof. Dr. Sagar Raj Sharma, Dean, KUSOA, provided overall guidance to the survey.

The IDA team led fieldwork and data collection of the survey, with the leadership of Dr. Sudhindra Sharma, coordinated by Hiranya Baral. Bal Krishna Khadka provided essential support on the technical aspects of survey methodology; Chandra Bahadur KC worked on the detailed sampling design, and Dinesh Dangol and Sandeep Thapa designed the software for data entry. Preliminary analysis and write-up of each chapter was done jointly by Sudhindra Sharma, Pankaj Pokhrel, Akriti Rana, Bal Krishna Khadka, and Chandra Bahadur KC.

Dr. Sagar Prasai provided editorial support, while Srijana Nepal led the overall research work. Sanju G.C. provided inputs, Carolyn O'Donnell and Bishnu Adhikari provided guidance and inputs on implementation of the survey and data analysis from the Foundation. Kimberly Keeton copy-edited the final report.

The SNP 2020 team expresses its sincere gratitude to all members of the Steering Committee for their critical and valuable guidance and inputs on the implementation of the survey. The team is also thankful to all the respondents of the survey and the local authorities for their honest views and generous time to produce this report in its current shape.

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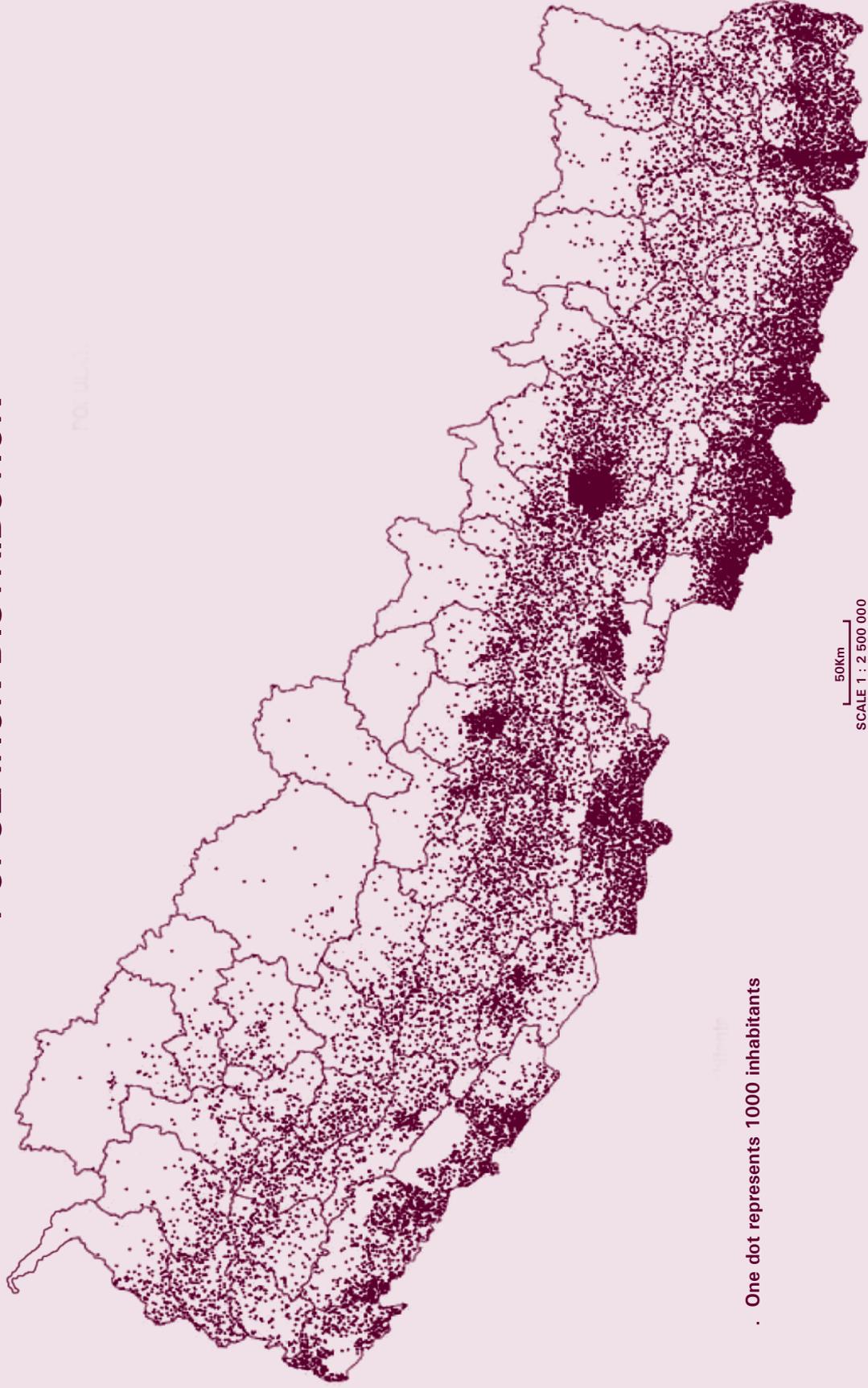
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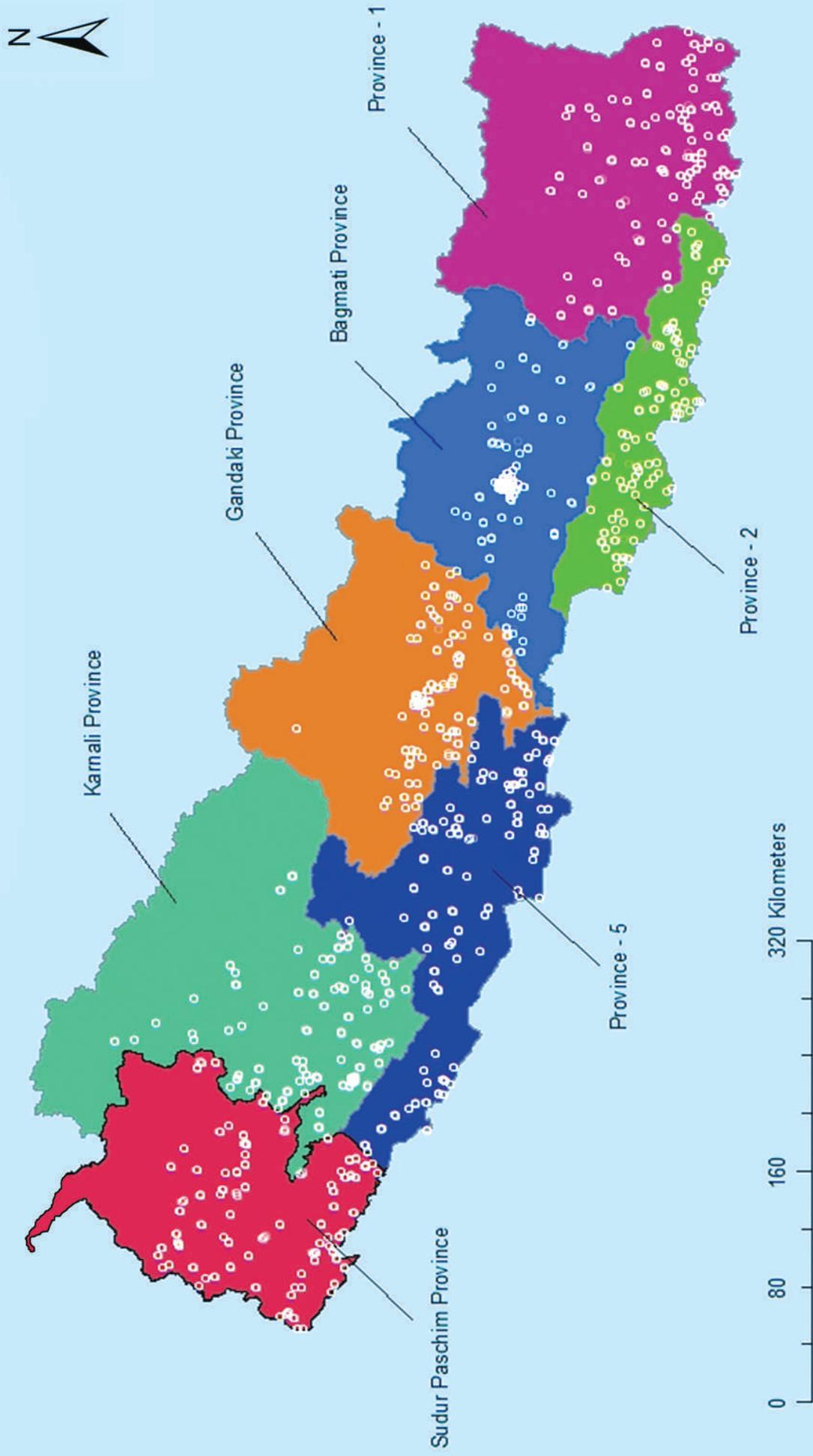




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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Public opinion surveys are important and established vehicles for understanding the changing national mood of citizens. Public opinion surveys can help the government to better understand public mood and priorities and allow the government to change its course and improve governance and service delivery. In the context of Nepal, the need to stay current on public opinion is more pronounced, as the country has undergone significant political changes in a short period of time—a jump from a unitary, monarchic state to a federal republic. This survey presents public perceptions on a number of public concerns surrounding personal security, dispute resolution, good governance, identity politics, economic outlooks, and the country's overall direction.

A Survey of the Nepali People in 2020, is based on a nationally representative sample of 7,060 Nepalis, randomly selected from 588 wards across the country's seven provinces. Findings presented in this report are representative of the Nepali population, both at the national and provincial levels. While the Survey of the Nepali People (SNP), which was conducted in series in 2017, 2018, and 2020, employed all the rigors of contemporary polling science, it is worth noting that opinion polls only reflect a snapshot of opinions at the time the survey was conducted. 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). As this survey timeframe captured perceptions of Nepalis just before the influence and impacts of COVID-19 in the country, the SNP 2020 can also serve as a baseline for future research, comparing the national mood before and after the national lockdown. Production of the SNP 2020 was led by Kathmandu University School of Arts (KUSOA). The methodology and demography (sampling logic) sections (in Appendix A and B) of this report provide further details on how the survey was operationalized.

The overall message from the survey's findings is that Nepal is stabilizing and federalism is gradually being implemented. About two-thirds of Nepalis believe that the country is heading towards the right direction. However, given that the data in this survey is pre-pandemic, opinions on social, cultural, political, economic, and infrastructural conditions are broadly favorable, indicating that national optimism is trending upwards. More than four-fifths of Nepalis stated that there are no security problems or threats to their personal safety in their locality, while less than one-sixth stated that there are some security problems or threats. There is also a sharp increase in the number of Nepalis willing to choose elected representatives over other mechanisms for dispute resolutions.

Social relations, inter-ethnic relations, and acceptability ratio of inter-caste marriages (a strong proxy indicator of inter-ethnic relations) show improvement. On issues of gender, the survey indicates that the overall position of women is improving over time. While more than two-thirds of Nepalis are still unaware about the changes brought by the constitution of Nepal 2015, a large proportion of Nepalis believe that the restructuring of governance system has increased the capacity of local government. Opinions on health, education, and infrastructure development are just above average as about one-third of Nepalis are not satisfied with overall service delivery. While two-fifths of Nepalis are optimistic that economic conditions in their rural municipality/municipality are improving, the majority of them say that it is neither improving, nor worsening. Provincial variations are clearly pronounced in most responses, and

the survey also presents differences across class, ethnicity, caste, sex, education, income, and geographical locations of respondents. This report presents the views of respondents around the following five broad topics:

National mood. Views of the Nepali people on the general direction of the country; conditions in the area where they live; their household situation; what has improved; and what problems remain.

Security and dispute resolution. Nepalis' sense of safety and experience with crime and violence; views on the legitimate use of violence; preferred avenues of dispute resolution; and level of confidence in those institutions to deliver justice.

Identity and social relations. Relations between castes, ethnic groups, and religious groups; relations between women and men; views on patterns of discrimination; and social values.

Governance and political participation. Views on local-level restructuring; trust in institutions; awareness on government services and quality of public-service delivery (education, health care, and roads); and taxation and bribery.

Economic outlook and access to information. Views on economic conditions, household income, and debt; migration and remittances; mobile-phone ownership; internet use; and preferred sources of information.



Photo by: Ramesh Dhungana

CHAPTER 2

PUBLIC OUTLOOK AND NATIONAL MOOD

PUBLIC OUTLOOK AND NATIONAL MOOD

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

A majority of Nepalis (65.6%) believe that the country is moving in the right direction. Still, nearly one-third of respondents (31.7%) think that the country is headed in the wrong direction.

Nepalis are more optimistic about the country's direction than they were in SNP 2017 and SNP 2018. In 2018, 51.4% of respondents felt that the country was headed in the right direction, whereas those expressing optimism on the country's direction in 2020 has increased by 14.2%. This indicates that national optimism is trending upwards.

More residents across all provinces are optimistic about the country's direction than they were in SNP 2018. For instance, the share of respondents in Province 2 who believe the country is heading in the right direction has greatly increased from 49.0% in 2018 to 71.2% in 2020.

More respondents in rural areas (70.2%) than in urban areas (63.0%) are optimistic about the country's direction¹. Respondents residing in urban areas with high incomes and higher educational qualifications are less likely to be optimistic about the country's overall direction.

Most Hill Dalits and Madhesi Dalits believe the country is moving in the right direction. Compared to the national average (65.6%), a higher proportion of both Hill Dalits (74.6%) and Madhesi Dalits (68.5%) are optimistic that the country is moving in the right direction.

The top four reasons for optimism are better roads (73.8%), improvements in the supply of electricity (46.0%), increases in access to health services (31.8%), and increases in access to education (30.7%). Across all three years of the SNP, improvements in roads and trails has remained the most commonly cited reason for optimism.

The share of respondents who cited 'improvement in women's conditions' as the top reason for optimism about local condition has more than doubled, from 5.2% in SNP 2018, to 19.9% in SNP 2020.

Nepalis report that the most pressing problems facing the country are increases in corruption, increasing prices of basic commodities, and increases in taxation. There was a sharp increase in the share of respondents reporting increases in taxation as an important problem in the country, compared to SNP 2017 and 2018. The share of respondents who cite bad roads as the most pressing concern has declined, whereas those who cite increasing corruption and taxation has sharply increased.

When asked to report on conditions in their area, 84.3% say that the social conditions where they live and work are improving, 78.5% say that their local economic situation is improving, and 55.0% say that their local political conditions are improving. The main reasons for Nepalis to believe that their local situation is improving include better roads, better social aspects, access to electricity, and access to education.

¹ While disaggregating data by urban-rural settlement, the old local level structure of previous municipalities and Village Development Committees (VDCs) has been taken.

The main contributors to a perception of development in local areas include increases in job opportunities (74.2%), proper management of roads and trails (54.8%), and proper management of drinking water facilities (40.9%). Issues like 'corruption,' 'access to healthcare,' 'access to higher education,' and 'lower taxes' factored much lower among respondents' expectations.

In the year 2020, 6.0% of respondents say they or a member of their household 'sometimes' skipped a meal because they did not have money for food. This was most common among Madhesi Dalits, people in the rural mountain region, and Hill Dalits. This was a 2.2% decrease from those who said they 'sometimes' skipped a meal in SNP 2018.

2.1. OVERALL DIRECTION OF THE COUNTRY

The survey analyzed how Nepalis assess their country's overall situation. More Nepalis are optimistic that the country is headed in the right direction in 2020 than in 2017 or 2018. Optimism was the highest in 2020 - a 14.2% increase from SNP 2018. Likewise, Nepalis who report that country is going in the wrong direction declined from 39.3% in 2018 to 31.7% in 2020.

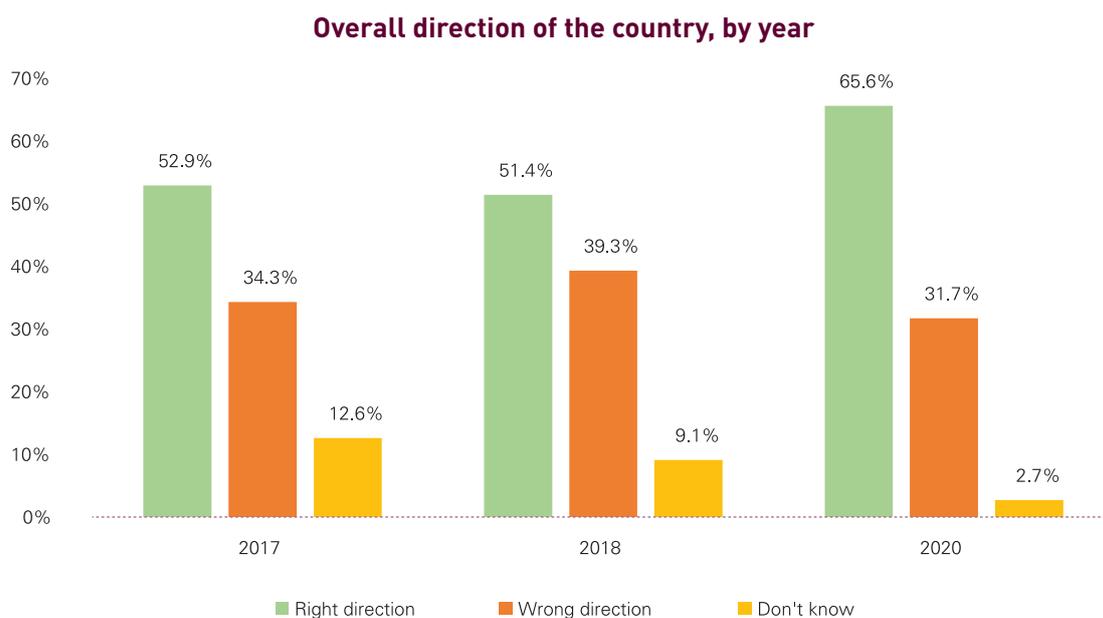


Figure 2.1.1: Q-B1a. Overall, do you think the country is moving in the right direction, or do you think it is moving in the wrong direction?(N = 7,059) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

In the first two years of the survey (2017 and 2018), there was a decrease in respondents who said the country is moving in the right direction across all provinces, except Province 2. In 2020, there was an increase in overall optimism everywhere, compared to 2018.

Overall direction of the country, by province and year

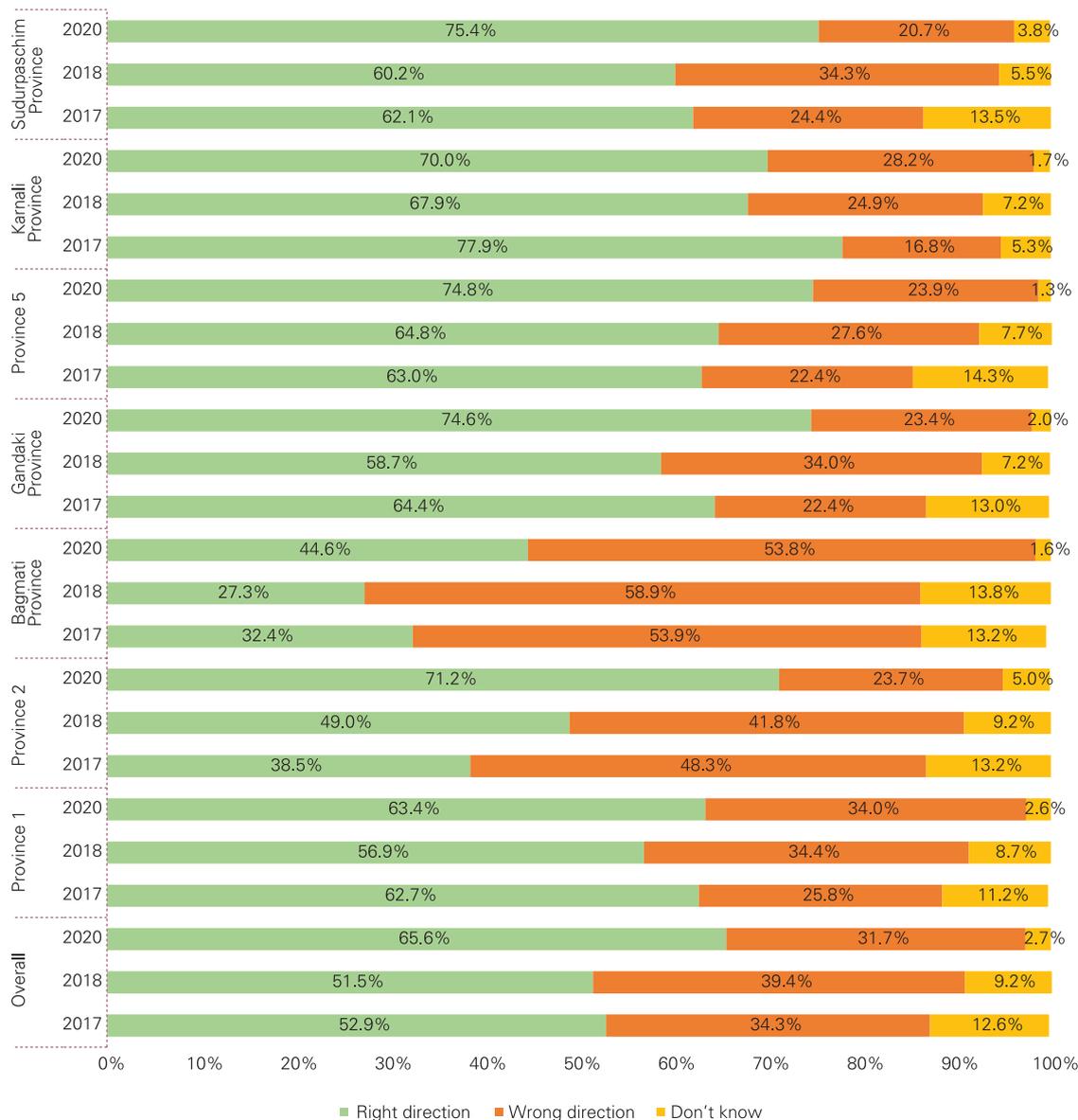


Figure 2.1.2: Q-B1a. Overall, do you think the country is moving in the right direction, or do you think it is moving in the wrong direction?(N = 7,059) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

The sense of optimism regarding the direction of the country varies across all seven provinces; respondents of Sudurpaschim Province (75.4%), Province 5 (74.8%), and Gandaki Province (74.6%) are the most optimistic, whereas those in Bagmati Province are the least optimistic (44.6%). Bagmati Province also has the highest share of respondents (53.8%) stating that the country is moving in the wrong direction.

When asked about direction of the country in specific realms, most respondents said that it was headed in the right direction, socially (75.7%); culturally (75.1%); physically (76.9%); and economically (56.0%). However, a majority of Nepalis (52.0%) believe that politically, Nepal is headed in the wrong direction.

Social, economic, political, cultural, and physical (infrastructural) conditions of the country

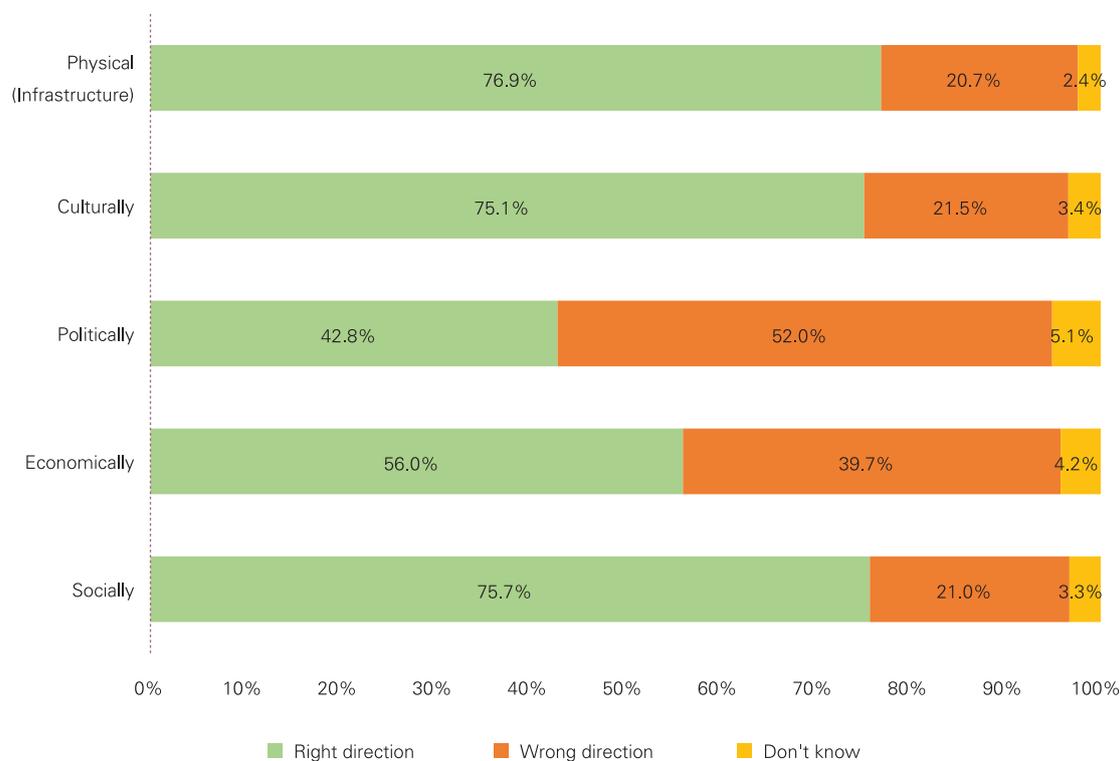


Figure 2.13: Q-B1b-f. Do you think things in Nepal today are going in the right direction, or do you think they are going in the wrong direction? Please answer considering the overall as well as social, economic, political, cultural, and physical (infrastructural) conditions of the country. (N = 7,059) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

Compared to SNP 2018, more residents of all provinces feel optimistic about the country's direction in 2020. For instance, the share of respondents in Province 2 who believe the country is heading in the right direction increased from 49.0% in 2018, to 71.2% in 2020. Bagmati Province remains the least optimistic, despite a substantive increase in optimism from 27.2% in 2018, to 44.6% in 2020. Across all three years of the survey, residents of all provinces, except Karnali Province, expressed the highest level of optimism in 2020. Karnali Province reported 77.9% optimism in 2017, just 67.9% in 2018, and 70.0% in 2020.

Overall direction of the country, by age group

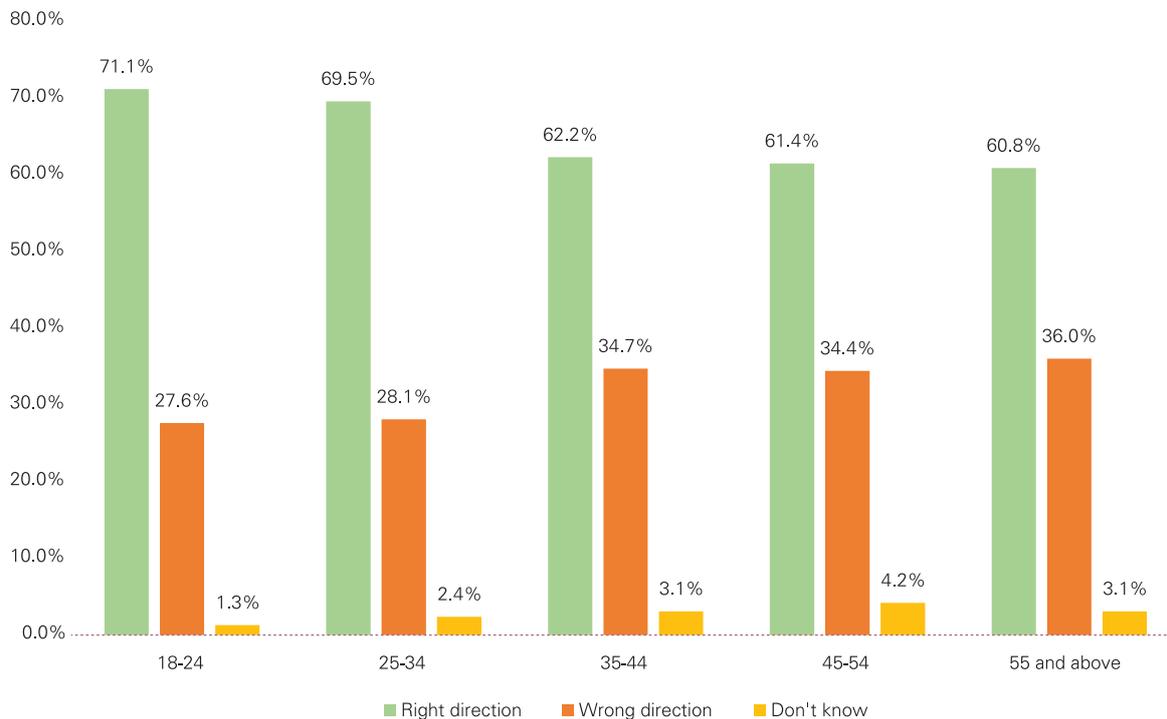


Figure 2.1.4: Q-B1a. Overall, do you think the country is moving in the right direction, or do you think it is moving in the wrong direction? Q-A3. Age of Respondent (N = 7,059) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

The positive assessment of the direction of the country is inversely associated with age; younger Nepalis tend to be more optimistic than older respondents. There is a 10.3 percentage point difference between the most optimistic and most pessimistic age groups. Around 71.1% of respondents aged 18-24 years are optimistic about the country's direction whereas, only 60.8% of respondents aged 55 years and above are similarly optimistic.

Members of marginalized communities are more optimistic overall than 'dominant' groups at the national level; higher levels of optimism on the direction of the country is present in women (67.3%) than men, dominated caste groups, less educated, and low income respondents. Responses indicate that level of pessimism increases with increases in educational level; 23.5% of respondents with no formal education, and 44.6% of respondents with a Bachelors' degree or higher feel the country is moving in the wrong direction.

Within the caste/ethnic groups, Madhesi Janajati (80.7%) are the most optimistic, followed by Muslims (78.2%), and Hill Dalits (74.6%). Within the Terai caste groups, Madhesi Dalit (68.5%) are the least optimistic. Other cultural groups (45.8%), Hill Castes (39.8%), and Hill Adibasi/Janajati (36.8%) are the most pessimistic.

Likewise, the higher the people earn, the less hopeful they are about the direction of the country. People earning between NPR 60,000 – 120,000 (USD 508-1,017) per year are the most optimistic about the direction of the country (74.3%), followed by the lowest earners, those who earn NPR 60,000 (USD 508) or less per year (69.2%). The least optimistic were the highest income earners—those earning more than NPR 200,000 (USD 1,695) per year (61.3%).

Opinion also seems to vary across areas of settlement;² while 70.2% of respondents in rural areas were optimistic, only 63.0% in urban areas feel the same. Hill people are the least optimistic (59.5%) compared to other ecological regions, such as Terai (70.8% optimistic) and mountains (65.9% optimistic). People living in earthquake-affected areas are relatively less optimistic (43.0%) than those living in non-affected areas (71.2%).

2.2 REASONS FOR OPTIMISM

Respondents who believe that Nepal is moving in the right direction (65.6%) were further asked to identify main reasons for why they felt optimistic; the most commonly mentioned reasons are better roads (73.8%), improved supply of electricity (46.0%), increase in access to health services (31.8%), and increase in access to education (30.7%).

There are important variations in reasons for Nepalis' optimism across the seven provinces. Despite a 28 percentage point difference between people in Gandaki Province (85.9%) and Bagmati Province (58.2%), most people in all provinces feel that improvement in roads/trails is the key factor for the country to move in the right direction. Most respondents in Gandaki Province (85.9%), Province 5 (85.1%), and Province 1 (80.2%) regard better roads as the most important reason for the country moving in the right direction, followed by 78.2% in Karnali Province and 72.9% in Sudurpaschim Province. Although not as high as in other provinces, 62.4% of respondents in Province 2, and 58.2% in Bagmati Province refer to better roads as a reason for the country's positive direction. Other reasons mentioned by the majority of respondents were improvements in supply of electricity (60.7% in Province 5, and 57.5% in Gandaki Province), increased access to health services (54.5% in Province 5), and improvements in drinking water services/facilities (50.2% in Province 5). Responses from those in Karnali and Sudurpaschim Provinces are different from those in Bagmati Province. Only 4.1% people from Karnali and 4.3% of people from Sudurpaschim feel that things have improved overall, whereas 40.7% from Bagmati feel that things have improved overall (For detail, see Table 2.2.1).

Reason for optimism

	Overall	Province						
		1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
The roads/trails have improved	73.8%	80.2%	62.4%	58.2%	85.9%	85.1%	78.2%	72.9%
The supply of electricity has improved	46.0%	48.7%	32.8%	40.7%	57.5%	60.7%	30.3%	46.7%
Access to health services have increased	31.8%	23.9%	28.5%	22.1%	24.0%	54.5%	21.9%	33.2%
Access to education has increased	30.7%	26.1%	43.8%	21.9%	19.7%	31.8%	33.0%	28.4%
Drinking water services/facilities have improved	27.6%	19.1%	10.6%	25.2%	43.7%	50.2%	22.0%	24.8%
Conditions of women have improved	24.4%	15.5%	23.7%	26.9%	22.8%	27.0%	29.5%	29.4%

² While disaggregating data by urban-rural settlement, the old local level structure of previous municipalities and Village Development Committees (VDCs) has been taken. SNP team believes that the erstwhile VDCs and municipalities are better proxies of "rural" and "urban" respectively than are the current Gaonpalika and Nagarpalika respectively.

	Overall	Province						
		1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpas-chim
The social aspects of the country are good	24.1%	17.2%	25.1%	30.3%	30.1%	22.7%	27.4%	20.5%
The new constitution has come forth in the country	22.1%	13.2%	25.3%	27.2%	12.7%	25.3%	20.0%	25.9%
Things have improved overall	16.2%	8.3%	23.7%	40.7%	11.0%	9.8%	4.1%	4.3%
The decade long conflict has ended and there is peace	15.2%	8.7%	9.2%	17.4%	18.4%	17.6%	14.4%	27.4%
Relations between people have improved	13.3%	15.8%	5.1%	11.0%	10.8%	16.0%	15.2%	25.4%
The environmental conditions have improved	12.8%	11.1%	11.0%	13.6%	14.7%	16.3%	11.0%	11.1%
The economic conditions of the country have improved	12.2%	8.5%	19.4%	6.4%	6.4%	12.8%	16.5%	11.7%
There are progresses in freedom of expression and making association among people	11.7%	9.4%	5.7%	15.1%	8.7%	14.4%	6.9%	23.2%
The cultural aspects of the country have become good	10.5%	3.2%	11.0%	11.0%	9.0%	9.7%	11.6%	21.8%
Political changes have come in the country	10.2%	9.4%	11.4%	14.4%	6.5%	6.2%	15.1%	11.4%
People are able practice rituals and celebrate festivals according to their culture	9.9%	8.5%	3.4%	7.3%	9.5%	17.0%	6.6%	17.3%
Separate provinces/ states are established in the country	9.5%	9.8%	14.7%	5.0%	5.9%	9.1%	11.9%	6.9%
It has become easier to work for livelihoods and to find jobs/works	7.5%	6.0%	5.2%	6.4%	4.2%	11.1%	10.1%	10.5%
The new constitution has brought positive changes	7.1%	6.0%	8.4%	6.0%	3.0%	7.4%	8.0%	10.1%
The Municipalities/ rural municipalities established with more power have brought positive change	7.0%	7.4%	6.2%	3.9%	3.8%	11.3%	4.6%	8.1%

	Overall	Province						
		1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpas-chim
Incidence of violence has declined	6.0%	4.8%	6.0%	5.4%	3.3%	4.8%	4.1%	14.0%
Poverty has reduced	5.2%	4.5%	12.5%	1.7%	1.1%	4.5%	1.6%	3.1%
Local elections have brought positive change	4.5%	2.3%	4.9%	5.0%	2.4%	6.2%	5.6%	4.1%
The new federal state/nation formed after the dissolution of the former development regions has brought positive change	4.4%	3.3%	6.2%	3.2%	0.9%	4.1%	4.2%	8.0%
Representatives elected from the local elections have brought positive change	3.9%	4.2%	3.2%	4.0%	1.9%	6.1%	2.2%	3.7%
Political situation of the country has improved	3.4%	2.7%	4.7%	3.5%	1.4%	2.6%	4.5%	3.9%
All the political parties are working together now	2.6%	2.2%	1.3%	1.6%	0.5%	3.6%	1.6%	7.2%
Local governments and political leadership have improved	2.3%	2.4%	1.4%	2.7%	1.3%	1.8%	1.4%	5.9%
There is stability in the government and in the political leadership	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	3.1%	1.3%	2.2%	1.3%	1.6%

Table 2.2.1: Q-B2. Why do you think that Nepal is going in the right direction?
(N = 4,632) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

Across all three years of the survey, improvement in roads and trails has remained the most commonly cited reason for feeling optimistic. The share of respondents who cited improvement in women's conditions as the main reason for optimism has increased dramatically from 6.0% in SNP 2018, to 24.1% in SNP 2020. However, the increment could be due to a change in question pattern in the 2020 questionnaire³. Previously, respondents were asked to give only two reasons for their optimism, whereas in 2020, there was no limit on number of responses. Only 2.3% of respondents cited 'improvement in local government and political leadership,' and only 2.1% cited 'stability in the government and in the political leadership' as a reason for optimism.

3 In SNP 2017 and 2018 respondent were limited to cite the two reasons for their optimism but in 2020 respondent were allowed to give multiple responses. This change in question pattern in the questionnaire of 2020 might also be the reason for the increase in percentage. To compare the optimism of respondents across the three years, first two responses of respondent in 2020 are considered and analyzed.

Reasons for optimism by year

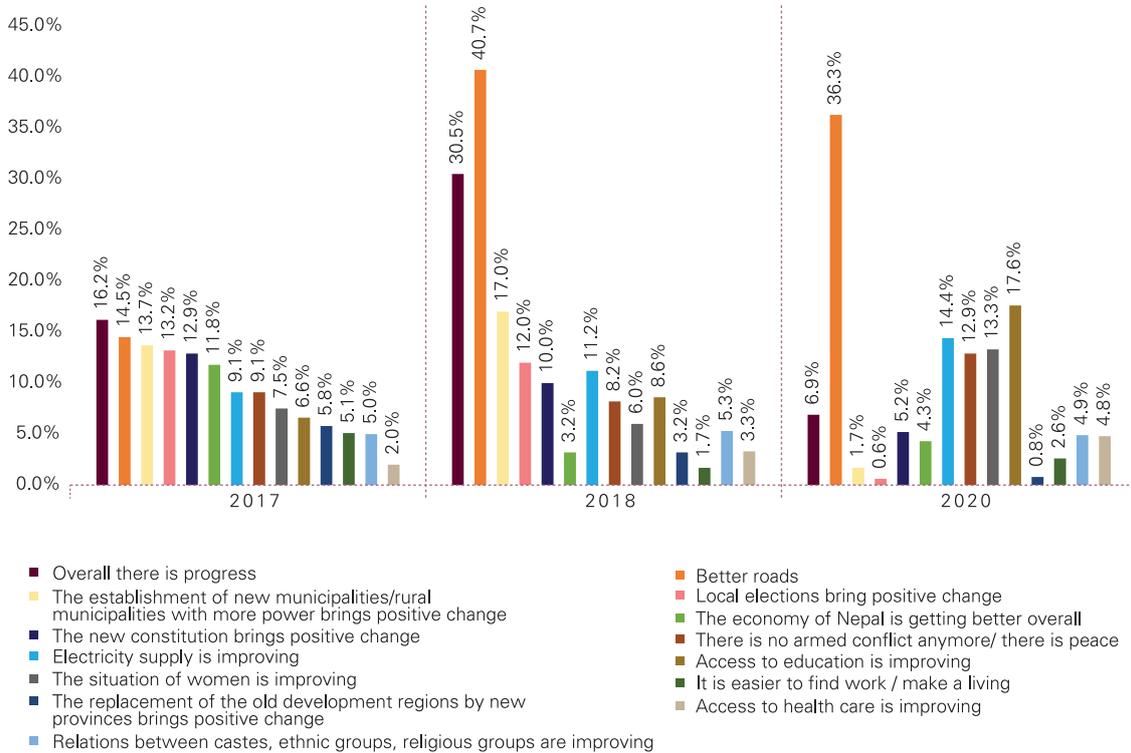


Figure 2.2.1: Q-B2. Why do you think that Nepal is going in the right direction? (N = 4,632) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

2.3 PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES

All respondents were asked about the major problems that the country faces. In SNP 2020, respondents were allowed to give multiple answers.

Nepalis consider increases in corruption (51.9%), increasing prices of basic commodities (43.2%), and increases in taxation (37.9%) as their most pressing problems. Other prominent problems facing the country, according to respondents, include difficulty finding work or jobs (35.5%), deteriorating economic condition of the country (15.5%), and deteriorating political situation of the country (14.4%).

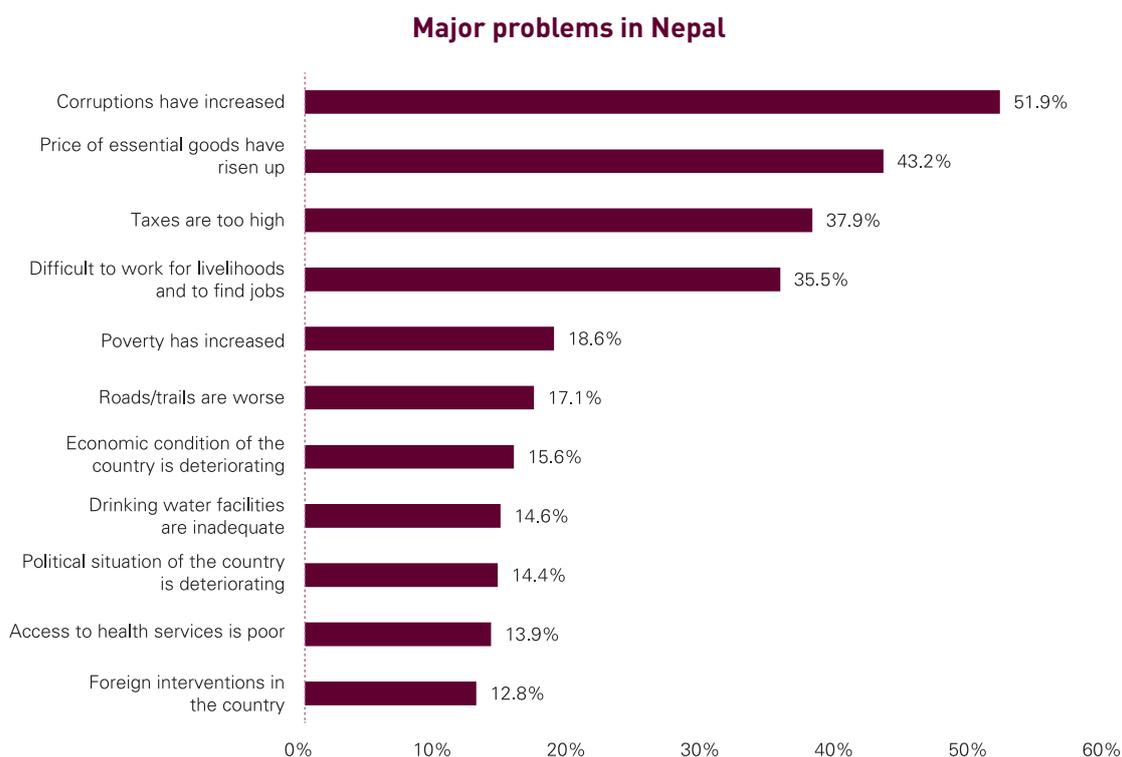


Figure 2.3.1: Q-B3. In your view, what are the major problems that the country is facing? (N = 7,060)

The most cited problem in Bagmati Province is increases in corruption (65.5%), compared to the national figure of 51.9% for the same issue, and 57.5% in Province 1, 46.2% in Province 5, 44.8% in Province 2 (44.8%), and 41.3% in Sudurpaschim Province.

Most respondents from Gandaki Province (52.3%), Province 5 (52.0%) and Sudurpaschim Province (51.1%) feel that the price of essential goods have risen. Compared to a national figure of 37.9%, most respondents from Province 5 (56.7%) feel that high taxation is a major problem, whereas, fewer say the same in Province 1 (37.8%), Province 2 (39.9%), Gandaki Province (31.2%), and Sudurpaschim Province (37.9%) whereas high taxation is less pronounced in Bagmati (27.8%) and Karnali Province (19.1%).

Those citing difficulty finding work or jobs as a major problem are significant: 42.5% in Sudurpaschim Province and 42.0% in Gandaki Province. Other major problems cited in Sudurpaschim Province include increases in poverty (28.1%), worsening roads/trails (22.3%), deteriorating economic condition of the country (22.0%), inadequate drinking water facilities (19.4%), and frequent natural calamities (13.0%). Similarly, inadequate supply of electricity (23.7%) is more pronounced in Karnali Province, which is 17.2% points above the national figure of 6.5%. Likewise, compared to people from other provinces, those in Province 1 consider access to health services to be poor (21.1%) and say foreign interventions in the country are high (16.1%).

The percentage of people reporting corruption as a key problem increased in the hill region (56.7%) and mountain region (52.4%) since SNP 2018. Men are more likely to say corruption has increased than women (58.3% versus 45.9%). People's perception of corruption tends to increase with their level of education; those with higher education are 1.8 times more likely to report increases in corruption than those with no formal education. This perception is also more prevalent in other cultural groups (67.0%), followed by Hill Castes (60.1%), and Hill Adibasi/Janajati (53.5%). The perception of increased corruption also increases with income level; there is 14.1% difference in those who cite increased prevalence of corruption between the low income class (46.4%) and high income class (60.5%).

People from the Terai are more likely to cite increased taxation as a problem (47.4%) than those from other areas. Likewise, people from mountain areas (24.9%), people with no education (24.1%), Madhesi Dalits (31.8%), Madhesi Castes/Level-2 (24.5%), Madhesi/Adibasi/Janajati (20.1%), and Hill Dalits (22.2%) are more likely to cite that poverty has increased in the country.

People with no formal education (45%) cite the rising price of essential goods as a major problem. Similarly, 43.6% Hills Dalits and 59.9% Madhesi caste group/Level-1 also state that price hikes are a major problem. Those with higher levels of education and higher incomes are more likely to report that the political situation of the country is deteriorating; those with higher education are 10.4% more likely than those with no education to say so.

With increases in level of education, people's perception of foreign interventions in the country's internal affairs also increases. Almost one quarter of highly educated people (25.1%) feel foreign interventions in Nepal's internal affairs is a major challenge. This group is about two times more likely to state that foreign interventions are a major challenge compared to the national figure (12.8%).

The share of respondents who cite bad roads as a problem declined from 17.4% in 2017 to 14.9% in 2018 and just 5.3% in 2020.⁴ In 2017 and 2018, difficulty finding work or jobs was the most cited problem (28.9% and 38.8%, respectively), whereas in 2020, it is decreased to 18.4%.

There has been a significant increase in those who believe that increases in taxation and increasing corruption are major problems in the country; the share of those who cited increasing taxation increased from 3.1% in 2017 to 19.2% in 2020, and the share of those who cited increasing corruption as the biggest problem increased from 8.9% in 2017, to 10.5% in 2018, to nearly half of respondents (47.0%) in 2020.

⁴ In SNP 2017 and 2018, respondents were limited to citing the top two major problems the country is facing, but in 2020, respondents were allowed to give multiple responses. Due to the change in question pattern in the 2020 questionnaire, there has been an increase in percentage. To fairly compare responses on major problems the country is facing in the three different surveys, the first two responses of respondent in 2020 are considered and analyzed.

Major problems in Nepal, by year

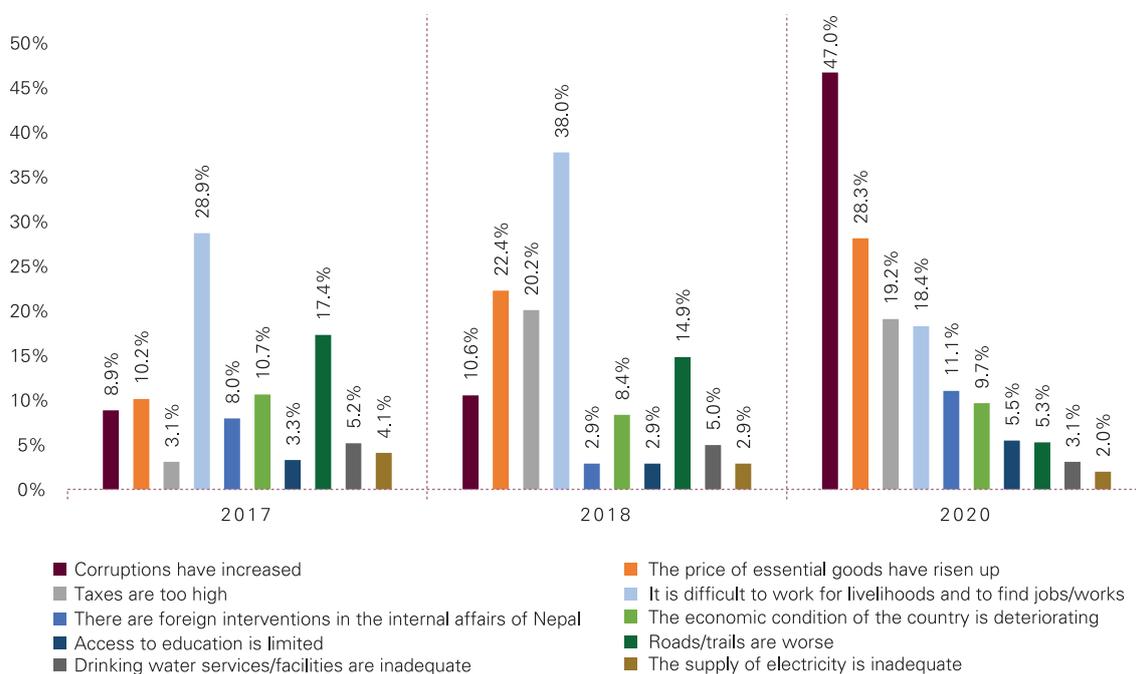


Figure 2.3.2: Q-B3. In your view, what are the major problems that the country is facing? (N = 7,060)

2.4 LOCAL CONDITIONS

Overall situation of the local area

When respondents were asked if things where they live and work most of the time (their 'local area') are improving or getting worse, more than three-quarters (78.5%) say it is improving. Those citing improvements in their local area has continuously increased from 55.9% in 2017, to 62.8% in 2018, and 78.5% in 2020.

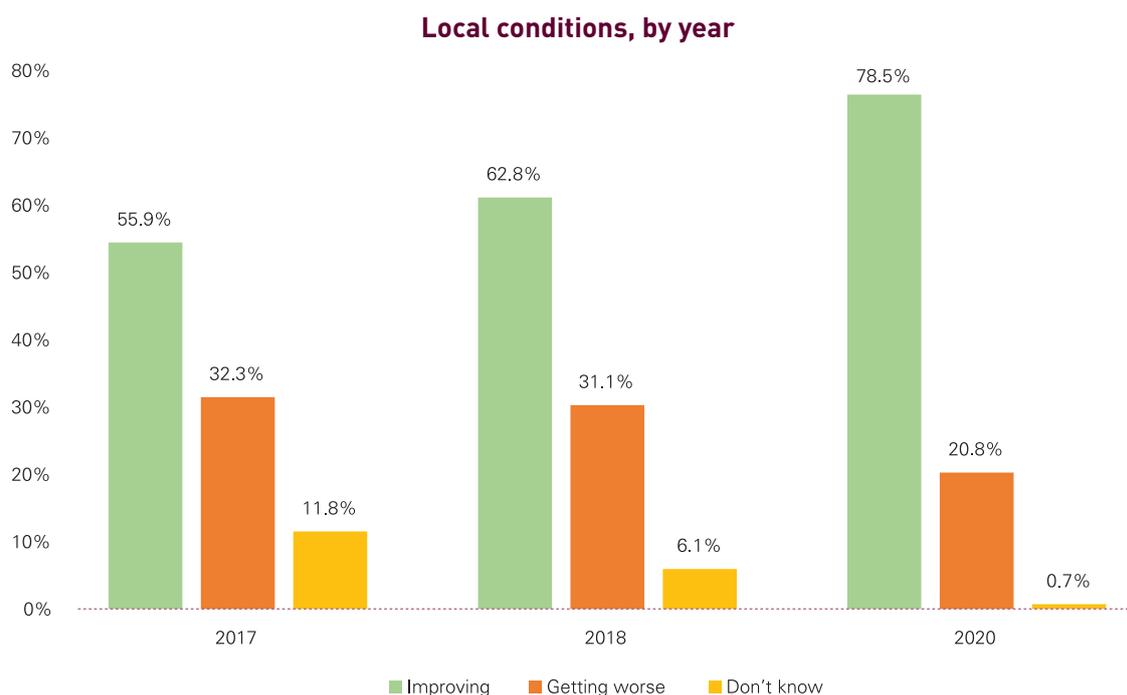


Figure 2.4.1: Q-B4a. Now I would like you to think about the area where you live and work most of the time. Do you think things in your area are improving, or do you think they are getting worse? (N = 7,052) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

In 2020, more respondents from Hill regions (82.1%) believe that their local conditions are getting better than residents of mountain regions (76.4%) and Terai (75.8%). People residing in urban municipalities (78.9%) and rural municipalities (77.9%) are almost equally likely to rate overall improvement of their local area favorably. Nepali women (79.7%) are more positive than men about overall improvements in their locality. Across age groups, young people 25-35 years old are the most likely (81.5%) to say things are improving in their locality. Likewise, people involved in foreign employment (87.2%), followed by the people who do social services (85.7%) are more likely to positively assess their local conditions.

Of all respondents, those with the highest pessimism about their local conditions include unemployed respondents (33.1%), those with no education (25.4%), retired respondents (24.8%), people in the Terai (23.3%), and those who earn NPR 60,000 (USD 508) or less per year (23.2%).

An increase in optimism about local conditions is seen across all provinces (Figure 2.4.2).

More people in Bagmati Province and Province 2 are exhibiting optimism about their local conditions than previously reported. The largest increase in optimism on locality was observed in Bagmati Province (from 41.2% in 2017, to 39.6% in 2018, and 79.3% in 2020). Province 2, which had portrayed the least optimistic view (38.0%) in 2017, again retains the position in 2020 with 68.6% optimism.

Local conditions, by province and year



Figure 2.4.2: Q-B4a. Now I would like you to think about the area where you live and work most of the time. Do you think things in your area are improving, or do you think they are getting worse? (N = 7,052) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

While most are optimistic about their local conditions, some variations are seen among the provinces. Gandaki Province expresses the most optimistic views (89.5%) on local conditions in 2020. People in Sudurpaschim Province (83.1%), Province 5 (80.8%), Province 1 (79.6%), and Karnali Province (78.0%) also remain hopeful about their local conditions. Those from Province 2 (68.6%) are less optimistic compared to the national figure (78.5%). **Similar to their views about the overall direction of the country, respondents from Bagmati Province are more pessimistic (compared to other provinces) about the situation in their local area.** In 2020, the highest level of pessimism about local area is in Province 2 (29.6%), followed by Karnali Province (20.8%), Bagmati Province (20.6%), and Province 1 (20.2%).

Respondents from both rural and urban areas are equally inclined towards positively assessing their local conditions. When broken down further, social, cultural, and physical (infrastructural) conditions of municipality/rural municipality draws the most positive response across the country. Respondents are equally likely to cite improvements in social (84.3%) and cultural conditions (84.0%), followed by physical conditions (80.4%) of their local area. People rate the economic condition (67.8%) and political condition (55.0%) of their municipality/rural municipality slightly lower than other aspects.

Regarding improvements in social, cultural, and physical conditions of their local areas, people from Gandaki Province, Province 1, Province 5, and Sudurpaschim Province are more hopeful, whereas people from Province 2 are less optimistic. Nearly all (92.0%) of respondents in Gandaki Province, 90.0% in Province 5, and 88.8% in Province 1 believe things are improving, socially. Those who think that, socially, things are getting worse are highest in Province 2 (23.6%), followed by Karnali Province (20.3%) and Bagmati Province (14.3%). The most optimistic responses on cultural improvements are seen in Gandaki Province (90.2%), followed by Province 1 (89.2%), and Sudurpaschim Province (89.1%).

Except for respondents in Province 2 (66.6%) and Sudurpaschim Province (75.3%), more than four-fifths of people from Gandaki Province (88.8%), Province 5 (87.5%), and Province 1 (85.5%) feel that the physical infrastructure of their locality is improving, which is higher than the national figure (80.4%).

Positive responses on economic and political improvements were fairly low. The most people from Province 1 (75.3%) feel that economically, things are improving in their area. People are less optimistic in other provinces; around one-third feel that economically, things are getting worse: 35.1% in Karnali Province, 33.5% in Province 2, 33.2% in Bagmati Province and 32.3% in Gandaki Province.

The national percentage of those who think that the political situation is improving is 55.0%, compared to those who are slightly more hopeful in Sudurpaschim Province (67.6%), followed by Province 1 (65.4%), and Province 5 (59.9%). In Province 2 (52.9%), Bagmati Province (47.8%), and Karnali Province (40.0%), people are more pessimistic.

At least two-thirds of respondents across all demographic and geographic groups are hopeful about their local social, cultural, and physical conditions, except respondents in the lower income group (63.1%), those who are unemployed (62.7%), those retired (56.6%), those with no education (59.1%), and those from the Mountain region (58.1%).

There are no significant differences in responses on local political improvements based on whether a respondent is female or male, based in an urban or rural municipality, or from different age and income groups.

2.5 REASONS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN LOCAL CONDITIONS

Better roads, better social aspects, access to electricity, and access to education are the main reasons for Nepalis to believe that their situation at the local level is improving. Of the 78.5% of respondents who think their overall situation at the local level is improving, about three-quarters of them cited better roads (73.8%) as the main reason, followed by improved supply of electricity (40.6%), and improved drinking water services/facilities (28.6%). Other frequently mentioned reasons include increased access to health services (27.7%), better access to education (25.9%), and better social aspects (25.1%).

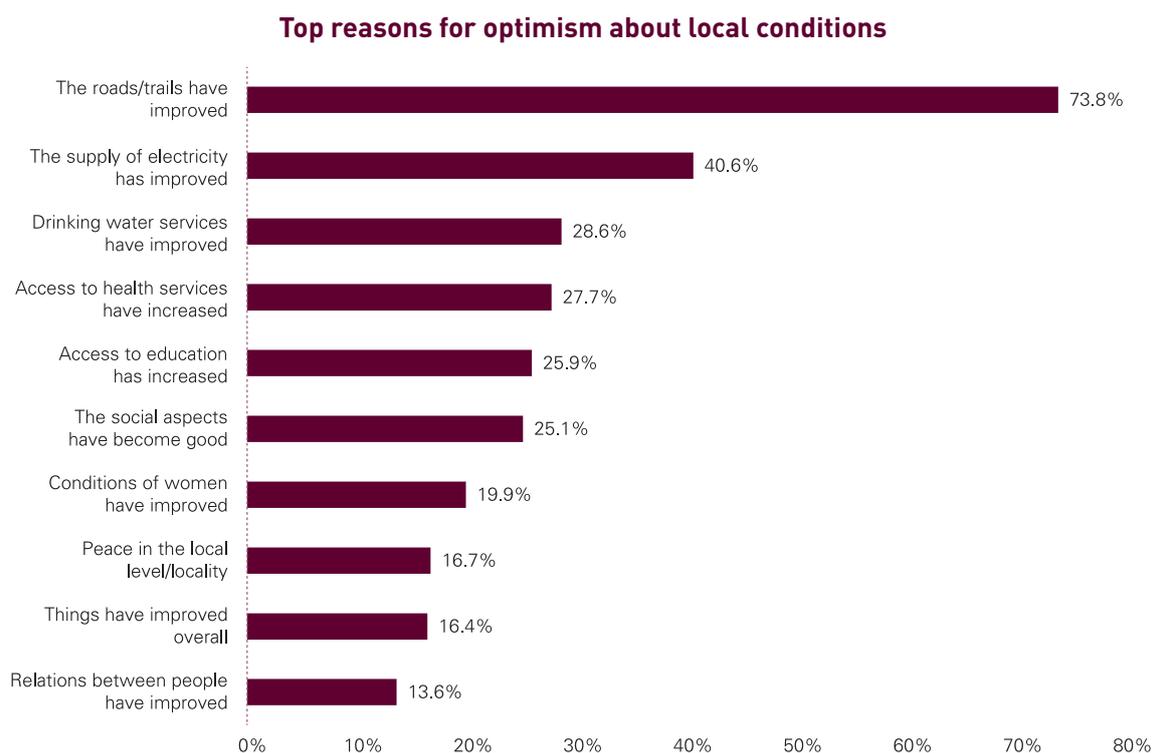


Figure 2.5.1: Q-B5. [If answered 'Improving' in Q-B4a] In your view what has improved in your area during the past year? (N = 5,539)⁵

The least mentioned reasons for improvements in respondents' localities are progress in freedom of expression and free associations among people (10.1%), no conflicts and violence at the local level (10.3%), improved environmental conditions (10.6%), and improved relations between people (13.6%). By contrast, 20.3% and 24.0% of people from Sudurpaschim Province identified political freedom and improved relations among people in the community as reasons for improved conditions in the locality.

Reasons provided for local level improvements are somewhat similar to reasons provided for national level optimism. A high share of respondents regarded better roads as the most important improvement, both nationally (78.8%) and locally (73.8%). Respondents in most demographic and geographic groups ranked improvements in roads in their locality as an important factor compared to the national figure (73.8%), with the exception of the following groups, which ranked it slightly lower: Madhesi Castes (Level 2) (64.5%), Madhesi Dalits (67.9%), unemployed (68.7%), people with no education (69.8%), and people with low income (69.1%).

Reasons for optimism about local areas varies slightly across provinces. Although better roads was a consistently common reason for local improvements across all provinces, it is slightly lower in Province 2 (64.6%) and Sudurpaschim Province (68.1%) compared to national figure (73.8%). The proportion of respondents to report improvements in the roads is highest in Gandaki Province (80.6%), followed by Province 5 (80.0%) and Province 1 (78.7%). Responses from people in Karnali Province (74.2%) are in line with the national figure (73.8%).

5 In SNP 2017 and 2018, respondents were limited to only two reasons that things have improved in their local area during the past year. However, in 2020, respondents were not limited in their responses and could give multiple reasons. Due to the change in question pattern in the 2020 questionnaire, there was an increase in percentage. To fairly compare responses on the two major things that have improved local areas between in the three different survey years, only the first two responses of respondents in 2020 were considered and analyzed.

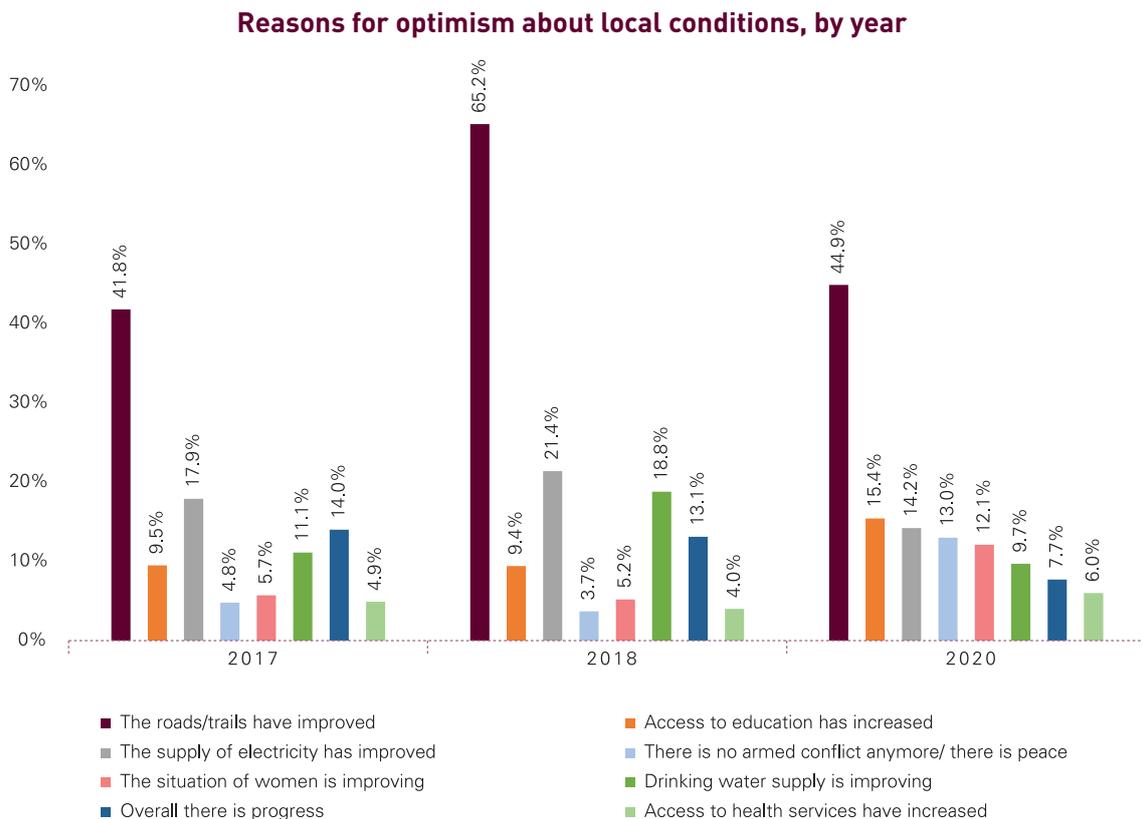


Figure 2.5.2: Q-B5. [If answered 'Improving' in Q-B4a] In your view what has improved in your area during the past year? (N = 5,539)⁶

For three consecutive surveys, better roads and improvements in access to education registered as the most frequently mentioned reasons for people's optimism about local conditions. In 2020, both of these reasons are mentioned by an even higher proportion of respondents. Although better roads was the most frequently mentioned reason, it fluctuated in the three surveys: it was 40.2% in 2017, 65.0% in 2018, and 44.9% in 2020. Improvements in access to education increased steadily from 9.5% in 2017, to 9.4% in 2018, to 15.4% in 2020. Better condition of women is also mentioned by more respondents in 2020 (12.1%), as compared to 2017 (5.7%). A similar share of respondents in all three surveys cite improved access to electricity and no more conflicts and violence at the local level as reasons for improvement in local conditions.

2.6 PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

Increases in local taxes, increasing prices of basic commodities, inadequate drinking water, and difficulty finding work are the most common problems at the local level. The highest rank problems in local areas are increases in local taxes (43.2%) and increases in prices of basic goods and necessities (42.3%). Close behind, respondents rank lack of adequate

⁶ In SNP 2017 and 2018, respondents were limited to only two major things that improved in their local area during the past year. However, in 2020, respondents were not limited and could give multiple responses. Due to the change in question pattern in the 2020 questionnaire, there was an increase in percentage. To fairly compare the responses of people on the two major things that improved in their local area in the three different survey years, only the first two responses of respondent in 2020 were considered and analyzed. Across all three years of the survey, improvements in roads and trails remained the most commonly cited reason for optimism.

improvements in water supply (35.9%) and difficulty finding work or jobs (34.5%) as major problems. Similarly, increases in poverty (23.5%), inadequate healthcare facilities (20.8%), and deteriorating roads and trails (20.7%) are major problems people face at the local level.

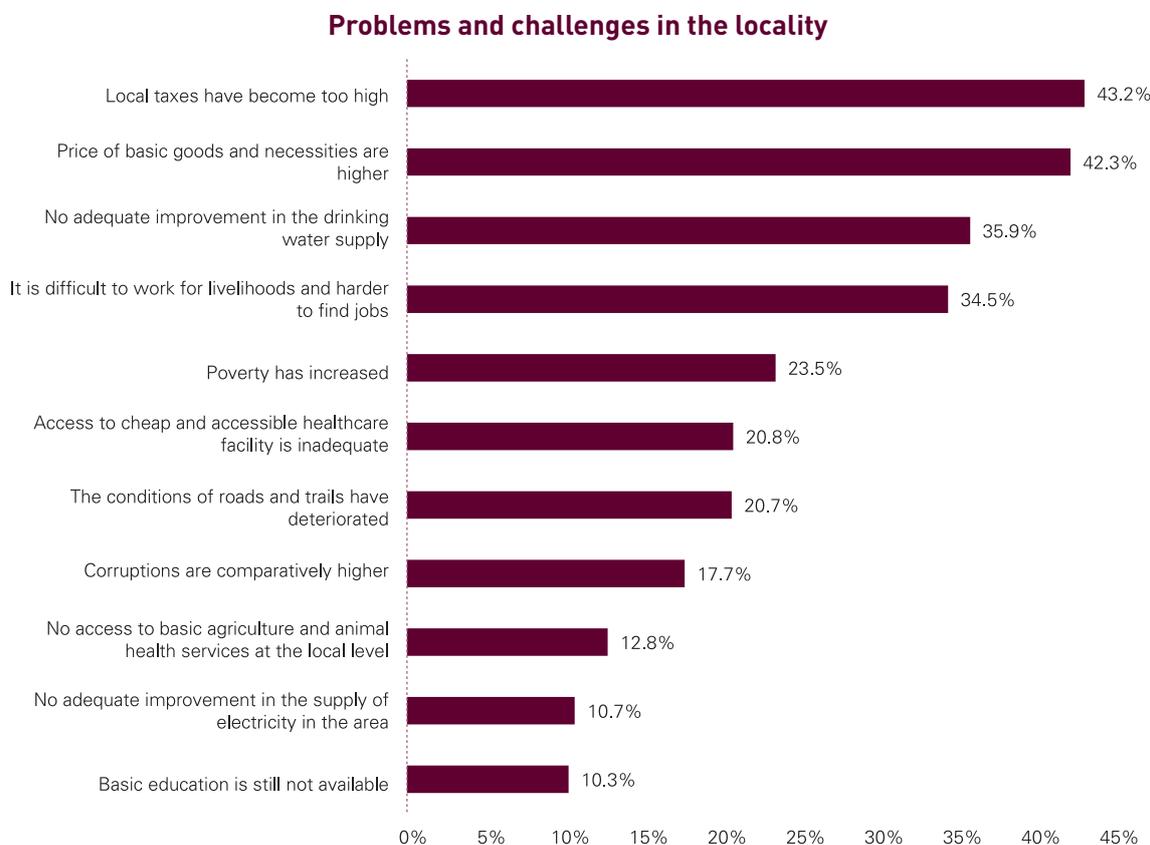


Figure 2.6.1: Q-B6. In your view what are the major problems here in your area (where you live and work most of the time)? (N = 7,059) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

There are important variations in respondents' perceptions of problems at the local level across provinces. Compared to the national figure of 43.20% who identify increases in taxes as the biggest problem in their local area, more respondents in Province 5 (57.4%) regard local taxes as a problem, whereas only about a quarter of people from Karnali Province (24.2%) believe the same. The percentage of people who consider the rising price of basic goods and necessities as a major problem is higher in Sudurpaschim Province (56.2%) and Gandaki Province (54.0%), compared to the national figure of 42.3%. There is a 31 point difference between the responses from Bagmati Province (50.5%) and Province 2 (19.1%) on whether drinking water supply is a problem, although respondents in Sudurpaschim Province (45.4%) and Karnali Province (44.9%) also see it is a problem in their areas.

Nearly half of respondents from Gandaki (47.6%) and Sudurpaschim Provinces (45.9%) report difficulties finding work as a major problem in their area. Of all respondents, 38.6% from Province 2 said that poverty has increased, whereas only 15.4% in Gandaki and 13.0% in Bagmati Provinces said the same. Across all provinces, access to affordable and accessible healthcare facilities remains a problem, in line with the national figure of 20.8%. Fewer respondents from Province 5 (12.5%), followed by Gandaki Province (15.3%) and Province 1 (15.8%) feel that roads and trails have deteriorated in their local area, whereas the percentage is higher in Province 2 (33.3%).

Province 2 seems to be unique in identifying local conflicts and violence as a problem (2.9%, against the national figure of 1.30%), as well as lack of improvement in local government and political leadership (13.4%, against the national figure of 6.4%). Sudurpaschim Province deviates on the issues of local electricity supply (25.0%, against the national figure of 10.7%), increased extortions (1.8%, against the national figure of 0.7%), and deteriorated environmental conditions due to roads constructed without proper survey/assessment (9.0%, against the national figure of 4.7%). The percentage of respondents in Bagmati Province who cited weak post-earthquake reconstruction as a major problem (6.2%) is more than 3 times higher than the national figure (1.9%) on this issue.

Problems and challenges in the locality, by provinces

	Overall	Province						
		1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Local taxes have become too high	43.2%	44.7%	48.4%	31.9%	40.0%	57.4%	24.2%	41.9%
Price of basic goods and necessities are higher	42.3%	45.9%	36.5%	35.7%	54.0%	47.3%	20.1%	56.2%
No adequate improvement in the drinking water supply/facilities	35.9%	29.6%	19.1%	50.5%	30.6%	38.8%	44.9%	45.4%
It is difficult to work for livelihoods and harder to find jobs/works	34.5%	37.1%	29.1%	33.6%	47.6%	28.6%	29.4%	45.9%
Poverty has increased	23.5%	17.6%	38.6%	13.0%	15.4%	24.5%	25.3%	28.5%
Access to cheap and accessible healthcare facility is inadequate	20.8%	24.8%	20.2%	17.1%	23.1%	20.3%	23.7%	20.0%
The conditions of roads and trails have deteriorated	20.7%	15.8%	33.3%	20.3%	15.3%	12.5%	24.7%	21.2%
Corruptions are comparatively higher	17.7%	18.3%	28.8%	10.4%	11.1%	16.6%	11.4%	19.8%
No access to basic agriculture and animal health services at the local level	12.8%	16.2%	9.8%	7.2%	21.2%	14.3%	9.8%	17.1%
No adequate improvement in the supply of electricity in the area	10.7%	12.1%	5.8%	5.2%	6.2%	7.7%	36.0%	25.0%
Basic education is still not available	10.3%	7.5%	14.2%	5.4%	9.7%	10.4%	15.1%	15.1%
Natural calamities like flood and landslide have hit the area	9.0%	8.8%	10.8%	11.2%	1.7%	5.5%	9.2%	13.2%
Disputes and fights in the community due to increase in alcohol consumption	8.1%	6.7%	6.4%	6.1%	5.8%	10.7%	10.8%	14.0%
People still do not have access to basic health care facilities	7.3%	7.5%	5.1%	7.0%	10.1%	7.9%	4.3%	10.5%
No improvement in the local government and political leadership	6.4%	4.5%	13.4%	4.1%	2.6%	5.1%	2.1%	7.9%

	Overall	Province						
		1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudur-paschim
Environmental conditions have deteriorated due to the roads constructed without proper survey/assessment	4.7%	3.7%	3.0%	3.4%	6.2%	6.9%	1.6%	9.0%
Post-earthquake reconstruction has not yet moved further properly	1.9%	0.7%	0.6%	6.2%	3.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%
Lack of irrigation	1.4%	0.3%	0.9%	2.5%	0.1%	2.5%	0.6%	1.4%
Conflicts and violence at the local level	1.3%	0.6%	2.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	2.6%
Increase in the incidences of violence	1.2%	0.6%	2.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	1.3%	2.0%
Extortions have increased	0.7%	0.1%	1.3%	0.1%	0.6%	0.9%	0.5%	1.8%
Wild animal (Elephant, Monkey, Dumsi etc.)	0.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	2.1%	0.1%	0.3%
No land ownership document	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.9%	0.2%
Lack of sports materials	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Lack of Bank/Ncell, Ntc network	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%
Don't know/Can't say	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%	1.4%	1.6%	0.6%	0.1%

Table 2.6.1: Q-B6. In your view what are the major problems here in your area (where you live and work most of the time)? (N = 7,059) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

For three consecutive surveys, the top three most frequently cited problems people face in their local area include deteriorating conditions of roads/trails, inadequate drinking water supply, and difficulty finding work. Although the deteriorating conditions of local roads/trails remains the top reason, it has fluctuated in the three surveys: from 51.4% in 2017, to 34.8% in 2018, and 14.2% in 2020. The percentage of respondents who cite increases in local taxes as a reason to negatively assess their locality has increased from 3.7% in 2017, to 16.0% in 2018, to 28.2% in 2020. Similarly, citing an increase in prices of basic goods and necessities has increased steadily from 7.8% in 2017, to 16.5% in 2018, to 26.6% in 2020. Another steady increase is seen in those who cite difficulty finding work as a main problem—from 17.0% in 2017, to 24.0% in 2018, and 23.4% in 2020.

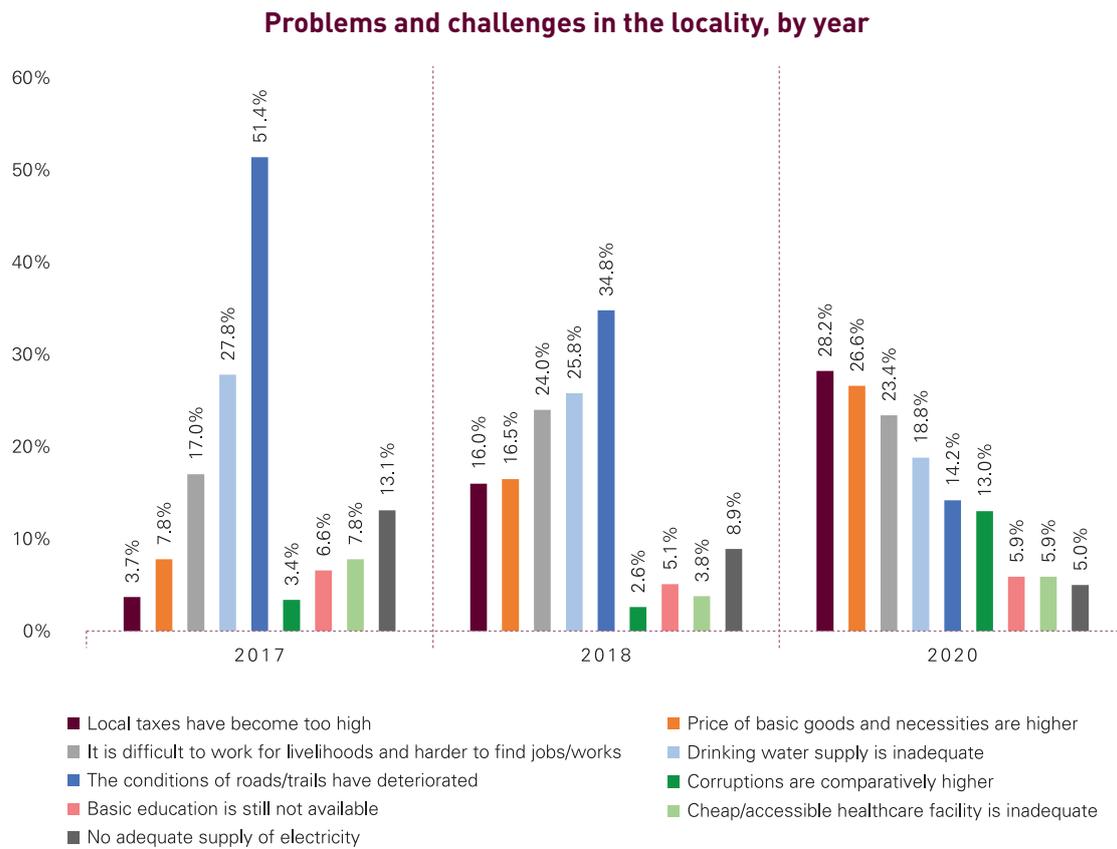


Figure 2.6.2: Q-B6. In your view what are the major problems here in your area (where you live and work most of the time)? (N = 7,059) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included) (Based on first two responses)⁷

Expected changes in the local area

For the first time in the SNP survey series, SNP 2020 sought to identify the expectation of respondents about changes in social, economic, political, cultural, physical, educational, and environmental conditions in their local area. Respondents were allowed to cite multiple responses, although choices of responses were not read out loud to respondents.

The most common expectation people hold about development in their local area relates to increases in job opportunities (74.2%), followed by proper management of roads (54.8%), adequate drinking water facilities (40.9%), adequate irrigation facilities (33.0%), and increases in agriculture/livestock services (31.6%). Less than 1% of respondents expect access to higher education (0.8%), issuance of land ownership documents (0.5%), access to healthcare (0.4%), lower taxes (0.1%), and no corruption (0.1%). (For more details, see Table 2.6.2)

7 In SNP 2017 and 2018, respondents were limited to citing only two major problems they faced in their local area during the past year. However, in 2020, respondents were not limited and could give multiple responses. Due to changes in question pattern in the 2020 questionnaire, there was an increase in percentage. To fairly compare responses of people regarding their two major local problems between the three different survey years, only the first two responses of respondents in 2020 were considered and analyzed.

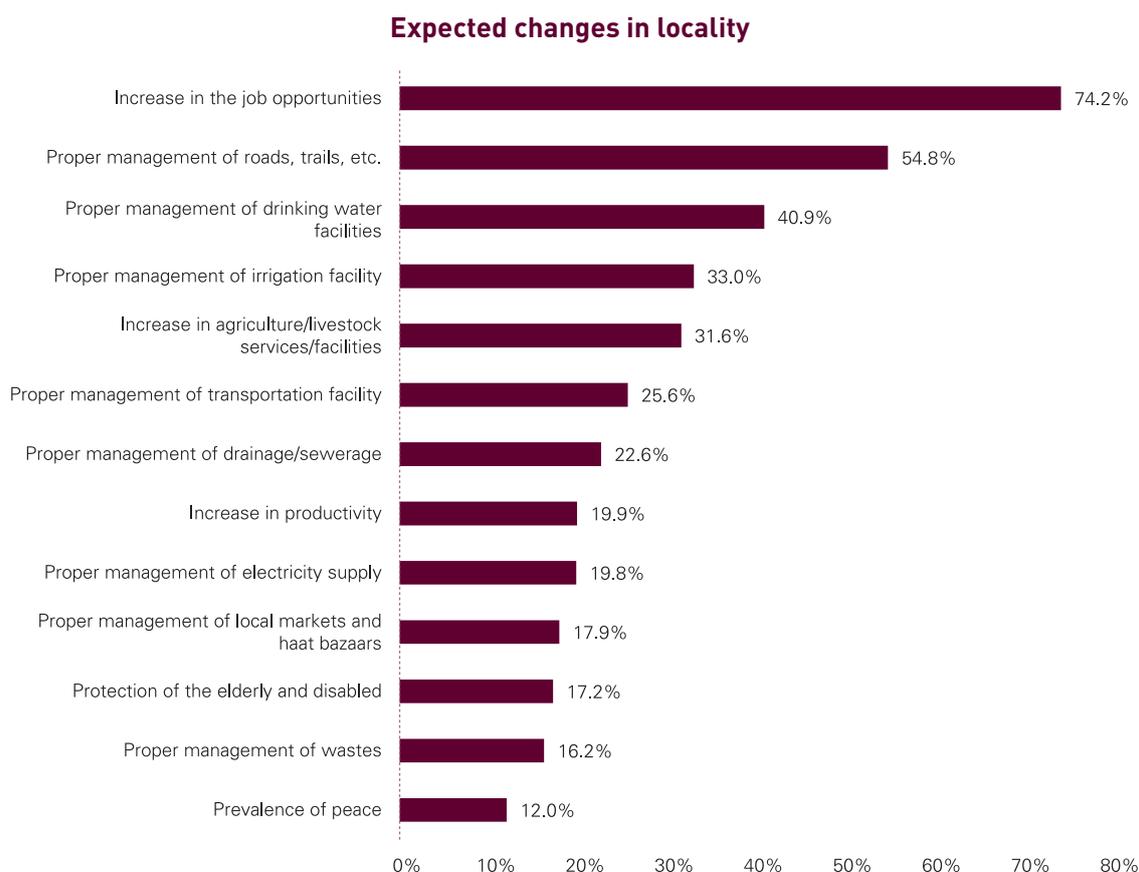


Figure 2.6.3: Q-B6A. What changes do you expect in your locality or in the Municipality/Rural Municipality where you are living with regards to social, economic, political, cultural, physical infrastructure, education, environment and other sectors? (N=7,060)

People's responses on expected changes in their local area varies across provinces. More than four-fifths of respondent from Sudurpaschim Province (87.6%), followed by Gandaki Province (81.8%), Province 2 (80.3%), Province 5 (79.5%) expect increases in job opportunities in their local area. However, expectations on local job opportunities is lower in Bagmati Province (58.10%), Karnali Province (69.2%), and Province 1 (71.0%), compared to the national figure (74.2%).

More people from Sudurpaschim Province (71.5%), Province 2 (63.0%) and Karnali Province (62.1%) expect proper management of roads, whereas fewer people expect it in Bagmati Province (46.2%). The percentage of respondents who expect proper management of drinking water facilities are highest in Sudurpaschim Province (54.2%), Province 5 (53.0%), and Bagmati Province (52.3%). More people from Sudurpaschim (53.6%) and Karnali Provinces (42.0%) expect proper management of irrigation facilities in their local area than anywhere else and also more people from these areas expect proper management of transportation facility. In Province 5, more people expect improvements in agriculture/livestock services (46.2%), and increases in productivity (25.8%), than anywhere else. People from Province 2 (39.8%) and Province 5 (30.5%) expect proper management of drainage/sewerage. Likewise, more people from Karnali Province (52.6%) and Sudurpaschim Province (44.0%) expect proper management of electricity supply, compared to others.

Expectation of changes in locality, by province

	Overall	Province						
		1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpas-chim
Increase in the job opportunities	74.2%	71.0%	80.3%	58.1%	81.8%	79.5%	69.2%	87.6%
Proper management of roads, trails, etc.	54.8%	47.7%	63.0%	46.2%	51.1%	52.6%	62.1%	71.5%
Proper management of drinking water facilities	40.9%	33.1%	20.4%	52.3%	33.7%	53.0%	47.5%	54.2%
Proper management of irrigation facility	33.0%	36.0%	35.7%	18.4%	13.8%	38.9%	42.0%	53.6%
Increase in agriculture/livestock services/facilities	31.6%	39.8%	25.5%	18.6%	35.1%	46.2%	23.9%	32.1%
Proper management of transportation facility	25.6%	26.7%	15.3%	17.0%	29.5%	28.5%	41.4%	46.0%
Proper management of drainage/sewerage	22.6%	12.8%	39.8%	22.9%	7.5%	30.5%	5.2%	11.6%
Increase in productivity	19.9%	23.0%	17.3%	14.8%	21.0%	25.8%	12.6%	23.3%
Proper management of electricity supply	19.8%	21.2%	16.4%	7.6%	9.0%	18.2%	52.6%	44.0%
Proper management of local markets and haat bazaars	17.9%	21.8%	18.8%	7.3%	27.0%	21.8%	7.0%	23.0%
Protection of the elderly and disabled	17.2%	20.9%	20.0%	9.8%	14.5%	22.5%	6.4%	19.9%
Proper management of wastes	16.2%	9.0%	20.4%	19.5%	5.3%	25.4%	3.7%	12.6%
Prevalence of peace	12.0%	7.8%	20.2%	5.5%	6.8%	13.0%	4.8%	22.9%
Municipality/rural municipality provides transportation fare, school dress and other school related expenses	8.3%	7.5%	11.3%	2.8%	7.0%	11.1%	4.6%	13.2%
Positive change from the representatives elected from the local election	8.2%	12.2%	6.5%	8.6%	6.6%	6.7%	4.3%	10.9%
Proper management of disaster	7.1%	11.5%	6.9%	6.1%	2.8%	3.9%	3.1%	14.1%
Proper management of telecommunication facilities	6.2%	6.3%	4.6%	0.9%	2.2%	8.2%	10.8%	17.8%

	Overall	Province						
		1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpas-chim
Preservation of the religious places/sites	5.8%	2.9%	5.0%	3.8%	3.8%	8.0%	3.3%	16.2%
End of conflict and violence	5.4%	4.5%	6.7%	3.6%	1.6%	6.7%	2.2%	10.5%
Protection of community places	5.2%	6.9%	5.4%	3.3%	5.3%	5.0%	2.3%	8.0%
Improvement in the local governance and party leadership	4.0%	4.3%	2.8%	2.7%	3.5%	4.2%	2.5%	10.2%
Consolidation of the local religious and cultural aspects	3.5%	4.0%	2.5%	2.8%	3.7%	2.9%	2.8%	7.6%
Stability in the government and party leadership	3.1%	3.8%	3.3%	2.3%	2.3%	1.9%	1.3%	7.5%
Investment in the local cultural activities by the local government	2.9%	1.4%	2.2%	0.5%	1.3%	6.3%	1.3%	7.9%
Access of higher education	0.8%	1.3%	1.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%
Having land ownership document	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	1.8%	0.9%	0.2%
Access of health-care	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	1.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%
Control wild animal	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.6%	0.2%	0.0%
Access of bank, ncell, ntc network	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Low tax	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
No corruption	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Don't know/Can't say	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%

Table 2.6.2: Q-B6A. What changes do you expect in your locality or in the Municipality/rural municipality where you are living with regards to social, economic, political, cultural, physical infrastructure, education, environment and other sectors? (N=7,060)

2.7 HOUSEHOLD SITUATION

The 2020 survey included questions on household financial situation, physical situation, health, and community and state-citizen relations. It also sought responses on access to electricity and drinking water, compared to last year's responses.

Seven statements were read out to respondents to document their response on a scale of 1 to 3:1 representing 'better,' 2 representing 'same,' and 3 representing 'worse' compared to the past year. In 2020, 48.7% of people feel that their access to electricity is better than in 2018, followed by their household financial situation (41.8%), their relations with other people in

the community (39.2%), relations with local government and authorities (32.2%), health/well-being of their family members (32.7%), physical conditions of their house/dwelling (30.5%), and access to drinking water (28.1%).

Situation of the household

Statements	Better			Same			Worse		
	2017	2018	2020	2017	2018	2020	2017	2018	2020
Financial situation of your household	31.8%	29.2%	41.8%	55.8%	63%	51.4%	12.4%	7.8%	6.7%
Physical conditions of your house/dwelling	20.0%	19.2%	30.5%	71.5%	77.2%	66.7%	8.5%	3.6%	2.8%
Health/well-being of your family members	21.4%	19.1%	32.7%	63.9%	70.6%	57.7%	14.6%	10.1%	9.6%
Relations with other people in the community	30.0%	25.2%	39.2%	68%	73.4%	59.9%	1.9%	1.2%	0.9%
Relations with local government and authorities	20.2%	17.7%	32.2%	72.9%	79.3%	66.5%	2.7%	3.0%	1.3%
Access to electricity	34.1%	34.3%	48.7%	50.5%	59.6%	48.5%	14.8%	6.2%	2.7%
Access to drinking water	15.8%	22.1%	28.1%	63.1%	69.6%	63.0%	20.4%	8.3%	8.9%

Table 2.71: Q-B7. Now I would like you to think about the situation of your household. Compared to last year, would you say that the situation for your household has gotten better, remained the same or gotten worse with respect to the following? (N= 7,060)

In 2020, about two-thirds of survey respondents reported no change in the physical conditions of their house/dwelling (66.7%), or in their relations with local government and authorities (66.5%) from last year. Similarly, three-fifths of respondents reported no change in access to drinking water (63.0%), health/well-being of their family members (57.7%), and relations with other people in the community (59.9%) from last year. On the other hand, 9.6% of surveyed Nepalis reported that health/well-being of their family members have gotten worse over the past year. In 2020, fewer people (2.8%) reported that the physical condition of their house/dwelling is worse than the previous year, as compared to 8.5% in 2017. Likewise, fewer people (2.7%) reported that their access to electricity has worsened from the previous year, compared to 14.8% in 2017.

Situation of the households by province

Statements		Overall	Province						
			1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Financial situation of your household	Better	41.8%	28.7%	55.2%	29.9%	39.2%	55.6%	42.1%	39.1%
	Same	51.4%	64.3%	39.7%	62.1%	55.4%	40.1%	46.5%	50.9%
	Worse	6.7%	7.0%	5.0%	8.0%	5.4%	4.3%	11.4%	10.0%
Physical conditions of your house/dwelling	Better	30.5%	20.9%	37.2%	24.4%	23.7%	43.6%	28.9%	28.7%
	Same	66.7%	75.4%	60.6%	72.6%	74.7%	54.3%	68.6%	66.5%
	Worse	2.8%	3.7%	2.2%	2.9%	1.5%	2.1%	2.5%	4.9%
Health/well-being of your family members	Better	32.7%	17.4%	41.5%	18.9%	32.7%	51.8%	32.8%	35.5%
	Same	57.7%	72.0%	50.5%	69.8%	59.2%	40.6%	53.6%	54.8%
	Worse	9.6%	10.7%	8.0%	11.3%	8.1%	7.6%	13.6%	9.7%
Relations with other people in the community	Better	39.2%	25.6%	46.1%	18.6%	38.0%	64.8%	43.3%	44.5%
	Same	59.9%	73.1%	53.0%	80.7%	61.4%	34.9%	54.2%	54.9%
	Worse	0.9%	1.3%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%	2.5%	0.6%
Relations with local government and authorities.	Better	32.2%	20.3%	42.4%	12.8%	33.4%	51.8%	32.9%	35.8%
	Same	66.5%	78.2%	56.1%	86.7%	65.8%	47.0%	63.6%	62.3%
	Worse	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	0.6%	0.9%	1.3%	3.5%	1.9%
Access to electricity.	Better	48.7%	29.7%	56.7%	55.0%	53.7%	59.7%	30.2%	38.9%
	Same	48.5%	67.2%	41.5%	43.3%	44.9%	38.7%	57.2%	57.7%
	Worse	2.7%	3.1%	1.7%	1.7%	1.4%	1.7%	12.6%	3.4%
Access to drinking water.	Better	28.1%	21.6%	27.0%	17.8%	44.2%	38.0%	29.1%	31.1%
	The Same	63.0%	73.8%	67.9%	64.1%	49.9%	53.9%	64.2%	58.4%
	Worse	8.9%	4.6%	5.0%	18.1%	5.9%	8.2%	6.7%	10.4%

Table 2.72: Q-B7. Now I would like you to think about the situation of your household. Compared to last year, would you say that the situation for your household has gotten better, remained the same or gotten worse with respect to the following? (N= 7,060)

There are slight variations in responses about respondents' household situations across provinces. Residents of Provinces 5 and Provinces 2 are more likely to report that their household financial situation has improved over the past year (55.6% and 55.2%, respectively) than those in other provinces or the national average on the same (41.8%). On the other hand, only 28.7% from Province 1 and 29.9% from Bagmati Province report that their financial situation has improved. Across the provinces, the percentage of people whose household financial situation has worsened in the past year is highest in Karnali (11.4%) and in Sudurpaschim Provinces (10.0%).

Province 5 has the highest number of respondents to report improvements in the health/well-being of their family members (51.8%), relations with other people in the community (64.8%), and relations with local government and authorities (51.8%). Compared to the national average of 32.2%, more than half (51.8%) of respondents from Province 5 say their relations with local government entities have improved since last year, followed by those in Province 2 (42.4%), Sudurpaschim (35.8%), Gandaki (33.4%), and Karnali (32.9%). On the other hand, only 20.3% of people from Province 1 and 12.8% from Bagmati Province say the same.

Respondents in Provinces 5 and Province 2 are the most likely to report improvements to their access to electricity from last year (59.7% and 56.7%, respectively) compared to the nationwide average of 48.7%. More than half of respondents residing in urban municipalities (51.1%) report improvements to their access to electricity in the past year.

Nepalis in rural municipalities are more likely to report improvements in relations with others in their community (42.8%), compared to 37.2% of respondents from urban municipalities. Also, 49.3% of respondents from the Terai region report improvements in their relations with other community members, compared to the national average of 39.2%. A total of 31.5% of respondents from the mountains and 28.7% of respondents from the hills believe that inter-group relations have improved from last year. Respondents from the Terai (51.0%) are more likely to report improvements in their household financial situation, compared to the national figure of 41.8%. The Madhesi caste (level 1) group reported that their household situation is better in all aspects this year, compared to all other castes/ethnicities.

Respondents with higher education report the most improvements in their household financial situation. There is a direct association between income brackets/educational brackets and reporting of better economic situations. Almost half (48.7%) of respondents with higher education (Bachelor and above) report that their economic situation is getting better compared to last year. On the other hand, among Nepalis with low income, only 35.9% report that their household economic situation is improving.

Hill Dalits report improved access to drinking water (31.3%) from last year—3.3% higher than the national figure of 28.1%. Across caste/ethnic groups, Hill Adibasi/Janajati are the least likely to report improvements in the health and well-being of their family members (23.5%), or in their relations with other community members (28.2%) or with local government and authorities (22.0%).

2.8 HOUSEHOLD EXPERIENCES

The 2020 survey asked respondents to answer three inter-related questions. They were asked to think of a time in the past year where they had to skip a meal, go without medical treatment or medicine, or keep their children home from school due to lack of money. These questions were also asked in SNP 2018, although they were not asked in SNP 2017. The statements were read aloud and respondents could respond to these statements with the following answers: always, often, sometimes, or never.

While a vast majority of respondents report never having to undergo any of these situations, 6.0% responded that either they or someone in their household had ‘sometimes’ skipped a meal for lack of money. Also, 14.2% ‘sometimes’ avoided undergoing medical treatment or buying medicine due to lack of money in the past year. Another 9.8% of respondents reported not having been able to send their children to school ‘sometimes’ due to lack of resources for school costs. Although the percentage decreased from 2018, 1.3% of 2020 respondents said they ‘often’ go without medical treatment or medicine, and 1.0% are ‘often’ unable to send their children to school.

Household experiences

Statements	Always	Often	Sometimes	Never
Skipped a meal because of not having money to buy food. (N = 7,060)	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	94.0%
Gone without medical treatment or medicine because did not have money. (N = 7,041)	0.0%	1.3%	14.2%	84.5%
Not been able to send children to school because of lack of money for transport or uniform or other school costs. (N = 6,534)	0.0%	1.0%	9.8%	89.2%

Table 2.8.1: Q-B8a-c. Thinking back over the past 12 months, how often have you or your household faced the following situations...? (Response as ‘Not Applicable’, ‘Don’t Know’ and ‘Refused to Answer’ are not included)

Responses to these statements have not varied greatly across the years. There is no difference in the proportion of respondents who say they ‘never’ faced such problems in 2020, compared to 2018. Even better, the share of respondents who ‘never’ skipped meal increased by 5% points, from 89.2% in 2018 to 94.0% in 2020. Likewise, the percentage of people who ‘sometimes’ skipped a meal decreased from 8.2% in 2018 to 6.0% in 2020.

There are important variations in answers across provinces. The highest proportion of respondents who ‘sometimes’ skip a meal, avoid medical treatment/medicine, or do not send their children to school is most prevalent in Karnali Province, Sudurpaschim Province, and Province 2. Of all respondents, 15.1% in Karnali Province, 10.8% in Province 2, and 9.3% in Sudurpaschim Province ‘sometimes’ skip a meal. Similarly, 26.2% in Karnali Province, 25.0% in Province 2, and 22.2% in Sudurpaschim Province “sometimes” skip medical treatment. Although slightly fewer, 21.4% from Province 2, 16.3% from Karnali Province, and 11.9% from Sudurpaschim Province ‘sometimes’ do not send their children to school due to lack of money for transport, uniforms, or other school costs.

Having to ‘sometimes’ skip a meal, go without medical treatment, or not send children to school is more frequently mentioned by those who identify themselves as being illiterate, daily-wage earners (laborers), or those in the lowest income bracket. More often than others, Madhesi Dalits (18.9%) people in other cultural groups (16.0%), and Hill Dalits (11.4%) report having to ‘sometimes’ skip a meal due to shortage of money. Although the occurrence among Hill Dalits is very similar to than in 2018 (11.1%), the occurrence among Madhesi Dalits worsened from 13.8% in 2018 to 18.9% in 2020.

There is a marked variation in these occurrences based on remoteness, geographical location, caste, and ethnic background. Compare to people residing in urban areas, those in rural areas are more likely to ‘sometimes’ skip a meal, go without medical treatment or medicine, or not send children to school.

Household experiences, by province, area of residence, and demography

		Skipped a meal because you didn't have money to buy food. (N = 7,060)	Gone without medical treatment or medicine because did not have money (N = 7,041)	Not been able to send children to school because of lack of money for transport or uniform or other school costs (N = 6,534)
		Sometimes	Sometimes	Sometimes
Overall		6.0%	14.2%	9.8%
Province	Province 1	4.4%	11.2%	7.1%
	Province 2	10.8%	25.0%	21.4%
	Bagmati Province	1.2%	7.1%	3.9%
	Gandaki Province	2.4%	4.8%	2.3%
	Province 5	4.7%	9.4%	5.4%
	Karnali Province	15.1%	26.2%	16.3%
	Sudurpaschim Province	9.3%	22.2%	11.9%
Residence	Rural Area	8.3%	18.7%	13.1%
	Urban Area	4.7%	11.7%	7.9%
Ecological Region	Mountain	11.7%	30.5%	18.6%
	Hill	4.3%	8.9%	6.2%
	Terai	6.7%	16.5%	11.7%

		Skipped a meal because you didn't have money to buy food. (N = 7,060)	Gone without medical treatment or medicine because did not have money (N = 7,041)	Not been able to send children to school because of lack of money for transport or uniform or other school costs (N = 6,534)
		Sometimes	Sometimes	Sometimes
Caste	Hill Caste	4.6%	9.6%	6.2%
	Hill Adibasi/Janajati	3.8%	10.1%	5.7%
	Hill Dalit	11.4%	22.4%	15.5%
	Madhesi Caste (Level -1)	5.1%	16.9%	19.3%
	Madhesi Caste (Level -2)	7.5%	20.8%	16.5%
	Madhesi (Adibasi/Janajati)	3.8%	15.6%	7.6%
	Madhesi Dalit	18.9%	29.9%	28.4%
	Other Cultural Groups	16.0%	20.8%	4.3%
	Musalman	6.1%	17.5%	10.7%
Income Groups (In NPR)	60,000 and less	11.9%	23.8%	17.5%
	60,001-120,000	4.8%	14.6%	9.2%
	120,001-200,000	4.9%	11.8%	8.2%
	200,001 and more	2.4%	4.9%	4.1%
	Dependent	5.6%	14.4%	9.2%

Table 2.8.2: Q-B8. Thinking back over the past 12 months, how often have you or your household faced the following situations...? (Response as 'Not Applicable', 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' are not included)



Photo by: Ramesh Dhungana

CHAPTER 3

PERSONAL SAFETY AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

PERSONAL SAFETY AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

A vast majority of Nepalis (85.0%) state that there are no security problems or threats to their safety in their locality, while about one-sixth (14.6%) state that there are some security problems or threats. Nepalis residing in Sudurpaschim Province and in 'urban, but remote' areas⁸ report that they are more likely to face security problems or threats in their localities. Of the 14.6% of respondents who mentioned there is some risk in their localities, 39.0% stated prevalence of alcohol abuse as the biggest threat, and 32.6% stated theft as the biggest threat. Natural disasters, gender-based violence, corruption, and weak rule-of-law were also recognized as other major threats in their localities.

Among surveyed Nepalis, 17.8% perceive themselves and their families as being 'very safe,' while 78.8% view themselves as being 'reasonably safe,' and only 3.4% feel they are 'somewhat unsafe.' Compared to SNP 2017 and 2018, a considerably large share of respondents views themselves as 'reasonably safe' in 2020. Those who perceive feeling unsafe have declined across all caste and ethnic groups in 2020.

Between 96.4% and 99.8% of respondents have not experienced any criminal or violent activities in the past year. However, 3.6% of respondents reported that they were victims of theft, 2.6% have been cheated in lending or borrowing transactions, and 1.2% were victims of financial exploitation in the past year. Likewise, Nepalis residing in mountain regions and in Sudurpaschim Province are more inclined to report that they were cheated while borrowing, lending, or transacting money in the past year.

For dispute resolutions, Nepalis consistently prefer more formal mechanisms, such as ward chairpersons/members, the police, mayors of municipalities, and chairpersons of rural municipalities. The sharp increase in the number of people willing to choose elected representatives over other mechanisms for dispute resolution reflects people's growing trust towards local government. While ward chairpersons/members are respondents' first preference to resolve land disputes (32%) and debt disputes (29.1%), police are still the first preference of respondents to resolve disputes about domestic violence (24.7%) and about crime (49.6%). On the other hand, the role of traditional justice mechanisms is gradually declining for most Nepalis, except for those residing in Sudurpaschim Province, who still prefer approaching traditional justice mechanisms.

While approximately one-third (30.5%) of respondents are 'very confident' about attaining justice through their chosen institutions, over 60% say that they are 'reasonably confident.' Depending on the type of dispute (i.e. dispute over land, debt settlement, crime, or domestic violence) 7.3 to 8.7 % of respondents doubt their ability to attain justice through formal or informal institutions. Compared to SNP 2018, people's doubts about receiving justice increased from 6-7% in 2018 to 7.3-8.7% in 2020.

An overwhelmingly high proportion of respondents (94%) do not fear being assaulted, whereas only 6% fear for their safety from assault. Compared to the national average, women and residents of Bagmati Province harbor greater fear of being physically assaulted.

8 While disaggregating data by remoteness, distance from the respondent's ward to the district headquarters by the quickest means of transportation was taken.

More than 9 in 10 Nepalis have never taken any precautions fearing their own safety inside or outside their homes. However, across all groups and regions, Nepali women, residents of Province 2 and of mountain regions, Madhesi Castes, Muslims, and Madhesi Dalits fear more for their own safety and take some precautions.

3.1 THREATS TO SAFETY

Most Nepalis (85.0%) report that there are no security problems or threats to their safety, while less than one-sixth (14.6%) report some security problems or threats in their locality.

The perception of local security threats varies across provinces. The largest number of residents claiming no security problems or threats in their locality are in Province 5 (93.6%), while over two in ten residents (20.6%) of Sudurpaschim Province report some security problems or threats in their locality.

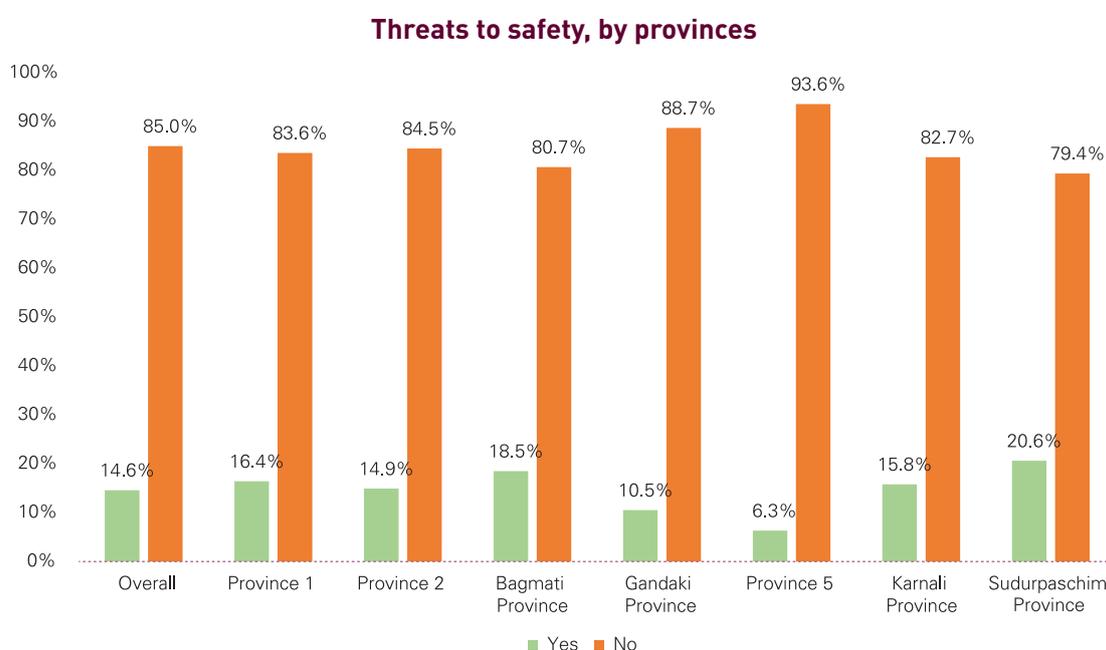


Figure 3.1.1: Q-C0. In your opinion, are there any security problems or threats to the people residing in this locality? (N = 7,057) (Response as 'Don't Know' is not presented and 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

Respondents in urban settlements are more likely to cite security problems or threats in their localities than those in remote areas⁹. About one-fifth (20.9%) of respondents residing in urban municipalities claim there are security threats or problems in their locality compared to 13.1% of respondents in rural municipalities. While there are clear differences in responses based on the geographical remoteness of respondents' residences, disaggregating the responses by sex does not reveal any important variations.

Respondents who said there are security threats in their locality were further asked to identify the types of threats or problems most commonly encountered in their locality. Respondents could mention multiple responses.

⁹ While disaggregating data by remoteness, the survey considered distance from the respondent's ward to the district headquarters by quickest means of transportation. This was reported both by those who live in urban settlements and by those in more remote areas.

Of the 14.6% of respondents who say they face security threats or problems in their locality, the most common problem is alcohol abuse (39.0%), followed by theft (32.6%). For the remainder of respondents, the main safety threats in their locality include natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, and landslides (22.4%), wild animal attacks (18.1%), poor infrastructure (12.3%), gender-based violence (11.4%), corruption and corrupt leaders (11.0%), and absence of police (10.4%).

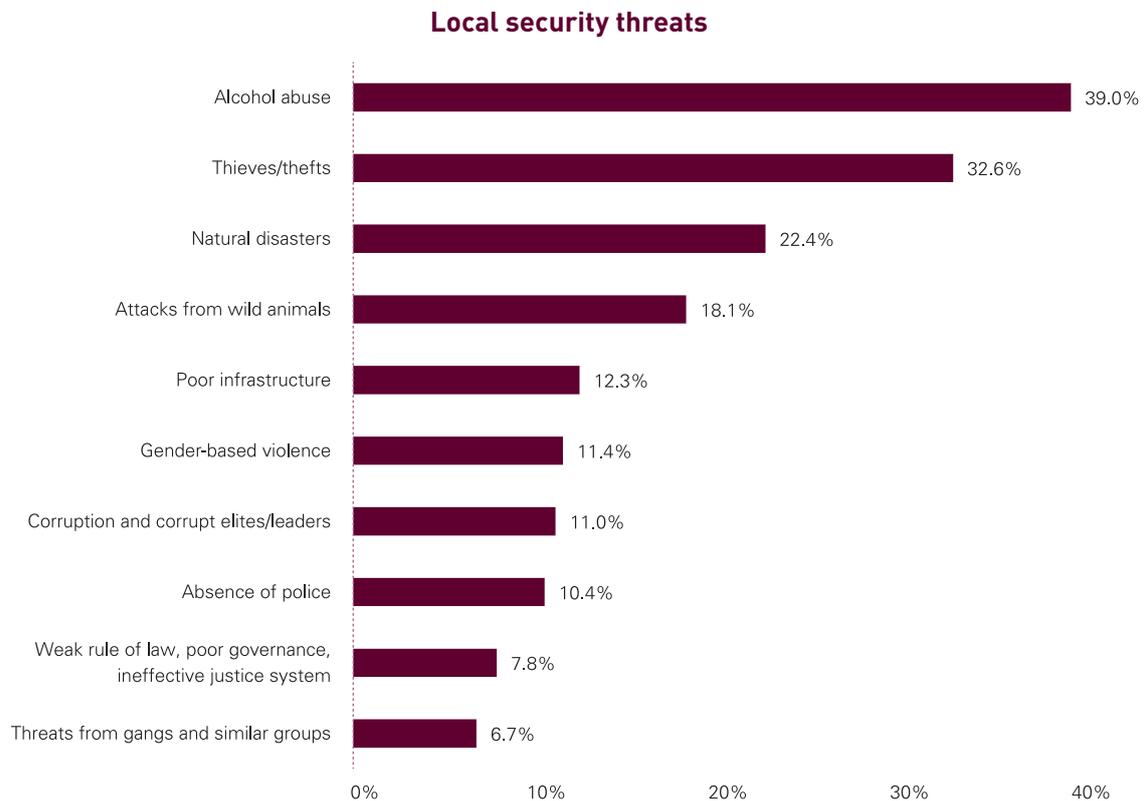


Figure 3.1.2: Q-C1. [If answered 'Yes' in C0] In your opinion, what are the main threats to safety for most people in the area where you live and work most of the time? (N = 1,030) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

Local security threats are context-specific and differ across provinces. Compared to the overall figure of 39.0% of people who feel local security threats or problems due to alcohol abuse, 78.4% of respondents from Karnali Province and 63.5% from Sudurpaschim Province identify it as a major threat to safety in their locality. While 52.5% of respondents from Bagmati Province mention theft as a major threat, the highest number of respondents (20.5%) in Province 2 feel that gender-based violence is the biggest security threat in their locality. In Province 1, 36.7% consider natural disasters, like earthquakes, floods, and landslides to be their biggest security challenge. Likewise, about one-third (34.7%) of respondents from Gandaki Province and 32.8% from Sudurpaschim Province consider attacks from wild animals as a major threat.

The main threats to safety by province

	Overall	Province						
		1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudur-paschim
Alcohol abuse	39.0%	31.2%	26.8%	30.3%	32.4%	52.0%	78.4%	63.5%
Thieves/thefts	32.6%	16.6%	32.3%	52.5%	35.4%	26.0%	24.0%	24.1%
Natural disasters like earthquake, flood, landslide, etc.	22.4%	36.7%	20.0%	18.7%	14.8%	9.8%	16.7%	26.0%
Attacks from wild animals	18.1%	27.1%	8.3%	12.0%	34.7%	12.4%	8.0%	32.8%
Poor infrastructure	12.3%	8.1%	14.1%	16.3%	10.2%	17.0%	19.6%	2.9%
Gender-based violence	11.4%	9.5%	20.5%	4.5%	7.3%	9.9%	14.1%	14.6%
Corruption and corrupt elites/leaders	11.0%	13.4%	17.5%	7.5%	4.2%	10.3%	6.6%	10.0%
Absence of police	10.4%	11.2%	7.6%	10.3%	4.1%	12.5%	13.2%	14.0%
Weak rule of law, poor governance, ineffective justice system	7.8%	6.6%	14.2%	6.5%	2.8%	10.3%	4.4%	4.3%
Threats from gangs and similar groups	6.7%	5.3%	3.4%	6.4%	12.7%	9.4%	7.9%	9.6%
Ethnic, religious or caste-based tensions	3.2%	0.9%	2.3%	5.5%	3.0%	5.0%	1.6%	3.2%
Fear of Criminal groups involved in construction work and contract leasing	1.8%	2.0%	3.6%	2.2%	0.8%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Political unrest for example violent protests and bandhs	1.4%	0.0%	4.6%	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%	1.5%	0.9%
Terrorist activity by foreign terror groups	1.0%	1.9%	1.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Violence by armed groups	0.8%	0.0%	2.2%	0.4%	0.0%	2.1%	0.5%	0.4%
Extortions from different groups	0.7%	1.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.9%
Injustice and atrocity from police, armed police and army	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	1.2%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Probability of armed conflict between the state and insurgent/ rebellion groups	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.2%	0.0%

Table 3.1.1: Q-C1. If answered 'Yes' in C0] In your opinion, what are the main threats to safety for most people in the area where you live and work most of the time? (N = 1,030) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

Female respondents are more likely to identify both alcohol abuse and gender-based violence as a major threat to their safety than their male counterparts. While 42.9% of female respondents say alcohol abuse and 14.1% say gender-based violence are threats to their safety, only 35.4% of male respondents say alcohol and 8.8% say gender-based violence are threats to their safety.

People residing in urban municipalities of mountain regions (56.0%), hill regions (40.4%), and Terai regions (38.1%) are more likely to report alcohol abuse as a major security challenge in their area. People from rural municipalities of mountain (41.8%) and Terai regions (38.1%) consider theft to be a major threat, whereas a marginally higher number (44.6%) in urban municipalities of hill regions feel the same. People living in rural municipalities of hill regions consider natural disasters (42.6%) and attacks from wild animals (32.4%) as the biggest security threats.

3.2 PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD SAFETY

Perceptions of household and personal safety are improving over time in Nepal. In 2017, 93.8% of respondents reported that their households were safe (very safe and safe, aggregated), compared to 95.2% in 2018 and 96.6% in 2020. While more than three-quarters (78.8%) of Nepalis feel they are 'reasonably safe,' 17.8% feel 'very safe,' and only 3.4% feel 'somewhat unsafe.' A slightly lower share of respondents (3.4%) feel 'very unsafe' compared to 4.8% in SNP 2018 and 5.7% in SNP 2017. The proportion of respondents who feel 'reasonably safe' increased significantly to 78.8%, from 66% in SNP 2018 and 71.2% in SNP 2017. In 2017 and 2018, a small proportion of the respondents (0.4% and 0.1%, respectively) felt 'very unsafe,' while in 2020, not a single respondent stated feeling 'very unsafe.'

Personal and family safety, by year

	2017	2018	2020
Very safe	22.6%	29.2%	17.8%
Reasonably safe	71.2%	66.0%	78.8%
Somewhat unsafe	5.7%	4.8%	3.4%
Very unsafe	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%

Table 3.2.1: Q-C2. How safe would you say you and your family are? Would you say you are very safe, reasonably safe, somewhat unsafe, or very unsafe? (N = 7,045) (Response as 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

There are only slight variations in responses on personal and family safety across provinces in the past year. In SNP 2020, 5.4% of respondents from Sudurpaschim Province and 4.8% of respondents from Bagmati Province feel 'unsafe.' Respondents from Gandaki Province feel the safest across all seven provinces, as only 1.5% report feeling 'unsafe.' In 2020, fewer respondents feel unsafe in Karnali Province and Province 5 compared to SNP 2018. Karnali Province had the least number of respondents (2.8%) who felt unsafe in 2017, while it had the highest number of respondents (10.5%) feeling unsafe in 2018, and a sharp decline again in 2020, to just 3.2%.

Feeling unsafe, by year and province

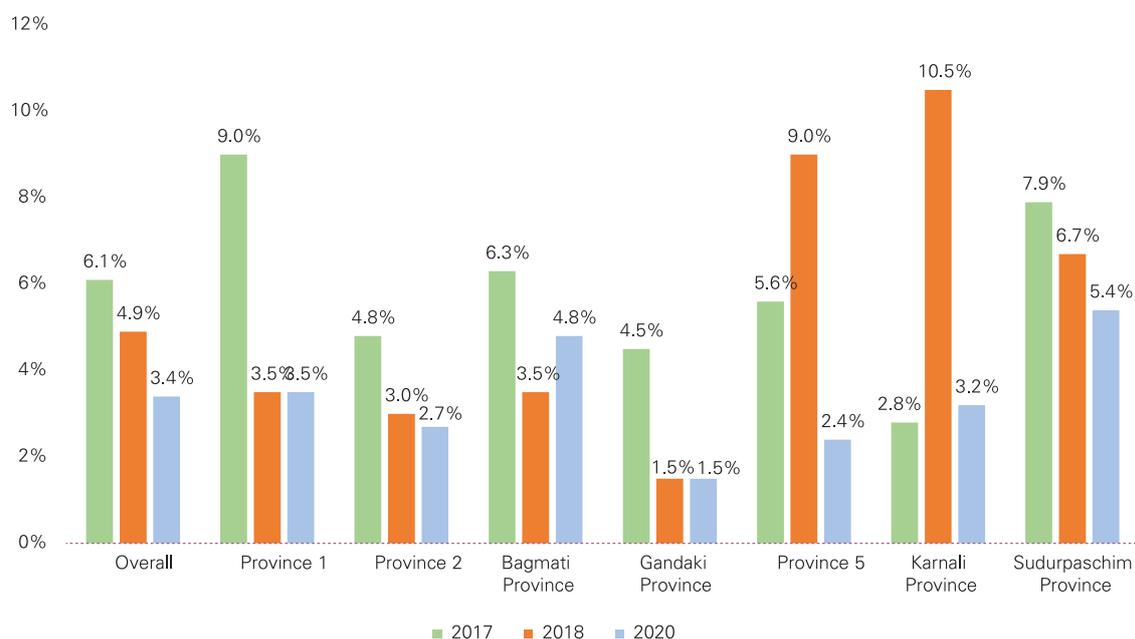


Figure 3.2.1: Q-C2. How safe would you say you and your family are? Would you say you are very safe, reasonably safe, somewhat unsafe, or very unsafe? (N = 7,045) (Response as 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

Similar to SNP 2017 and 2018, in 2020, 6.1% of respondents residing in mountain regions and 3.6% in urban regions reported feeling 'very unsafe' or 'somewhat unsafe.'

Compared to SNP 2017 and 2018, the share of respondents who feel unsafe has declined in 2020, across all caste/ethnic groups. Over the years, the fear of being unsafe has reduced among all respondents regardless of caste and ethnicity. For instance, while 12.6% of Madhesi (Adibasi/Janajati) said they felt unsafe in SNP 2018, only 4.1% report the same in SNP 2020. Similarly, while 8.2% Madhesi Dalits felt unsafe in SNP 2018, only 3.7% report feeling unsafe in SNP 2020. When compared with people in other cultural groups, more respondents from the Hill Dalit community report feeling 'very unsafe' or 'somewhat unsafe.' (For details, see Table 3.2.2).

Feeling unsafe by region, demographic group, year

		Feeling Unsafe 2017	Feeling Unsafe 2018	Feeling Unsafe ¹⁰ 2020
	Overall	6.1%	4.9%	3.4%
Residence	Rural Municipality	6.2%	4.7%	3.0%
	Urban Municipality	6.2%	5.6%	3.6%
Ecological Regions	Mountain	4.3%	7.4%	6.1%
	Hill	5.3%	3.7%	3.0%
	Terai	7.2%	5.6%	3.4%
Sex	Female	6.1%	5.1%	3.6%
	Male	6.3%	4.7%	3.2%
Caste	Hill Caste	5.9%	5.9%	4.0%
	Hill Adibasi/Janajati	5.7%	2.8%	2.7%
	Hill Dalit	8.4%	5.3%	4.9%
	Madhesi Caste (Level -1)	3.4%	6.9%	3.4%
	Madhesi Caste (Level - 2)	5.7%	2.5%	2.6%
	Madhesi (Adibasi/Janajati)	8.2%	12.6%	4.0%
	Madhesi Dalit	7.0%	8.1%	3.8%
	Other Cultural Groups	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Musalman	5.2%	2.0%	1.9%

Table 3.2.2: Q-C2. How safe would you say you and your family are? Would you say you are very safe, reasonably safe, somewhat unsafe, or very unsafe? (N = 7,045) (Response as 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

3.3 HOUSEHOLD EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE, CRIME, AND JUSTICE**Perception of dispute resolution**

Most respondents (91.2%) and their family members have not experienced any of criminal or violent activities in the past year. The most common form of criminal or violent activities that the respondents or their family members have experienced in the past year is theft (3.6%). Cheating while borrowing, lending, or transacting money is the second highest recorded criminal activity across the country this year (2.6%)¹¹, followed by financial exploitation faced during foreign employment (1.2%).

The share of respondents who experienced crimes and violent activities in 2020 is marginally lower than those who experienced it in 2017 and 2018, with a few exceptions that dropped more significantly. In SNP 2020, physical exploitation faced in the course of foreign employment was down to 1.2%, from 2.1% in 2018. Likewise, only 0.4% of respondents experienced racketeering or extortion in 2020, compared to 2.9% in 2018. Overall, a very negligible portion of respondents reported being victims of kidnapping or of sexual exploitation in the course of foreign employment in the past year.

10 'Unsafe' refers to the combined share of respondents who reported feeling 'somewhat unsafe' and 'very unsafe.'

11 As this question was a new question in the 2020 survey, there are no comparative findings from SNPs 2017 and 2018.

Experience of violence and crime, by year

	2017		2018		2020	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Theft	3.9%	96.0%	3.9%	96.1%	3.6%	96.4%
Physical assault/beatings	1.4%	98.6%	1.0%	98.9%	0.7%	99.3%
Assault with weapon	0.3%	99.6%	0.2%	99.7%	0.2%	99.8%
Racketeering/Extortion	1.5%	98.5%	2.9%	97.0%	0.4%	99.6%
Burglary / Breaking and Entering / Looting	0.4%	99.5%	0.2%	99.7%	0.2%	99.8%
Motor vehicle theft /property taken from vehicle or vehicle parts stolen	0.8%	98.9%	0.5%	99.4%	0.7%	99.3%
Livestock theft	0.9%	99.1%	1.0%	99.0%	0.8%	99.2%
Experienced any form of violence during a political rally, protest or bandh	0.5%	99.4%	0.4%	99.6%	0.1%	99.9%
Kidnapping	0.2%	99.8%	0.1%	99.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Murder / murder attempt	0.2%	99.7%	0.2%	99.7%	0.1%	99.9%
Sexual violence	0.2%	99.6%	0.3%	99.7%	0.1%	99.9%
Human trafficking	0.1%	99.6%	0.1%	99.8%	0.1%	99.9%
Gender-based Violence	-	-	0.6%	99.4%	0.4%	99.6%
Physical Exploitation faced in course of foreign employment	-	-	0.4%	99.6%	0.5%	99.5%
Sexual Exploitation faced in course of foreign employment	-	-	0.2%	99.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Financial Exploitation faced in course of foreign employment	-	-	2.1%	97.8%	1.2%	98.8%
Cheating in lending/borrowing or transaction	-	-	-	-	2.6%	97.3%

Table 3.3.1: Q-C3A-Q. Have you or has anyone in your household been the victim of the following types of violence or criminal acts in the past year? (N = 7,060) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

Compared to the national average of 3.6%, a higher proportion (5.7%) of respondents from Bagmati Province reported being victims of theft in the past year, followed by 2% of respondents from Provinces 1 and 2 who reported the same. People residing in Sudurpaschim and Bagmati Provinces are more likely to be cheated while borrowing, lending, and transacting money, while those from Province 2 are the least likely (For details, see Table 3.3.2).

Experience of violence and crime, by province

	Overall	Province						
		1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpas-chim
Theft	3.6%	2.0%	2.1%	5.7%	2.4%	4.3%	4.4%	4.7%
Physical assault/beating	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%	1.3%
Assault with weapon	0.2%	0.1%	-	0.1%	-	0.3%	-	0.6%
Cheating in lending/borrowing or transactions	2.6%	2.5%	0.6%	4.0%	1.9%	2.5%	3.5%	4.8%
Burglary / Breaking and Entering / Looting	0.2%	-	-	0.4%	-	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%
Extortion	0.4%	0.3%		0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	1.8%
Motor vehicle theft /property taken from vehicle or vehicle parts stolen	0.7%	0.4%	0.6%	1.0%	0.5%	0.9%	-	0.4%
Livestock theft	0.8%	1.5%	0.7%	0.4%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%
Experienced any form of violence during a political rally, protest or bandh	0.1%	0.1%	-	0.2%	-	0.2%	-	0.3%
Kidnapping	0.0%	-	-	-	-	0.2%	-	0.1%
Murder / murder attempt	0.1%	-	0.1%	0.1%	-	0.2%	-	0.3%
Sexual violence	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%		0.3%	0.2%		0.1%
Human trafficking	0.1%	-	-	-	0.2%	0.2%	-	0.1%
Gender-based Violence	0.4%	0.5%	-	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Physical Exploitation faced in course of foreign employment	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	1.0%	1.5%	0.2%	-	0.4%
Sexual Exploitation faced in course of foreign employment	0.0%	-	-	-	-	0.2%	-	0.1%
Financial exploitation faced in course of foreign employment	1.2%	2.0%	0.7%	0.8%	1.7%	0.9%	1.0%	1.8%

Table 3.3.2: Q-C3A-Q. Have you or has anyone in your household been the victim of the following types of violence or criminal acts in the past year? (N = 7,060) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

Compared to rural respondents (3.1%), urban respondents are almost two times as likely (5.8%) to be victims of theft in the past year. Nepalis residing in mountain regions are more likely to be cheated while borrowing, lending, or transacting money, compared to those from the Terai region. However, those in the 18-24 age group report being financially exploited while seeking foreign employment. Findings show that men and women are equally likely to be financially exploited in the course of foreign employment.

Experiences of criminal and violent activities differ across provinces, although theft is the most common crime throughout Nepal. Of those who experienced at least one criminal or violent incident in the past year, nearly half (41.3%) experienced theft, while 30.1% were cheated while lending, borrowing, or transacting money. Gandaki Province has the lowest (1.0%) number of respondents who report being cheated, although Gandaki residents reported experiencing physical exploitation in the course of foreign employment. Likewise, in Province 1, respondents are concerned about financial exploitation in the course of foreign employment (For details, see Table 3.3.3).

Experience of violence and crime, by province

	Overall	Province						
		1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpas-chim
<i>N</i>	621	103	68	174	42	104	37	93
Theft	41.3%	23.7%	45.3%	47.5%	33.6%	52.2%	49.2%	34.4%
Cheating in lending/ borrowing or trans- actions	30.1%	29.4%	12.4%	33.4%	1.0%	30.9%	38.4%	35.3%
Financial Exploitation faced in course of foreign employment	13.4%	23.7%	14.4%	6.8%	23.6%	10.7%	12.1%	12.5%
Livestock theft	9.5%	17.4%	14.4%	3.5%	0.0%	8.8%	4.6%	9.2%
Physical assault/ beating	8.2%	6.7%	5.4%	9.4%	6.1%	9.2%	7.7%	9.3%
Motor vehicle theft / property taken from vehicle or vehicle parts stolen	7.5%	5.2%	13.2%	8.0%	13.5%	11.4%	0.8%	3.6%
Physical exploitation faced in course of foreign employment	5.9%	3.4%	5.0%	8.8%	21.4%	2.4%	0.8%	2.9%
Extortion	4.9%	3.9%	0.0%	3.4%	6.9%	4.8%	5.2%	13.3%
Gender-based Vio- lence	4.1%	5.9%	0.0%	3.0%	5.1%	5.6%	4.2%	4.8%
Burglary / Break- ing and Entering / Looting	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	2.9%	3.6%	3.9%	4.4%
Assault with weapon	1.9%	0.8%	0.0%	1.4%	25.5%	4.0%	0.0%	4.4%
Sexual violence	1.6%	3.0%	1.6%	0.0%	4.3%	3.2%	0.0%	0.8%
Experienced any form of violence during a political rally, protest or bandh	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.8%	1.7%
Murder / murder attempt	1.2%	0.0%	1.5%	0.7%	1.0%	3.2%	0.0%	1.7%
Human trafficking	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	2.8%	0.0%	0.8%
Kidnapping	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.2%	0.8%
Sexual exploitation faced in course of foreign employment	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.8%

Table 3.3.3: Q-C3A-Q. Have you or has anyone in your household been the victim of the following types of violence or criminal act in the past year? (Only those respondents who have experienced the criminal or violent activities in the past one-year) (Response as 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' are not included)

3.4 JUSTICE AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION MECHANISMS

Slowly, more Nepalis are choosing ward chairpersons/members and mayors/ rural municipality chairs as their preferred point of dispute resolution for disputes over land, debt, domestic violence, and crime. The survey analyzed respondents' preferred avenues for dispute resolution for four different types of disputes: land, debt, domestic violence, and crime. Respondents were first asked a hypothetical question to measure their general preference, followed by additional questions on their specific experiences with the process.

Nepalis prefer to seek help from the police to resolve crime and domestic violence disputes, but they prefer ward chairpersons/members for disputes over land matters and debt. In SNP 2017 and 2018, respondents were limited to citing only one preferred avenues for dispute resolution. However, in 2020, respondents were not limited and could give multiple responses. Due to changes in question pattern in the 2020 questionnaire, there was an increase in percentage. To fairly compare responses of people regarding their preferred avenues for dispute resolution between the three different survey years, only the first responses of respondents in 2020 were considered and analyzed. Respondents' first choice to mediate domestic violence and crime disputes are the police (24.7% and 49.6%, respectively), followed by ward chairpersons or ward members (22.4% and 23.7%, respectively). To resolve disputes over debt, Nepalis prefer ward chairpersons/members (29.1%), followed by police (24.4%). When it comes to disputes over land, Nepalis prefer ward chairpersons/members (32.0%), followed by the traditional justice system (15.8%) (For details, see Table 3.4.1).

Preferred avenues for dispute resolution, by dispute type

	Dispute on land (N = 7,015)	Dispute on debt (N = 7,038)	Domestic Violence (N = 7,043)	Crime (N = 7,060)
Ward Chairperson / members	32.0%	29.1%	22.4%	23.7%
Police	11.3%	24.4%	24.7%	49.6%
Traditional justice	15.8%	15.1%	14.3%	7.7%
Mayor / Rural municipality chair	12.1%	10.9%	9.4%	9.2%
Land revenue office	8.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Friends and family	5.6%	5.6%	6.5%	2.0%
Village/Municipal assembly	5.1%	4.9%	4.1%	4.1%
Civil servants in village/municipal office	3.3%	2.6%	1.9%	1.3%
District court	1.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%
I only rely on myself	1.8%	2.7%	9.9%	0.2%
Judicial committee	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.3%
Community mediator	0.6%	1.1%	2.2%	0.4%

Table 3.4.1: Q-C5a-d. If your household were involved in a dispute over land, from whom would you ask for help to resolve it? (Response as 'Not Applicable', 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' are not included)

From 2017 to 2020, there is an increase in the proportion of Nepalis who prefer to approach local government entities to resolve disputes over land. Over the years, the share of respondents who choose ward chairpersons/members as their preferred avenue to resolve land-related disputes has steadily increased, from 8.6% in 2017, to 18.6% in 2018, to 32.0% in 2020. Similarly, respondents who prefer mayors/rural municipality chairpersons also steadily increased, from 6.3% in 2017, to 8.2% in 2018, to 12.1% in 2020. These findings suggest that local governments are gradually gaining trust and popularity over time.

On the other hand, the share of respondents who prefer approaching the traditional justice system to resolve land disputes has gradually decreased, from 22.1% in 2017, to 21.1% in 2018, to 15.8% in 2020. Those who prefer friends and family as their avenue for land dispute resolution has also declined, from 6.3% in 2018 to 5.6% in 2020.

Preferred avenues for land dispute resolution, by year

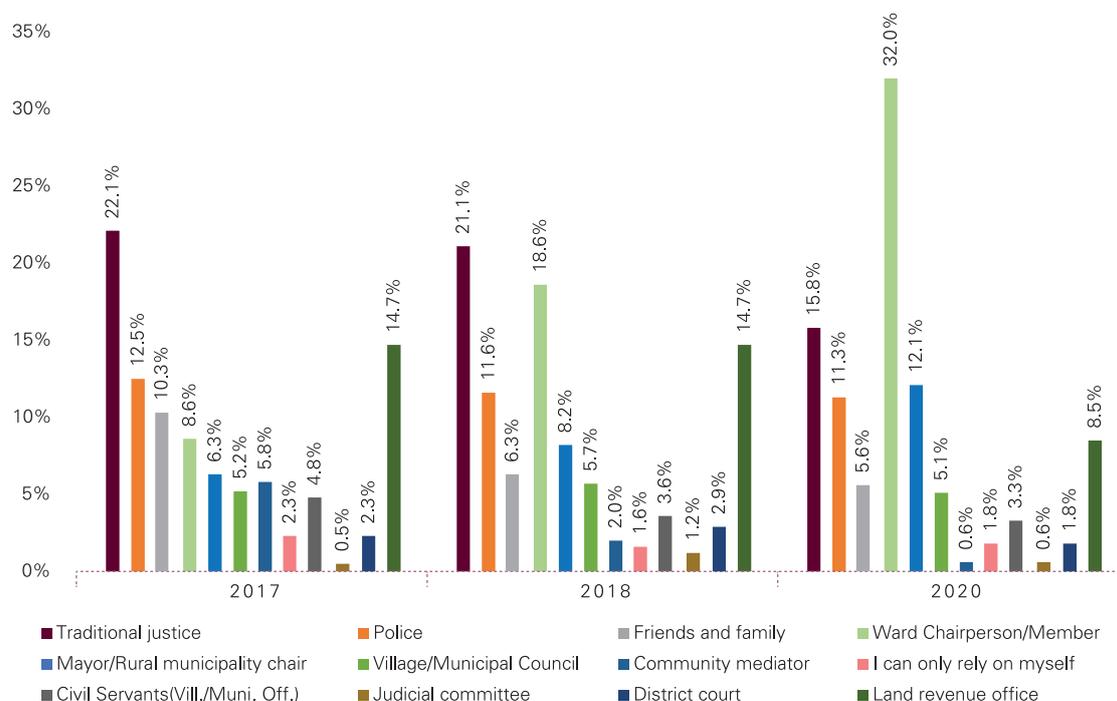


Figure 3.4.1: Q-C5a. If your household were involved in a dispute over land, from whom would you ask for help to resolve it? (N = 7,015) (Response as 'Not Applicable', 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' are not included)

Nearly one-third (29.1%) of Nepalis prefer to resolve debt-related disputes with the help of ward chairpersons/members, followed by police (24.4%) or the traditional justice system (15.1%). Those who would seek help from their ward chairperson/members to resolve debt disputes has steadily increased, from 7.3% in 2017, to 17.1% in 2018, to 29.1% in 2020. Similar to the response on land-related disputes, those who prefer mayors/rural municipality chairs to manage debt-related disputes has also increased, from 4.5% in 2017, to 6.8% in 2018, to 10.9% in 2020.

The share of Nepalis who prefer approaching the traditional justice mechanism to resolve land disputes has declined, from 23.5% in 2017, and 24.5% in 2018, to 15.1% in 2020. Likewise, the percentage of people citing friends and family as their preferred means of dispute resolution for debt disputes has also declined, from 14.3% in 2017, to 8.7% in 2018, and to 5.6% in 2020.

Preferred avenues for debt dispute resolution, by year

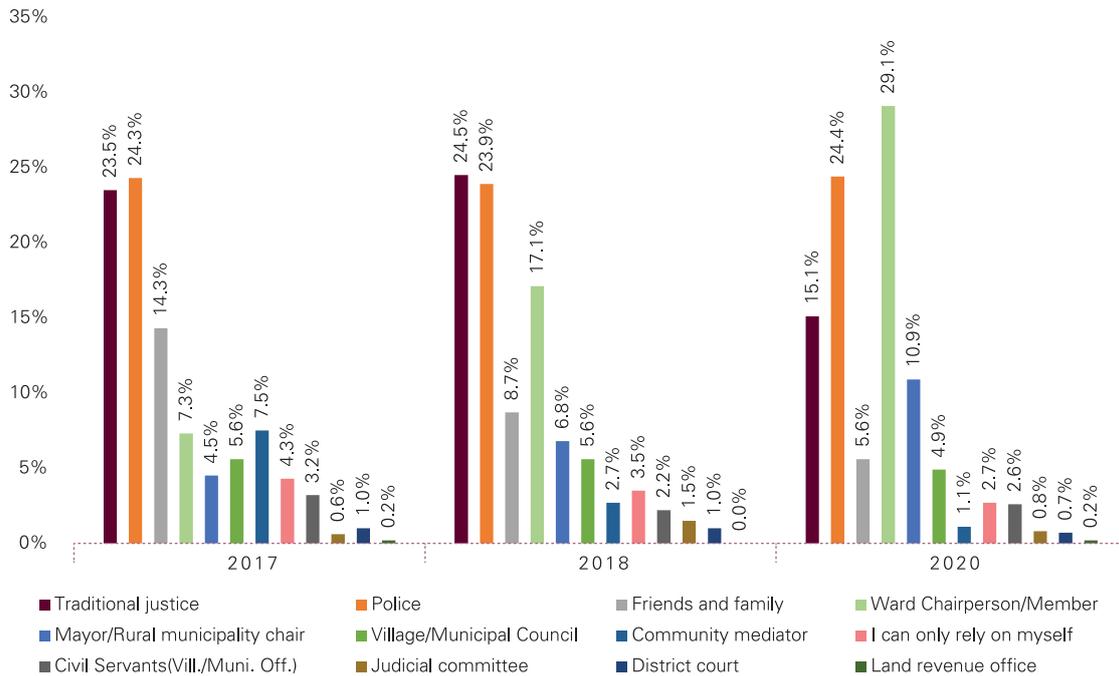


Figure 3.4.2: Q-C5b. If your household were involved in a dispute over debt, from whom would you ask for help to resolve it? (N = 7038) (Response as 'Not Applicable', 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' are not included)

While one-quarter (24.7%) of Nepalis still prefer getting help from the police to resolve domestic violence disputes, slightly fewer (22.4%) prefer ward chairpersons/members for the same. The to get help from the police to resolve domestic violence disputes is gradually declining, in favor of support from ward chairpersons/members, which is steadily increasing. In 2017, 33.5% of respondents said they would seek police help for domestic violence disputes, compared to just 24.7% in 2020.

Increasingly, more Nepalis prefer ward chairpersons/members and/or mayors/rural municipality chairpersons to help resolve matters related to domestic violence. In 2020, the share of respondents who preferred ward chairperson/members to resolve domestic violence issues (22.4%) had more than doubled from 2018 (10.2%). Likewise, the proportion of respondents who preferred mayors/rural municipality chairpersons to resolve domestic violence disputes had increased from 3.2% in 2018 to 9.4% in 2020.

Preferred avenues for domestic violence dispute resolution, by year

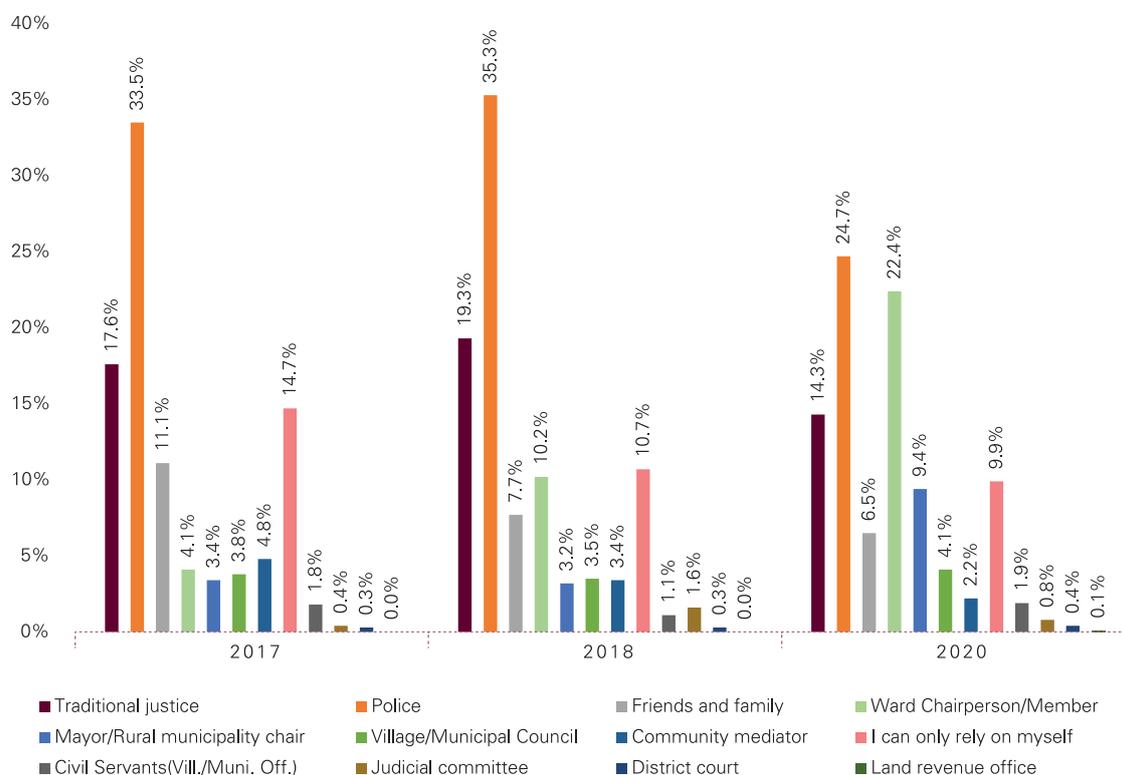


Figure 3.4.3: Q-C5c. If your household were involved in a dispute over domestic violence, from whom would you ask for help to resolve it? (N = 7,043) (Response as 'Not Applicable', 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' are not included)

Almost half of Nepalis (49.6%) prefer to approach the police to resolve criminal disputes, while a growing proportion of Nepalis (23.7%) would approach ward chairpersons/members. The proportion of respondents who said they would approach the police if they were to become a victim of any criminal activity has decreased from 68.4% in 2017, to 64.9% in 2018, down to 49.6% in 2020. There has also been steady decline in the preference for the traditional justice system to resolve criminal disputes. **One noticeable and consistent finding is a 20.5% increase in preference for ward chairpersons/members to resolve disputes between 2017 and 2020.** Likewise, Figure 3.4.4 shows that the proportion of respondents who prefer to approach mayors/rural municipality chairs has also gone up by 6.9% in 2020, compared to 2017. Findings from SNPs 2017, 2018, and 2020 demonstrate that Nepalis are gradually preferring to seek help from members of their local government bodies for dispute resolution.

Preferred avenues for crime related dispute resolution, by year

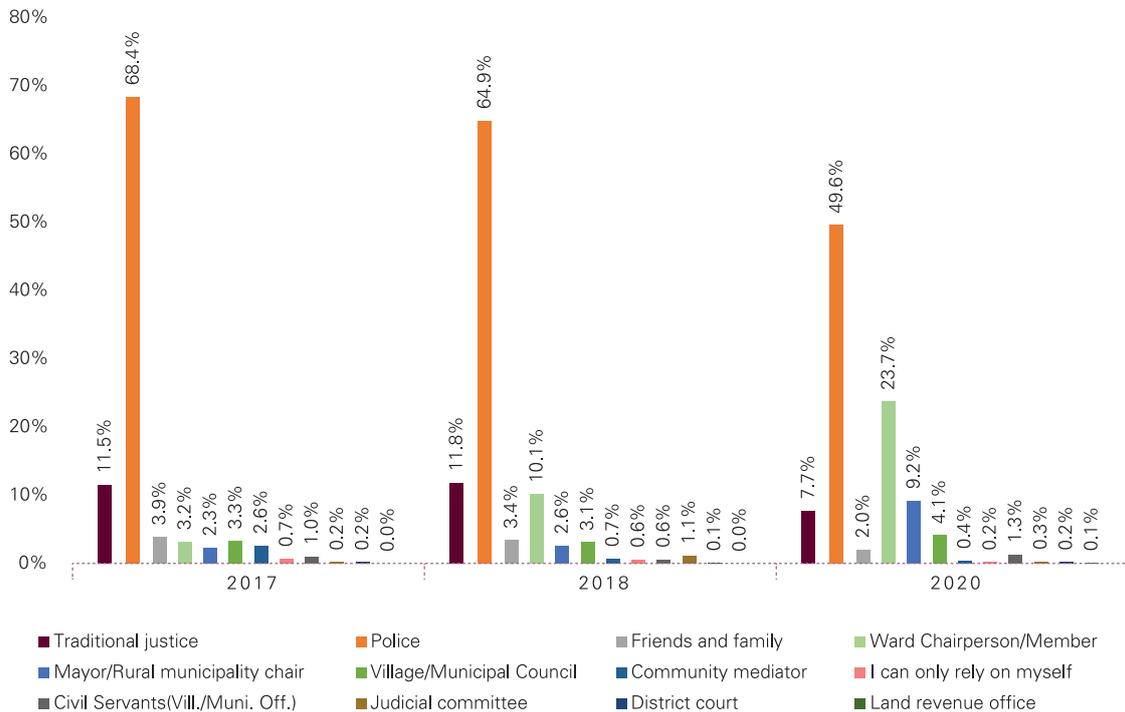


Figure 3.4.4: Q-C5d. If your household were victim of a crime, for example theft or physical assault, from whom would you ask help to resolve it? (N = 7,060)

Ward chairpersons/members, police, and traditional justice systems are the top three preferred means for dispute resolution. Yet, some variations in preferred avenues exist across provinces. For land disputes, more than a quarter (27.8%) of residents from Sudurpaschim Province prefer to approach the traditional justice system, whereas most residents of other provinces prefer ward chairpersons/members. Similarly, for debt disputes, one-third (30.1%) of Gandaki Province residents prefer seeking help from police, whereas residents from other provinces prefer ward chairpersons/members for the same.

Nepalis from all provinces, except Karnali Province and Sudurpaschim Province, prefer seeking help from ward chairpersons/members to resolve domestic violence disputes. Slightly more than one-fifth (21.5%) of respondents from Karnali Province stated that in the case of domestic violence, they would rely solely on themselves—a response that was noticeably higher in Karnali Province than any other province. For domestic violence disputes, more than a quarter (26.4%) of residents from Sudurpaschim Province prefer to approach the traditional justice system followed by ward chairpersons/members (25.4%).

Most respondents (over 45%), except those in Sudurpaschim Province stated that police are their preferred avenue for dispute resolution related to any criminal activity. The share of respondents who stated that they would approach the police if they were to become a victim of any criminal activity is comparatively lower in Sudurpaschim Province (33.5%) than anywhere else.

Nepalis residing in Sudurpaschim Province tend to approach the traditional justice mechanism and have a different stance on dispute resolution than those in other provinces. Besides criminal cases, most respondents from Sudurpaschim Province prefer to approach traditional mechanisms to resolve disputes over land, debt, and domestic violence (For details, see Table 3.4.2).

Preferred dispute resolution avenues, by province and municipality

		Province							Municipality	
		1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudur-paschim	Rural	Urban
Dispute over land (N = 7,015)	Ward Chairperson/ members	27.0%	28.1%	40.1%	41.2%	30.2%	34.0%	23.8%	31.1%	32.2%
	Traditional justice	22.1%	18.3%	5.6%	8.1%	14.6%	18.5%	27.8%	19.7%	13.5%
	Mayor/Rural Municipality chair	13.4%	13.6%	9.3%	13.1%	10.8%	9.3%	14.9%	11.6%	12.3%
	Police	7.8%	20.6%	10.1%	5.9%	10.3%	8.5%	8.1%	11.2%	11.3%
	Land revenue office	11.5%	3.3%	10.1%	5.9%	13.0%	6.0%	5.3%	6.7%	9.4%
Dispute over debt (N = 7,038)	Ward chairperson/ members	25.5%	27.5%	33.5%	29.6%	28.2%	33.8%	26.7%	29.7%	28.6%
	Police	23.9%	24.9%	28.1%	30.1%	20.4%	22.0%	18.7%	21.4%	25.9%
	Traditional justice	19.4%	17.7%	4.6%	11.2%	14.0%	18.8%	27.6%	17.4%	13.8%
	Mayor/Rural Municipality Chair	12.2%	15.5%	5.4%	10.6%	11.7%	7.2%	10.8%	10.5%	11.0%
Domestic violence (N = 7,043)	Police	18.7%	26.5%	32.7%	38.3%	18.0%	18.5%	17.6%	20.0%	27.2%
	Ward Chairperson/ members	19.1%	24.4%	24.5%	19.3%	21.5%	19.8%	25.4%	24.2%	21.4%
	Traditional justice	20.9%	16.8%	4.6%	10.2%	11.0%	15.4%	26.4%	17.2%	12.5%
	I only rely on myself	11.0%	5.3%	10.5%	2.9%	14.8%	21.5%	6.4%	10.6%	9.5%
	Mayor/Rural municipality chair	10.3%	13.8%	4.8%	8.7%	9.5%	5.2%	11.4%	9.4%	9.4%
Crime (N = 7,060)	Police	51.4%	44.9%	58.3%	57.7%	49.2%	45.7%	33.5%	43.6%	53.0%
	Ward Chairperson/ members	18.3%	25.2%	29.1%	18.5%	23.2%	26.3%	22.7%	25.8%	22.6%
	Mayor/Rural municipality chair	9.3%	13.4%	5.5%	9.7%	7.3%	8.0%	11.4%	8.6%	9.5%
	Traditional justice	8.9%	8.6%	1.2%	3.3%	6.7%	9.1%	22.6%	11.0%	5.8%

Table 3.4.2: Q-C5a-d. If your household were involved in a dispute over land, debt, domestic violence (gharelu hinsha), crime from whom would you ask for help to resolve it? (Response as 'Not Applicable', 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' are not included)

Experiences with dispute resolution

Besides understanding respondents' choice of preferred avenue for dispute resolution, the study also explored their actual experience with dispute resolution in four different dispute settings: disputes over land, over debt, domestic violence, and crime. **In the past year, more than one-third of Nepalis who were involved in these disputes do not approach any formal institutions, officials, or persons to help resolve the disputes.** Approximately, 37.0% of respondents who have faced a land dispute, 37.5% who faced a debt dispute, 36.7% who became a victim of domestic violence, and 37.1% who were affected by crime reported that they never approached any institutions, officials, or individual to help address their issues. As shown in Table 3.4.3, most respondents said they have never been in any of the four types of disputes.

A very small proportion of Nepalis (0.5% to 2.4%) have actually approached any institutions, officials, or persons to resolve disputes in the past year. The share of respondents who have approached an institution, official, or person to resolve a land disputes is 2.4%, for a debt is 1.1%, and even fewer for disputes over domestic violence and crime (For details, see Table 3.4.3). Responses related to actual experience with dispute resolution were consistent across the various socio-economic, demographics, and geographical variables.

Actual experience with dispute resolution in past year

	Yes	No	Not Applicable
Dispute over land	2.4%	37.0%	60.6%
Dispute over borrowing/debt	1.1%	37.5%	61.4%
Domestic violence	0.3%	36.7%	62.9%
When affected from other violence or crimes	0.5%	37.1%	62.4%

Table 3.4.3: Q-C8a-d. In the past one year, have you or the members of your family been to any institution, official or person to seek help for dispute resolutions? (N = 7,060)

In the past year, only 2.4% of respondents said they had approached an institution, official, or person to resolve a land dispute. Among them, a significant proportion reported that they approached ward chairpersons/members (35.7%) and police (30.6%), while 18.5% said they approached the traditional justice mechanism. Similarly, for the debt disputes, only 1.1%¹² of respondents said they had approached any dispute resolution institutions, officials, or persons in the past year to seek help. Among them, most (53.2%) said they had approached the police, while 35.2% said that they approached ward chairpersons/members, and 29.1% said they approached the traditional justice mechanism. On disputes over domestic violence, only 0.3%¹³ of respondents said they approached an institution, official, or person in the past year for help. Among them, most (62.1%) said they approached the police, while 20.4% approached ward chairpersons/members. On criminal disputes, only 0.5%¹⁴ of respondents said they approached an institution, official, or person to help resolve the issue. Among them, more than two-thirds (74.9%) said they approached the police, while 28.4% approached ward chairpersons/members.

12 Less than 100 respondents.

13 Less than 100 respondents.

14 Less than 100 respondents.

Chosen dispute resolution mechanisms

Chosen Avenues	Dispute on land (N = 168)	Dispute on debt (N = 80)	Domestic Violence (N = 25)	Crime (N = 35)
Ward Chairperson/members	35.7%	35.2%	20.4%	28.4%
Police	30.6%	53.2%	62.1%	74.9%
Mayor/Rural municipality chair	14.4%	3.8%	11.9%	10.4%
Traditional justice	18.5%	29.1%	17.6%	24.4%
District court	17.1%	6.9%	8.1%	6.1%
Land revenue office	16.3%	0%	0%	4.7%
Friends and family	9.9%	30.5%	9.1%	13.4%

Table 3.4.4: Q-C8a-d.1. [If answered 'Yes' in C8a-d] Where did you go?

When asked whether they got justice from their chosen/approached dispute resolution mechanisms in the past year, about half of respondents said they received justice, except for disputes related to crime. Of the 2.4% of respondents who had approached a dispute resolution mechanism for land-related disputes, 42.8% said they received justice, 26.1% said it was in process, and 31.1% said they did not receive justice. Of the 1.1% of respondents who approached a dispute resolution mechanism for debt-related disputes, more than half (55.3%) said they received justice, 19.0% said it was in process, and one quarter (25.6%) said they did not receive justice. Of the 0.3% of respondents who approached a dispute resolution mechanism over domestic violence-related disputes, more than half (53.9%) said they received justice, 15.5% said it was in process, and 30.6% reported that they did not receive justice. Lastly, of the 0.5% of respondents who approached a dispute resolution mechanism to resolve disputes over crime, 51% said that they did not receive justice, while 23.5% said they received justice, and 25.4% said it was in process.

Justice from chosen dispute resolution avenue

Chosen avenues	Dispute on land (N = 168)	Dispute on debt (N = 80)	Domestic violence (N = 25)	Crime (N = 35)
Yes	42.8%	55.3%	53.9%	23.5%
No	31.1%	25.6%	30.6%	51.0%
It is in the process	26.1%	19.0%	15.5%	25.4%

Table 3.4.5: Q-C8a-d.2. [If answered 'Yes' in Q-C8a-d.1] Did you get justice eventually?

3.5 CONFIDENCE IN JUSTICE

The survey measured respondents' level of confidence in their chosen dispute resolution mechanism. The four types of disputes were read aloud and respondents could rate them on a scale of 'confident,' 'reasonably confident,' 'not very confident,' and 'not confident at all.' **Overall, respondents are 'reasonably confident' about attaining justice through their chosen institutions when it comes to debt (62.3%), land disputes (61.1%), crime (60.8%), and domestic violence (60.0%).** The number of respondents who feel 'not very confident' in dispute resolution is very low. For example, for crime disputes, only 7.2% of respondents feel 'not very confident' and 1.4% feel 'not confident at all.' (For details, see Figure 3.5.1).

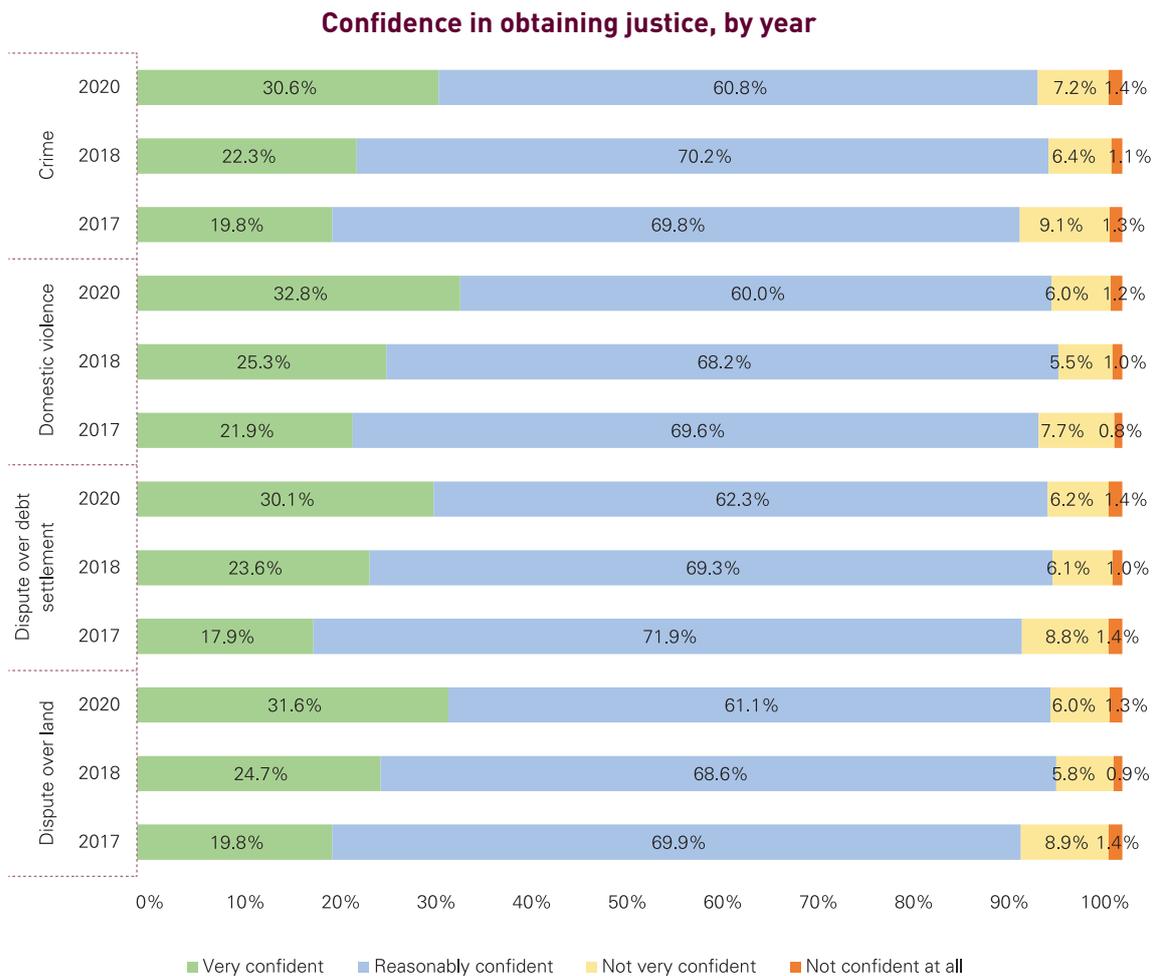


Figure 3.5.1: Q-C6a–d. In each case, how confident would you be that you would eventually receive justice? (N= 7,060)

There has not been much change in overall levels of confidence that people will receive justice across the three survey years. Although there was an increase in the share of respondents who are ‘very confident’ that they will receive justice, the share of those who are ‘not very confident’ or ‘not confident at all’ has remained constant. This shows that over the years, there has only been a shift in the degree of confidence level. More people who were ‘reasonably confident’ in the past have become ‘very confident’ about receiving justice in 2020, but those who are ‘reasonably confident’ have declined in the past year (For details, see Figure 3.5.1).

Confidence in obtaining justice from chosen dispute mechanisms varies across provinces. More than 95% of people from Gandaki Province and 90% from Province 1 are confident¹⁵ that they will get justice from their chosen mechanism to resolve disputes. Across all provinces, the highest number of respondents who feel ‘very confident’ they will receive justice from their chosen dispute resolution mechanisms are from Province 5 (For details, see Table 3.5.1).

15 ‘Confident’ refers to the combined share of respondents who reported ‘very confident’ and ‘reasonably confident’ that they will get justice from their chosen mechanism to resolve disputes.

Confidence in obtaining justice, by province

		Overall	Province						
			1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Dispute over land (N = 7,054)	Very confident	31.7%	26.0%	39.2%	24.7%	21.5%	41.3%	35.6%	29.1%
	Reasonably confident	61.1%	66.1%	54.5%	65.1%	74.1%	52.2%	58.3%	64.7%
	Not very confident	6.0%	6.1%	5.6%	8.4%	3.4%	5.0%	4.7%	6.0%
	Not confident at all	1.3%	1.9%	0.8%	1.8%	1.0%	1.5%	1.5%	0.1%
Dispute over debt (N = 7,055)	Very confident	30.1%	22.2%	37.0%	24.4%	21.2%	40.1%	33.6%	28.5%
	Reasonably confident	62.4%	67.6%	58.6%	63.8%	74.4%	53.5%	59.8%	65.5%
	Not very confident	6.2%	8.0%	3.7%	10.3%	3.4%	4.5%	5.4%	5.9%
	Not confident at all	1.3%	2.2%	0.8%	1.5%	1.0%	1.8%	1.2%	0.1%
Domestic violence (N = 7,052)	Very confident	32.8%	33.3%	40.6%	23.5%	22.2%	40.9%	34.6%	28.6%
	Reasonably confident	60.0%	57.3%	54.4%	65.6%	73.4%	53.4%	60.2%	64.6%
	Not very confident	6.0%	6.7%	4.1%	9.9%	3.6%	4.3%	4.2%	6.6%
	Not confident at all	1.3%	2.7%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%	1.4%	1.0%	0.1%
Crime (N = 7,055)	Very confident	30.6%	24.1%	38.6%	22.7%	21.8%	40.1%	34.1%	29.4%
	Reasonably confident	60.8%	62.9%	54.6%	64.6%	73.6%	53.8%	59.8%	64.5%
	Not very confident	7.2%	10.1%	5.7%	11.3%	3.6%	4.6%	4.7%	5.9%
	Not confident at all	1.5%	2.8%	1.1%	1.4%	1.0%	1.4%	1.5%	0.3%

Table 3.5.1: Q-C6. In each of the following cases, how confident are you that you would eventually receive justice? (Response as 'Not Applicable', 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

3.6 GENERAL SENSE OF SAFETY

An overwhelming majority of Nepalis (94.0%) do not live in fear of being physically assaulted. In order to measure respondents' general sense of safety, respondents were asked whether or not they fear of being assaulted, and most (94.0%) do not.

The fear of being physically assaulted varies across different provinces. While 11.6% of respondents from Bagmati Province (the highest among all provinces) fear being physically assaulted, only 2.2% from Gandaki Province say the same. In 2018, the highest proportion (10.0%) of respondents who feared physical assault were from Sudurpaschim Province and the lowest share (2.6%) were from Bagmati Province. In 2020, the highest proportion (11.6%) of respondents who feared physical assault were from Province 2 and the lowest proportion (2.2%) were from Gandaki Province.

Fear of being physically assaulted, by province and year

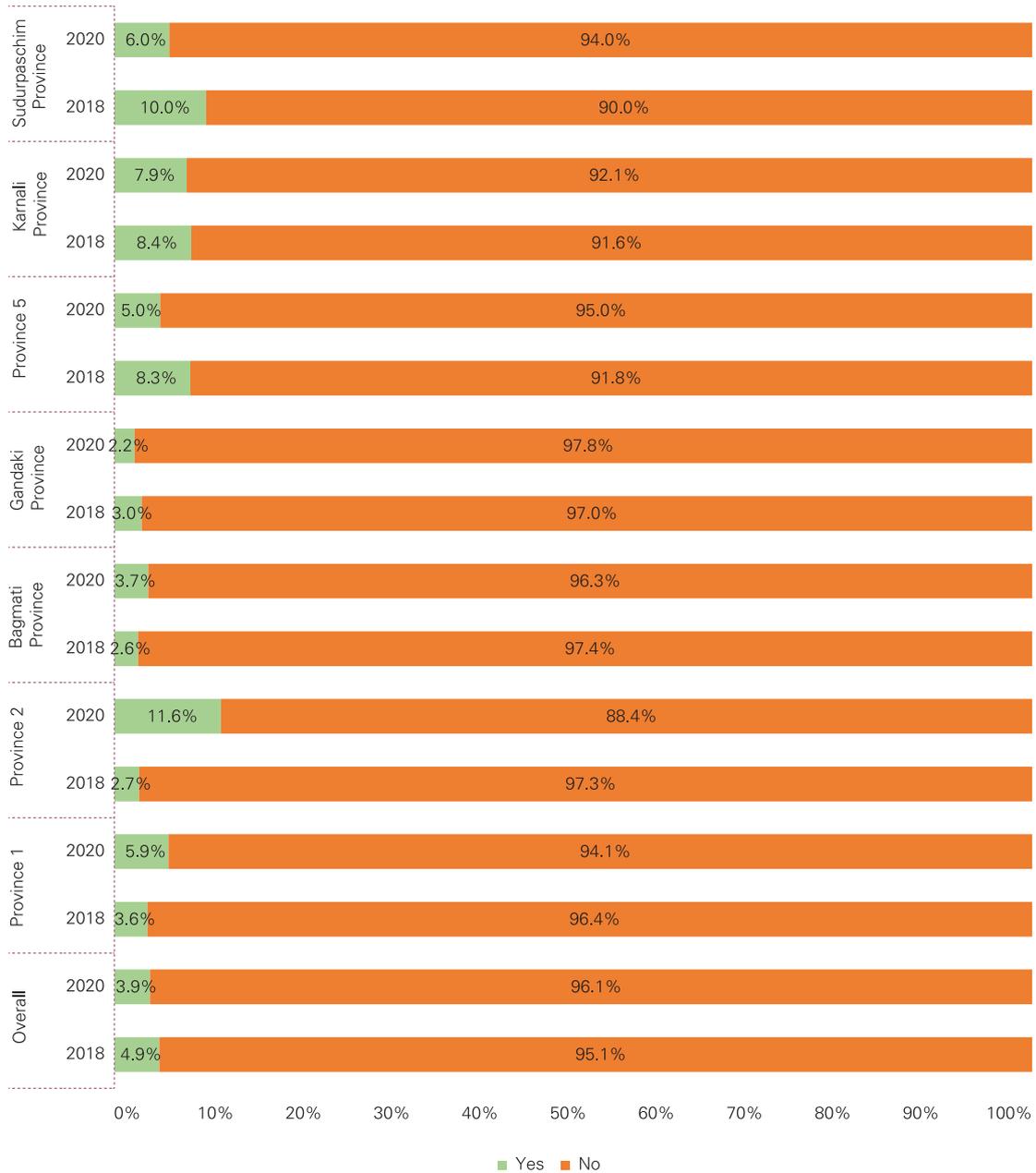


Figure 3.6.1: Q-C6A. Do you ever fear of being physically assaulted in your lives?
(N = 7,054) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

There are no significant differences in responses from respondents across ecological regions, urban or rural residences, and marital status regarding fear of physical assault; these responses are roughly in line with the national figure.

Fear of being physically assaulted

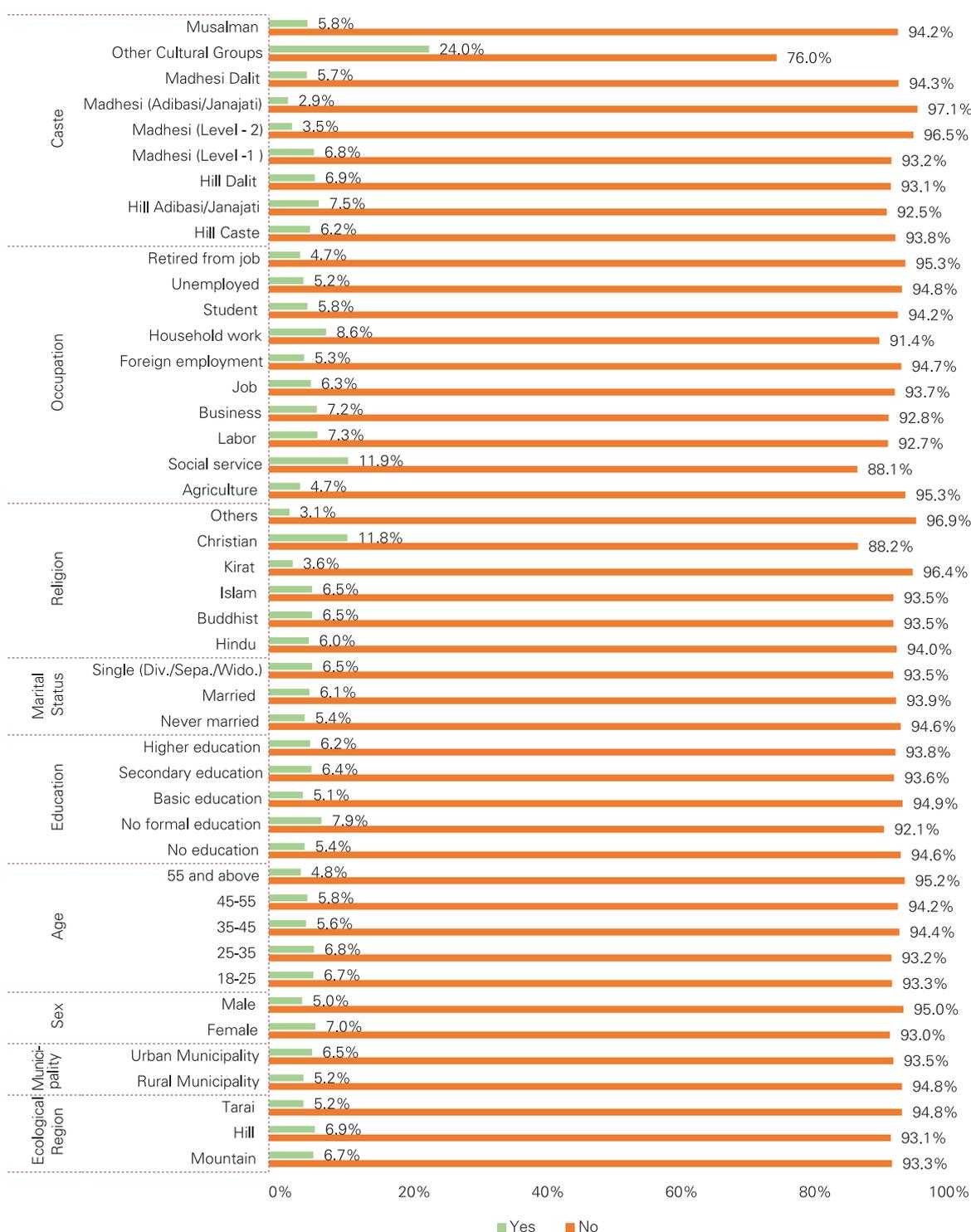


Figure 3.6.2: Q-C6A. Do you ever fear of being physically assaulted in your lives? (N = 7,054) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

In order to further assess how respondents view their own sense of safety, they were presented with five different situations which they could rate as 'never,' 'sometimes,' 'often,' or 'all the time.' Respondents were asked if, in the past twelve months, they had taken any precautions or avoided going out of their house on their own. For example, if they had avoided certain streets/roads while going to certain areas; avoided being around certain people with fear of being hurt or assaulted by them; feared for their safety inside their own house; or adopted safety measures inside their own house.

For each of the five situations, more than 90% of Nepalis said they have never taken any precautions fearing their own safety inside or outside of their homes. However, 2.6%-6.5% of respondents reported that they had 'sometimes' taken precautionary measures to ensure their own safety inside and outside the home. Approximately, 5% of respondents say they 'sometimes' avoid going out of the house on their own. Similarly, 6.5% of respondents say they 'sometimes' avoid taking certain routes or certain areas, and 3.4% say they 'sometimes' avoid being around certain people fearing assault and harassment for their own safety. Similarly, 2.8% say they are sometimes afraid for their safety inside their own home. Likewise, 4.0% of respondents 'sometimes' take safety measures inside their own home, and 2.2% take safety measures inside their own home 'all the time.'

Sense of safety, by year

		Never	Some-times	Often	All the time	N
Avoided going out of your house on your own	2018	94.6%	4.8%	0.5%	0.1%	
	2020	94.8%	5.1%	0.1%	0%	6,793
Avoided taking certain streets/roads or going to certain areas	2018	93.8%	5.3%	0.8%	0.2%	
	2020	93.3%	6.5%	0.2%	0%	6,816
Avoided being around certain people you are afraid might hurt or sexually assault you	2018	96.3%	3.1%	0.5%	0.1%	
	2020	96.6%	3.4%	0%	0%	6,797
Afraid of safety inside own home	2018	96.9%	2.6%	0.3%	0.2%	
	2020	96.9%	2.8%	0.2%	0.1%	6,816
Taken safety measures inside your own home	2018	96.3%	2.6%	0.3%	0.8%	
	2020	92.8%	4.0%	1.0%	2.2%	6,832

Table 3.6.2: Q-C7a-e. In the past twelve months, have you taken any of the following precautions for fear of being physically hurt or sexually assaulted? (Response as 'Not Applicable', 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' are excluded)

For all five situations, Nepali women are almost twice as more likely as men to say they have taken some precautions, fearing for their own safety inside and outside the home. For instance, while 3.2% of men report 'sometimes' avoiding going out of the house on their own, 6.9% of women report the same. Likewise, while 4.3% of male respondents indicate they 'sometimes' avoid taking certain roads or places for fear of being assaulted, more than double the amount of women (8.5%) report the same (For details, see Table 3.6.3).

People who took precautions for fear of being physically hurt or sexually assaulted, by sex

		Sex	
		Female	Male
Avoided going out of your house on your own. (N = 6,793)	Never	92.9%	96.8%
	Sometimes	6.9%	3.2%
	Often	0.1%	0.0%
	All the time	0.1%	0.0%
Avoided taking certain streets/roads or going to certain areas. (N = 6,816)	Never	91.1%	95.6%
	Sometimes	8.5%	4.3%
	Often	0.3%	0.1%
	All the time	0.1%	0.0%
Avoided being around certain people you are afraid might hurt or sexually assault you. (N = 6,797)	Never	95.3%	98.0%
	Sometimes	4.5%	2.0%
	Often	0.1%	0.0%
	All the time	0.1%	0.0%
Are you afraid for your safety inside your own home? (N = 6,816)	Never	96.0%	97.8%
	Sometimes	3.4%	2.0%
	Often	0.4%	0.0%
	All the time	0.2%	0.1%
Taken safety measures inside your own home. (N = 6,832)	Never	91.5%	94.1%
	Sometimes	5.1%	2.8%
	Often	1.0%	1.0%
	All the time	2.4%	2.0%

Table 3.6.3: Q-C7a–e. In the past twelve months, have you taken any of the following precautions for fear of being physically hurt or sexually assaulted? (Response as 'Not Applicable', 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' are excluded)

Across provinces, residents in Province 2 are more likely to have taken some precautionary measures for their own safety than those from other provinces. Likewise, respondents residing in mountain regions, Madhesi Castes (Level -1), Madhesi Dalits, and Muslims are more likely to take precautionary measures to ensure their own safety compared to those from other castes and ethnic groups. **People from mountain areas and women are comparatively more likely to have experienced feeling unsafe.** Further, Nepali women, people from the Terai, household workers, and people from Madhesi Castes are more likely to take precautions by avoiding going out of their houses alone.



Photo by: Ramesh Dulal

CHAPTER 4

IDENTITY AND SOCIAL RELATIONS

IDENTITY AND SOCIAL RELATIONS

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

More respondents have a mother tongue other than Nepali (54.6%) is higher than those with Nepali as their mother tongue (45.4%). Over the years, the share of respondents with Nepali language as their mother tongue has declined.

In 2020, Nepalis who feel disadvantaged because they cannot use their mother tongue in different situations has dropped from 2017, but it has remained about the same since 2018.

Nepali women, those with little or no education, and those who fall in the lower income bracket are more inclined to say that not having Nepali as their mother tongue is disadvantageous in all (stated) situations. Across different groups, respondents feel disadvantaged (10.0%- 17.7%) for being unable to use their mother tongue in different situations. The most people in Province 2 (93.4%) do not regard Nepali as their mother tongue.

Depending on demographic groups, up to 4.9% of Nepalis feel disadvantaged because of their caste or ethnicity. Madhesi Dalits, Nepalis residing in Province 2, those in Terai regions or rural settings, and women are more likely to report feeling disadvantaged because of their caste or ethnicity.

Nepali women continue to report that they feel disadvantaged due to their gender in particular situations, such as in public transport (10.3%), at a police-station (8.3%), or at work and at government offices (6.5%). Compared to women residing in urban municipalities (6.8%), more women in rural municipalities (11.1%) feel disadvantaged at a police station. Women in Terai region (10.9%) are more likely to feel disadvantaged when compared to women from the Hill (2.2%) to obtain a public service from government offices. Similarly, women with no education (10.4%) feel disadvantage while accessing health services from health post or hospital whereas women with higher education feel no such disadvantage (0.0%).

More Nepalis believe that inter-group relations have improved in 2020, compared to 2017 and 2018. A total of 69.9% of respondents in 2020 believe that relations between different ethnic groups, religions, or castes are improving. Younger Nepalis, those residing in Province 5, Karnali Province, and Sudurpaschim Province, and those in rural areas have more optimism that inter-group relations are improving.

Overall acceptance of inter-caste marriage has risen from 72.5% in 2017, to 76.1% in 2018, but it declined marginally to 73.6% in 2020. Residents of Province 2, Madhesis, and Muslims are less likely to express their approval towards inter-caste marriages. Similar to 2017 and 2018, in 2020, approval of inter-caste marriage is directly correlated with respondents' educational levels.

Nepalis tend to accept capable people as their leaders in various organizations, regardless of their sex. However, the number of those who could accept a woman in a leadership position has decreased drastically from 2018 (for example chairperson of saving and credit cooperatives (decreased from 47.6% in 2018 to 21.2% in 2020); chairperson of user groups like community forests user groups, consumer groups (decreased from 40.3% in 2018 to 18.0% in 2020)). Even women respondents prefer men instead of women in positions of leadership.

Most Nepalis (86.7%) think that the overall position of women compared to men has improved in the past five years. Nevertheless, there has been a slight decline in the proportion of respondents who report that overall, the position of women compared to men has worsened in the past five years, from 4.0% in 2018, to 2.4% in 2020.

4.1 MOTHER TONGUE AND PERCEIVED DISADVANTAGE

Of the total respondent surveyed across the country, 45.4% consider Nepali language as their mother tongue. The rest have a mother tongue other than Nepali, such as Maithali (12.9%), Bhojpuri (9.2%), Tharu (5.8%), and Doteli (5.7%). Over the past three years, the percentage of those citing Nepali as their mother tongue has declined from 55.6% in 2017, to 49.0% in 2018, and 45.4% in 2020.

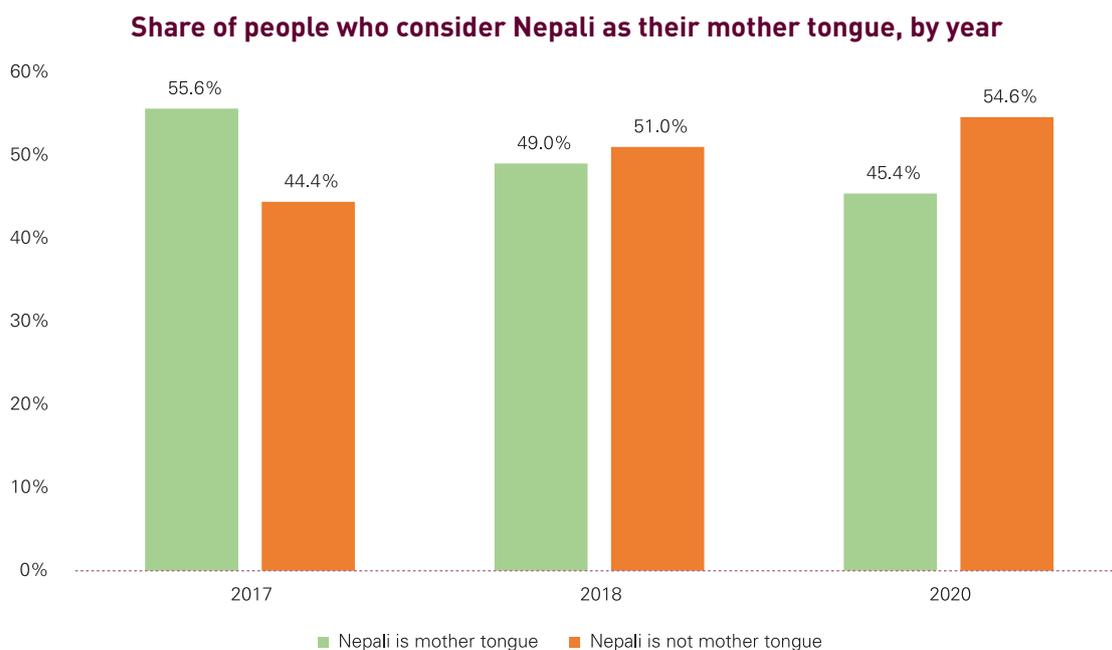


Figure 4.1.1: Q-D1. What is your mother tongue? (N = 7,060)

There are important variations in Nepalis identifying their mother tongue across different provinces. More than half of respondents from hill regions (65.2%) and mountain regions (55.6%) consider Nepali to be their native language. On the other hand, nearly three-quarters (72.9%) of Terai residents consider a language other than Nepali to be their mother tongue. Likewise, a very high proportion of people belonging to the Madhesi community (97.3%) say Nepali is not their mother tongue.

Nepali as their mother tongue, by province and year



Figure 4.1.2: Q-D1. What is your mother tongue? (N = 7,060)

Compared to SNP 2018, fewer respondents report Nepali as their mother tongue in all provinces, except Gandaki Province and Province 5. However, the responses from people in Gandaki and Karnali Provinces have been less consistent across the three surveys: In Gandaki, 81% considered Nepali their mother tongue in 2017, compared to 64.8% in 2018, and 77.8% in 2020. In Karnali, 91.2% considered Nepali their native tongue in 2017, compared to 99.0% in 2020. In Province 1, Province 2, Bagmati, and Sudurpaschim Provinces, the number of respondents with Nepali as their mother tongue has decreased in each survey. The steepest decrease is seen in Sudurpaschim Province, dropping from 55.5% in 2017, to 18.9% in 2020.

Karnali (99.0%) and Gandaki (77.7%) are the only two provinces to identify Nepali as their mother tongue in large proportion. In contrast, 59.3% of those in Sudurpaschim Province consider Doteli to be their mother tongue, followed by Nepali (19.0%), and Tharu (17.6%). Likewise, in Province 2, 49.7% of respondents cite Maithali as their native tongue, followed by Bhojpuri (36.7%).

When it comes to native languages, Province 5 seems to be the most diverse, with 52.7% citing Nepali, followed by Awadhi (18.6%), Tharu (13.3%), Bhojpuri (8.3%), and Magar (4.2%). In Province 1, while 52.3% people cite Nepali as their mother tongue, 15% cite Maithali, followed by Limbu (11.2%). Similarly, in Bagmati Province, 56.2% cite Nepali as their mother tongue, followed by Newari (22.0%) and Tamang (13.1%).

4.2 PERCEIVED DISADVANTAGES DUE TO MOTHER TONGUE

Nepalis whose speak a mother tongue other than Nepali feel disadvantaged, especially in their workplaces. The 54.6% of respondents who speak a mother tongue other than Nepali were further asked if they feel disadvantaged because of it in five different situations: interacting with others at work, reporting a problem in a police station, obtaining services in a government office, accessing health services in a hospital or health post, and studying at a school or university.

Of those who speak a language other than Nepali as their mother tongue, 18.2% feel disadvantaged at work because of it, whereas 16.6% feel disadvantaged interacting with the police or while seeking services in a government office. Likewise, 11.6% feel disadvantaged while studying at a school or university.

Feeling of linguistic disadvantages, by year and province

	Year	Overall	Province						
			1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudur-paschim
To interact with other people (N = 3,748)	2017	32.2%	22.7%	45.4%	20.0%	5.9%	35.7%	3.0%	22.3%
	2018	19.9%	7.1%	29.0%	7.8%	10.5%	32.1%	0.0%	13.6%
	2020	18.2%	7.3%	27.8%	11.8%	10.9%	21.6%	0.0%	12.0%
To report a problem in police station (N = 2,311)	2017	21.6%	17.5%	34.3%	14.5%	3.5%	17.4%	3.8%	7.8%
	2018	12.2%	3.5%	22.7%	1.6%	11.0%	11.3%	0.0%	4.3%
	2020	16.6%	3.7%	29.3%	7.6%	14.5%	15.6%	0.0%	11.9%
To obtain services in a government office (N = 3,614)	2017	27.4%	20.8%	38.4%	16.6%	9.8%	30.3%	1.7%	17.8%
	2018	16.5%	6.7%	25.8%	4.3%	9.9%	25.4%	0.0%	11.1%
	2020	16.7%	5.5%	25.1%	11.6%	12.9%	22.3%	0.0%	9.3%
To access health services in a hospital/health post (N = 3,822)	2017	25.5%	18.9%	37.3%	14.8%	7.9%	26.3%	1.7%	16.3%
	2018	15.4%	4.5%	21.3%	6.8%	8.9%	25.3%	0.0%	11.6%
	2020	15.6%	4.5%	22.6%	11.1%	9.2%	24.5%	0.0%	7.5%
To study at a school or a university (N = 2,481)	2017	18.6%	14.9%	28.1%	11.9%	1.8%	18.1%	0.0%	8.7%
	2018	10.6%	3.8%	13.8%	2.4%	11.0%	20.7%	0.0%	9.1%
	2020	11.6%	3.4%	19.2%	9.5%	9.1%	13.0%	0.0%	6.0%

Table 4.2.1: Q-D2a–e. [If answered other than 'Nepali' in Q-D1] Do you feel disadvantaged because you cannot use your mother tongue, instead of Nepali, in the following situations? (Response as 'Not Applicable', 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' are not included)

Compared to 2017 and 2018, people feel linguistically disadvantaged in 2020 for not being able to use their mother tongue in different places. The proportion of respondents who feel disadvantaged while interacting with coworkers was 32.2% in 2017, dropped to 19.9% in 2018, and further decreased to 18.2% in 2020. However, no consistency was found from 2017 and 2018 responses, in terms of feeling disadvantaged when approaching a police station or while studying at a school or university. Respondents who reported feeling disadvantaged in a police station dropped from 21.6% in 2017, to 12.2% in 2018, but it rose to 16.6% in 2020. Likewise, those who feel disadvantaged while studying at a school or university was 18.6% in 2017, then dropped to 10.6% in 2018, and rose again slightly to 11.6% in 2020.

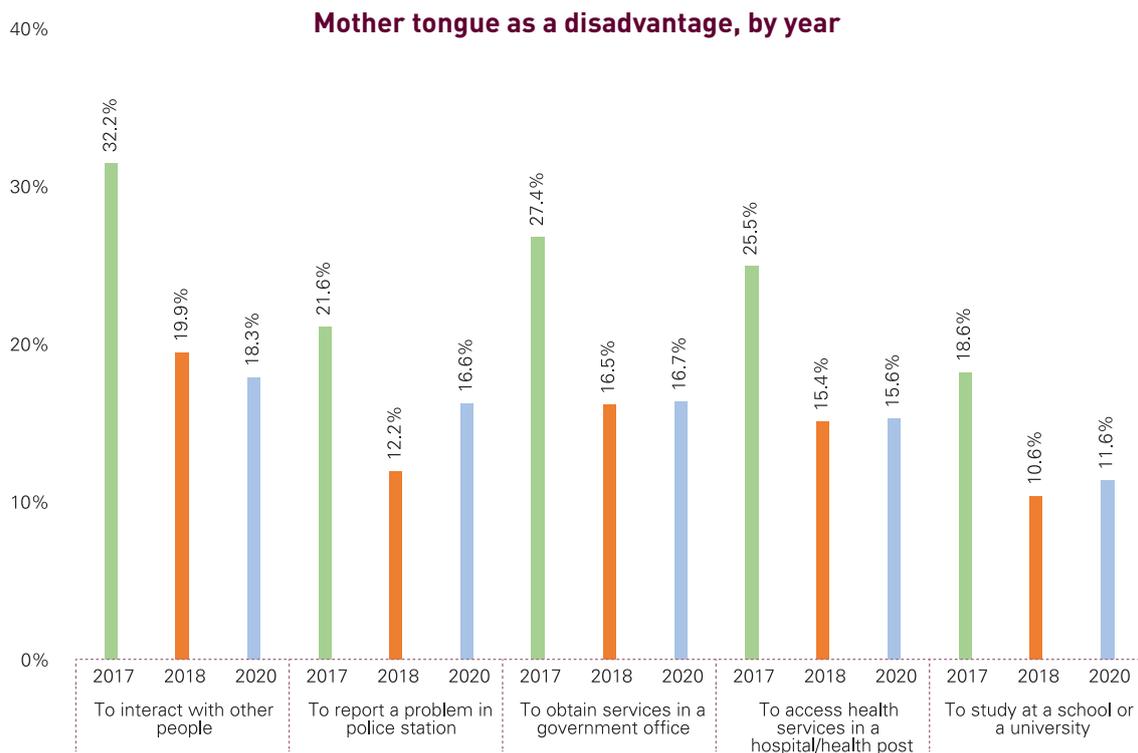


Figure 4.2.1: Q-D2a–e. [If answered other than 'Nepali' in Q-D1] Do you feel disadvantaged because you cannot use your mother tongue, instead of Nepali, in the following situations?
(N = 3,748; 2,311; 3,614; 3,822; 2,481) (Response as 'Not Applicable', 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' are not included)

Educational background, income level, gender, and age have important implications when it comes to feeling disadvantaged about one's mother tongue. Nepalis living in rural areas and the Terai region, Madhesi Dalits, Muslims, and Madhesi Castes (Level-2) are more likely to report that having a mother tongue other than Nepali is disadvantageous. Further, 17.9% of respondents from urban municipalities and 18.8% from rural municipalities feel disadvantaged for not being able to use their mother tongue in workplaces. Likewise, compared to Hill Castes (8.1%), Madhesi Dalits (30.6%), Muslims (32.8%), and Madhesi Castes (Level 2) (24.5%) are more likely to report feeling linguistically disadvantaged in their workplace. Those most likely to feel linguistically disadvantaged overall are unemployed people (22.2%), household workers (20.7%), those who are retired (23.7%) people in the lower income bracket (24.2%), and those dependent on others (20.4%). On the other hand, students (8.8%) feel the least linguistically disadvantaged overall. Those who feel the most linguistically disadvantaged in police stations include people residing in Terai areas (19.9%), females (21.1%), youth (19.1%), people with no education (27.8%), Madhesi Dalits (30.2%), Musalmans (26.9%), Madhesi Castes (Level 2) (24.5%), and lower income respondents (23.4%). Those groups who feel the most disadvantaged at school or university include Madhesi Dalits (19.6%), Madhesi Castes (Level 2) (16.3%), and Madhesi Castes (Level 1) (15.6%).

4.3 PERCEPTIONS OF DISADVANTAGES DUE TO CASTE AND ETHNICITY

Some 6.1% of Nepalis say that their ethnic identity is a disadvantage. Respondents were asked whether or not their caste or ethnicity posed as a disadvantage in five different scenarios: interacting with others at their workplace, approaching a police station with a problem, going to government offices, accessing health services, and studying at a school or university. Although the proportions are fairly low, a higher proportion (4.9%) regard their caste/ethnicity as a disadvantageous in the workplace, compared to 2.4% who consider it a disadvantage while studying at a school or university. In all scenarios, except interacting at a workplace and to study at school or the university, the proportion of respondents who feel disadvantaged due to their caste/ethnicity has increased in 2020, compared to 2018¹⁶.

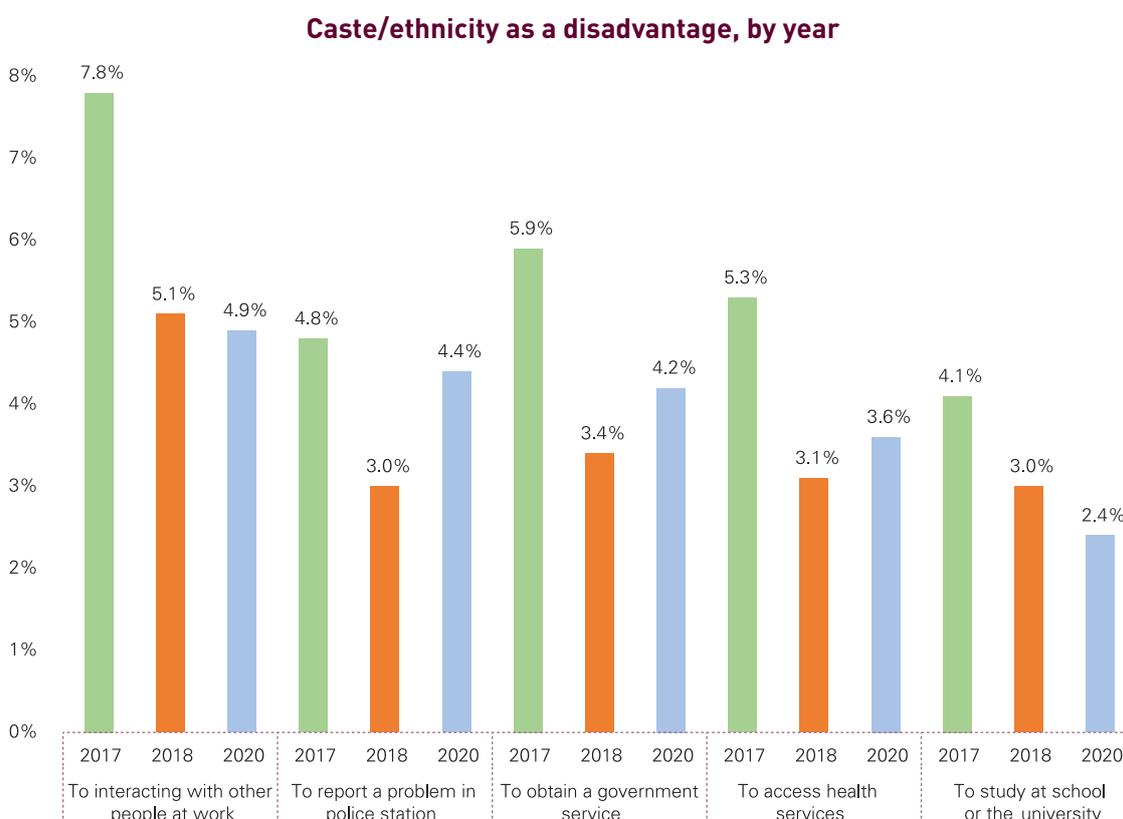


Figure 4.3.1: Q-D3a–e. Do you feel that your caste or ethnicity is a disadvantage in the following situations? (N = 6,830; 4,399; 6,589; 6,952; 4,827) (Response as 'Not Applicable', 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' are not included)

In all provinces, except Karnali, there was a marginal increase in respondents who feel disadvantaged due to their caste/ethnicity when reporting a problem in a police station and when obtaining services in a government office. While residents of Gandaki and Karnali Provinces say their caste/ethnicity is least disadvantageous, there is a slight increase among those in Province 2 who feel disadvantaged due to their caste/ethnicity, especially when visiting a police station (from 6.3% in 2018, to 9.9% in 2020) or at a health service facility (from 6.8% in 2018, to 7.2% in 2020).

¹⁶ This particular question in 2017 measured whether or not Nepalis felt disadvantaged by caste/ethnicity/religion. In 2018 and 2020, it was limited to caste/ethnicity.

Caste/ethnicity as a disadvantage, by year and Province

		Overall	Province						
			1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpas-chim
To interact with other people (N = 6,830)	2017	7.4%	6.8%	9.5%	4.5%	4.5%	11.9%	6.6%	5.6%
	2018	5.1%	2.5%	10.0%	1.0%	3.3%	6.5%	5.3%	7.1%
	2020	4.9%	2.3%	9.3%	3.0%	2.0%	6.2%	3.5%	5.3%
To report a problem in police station (N = 6,830)	2017	4.8%	5.0%	5.9%	2.8%	2.0%	7.9%	5.9%	2.8%
	2018	3.0%	1.6%	6.3%	1.0%	2.6%	3.7%	4.8%	1.1%
	2020	4.4%	2.1%	9.9%	1.3%	3.2%	5.8%	1.1%	3.2%
To obtain services in a government office (N = 6,830)	2017	5.8%	6.0%	7.4%	3.3%	3.9%	9.1%	5.9%	3.5%
	2018	3.4%	1.6%	8.1%	0.9%	1.7%	3.8%	6.0%	2.4%
	2020	4.2%	1.9%	8.2%	3.0%	2.1%	5.5%	2.1%	2.9%
To access health services in a hospital/health post (N = 6,830)	2017	5.1%	5.1%	6.2%	2.5%	3.4%	9.0%	3.6%	3.6%
	2018	3.1%	1.7%	6.8%	0.9%	1.7%	4.3%	3.6%	2.2%
	2020	3.6%	1.5%	7.2%	2.3%	1.1%	5.4%	1.7%	2.4%
To study at a school or a university (N = 6,830)	2017	4.1%	4.9%	3.7%	2.3%	2.2%	8.0%	2.9%	2.7%
	2018	3.0%	1.7%	5.2%	0.5%	3.3%	4.6%	3.2%	3.6%
	2020	2.4%	1.3%	4.8%	2.0%	1.1%	2.5%	1.0%	2.0%

Table 4.3.1: Q-D3a–e. Do you feel that your caste or ethnicity is a disadvantage in the following situations?
(N = 6,830; 4,399; 6,589; 6,952; 4,827) (Response as 'Not Applicable', 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' are not included)

Across social categories, 6.7% in the Terai, 3.1% among Hill Adibasi/Janajati groups, 16.6% Muslims, 14.3% Madhesi Dalits, and 8.3% Christians feel disadvantaged due to their caste/ethnicity in the workplace. While seeking public services, such as issuance of citizenship cards, marriage certificates, birth certificates, and death certificates, more women (5.2%) than men (3.1%), and more Muslims (13.9%), Madhesi Dalits (12.5%), or Madhesi caste groups (Level 2) (7.7%) feel disadvantaged than others. The figure is lowest for Hill Castes (0.7%). Especially compared to Hill Castes (0.5%), Muslims (7.8%), Hill Dalits (6.0%), and Madhesi Dalits (4.8%) feel most disadvantaged at a school or university.

Caste/ethnicity as a disadvantage, by region and demographic groups

		When interacting with colleagues or clients at work (N = 6,830)	When/if you go to the police station to report a problem (N = 4,399)	When/if you go to a government office to obtain public services (N = 6,589)	When going to the health post / hospital to access health services (N = 6,952)	When studying at school or the university (N = 4,827)
Overall		4.9%	4.4%	4.2%	3.6%	2.4%
Residence	Rural Area	5.3%	5.1%	4.7%	3.7%	2.5%
	Urban Area	4.7%	4.0%	3.8%	3.6%	2.3%
Ecological Region	Mountain	4.0%	0.9%	2.2%	1.2%	2.3%
	Hill	3.0%	2.2%	2.6%	2.0%	1.7%
	Terai	6.7%	6.3%	5.8%	5.3%	3.0%
Sex	Female	5.9%	5.2%	5.2%	4.5%	2.7%
	Male	3.9%	3.7%	3.1%	2.7%	2.1%
Age Group	18-25	5.5%	5.8%	4.6%	4.2%	3.0%
	25-35	4.9%	3.9%	4.2%	3.0%	2.4%
	35-45	4.8%	4.0%	3.6%	3.5%	2.1%
	45-55	4.5%	3.9%	4.2%	3.3%	1.2%
	55 and above	4.8%	4.4%	4.1%	4.0%	2.3%
Education	No education	8.8%	8.0%	7.2%	6.8%	0.0%
	No-formal education	6.7%	5.1%	5.4%	4.3%	0.0%
	Basic education	6.3%	5.5%	5.1%	4.3%	3.4%
	Secondary education	2.5%	2.5%	2.3%	2.0%	1.8%
	Higher education	3.6%	3.6%	3.1%	2.4%	2.4%
Caste	Hill Caste	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%
	Hill Adibasi/Janajati	3.1%	2.3%	3.3%	2.6%	1.9%
	Hill Dalit	8.6%	4.6%	6.0%	3.5%	6.0%
	Madhesi Caste (Level -1)	1.8%	2.7%	2.0%	1.7%	7.0%
	Madhesi Caste (Level -2)	8.1%	10.1%	7.7%	7.4%	4.3%
	Madhesi (Adibasi/Jana-jati)	5.5%	3.4%	3.0%	3.1%	1.7%
	Madhesi Dalit	14.3%	10.7%	12.5%	9.7%	4.8%
	Other Cultural Groups	14.3%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	Musalman	16.6%	19.4%	13.9%	14.1%	7.8%

		When interacting with colleagues or clients at work (N = 6,830)	When/if you go to the police station to report a problem (N = 4,399)	When/if you go to a government office to obtain public services (N = 6,589)	When going to the health post / hospital to access health services (N = 6,952)	When studying at school or the university (N = 4,827)
Religion	Hindu	4.2%	3.7%	3.4%	2.9%	1.9%
	Buddhist	6.3%	1.7%	6.3%	4.7%	4.6%
	Islam	16.6%	19.2%	13.9%	14.1%	7.9%
	Kirat	5.1%	7.3%	5.4%	5.1%	3.6%
	Christian	8.3%	5.4%	5.1%	6.0%	6.7%
	Other	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Income Groups (In NPR)	60,000 and less	6.3%	4.7%	4.3%	3.6%	2.1%
	60,001 – 120,000	4.2%	4.4%	3.5%	3.0%	3.1%
	120,001-200,000	4.0%	3.1%	2.7%	2.6%	1.7%
	200,001 and more	3.7%	3.4%	3.6%	3.3%	2.7%
	Dependent	5.7%	5.7%	5.5%	4.7%	2.4%

Table 4.3.2: Q-D3a–e. Do you feel that your caste or ethnicity is a disadvantage in the following situations? (Response as 'Not Applicable', 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' are not included)

4.4 PERCEPTIONS OF DISADVANTAGE DUE TO GENDER

Nepali women continue to report that they feel disadvantaged due to their gender in particular situations, such as in public transport (10.3%), in public places (8.7%), at a police station (8.3%), or at work and at government offices (6.5%).

Gender as a disadvantage

	N	Disadvantage	Not disadvantage
To Interact with colleagues or clients at work	3,450	6.5%	93.5%
To visit the police station to report a problem	1,959	8.3%	91.7%
To visit a government office to obtain public service	3,345	6.5%	93.5%
To visit the health post/hospital to access health services	3,575	5.7%	94.3%
To study at school or the university	2,213	4.1%	95.9%
To travel in public transport	3,610	10.3%	89.8%
To roam/walk around the public places	3,602	8.7%	91.3%

Table 4.4.1: Q-D4a–e. [If the respondent is female and others] Do you feel that your gender is a disadvantage in the following situations? (Response as 'Not Applicable', 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' are not included)

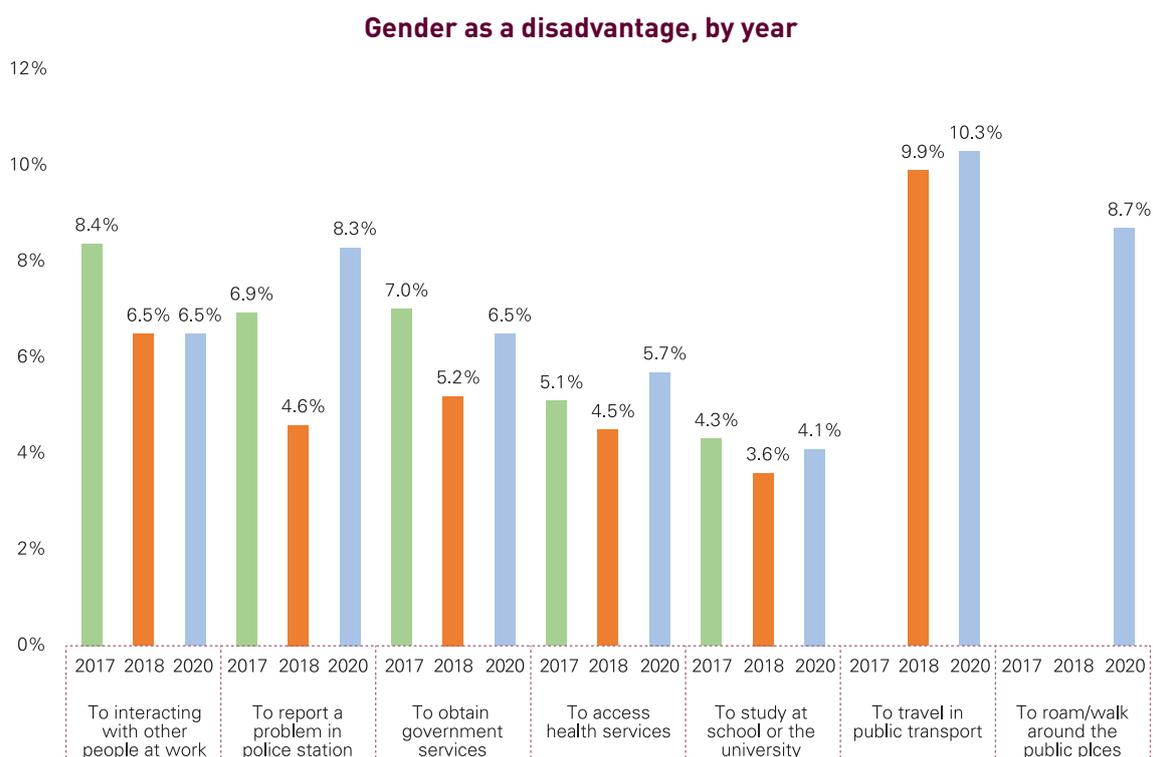


Figure 4.4.1: Q-D4a–e. [If the respondent is female and others] Do you feel that your gender is a disadvantage in the following situations? (N = 3,450; 1,959; 3,345; 3,575; 2,213; 3,610; 3,602) (Response as 'Not Applicable', 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' are not included)

Though the percentage of women who feel disadvantaged at work was highest in Province 5 (13.6%), followed by Karnali Province (13.1%) in 2017, Province 2 rose to the top in 2018 and 2020. In 2020, in Province 2, 25.7% feel disadvantaged at a police station, 20.9% at a government office, 19.6% at work, 17.9% at a health post or hospital, 14.1% studying at a school/university, 17.0% in public places, and 16.1% on public transportation. Compared to 2018, more women in 2020 from Province 2 (16.1%), Sudurpaschim Province (12.1%), and Bagmati Province (8.8%) feel their gender is a disadvantage when traveling on public transport. On the other hand, in Province 5, 13.4% feel disadvantaged on public transport, which is an improvement from 2018 (16.3%). Compared to 2018, less women in 2020 from Province 1 (5.3%) and Karnali Province (5.7%) feel their gender is a disadvantage when traveling on public transport.

Gender as a disadvantage, by year and province

	Year	Overall	Province						
			1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpas-chim
To interacting with other people at work (N = 3,450)	2017	8.4%	4.7%	11.6%	4.9%	3.6%	13.6%	13.1%	7.9%
	2018	6.5%	2.9%	14.8%	0.4%	1.4%	10.0%	8.9%	6.3%
	2020	6.5%	2.1%	19.6%	0.8%	1.9%	6.3%	5.7%	3.9%
To report a problem in police station (N = 1,959)	2017	6.9%	4.4%	7.9%	3.7%	3.5%	13.0%	15.0%	9.5%
	2018	4.6%	1.6%	10.5%	1.0%	1.9%	6.7%	10.5%	-
	2020	8.3%	2.9%	25.7%	0.3%	2.0%	6.7%	4.1%	10.7%
To obtain government services (N = 3,345)	2017	7.0%	4.5%	9.7%	3.9%	6.1%	9.1%	13.4%	7.1%
	2018	5.2%	2.2%	15.3%	0.8%	1.0%	4.7%	10.4%	2.1%
	2020	6.5%	1.7%	20.9%	1.9%	0.4%	6.2%	3.7%	4.3%
To access health services (N = 3,575)	2017	5.1%	4.1%	6.5%	2.3%	3.8%	7.8%	7.9%	4.8%
	2018	4.5%	2.2%	11.9%	1.3%	1.3%	5.0%	7.6%	1.1%
	2020	5.7%	1.6%	17.9%	1.3%	0.3%	5.8%	3.8%	2.5%
To study at school or the university (N = 2,213)	2017	4.3%	3.5%	4.0%	2.2%	4.4%	6.9%	7.2%	4.9%
	2018	3.6%	0.9%	10.2%	0.5%	0.8%	5.3%	5.8%	1.6%
	2020	4.1%	2.0%	14.1%	1.5%	1.2%	3.6%	2.3%	1.5%
To travel in public transport (N = 3,610)	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	9.9%	10.9%	14.0%	2.1%	4.9%	16.3%	13.2%	7.8%
	2020	10.3%	5.3%	16.1%	8.8%	4.4%	13.4%	5.7%	12.1%
To roam/walk around the public places (N = 3,602)	2017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	8.7%	5.0%	17.0%	6.2%	3.4%	10.9%	2.8%	7.6%

Table 4.4.2: Q-D4a-e. [If the respondent is female and others] Do you feel that your gender is a disadvantage in the following situations? (Response as 'Not Applicable', 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' are not included)

Across ecological regions, women residing in the Terai (10.8%) are more likely to feel disadvantaged at a workplace than women in the hills (2.0%). Compared to women in urban municipalities (5.9%), more women in rural municipalities (7.6%) are likely to feel disadvantaged. Women in other cultural groups feel less disadvantaged at work than those in the Hill Adibasi/Janajati group (1.6%), Muslim women (21.7%), Madhesi Dalits (20.0%) and Madhesi Castes (Level 2) (18.4%).

Gender as a disadvantage, by region, and demographic groups

		When interacting with colleagues or clients at work (N= 3,450)	When/if you go to the police station to report a problem (N= 1,959)	When/if you go to a government office to obtain public services (N = 3,345)	When going to the health post / hospital to access health services (N= 3,575)	When studying at school or the university (N = 2,213)	When travelling in public transport (N = 3,610)	Roaming/ walking around the public places (N= 3,602)
Overall		6.5%	8.3%	6.5%	5.7%	4.1%	10.3%	8.7%
Residence Municipality	Rural	7.6%	11.1%	7.6%	6.3%	4.1%	12.1%	11.0%
	Urban	5.9%	6.8%	5.9%	5.4%	4.2%	9.2%	7.4%
Ecological Region	Mountain	3.8%	3.6%	1.7%	1.9%	1.2%	9.1%	6.4%
	Hill	2.0%	2.5%	2.2%	1.6%	2.2%	8.2%	5.4%
	Terai	10.8%	12.9%	10.9%	9.8%	6.3%	12.1%	11.9%
Sex	Female	6.5%	8.3%	6.5%	5.7%	4.1%	10.3%	8.7%
	Male	6.5%	8.3%	6.5%	5.7%	4.1%	10.3%	8.7%
Age	18-25	6.4%	8.1%	6.8%	5.9%	4.6%	12.1%	10.4%
	25-35	7.0%	8.6%	6.1%	5.0%	3.9%	10.4%	9.0%
	35-45	7.1%	8.2%	7.1%	6.0%	3.3%	9.2%	7.1%
	45-55	6.1%	8.4%	6.4%	5.8%	3.4%	9.4%	7.8%
	55 and above	4.8%	7.8%	5.9%	6.3%	7.7%	8.5%	8.3%
Education	No education	13.6%	16.8%	12.5%	10.4%	0.0%	13.4%	12.4%
	No-formal education	5.5%	9.1%	7.4%	6.5%	0.0%	10.4%	9.6%
	Basic education	7.5%	9.9%	7.6%	7.8%	6.9%	11.6%	9.8%
	Secondary education	2.6%	3.4%	2.6%	2.0%	2.8%	7.8%	5.8%
	Higher education	4.2%	3.3%	2.2%	0.0%	2.1%	9.0%	8.3%
Caste	Hill Caste	2.2%	2.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.9%	7.8%	4.9%
	Hill Adibasi/ Janajati	1.6%	2.2%	2.9%	1.8%	1.6%	7.1%	6.0%
	Hill Dalit	6.1%	6.8%	4.7%	3.9%	3.4%	9.2%	7.3%
	Madhesi Caste (Level -1)	4.3%	8.3%	5.6%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%
	Madhesi Caste (Level -2)	18.4%	23.4%	18.7%	16.3%	14.2%	18.9%	19.1%
	Madhesi (Adibasi/ Janajati)	7.0%	6.0%	5.2%	6.6%	2.9%	10.3%	7.3%
	Madhesi Dalit	20.0%	21.3%	19.1%	15.2%	9.1%	12.6%	13.4%
	Other Cultural Groups	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Musalman	21.7%	40.3%	24.3%	21.7%	15.6%	23.7%	25.0%
	Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Income (In NPR)	60,000 and less	7.6%	9.1%	7.9%	4.4%	2.8%	11.3%	10.4%
	60,001 – 120,000	4.3%	4.8%	4.0%	4.3%	2.1%	5.7%	5.7%
	120,001-200,000	4.3%	5.4%	3.6%	4.0%	2.2%	4.9%	3.9%
	200,001 and more	2.5%	3.9%	2.0%	2.5%	3.4%	10.8%	6.5%
	Dependent	8.3%	11.2%	8.6%	8.0%	6.0%	12.3%	10.6%

Table 4.4.3: Q-D4a–e. [If the respondent is female and others] Do you feel that your gender is a disadvantage in the following situations? (Response as 'Not Applicable', 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' are not included)

Compared to women residing in urban municipalities (6.8%), more women in rural municipalities (11.1%) feel disadvantaged at a police station. Women with no formal education (16.8%) are more likely to feel disadvantaged than women in the higher education group (3.3%). Across the ecological region women in the Terai (12.9%) feel most disadvantaged at a police station. Compared to Hill Adibasi/Janajati (2.2%) and Hill Caste women (2.9%), those who feel the most disadvantaged at a police station are Muslim women (40.3%), Madhesi Castes (Level 2) (23.4%), and Madhesi Dalits (21.3%).

Women residing in rural municipalities of the Terai (15.8%) feel more disadvantaged on public transport than any others. Compared to women in the age group of 18-24 with secondary education, those in the same age group with the following attributes feel more disadvantaged: women with no education at all (34.3%), women with no formal education (28.6%), and women with higher education (17.1%). Likewise, women with lower incomes (10.4%) feel more disadvantaged in public places than others. Across caste groups, women who are Muslims (25.0%), Madhesi Castes (Level 2) (19.1%), and Madhesi Dalits (13.4%) feel more disadvantaged in public places than others.

4.5 VIEWS ON INTER-GROUP RELATIONS

Relations between different castes and ethnicities

Slightly more than two thirds of Nepalis (69.4%) believe that relations between different ethnic, religious, and caste groups are improving. However, 6.9% of respondents think it is getting worse, and 21.9% think it has neither improved, nor worsened. The percentage of Nepalis who think inter-group relations have improved increased considerably from 58.7% in 2017, to 69.4% in 2020.

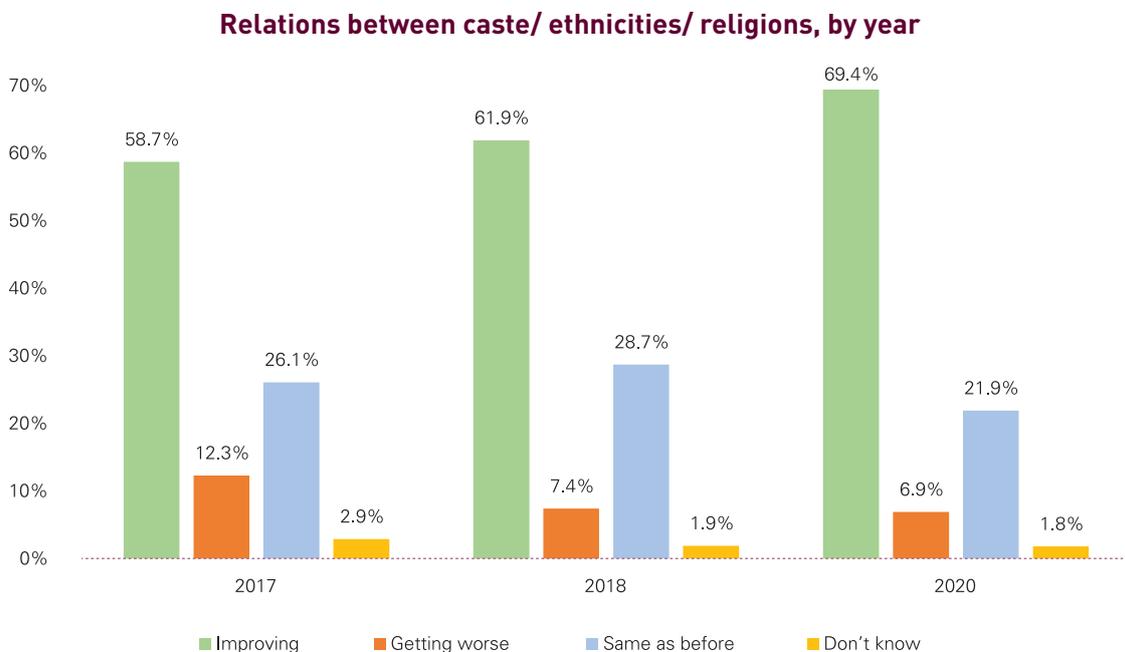


Figure 4.5.1: Q-D5. Overall, do you think relations between people of different ethnicity, religion, or caste are improving, getting worse, or staying more or less the same in Nepal? (N = 7,059) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

The proportion of respondents who think inter-group relations are worsening declined from 12.3% in 2017, to 6.9% in 2020. The share of respondents who believe that inter-group relations have remained the same over the past year slightly decreased, from 26.1% in 2017, to 21.9% in 2020.

Relations between caste/ ethnicities/ religions, by province and year

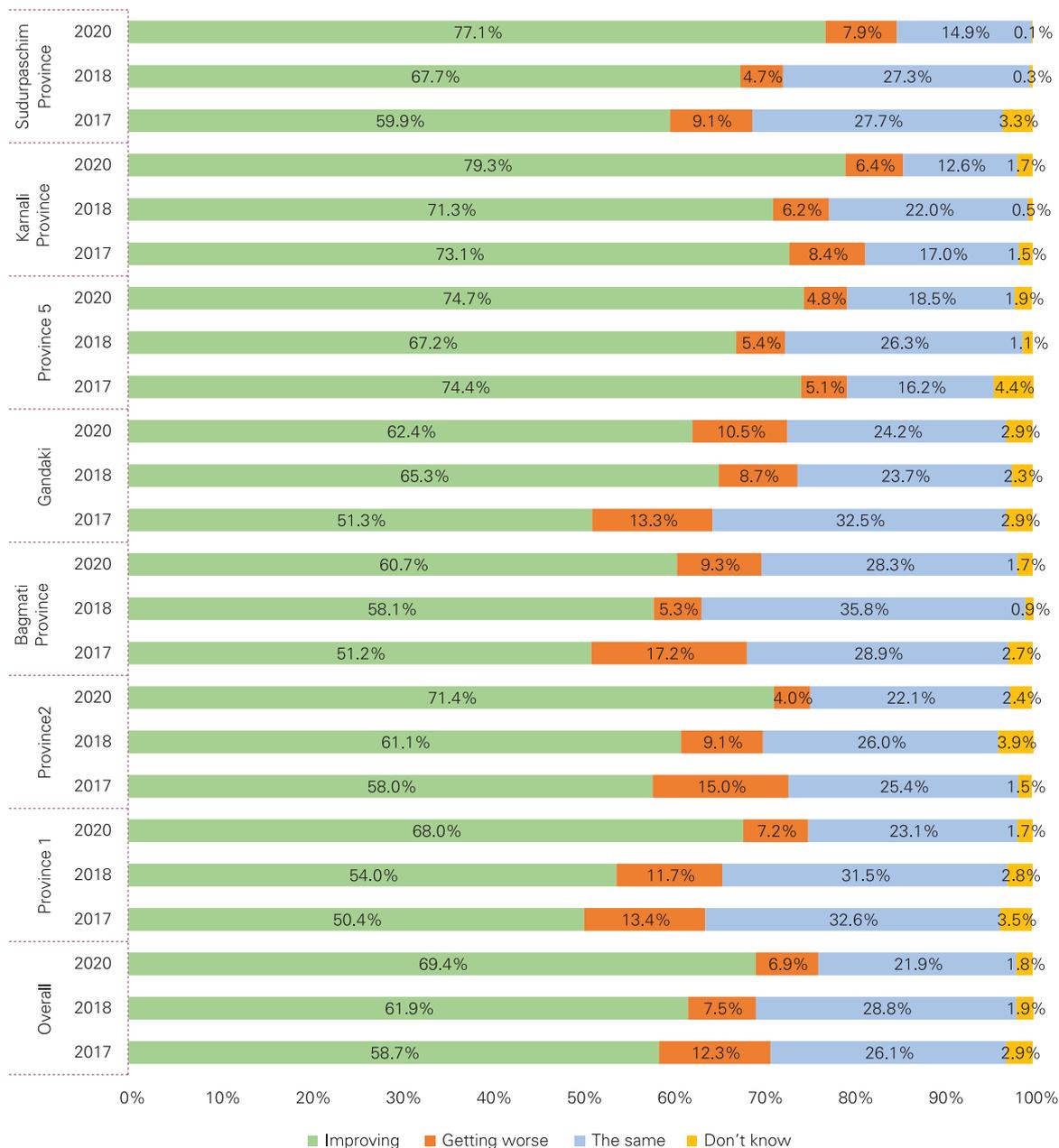


Figure 4.5.2: Q-D5. Overall, do you think relations between people of different ethnicity, religion, or caste are improving, getting worse, or staying more or less the same in Nepal? (N = 7,059) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

Responses from Province 5, Karnali Province, and Sudurpaschim Province reflect greater improvements, as more than three-fourths of respondents feel that inter-group relations are improving; Karnali Province (79.3%) saw the greatest improvement, followed by Sudurpaschim Province (77.1%), and Province 5 (74.7%). The percentage of people who think inter-group

relations are improving has increased more in Province 1 (50.4% in 2017, to 68.0% in 2020) and Sudurpaschim Province (59.9% in 2017, to 77.1 % in 2020). On the contrary, residents of Bagmati Province and Gandaki are less likely to say that inter-group relations are improving; although there was a marginal increase among respondents in Bagmati, from 51.2 % in 2017, to 58.1 % 2018, and 60.7% in 2020.

Relations between castes/ethnicities/religions, geography area, and individual factor

		Improving	Getting Worse	Same as Before	Don't know
Overall		69.4%	6.9%	21.9%	1.8%
Residence	Rural Municipality	71.8%	6.1%	20.1%	2.0%
	Urban Municipality	68.1%	7.3%	22.9%	1.8%
Ecological Region	Mountain	73.9%	6.7%	19.0%	0.4%
	Hill	65.8%	8.2%	24.1%	2.0%
	Terai	72.0%	5.8%	20.4%	1.9%
Sex	Female	69.4%	5.2%	22.4%	3.1%
	Male	69.5%	8.6%	21.3%	0.6%
Age Group	18-25	76.3%	4.9%	17.8%	1.1%
	25-35	71.7%	5.6%	20.7%	2.0%
	35-45	68.7%	7.2%	22.3%	1.9%
	45-55	66.3%	7.7%	24.7%	1.3%
	55 and above	61.6%	10.0%	25.6%	2.9%
Education	No education	62.6%	6.1%	25.1%	6.2%
	No-formal education	73.4%	6.4%	19.1%	1.2%
	Basic education	68.9%	5.6%	23.5%	2.0%
	Secondary education	70.9%	7.6%	21.1%	0.4%
	Higher education	75.9%	10.0%	14.1%	0.0%
Caste	Hill Caste	67.0%	10.3%	21.7%	1.1%
	Hill Adibasi/Janajati	67.7%	6.0%	24.2%	2.2%
	Hill Dalit	72.0%	8.1%	19.0%	0.9%
	Madhesi Caste (Level -1)	61.0%	8.5%	30.5%	0.0%
	Madhesi Caste (Level - 2)	71.9%	3.7%	22.3%	2.1%
	Madhesi (Adibasi/Janajati)	75.8%	4.2%	18.4%	1.6%
	Madhesi Dalit	67.6%	7.2%	20.1%	5.0%
	Other Cultural Groups	45.8%	0.0%	41.7%	12.5%
Religion	Musalman	79.6%	0.6%	17.2%	2.6%
	Hindu	69.2%	7.0%	22.0%	1.8%
	Buddhist	63.3%	8.8%	27.2%	0.7%
	Islam	79.5%	0.6%	17.2%	2.6%
	Kirat	70.6%	8.1%	16.2%	5.1%
	Christian	77.6%	2.4%	18.8%	1.2%
Income Groups (In NPR)	Others	64.5%	12.9%	19.4%	3.2%
	60,000 and less	70.2%	6.5%	21.0%	2.3%
	60,001 – 120,000	73.3%	6.6%	18.9%	1.2%
	120,001-200,000	68.8%	7.4%	22.7%	1.1%
	200,001 and more	68.0%	10.8%	20.6%	0.6%
Dependent	68.0%	4.7%	24.3%	3.0%	

Table 4.5.1: Q-D5. Overall, do you think relations between people of different ethnicity, religion, or caste are improving, getting worse, or staying more or less the same in Nepal? (N = 7,059) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

Respondents' age group is negatively associated with a positive assessment of inter-group relations; the higher the respondent's age, the greater likelihood of providing a negative assessment on the status of inter-group relations. Some 76.3% of respondents within the age group of 18-24 believe that relations between different castes, ethnic groups, and religions is improving, compared to 61.6% of respondents in the 55 and above age group who feel the same. Likewise, the higher the respondent's education level, the higher likelihood of believing that inter-group relations are improving; 75.9% of people with higher education believe that inter-group relations are improving, compared to 62.6% of respondents with no education who feel the same. Across castes and ethnicities, Muslims (79.6%), Madhesi Adibasi/Janajati (75.8%), Hill Dalits (72.0%), and Madhesi Castes (Level 2) (71.9%) are more likely to think inter-group relations are improving. The lower the income, the more likely one is to feel that inter-group relations are improving in Nepal.

Respondents who follow Buddhism are less likely to think inter-group relations are improving. Some 8.8% of Nepali Buddhists and 8.1% of those who follow Kirat religion say that inter-group relations are worsening in Nepal, slightly higher than the national figure of 6.9%. They are also less likely to report that relations are improving (Buddhists, 63.3%) compared to the national average (69.9%).

Reasons for improving inter-group relations

The 69.4% of respondents who perceive an improvement in inter-group relations were further asked why they thought so. About three-fourths (73.6%) consider the main reason to be lowered importance given to caste/ethnic/religious differences these days. Likewise, the second most common reason is that authorities now give greater recognition to the rights of different groups (33.5%). Other common reasons for improving inter-group relations are the transition of the country into a secular state (25.6%), constitutional protections from discrimination (18.3%), and a decrease in people's questioning of traditional social order (17.0%).

The proportion of respondents who chose 'giving less importance to caste/ethnic/religious differences' as the main reason for improvements in inter-group relations slightly decreased, from 79.4% in 2017, to 78.8% in 2018, to 73.6% in 2020. There was also a decline in the proportion of respondents who believe that authorities recognise and protect the rights of all citizens, from 38.6% in 2017, to 33.5% in 2020. More respondents now state that the transition to a secular state from a Hindu state is the main reason for improved inter-group relations (from 17.5% in 2017, to 16.6% in 2018, to 25.6% in 2020).

Reasons why intergroup relations are improving, by year

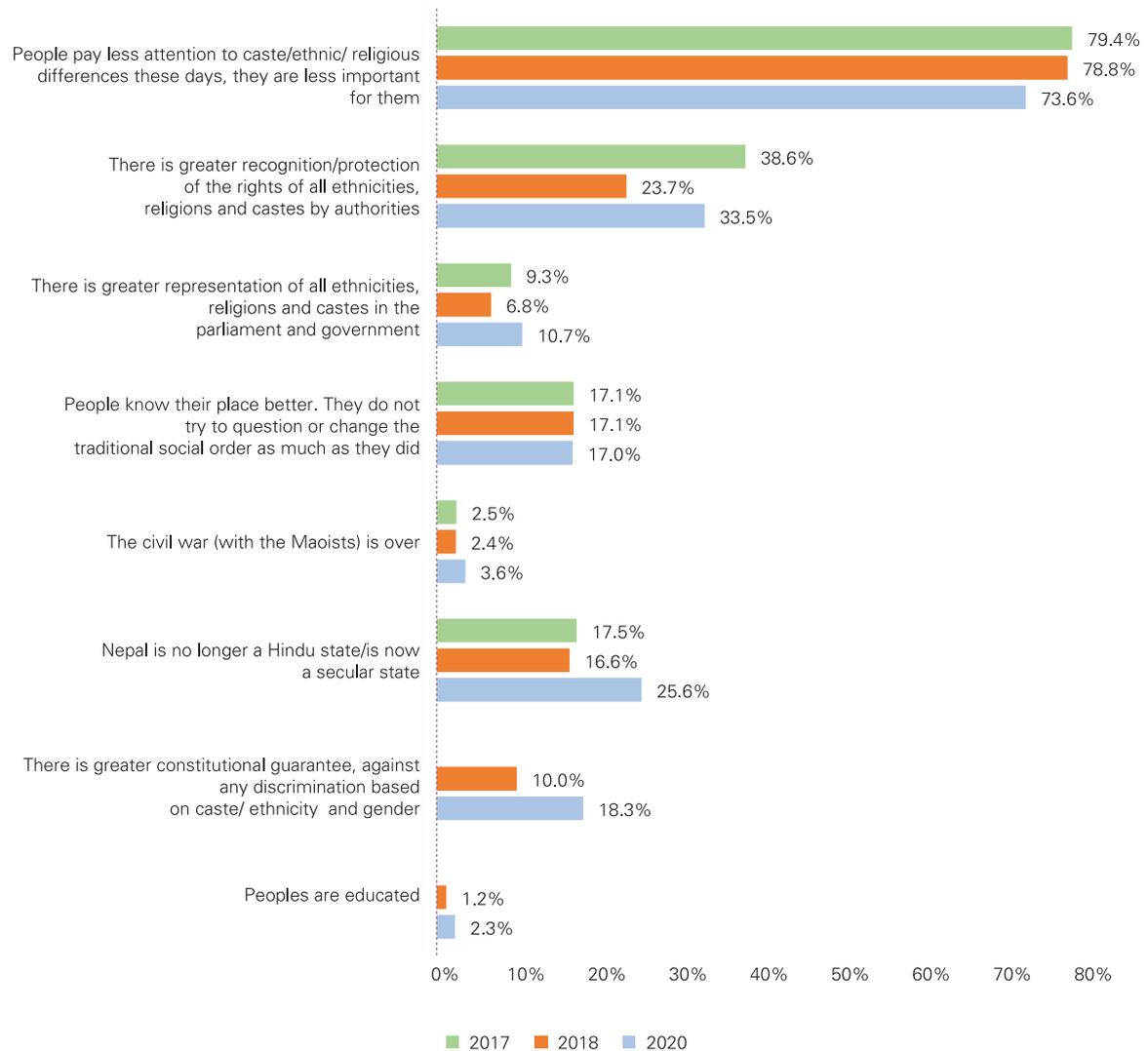


Figure 4.5.3: Q-D6. [If answered 'Relations are Improving' in Q-D5] Why do you think that relations between people of different ethnicity, religion, or caste are improving in Nepal? (N = 4,903) (Response as 'Not Applicable', 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

Except for Province 2 (62.1%), respondents across all provinces (about three-fourths) think that inter-group relations are improving because of lesser importance given to caste/ethnic/religious differences these days. A majority of people in Karnali Province (87.7%), Gandaki Province (83.7%), Sudurpaschim Province (77.5%), Province 5 (75.2%), Province 1 (74.8%) and Bagmati Province (72.6%) feel that lowered importance assigned to ethnic/caste/religious differences has contributed most to improved inter-group relations. Respondents in Sudurpaschim Province (45.0%) cite recognition of rights as a major reason, more than other provinces, followed by Province 1 (39.5%). People from Provinces 5 (35.9%) and Province 1 (31.3%) consider the secular state to be their top reason. On the other hand, respondents in Province 5 (35.8%) believe that people have reconciled with their respective positions in society, and that has improved inter-group relations.

Reasons why intergroup relations are improving, by province and year

		People pay less attention to caste/ethnic/religious differences these days, they are less important for them	There is greater recognition/protection of the rights of all ethnicities, religions and castes by authorities	There is greater representation of all ethnicities, religions and castes in the parliament and government	People know their place better. They do not try to question or change the traditional social order as much as they did	The civil war (with the Maoists) is over	Nepal is no longer a Hindu state/is now a secular state	There is greater constitutional guarantee, against any discrimination based on caste/ethnicity and gender	People are educated
Overall	2017	79.4%	38.6%	9.3%	17.1%	2.5%	17.5%	0.0%	0.0%
	2018	78.8%	23.7%	6.8%	17.1%	2.4%	16.6%	10.0%	1.2%
	2020	73.6%	33.5%	10.7%	17.0%	3.6%	25.6%	18.3%	2.3%
Province 1	2017	86.9%	32.8%	7.4%	25.2%	2.3%	18.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	2018	68.9%	24.7%	5.7%	19.4%	2.1%	12.8%	21.1%	1.1%
	2020	74.8%	39.5%	10.6%	19.2%	2.4%	31.3%	21.8%	0.7%
Province 2	2017	73.3%	30.2%	12.9%	19.8%	1.9%	17.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	2018	79.4%	21.4%	9.0%	19.0%	2.7%	16.8%	6.1%	0.5%
	2020	62.1%	36.6%	11.1%	12.3%	3.3%	18.7%	17.5%	0.4%
Bagmati Province	2017	79.8%	48.8%	11.7%	15.5%	1.1%	10.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	2018	81.1%	19.5%	8.5%	19.0%	1.1%	20.2%	7.9%	0.0%
	2020	72.6%	25.5%	5.3%	5.4%	7.4%	22.3%	16.1%	1.5%
Gandaki	2017	67.4%	45.0%	12.7%	15.4%	5.8%	28.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	2018	67.6%	26.5%	9.9%	20.9%	2.0%	18.1%	10.8%	0.3%
	2020	83.7%	34.8%	9.6%	15.2%	0.7%	15.5%	16.5%	1.5%
Province 5	2017	74.5%	38.3%	6.5%	18.5%	3.5%	20.4%	0.0%	0.0%
	2018	80.2%	24.8%	4.9%	21.2%	4.1%	17.1%	6.9%	3.8%
	2020	75.2%	27.1%	17.1%	35.8%	2.3%	35.9%	21.4%	6.6%
Karnali Province	2017	93.9%	47.9%	6.4%	11.2%	3.4%	19.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	2018	90.0%	23.7%	6.7%	5.7%	3.3%	14.7%	8.7%	0.4%
	2020	87.7%	29.8%	8.6%	11.6%	2.0%	24.7%	12.3%	1.5%
Sudur-paschim Province	2017	87.0%	33.1%	7.5%	6.5%	1.4%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	2018	87.3%	30.0%	1.8%	3.8%	1.3%	14.4%	11.0%	1.8%
	2020	77.5%	45.0%	9.4%	13.2%	4.9%	24.8%	17.1%	2.8%

Table 4.5.2: Q-D6. [If answered 'Relations are Improving' in Q-D5] Why do you think that relations between people of different ethnicity, religion, or caste are improving in Nepal? (N = 4,903) (Response as 'Not Applicable', 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

Madhesi Dalits (62.1%), Madhesi Castes (Level 2) (70.3%), and Muslims (65.4%) are less likely to think that inter-group relations have improved because people give less importance to religion/caste/ethnicity these days. People engaged in foreign employment (55.7%), laborers (66.1%), and household workers (69.3%) are comparatively less convinced that inter-group relations have improved for the same reason.

Reasons why inter-group relations are getting worse

Of the respondents who think inter-group relations are getting worse (6.9% overall), 60.7% consider it to be due to increasing attention that people now give to caste/ethnic/religious differences. There has been a decrease in those who say the reason for a decline is that the country is becoming a secular state (from 36.1% in 2017, to 35.1% in 2018, to 32.0% in 2020).

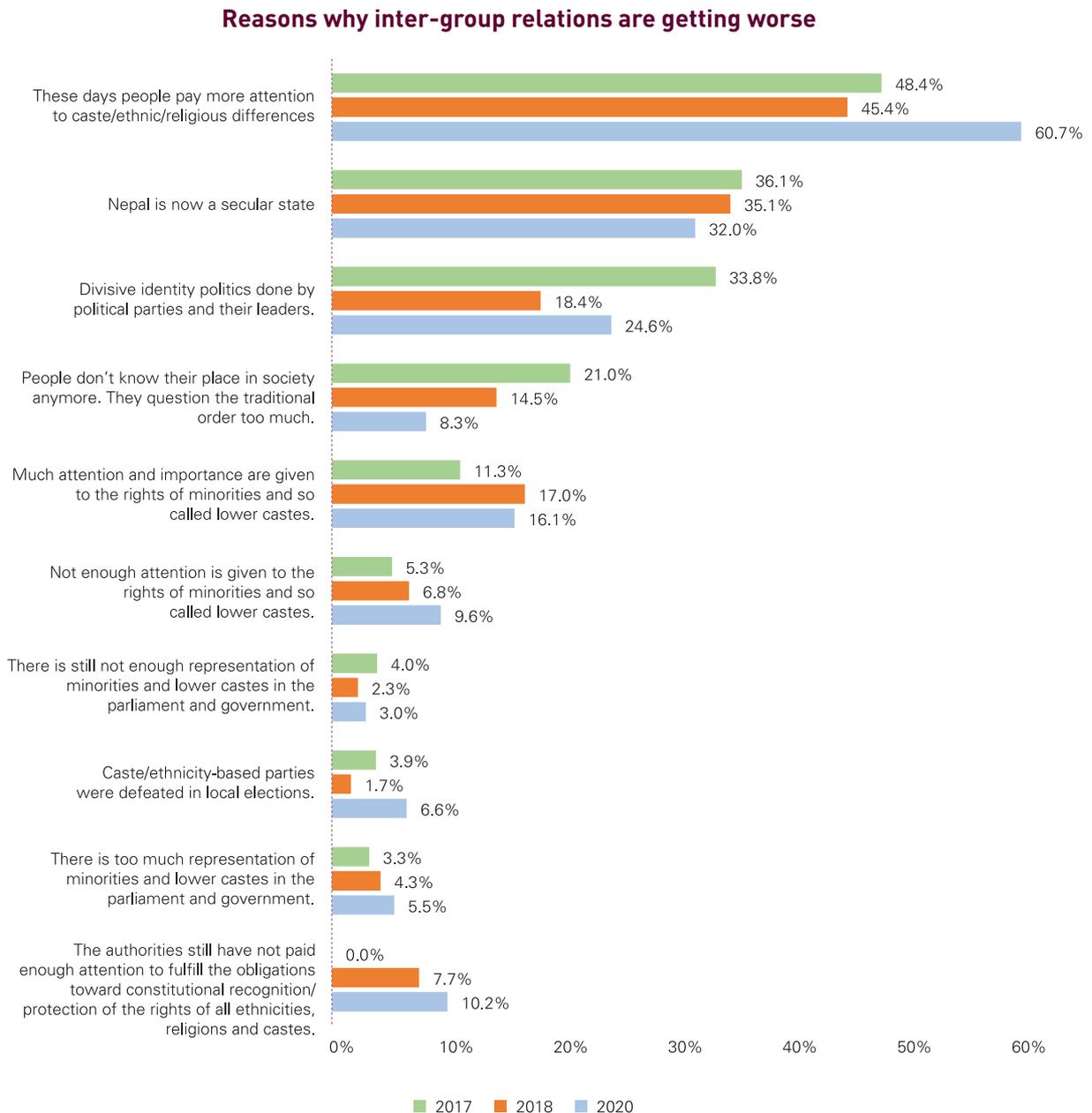


Figure 4.5.4: Q-D7. [If answered 'Relations are Getting Worse in Q-D5] Why do you think that relations between people of different ethnicity, religion, or caste are getting worse in Nepal? (N = 480)

Across all years of SNP data, most respondents identify 'greater attention to caste/ethnic/religious differences' as the main reason for worsening inter-group relations. The data indicates a continuous increase in those who chose the other two choices as well: 'too much representation of minorities and lower castes in parliament and government' and 'not enough attention being given to rights of minorities and so-called lower castes.'

Reasons why inter-group relations are getting worse

	Province							
	Overall	1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
These days people pay more attention to caste/ethnic/religious differences	60.7%	48.0%	76.3%	50.0%	62.1%	73.1%	75.2%	69.5%
Nepal is now a secular state	32.0%	35.3%	16.1%	52.0%	32.8%	18.9%	36.1%	5.8%
Divisive identity politics done by political parties and their leaders.	24.6%	22.4%	30.4%	24.2%	24.1%	23.7%	7.7%	32.1%
Much attention and importance are given to the rights of minorities and so-called lower castes.	16.1%	18.2%	1.8%	11.3%	22.9%	19.7%	11.8%	30.1%
The authorities still have not paid enough attention to fulfill the obligations toward constitutional recognition/protection of the rights of all ethnicities, religions and castes.	10.2%	22.1%	6.9%	8.1%	10.0%	4.6%	7.5%	7.5%
Not enough attention is given to the rights of minorities and so-called lower castes.	9.6%	5.6%	8.3%	8.2%	8.7%	13.4%	23.7%	11.3%
People don't know their place in society anymore. They question the traditional order too much.	8.3%	10.4%	6.2%	5.1%	5.1%	14.1%	10.2%	12.0%
Caste/ethnicity-based parties were defeated in local elections.	6.6%	4.8%	10.8%	5.7%	6.3%	8.0%	11.5%	3.8%
There is too much representation of minorities and lower castes in the parliament and government.	5.5%	13.3%	3.5%	3.5%	4.7%	0.0%	3.6%	8.1%
There is still not enough representation of minorities and lower castes in the parliament and government.	3.0%	2.0%	3.4%	2.1%	4.5%	6.2%	2.3%	2.0%

Table 4.5.3: Q-D7. [If answered 'Relations are Getting Worse in Q-D5] Why do you think that relations between people of different ethnicity, religion, or caste are getting worse in Nepal? (N = 480)

While 76.3% in Province 2, 75.2% in Karnali, and 73.1% in Province 5 consider inter-group relations to be worsening due to more attention being paid to caste/ethnic/religious differences, the largest proportion of respondents in Bagmati Province (52.0%), followed by Karnali Province (36.1%), and Province 1 (35.3%) picked 'country becoming a secular state' as their top reason. On the other hand, 32.1% in Sudurpaschim, and 30.4% in Province 2 chose 'divisive identity politics propagated by political parties and their leaders' as the main reason, while 23.7% from Karnali Province consider 'not enough attention given to the rights of minorities and so-called lower castes' as their main reason for the same.

4.6 SOCIAL VALUES AND NORMS

Marriage between castes/ethnic groups

Acceptance of inter-caste marriages in Nepal saw a slight decrease in 2020 compared to 2018. The acceptance of inter-caste marriages rose from 72.6% in 2017, to 76.1% in 2018, but declined to 73.6% in 2020. In contrast, those who would object to their child marrying someone from another caste also slightly decreased over the past three years, from 26.4% in 2017, to 22.6% in 2020.

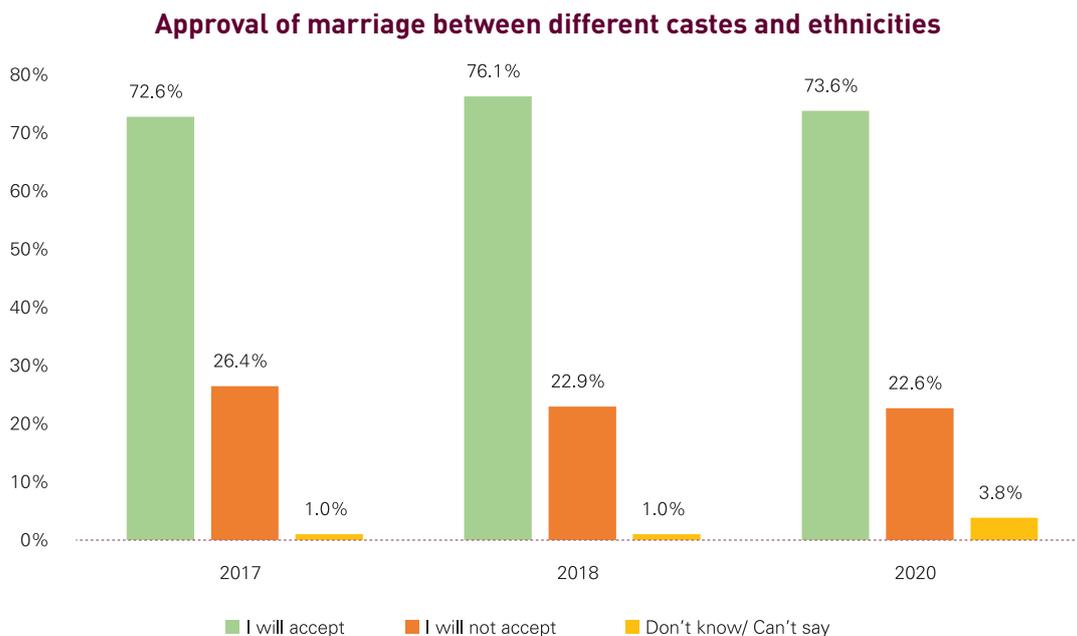


Figure 4.6.1: Q-D9. Would you accept your son or daughter marrying someone from a different caste or ethnic group? (N = 7,033) (Response as 'Not Applicable' and 'Refused to Answer' are not included)

Compared to 2017, there has been a slight increase in the level of acceptance of inter-caste/ethnic marriages in all provinces, except Province 5 and Gandaki Province. In 2017, 75.2% of respondents from Province 5 would accept their child marrying someone from a different caste/ethnicity, but this number decreased to 69.4% in 2020. Across provinces, 35.2% of respondents from Province 2 still object to an inter-caste marriage, whereas only 11.5% in Province 1, and 19.1% in Bagmati Province say the same.

While only 55.6% respondents in Province 2 consent to their children marrying someone from another caste, the proportion is 86.5% in Province 1, 82.9% in Karnali Province, and 78.9% in Sudurpaschim Province. The proportion of acceptance slightly increased in Province 1 (from 85.9% in 2018, to 86.5% in 2020), Karnali Province (from 80.8% in 2018, to 82.9% in 2020), and in Sudurpaschim Province (from 76.6% in 2018, to 78.9% in 2020); however, it decreased in Province 2 (from 59.0% in 2018, to 55.6% in 2020), Bagmati Province (from 84.8% in 2018, to 77.2% in 2020), and in Gandaki Province (from 82.8% in 2018, to 78.9% in 2020).

Approval of inter-caste/ ethnic marriage, by province and year



Figure 4.6.2: Q-D9. Would you accept your son or daughter marrying someone from a different caste or ethnic group? (N = 7,033) (Response as 'Not Applicable' and 'Refused to Answer' are not included)

People who follow Kirat religion (98.0%) and Christians (92.9%) are more accepting of their children marrying someone from a different caste. Nepalis residing in mountain regions (81.4%), those belong to the Hill Dalit community (92.0%) and Hill Adibasi/ Janajati community (83.7%) feel similarly. On the contrary, 27.3% of respondents from the Terai, 45.8% Madhesis (Level 1), and 56.3% of Muslims disapprove of an inter-caste marriage.

Approval of inter-caste/ethnic marriage, by regions, caste, religion, education

		I will accept	I will not accept	Don't know
Overall		73.6%	22.6%	3.8%
Ecological Region	Mountain	81.4%	17.6%	1.0%
	Hill	79.7%	17.9%	2.4%
	Terai	67.4%	27.3%	5.4%
Caste	Hill Caste	74.4%	22.4%	3.2%
	Hill Adibasi/Janajati	83.7%	14.6%	1.7%
	Hill Dalit	92.0%	7.8%	0.2%
	Madhesi Caste (Level -1)	45.8%	45.8%	8.5%
	Madhesi Caste (Level - 2)	57.1%	33.6%	9.3%
	Madhesi (Adibasi/Janajati)	80.1%	16.8%	3.1%
	Madhesi Dalit	58.2%	35.4%	6.3%
	Other Cultural Groups	44.0%	56.0%	0.0%
Religion	Hindu	74.1%	22.0%	3.9%
	Buddhist	79.0%	19.1%	1.9%
	Islam	36.2%	56.3%	7.4%
	Kirat	98.0%	1.5%	0.5%
	Christian	92.9%	7.1%	0.0%
	Others	78.1%	21.9%	0.0%
Education	No education	57.7%	36.0%	6.3%
	No-formal education	70.8%	28.5%	0.8%
	Basic education	73.3%	24.2%	2.5%
	Secondary education	79.1%	16.5%	4.4%
	Higher education	86.5%	11.8%	1.8%

Table 4.6.1: Q-D9. Would you accept your son or daughter marrying someone from a different caste or ethnic group? (N = 7,033) (Response as 'Not Applicable' and 'Refused to Answer' are not included)

The likelihood of approving inter-caste marriages increases with an increase in respondents' educational levels. Inter-caste marriage disapproval is as low as 11.8% for respondents with a bachelor's degree and above. On the other hand, 36.0% of respondents with no education say that they would disapprove of their child marrying someone from a different caste or ethnicity. A similar trend was observed in SNP 2017 and SNP 2018.

4.7 THE POSITION OF NEPALI WOMEN IN SOCIETY

In order to assess the views of Nepalis on the position of women, gender equality, gender identity, and gender roles, respondents were presented with thirteen statements to which they could 'strongly agree,' 'somewhat agree,' 'strongly disagree,' or 'somewhat disagree.' There are wide variations in responses across the statements.

While a large proportion of Nepalis believe in an equal society with no gender barriers, a minority still conforms to gender stereotypes. Most Nepalis disagree¹⁷ that sons are more important than daughters (88.0%), and also that higher education is more important for a boy child (93.5%). A majority also disagree that women should not be encouraged to work outside their homes (93.1%), women should not be allowed to have a political career (93.6%), men have the right to jobs even when there are limited jobs (87.9%), and that it is not alright for women to seek mediation while having problems in the house (91.5%). Only 26.7% respondents agree¹⁸ with the stereotype that a man must have masculine attributes. Still, 7.5% agree (2.1% 'strongly agree' and 5.4% 'somewhat agree') with the idea of punishing a daughter-in-law if she disobeys them. Likewise, 27.4% of respondents believe that women should not have control over their own income, movement, and decisions, and 6.1% believe that a woman should not be given the right to decide the number of children she should bear.

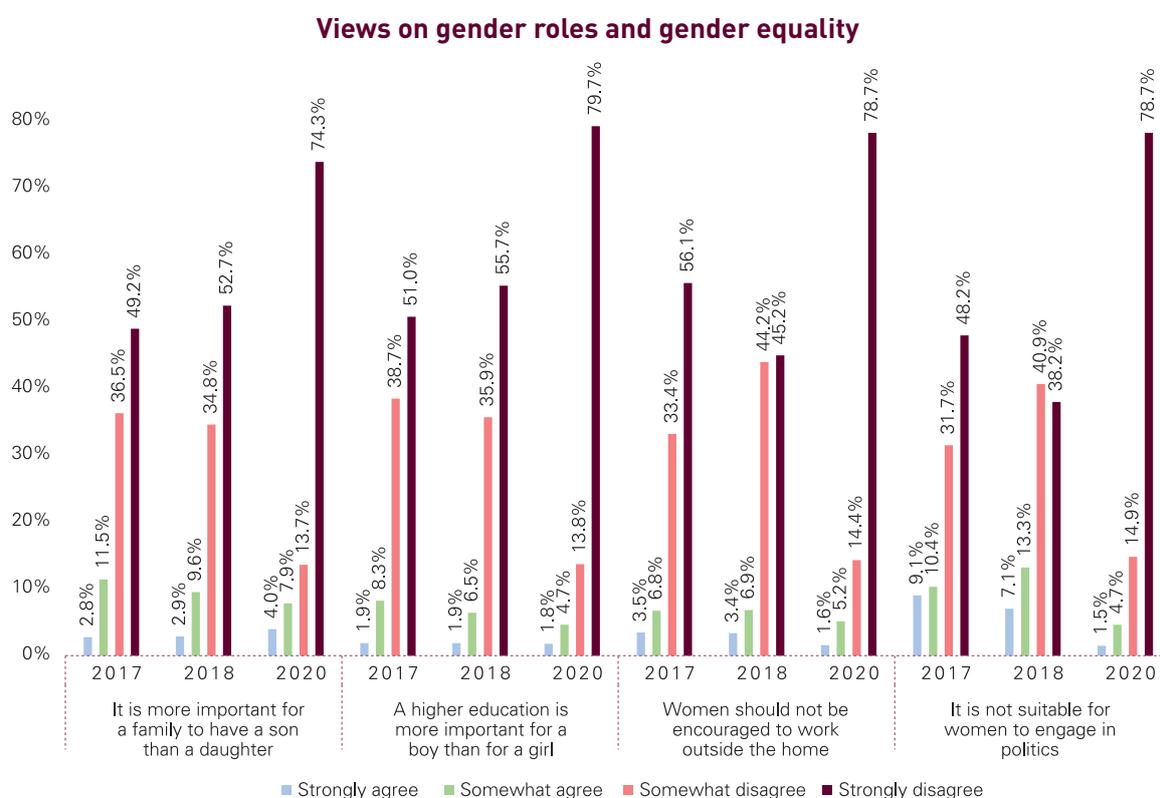


Figure 4.71: Q-D10a-m. Would you please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with these statements? (N = 7,043; 7,043; 7,042; 7,041) (Response as 'Don't Know' is not presented and 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

The share of respondents who strongly disagree that a woman should not seek mediation if her husband or family members give her problems has significantly increased from 18.7% in 2018, to 75.7% in 2020.

17 Combined figure for 'strongly disagree' and 'somewhat disagree.'

18 Combined figure for 'strongly agree' and 'somewhat agree.'

Views on gender roles and gender equality, by year

		Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
It is more important for a family to have a son than a daughter (N = 7,043)	2017	2.8%	11.5%	36.5%	49.2%
	2018	2.9%	9.6%	34.8%	52.7%
	2020	4.0%	7.9%	13.7%	74.3%
A higher education is more important for a boy than for a girl (N = 7,043)	2017	1.9%	8.3%	38.7%	51.0%
	2018	1.9%	6.5%	35.9%	55.7%
	2020	1.8%	4.7%	13.8%	79.7%
Women should be not be encouraged to work outside the home (N = 7,042)	2017	3.5%	6.8%	33.4%	56.1%
	2018	3.4%	6.9%	44.2%	45.2%
	2020	1.6%	5.2%	14.4%	78.7%
It is not suitable for women to engage in politics (N = 7,041)	2017	9.1%	10.4%	31.7%	48.2%
	2018	7.1%	13.3%	40.9%	38.2%
	2020	1.5%	4.7%	14.9%	78.7%
Women should not have control over her income, movement and decisions (N = 7,041)	2018	15.5%	34.2%	31.2%	18.5%
	2020	14.3%	13.1%	12.8%	59.7%
A woman should not have the right to decide how many children she should bear. (N = 7,036)	2018	13.9%	25.7%	41.0%	18.8%
	2020	1.6%	4.5%	16.9%	76.9%
A woman should not approach community mediation center if her husband or family members give her problems (N = 7,030)	2018	12.6%	23.7%	44.2%	18.7%
	2020	2.6%	5.8%	15.8%	75.7%
If a wife does not obey her husband, he has the right to punish her. (N = 7,031)	2018	5.7%	22.6%	35.9%	35.2%
	2020	3.9%	9.3%	14.9%	71.8%
To be a man, you need to be tough. (N = 7,033)	2018	33.0%	41.7%	14.9%	9.5%
	2020	7.1%	19.6%	14.5%	58.7%
The participation of the father is important in raising children. (N = 7,033)	2018	24.6%	48.5%	15.2%	11.4%
	2020	15.3%	19.2%	14.7%	50.8%
When job opportunities are limited, men should have more right to a job. (N = 7,025)	2018	5.4%	19.8%	39.0%	34.3%
	2020	3.0%	8.8%	14.4%	73.5%
It is a man's responsibility to fulfil financial needs for his family. (N = 7,031)	2018	18.8%	34.3%	28.1%	18.5%
	2020	8.2%	17.0%	13.1%	61.6%
Male members of family other than husband (father in law, brother in law) have right to punish the daughter in law if she disobeys them (N = 7,014)	2020	2.1%	5.4%	13.4%	79.0%

Table 4.71: Q-D10a-m. Would you please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with these statements? (Response as 'Don't Know' is not presented and 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

The share of respondents who 'somewhat agree' that a woman should not seek community mediation if her husband or family members give her problems has decreased from 23.7% in 2018, to 5.8% in 2020. The share of respondents who strongly disagree with the same statement significantly increased from 18.7% in 2018, to 75.7% in 2020. Similarly, the share of respondents who strongly disagree that a woman should not have control over her income, movement, and other decision-making increased from 18.5% in 2018, to 59.7% in 2020. Likewise, those who strongly disagree that to be a man, one must be tough significantly increased from 9.5% in 2018, to 58.7% in 2020. The percentage of those who strongly disagree that it is a man's responsibility to fulfil financial needs for his family increased from 18.5% in 2018, to 61.6% in 2020.

4.8 VIEWS ON LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

In order to assess the public's attitude towards women taking leadership roles, respondents were asked whether they thought a man or a woman, or someone capable regardless of their gender, would be best suited in 12 different leadership positions in various governmental and non-governmental organisations/institutions, from the local to the national level.

Respondents leaned towards picking a capable person regardless of sex in all 12 different positions, but the numbers of those who would accept women in a leadership position decreased drastically from 2018. Results in 2020 indicate that respondents consider women as more appropriate leaders for organisations, like various user groups (18.0%), savings and credit cooperatives (21.2%), and school management committees (12.3%). Women's acceptability as chief executives of local government is 12.3%, as local assembly members is 11.6%, and as ward chairpersons is 14.5%. For leadership roles in provincial government and as chairperson of political party institutions, men are more likely to be chosen as appropriate leaders: provincial government (12.1%) and chairperson of political party (11.4%).

Nearly a third (30.2%) of respondents would accept a woman as the chief executive of federal government in 2018, but the number decreased to 13.8% in 2020. Likewise, those who would accept a woman as the chief executive of provincial government decreased from 28.7% in 2018, to 11.3% in 2020, as did those who would accept a woman as the chief executive of local government (from 31.6% in 2018, to 12.3% in 2020).

Acceptable leadership positions in the different organisations/ institutions

		Women	Men	Regardless of man or woman, the person should be capable
Chief executive position of federal government	2018	30.2%	32.3%	37.5%
	2020	13.8%	11.7%	74.5%
Chief executive position of provincial government	2018	28.7%	32.7%	38.6%
	2020	11.3%	12.1%	76.6%
Chief executive position of local government	2018	31.6%	30.4%	38.0%
	2020	12.3%	10.1%	77.6%
Federal parliamentarians	2018	27.0%	30.8%	42.2%
	2020	10.0%	9.5%	80.4%
State Parliamentarians	2018	27.1%	30.8%	42.1%
	2020	9.8%	9.8%	80.5%
Local assembly members	2018	34.0%	25.6%	40.3%
	2020	11.6%	9.3%	79.1%
Ward chairperson	2018	33.9%	30.4%	35.7%
	2020	14.5%	11.2%	74.3%

		Women	Men	Regardless of man or woman, the person should be capable
Chairperson of political party	2018	25.8%	34.7%	39.5%
	2020	10.4%	11.4%	78.2%
Chairperson of user groups (like community forests user groups, consumer groups)	2018	40.3%	24.8%	34.9%
	2020	18.0%	8.1%	73.9%
Chairperson of saving and credit cooperatives	2018	47.6%	19.5%	32.8%
	2020	21.2%	6.7%	72.1%
Chairperson of school management committee	2018	32.0%	31.6%	36.3%
	2020	12.3%	11.1%	76.6%
CEO of private company/organization	2018	27.0%	34.5%	38.5%
	2020	10.7%	10.2%	79.2%

Table 4.8.1: Q-D11a-l. Thinking about leadership positions, please tell me, who would be more acceptable as leaders in the following organisation/institutions? (N = 7,060)

Only 6.1% of male respondents believe women would make suitable chairpersons of a political party, and only 8.3% believe women would make suitable chief executives of the federal government. A larger number of men (15.4%) say women would be better suited for roles of chairperson of a savings and credit cooperative, or of a user group committee (12.8%).

Some Nepali women prefer men in leadership roles; they are likely to view men as appropriate chairpersons of a political party (10.3%), chairpersons of school management committees (10.1%), as federal parliamentarians (8.1%), and as heads of savings and credit cooperatives (5.5%).

Views on leadership positions, by gender

		Sex of respondent	
		Female	Male
Chief executive position of federal government	Women	19.3%	8.3%
	Men	9.4%	14.0%
	Capable person (Regardless of man or woman)	71.3%	77.7%
Chief executive position of provincial government	Women	15.9%	6.5%
	Men	9.7%	14.5%
	Capable person (Regardless of man or woman)	74.4%	78.9%
Chief executive position of local government	Women	16.7%	7.8%
	Men	8.3%	11.9%
	Capable person (Regardless of man or woman)	75.0%	80.3%
Federal parliamentarians	Women	13.9%	6.0%
	Men	8.1%	11.0%
	Capable person (Regardless of man or woman)	78.0%	82.9%
State parliamentarians	Women	13.4%	6.0%
	Men	8.6%	11.0%
	Capable person (Regardless of man or woman)	78.0%	83.0%
Local assembly members	Women	15.7%	7.4%
	Men	8.4%	10.2%
	Capable person (Regardless of man or woman)	75.9%	82.3%

		Sex of respondent	
		Female	Male
Ward chairperson	Women	19.7%	9.1%
	Men	9.7%	12.8%
	Capable person (Regardless of man or woman)	70.6%	78.1%
Chairperson of political party	Women	14.4%	6.1%
	Men	10.3%	12.5%
	Capable person (Regardless of man or woman)	75.3%	81.3%
Chairperson of user group (e.g. community forest group, consumer groups etc.)	Women	22.9%	12.8%
	Men	6.9%	9.3%
	Capable person (Regardless of man or woman)	70.2%	77.8%
Chairperson of saving and credit cooperatives	Women	26.7%	15.5%
	Men	5.5%	7.9%
	Capable person (Regardless of man or woman)	67.7%	76.6%
Chairperson of school management committee	Women	16.4%	8.0%
	Men	10.1%	12.2%
	Capable person (Regardless of man or woman)	73.6%	79.8%
CEO of private company/organization	Women	14.5%	6.6%
	Men	9.2%	11.3%
	Capable person (Regardless of man or woman)	76.4%	82.1%

Table 4.8.2: Q-D11a-l. Thinking about leadership positions, please tell me, who would be more acceptable as leaders in the following organisation/institutions? (N = 7,060)

Gender Attitudes

A large majority of Nepalis (86.7%) think that the overall position of women compared to men has improved in the past five years. However, 2.4% of total respondents think it has worsened, and 10.1% of respondents think it has neither improved, nor worsened and remained about the same. Those who reported that the overall position of women has worsened in the past five years decreased slightly, from 4.0% in 2018, to 2.4% in 2020.

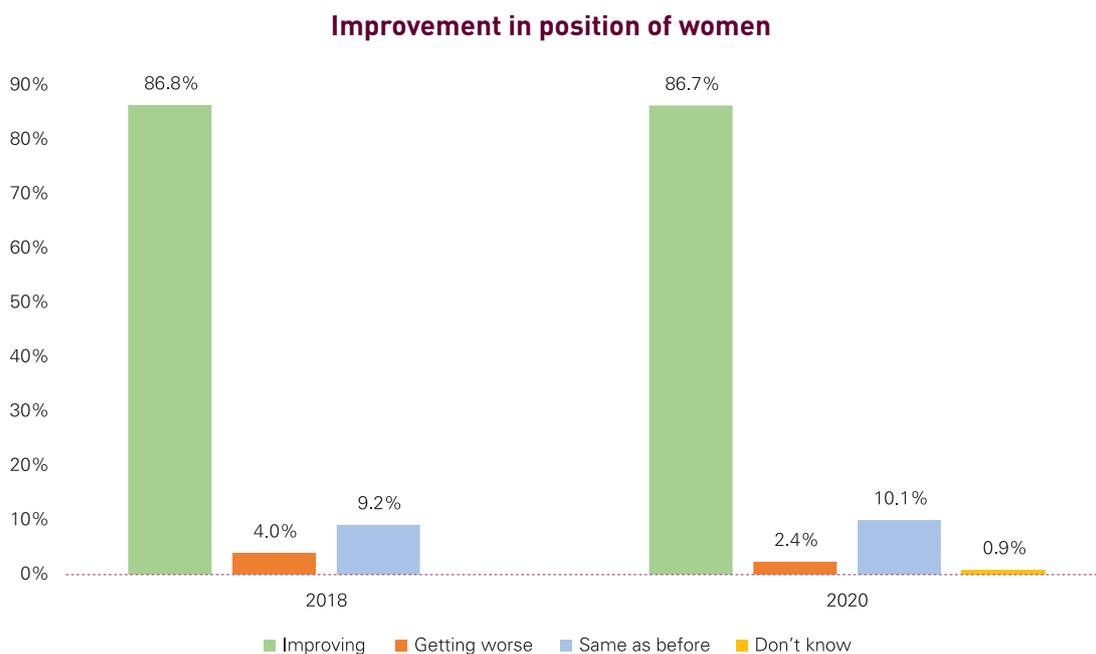


Figure 4.8.1: Q-D14. In the past five years, do you think that the overall position of women compared to men in this country has improved, worsened or remained about the same? (N = 7,060)

Despite some slight differences from men and women, both Nepali women and men tend to agree that the overall position of women compared to men has improved in the past five years. While 95.9% of males from rural municipalities in mountain regions believe that women's overall position has improved more than men's in the past five years, whereas only 83.3% of females from rural municipalities in the hills say the same.

Sudurpaschim Province has the most positive response on the issue, with an increase from 88.2% in 2018, to 93.8% in 2020, followed by Karnali Province, with 92.6% in 2020. However, Province 1 reports the lowest numbers, with 84.4%, a decrease from 89.3% in 2018. Only 0.7% of respondents from Sudurpaschim Province think that the situation of Nepali women has been deteriorating over the past five years, with those from Province 1 (3.3%) topping the category.

Overall position of women, by province

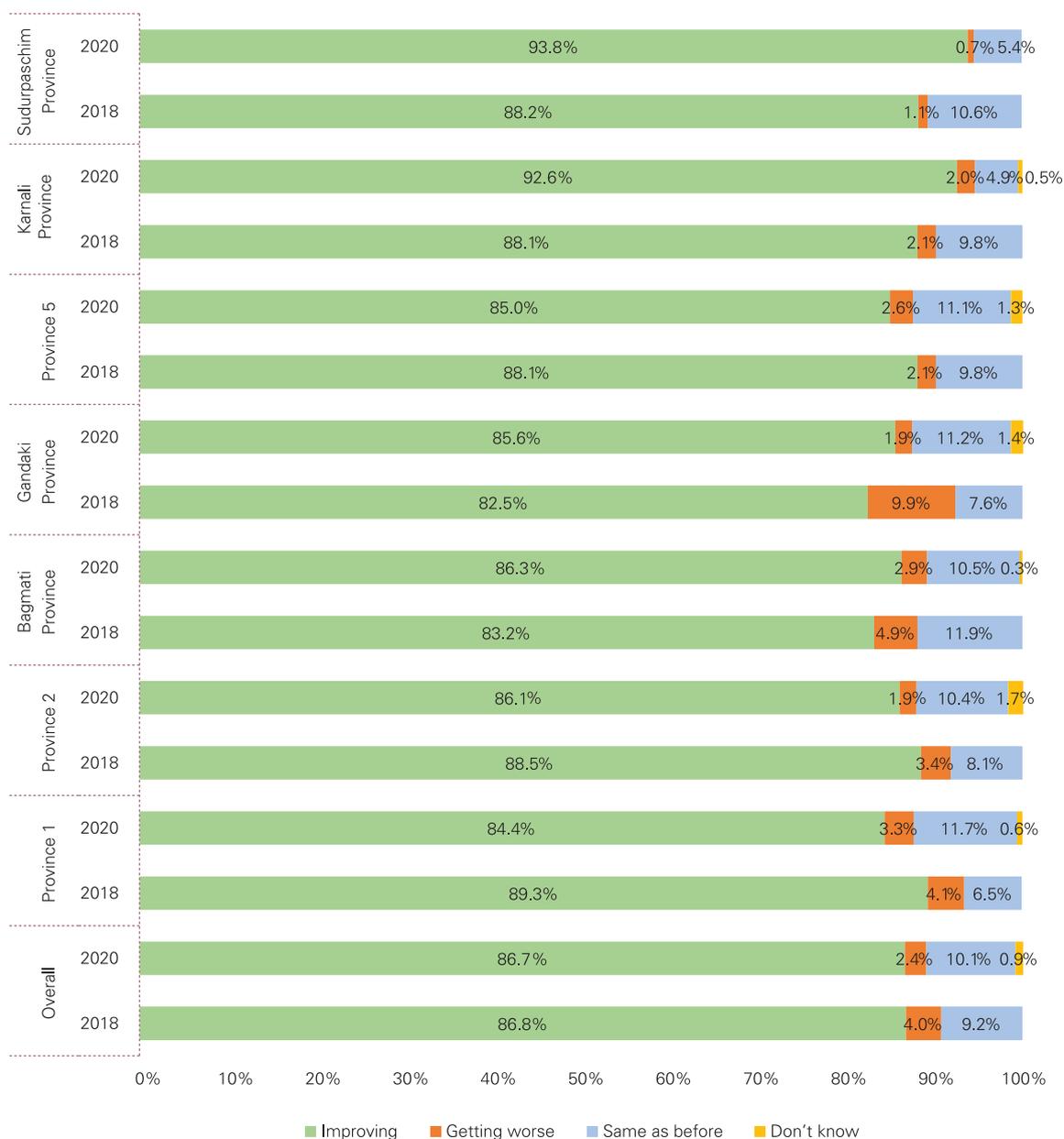


Figure 4.8.2: Q-D14. In the past five years, do you think that the overall position of women compared to men in this country has improved, worsened or remained about the same? (N = 7,060)

Nepalis engaged in social work (95.2%), those with formal/informal jobs (92.5%), those with higher education (93.5%), higher incomes (90.6%) and those in the younger age group (89.3%) are the most likely to feel that overall, the position of women compared to men has improved in the past five years. Across castes and ethnicities, people in higher caste groups are more likely to believe so than those in the Dalit group.



Photo by: Nanda Lal Buda

CHAPTER 5

GOVERNANCE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

GOVERNANCE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

More than two-thirds (68.4%) of Nepalis are still unaware about changes brought about by the constitution of Nepal 2015. Nepalis residing in Sudurpaschim Province, male respondents, and those who are well-educated are more likely to be aware of the changes than others. **Of those who are aware, more than half (63.9%) cite federalism, seven provinces, rural municipalities, urban municipalities,** and approximately 47.3% cite the proportional representation of women, Dalits, Janajatis, and Madhesis as some features of the constitution.

In 2020, the proportion of Nepalis who believe that the restructuring of the governance system has increased the capacity of local government to deliver services has increased by nearly a quarter, from 34.8% in 2017, to 58.6% in 2020. Residents of Sudurpaschim Province and rural areas say that the restructuring has brought about positive impacts on the capacity of their local governments. More respondents (47.6%) from Bagmati Province show optimism on this matter compared to 2018, although it still has the lowest share of respondents who assess the local restructuring positively.

The proportion of Nepalis who said, in SNP 2018, that they would have to travel a longer distance to obtain public services after the restructuring has declined, from 28.6% in 2018, to 13.8% in 2020. However, residents of Province 2, the Terai region, and rural municipalities say that they must travel longer distances to access public services in the new administrative setting.

Local government bodies are steadily gaining trust from Nepali people; 84.6% of respondents trust ward chairpersons/members, while 91.8% still trust media organisations, followed by 90.7% who perceive community-based organisations as the most trustworthy institutions in the country. In contrast, political parties are seen as the least trustworthy institutions by Nepalis, as 43.8% of respondents say that they do not trust political parties. The level of faith and confidence Nepalis place in their municipal/rural municipal chairperson and ward chairperson has increased since 2017, in addition to their trust towards local political leaders, courts, and judicial committee.

Over the years, awareness about the services provided by all three types of government has increased, but only slightly. In 2020, more people are aware about the services provided by local governments than provincial and federal governments. Across all three types of governments' services, road is the most widely known service, followed by education. Results suggest that Nepali women, lesser educated, and those from less well-off households tend to be less aware of the services provided by different types of government. Most respondents who are unaware of the services provided by government state that their level of awareness would be improved by dissemination of information about services through community/local radio networks, television and friends, and family and neighbors.

Two-thirds (65.8%) of respondents say that health check-ups in government health posts/hospitals are the most frequently received local government service in the past year. Approximately, 4 out of 10 respondents say they received land tax/revenue and tax-related services from their rural municipality/municipality, and more than one-third of respondents (36.5%) say they received services related to school admissions in the past year. For all services except those related to employment services, most respondents say the process was easy.

Along similar lines, 32.1% of respondents reported that it was difficult to receive employment-related services from their local government. Those who faced difficulties accessing public services from their local government offices say that the key problems were complicated processes and delays in delivery of services.

Nepalis rate education-related services provided by their local governments as above average. While residents of Sudurpaschim Province have a higher level of satisfaction, residents of Province 2 and Karnali Province have the lowest levels of satisfaction about education-related services provided by their local governments. In 2020, more Nepalis report having a child enrolled in public schools compared to private schools. A higher proportion of public-school going children are in Karnali Province, remote, rural, and mountain regions. Results indicate that lesser well-off households, illiterate, Hill Dalits, Madhesi Dalits, and Muslims tend to send their children to public school.

Over the years, an increasing share of both public- and private-school going children travel shorter distances to reach their respective schools. In 2020, 96% and 93.5% of children enrolled in private schools and public schools, respectively, live within one hour's distance from their schools. The proportion of respondents who say the quality of private school education is both 'very good' and 'good' is higher than those who say the same for public school education. The share of respondents who rate the quality of private education (11.9%) as 'very good' is more than double those who say so for public education (5%). A declining number of respondents say that the quality of both private and public education is 'very good.' In comparison to 2018, the proportion of respondents who say that the quality of both private education and public education is 'very good' has decreased by two-fold in 2020.

More than two-thirds of Nepali parents who send their children to public school (83.6%) and private school (77.2%) regard the local government as the responsible government entity for maintaining the quality of education in both educational settings. While 5.2% of respondents consider federal government as the responsible entity for maintaining the quality of public school education, 4.4% consider the same for private school. For both public and private education systems, a positive assessment on the quality of education has sharply declined in Bagmati Province, but it has increased in Karnali Province. Almost half of respondents believe that improvements in teaching methods, in the quality of school management, and in the proper management of staff would help improve the quality of schools. Around one-third of respondents also suggest that the quality of the curriculum/syllabus should be improved, and that needy students should get scholarships in order to improve the overall quality of schools.

Most Nepalis (6 out of 10) have an "average" satisfaction level with the health-related services provided by their rural municipality/municipality; 78.8% consider their healthcare services as 'good' and 3.5% consider it to be 'very good.' Residents of Sudurpaschim Province have highest level of satisfaction, whereas residents of Provinces 1 and 5 have the lowest levels of satisfaction with their local health-related services. Currently, **90.6% of respondents live within an hour's distance of their nearest health post or hospital.** While most residents of Province 2 live close to health posts/hospitals, residents of Karnali Province, hill regions, and more remote areas have to travel a longer distance.

Nepalis who say the quality of health services is 'good' has steadily increased in 2020, but those who say it is 'bad' has also slightly increased since 2018. Yet, few people state that the quality of their local health services is 'very good' or 'very bad' in 2020. **There was a gradual increase in the number of respondents who believe there are positive changes in the quality of public health care in their local areas.** Half of respondents say there were positive changes in the quality of public healthcare services in the past year.

Over four-fifths of Nepalis are satisfied with the quality of roads in their rural municipality/municipality. However, a considerable number (19.2%) are not satisfied with the quality of roads. Satisfaction with the quality of roads is highest in Province 5, and lowest in Province 1. The number of respondents who say the quality of roads is 'good' and those who say there are 'positive changes' in the quality of roads has steadily increased since 2017.

More than two-thirds (68.3%) of Nepalis are satisfied with the overall services delivered by their local governments, but almost one-third (30.9%) say they are not satisfied.

Comparatively, more respondents from Gandaki Province, Sudurpaschim Province, hills, and remote areas report satisfaction with the overall services delivered by their local governments.

The majority of Nepalis say that their elected local officials are present in their offices.

However, those who say their elected local officials are never present in their offices is more than double (8.2%) in Province 2, compared to the national average of 3.5%.

More than four-fifths (81.4%) of Nepalis have paid one or more forms of taxes in the past year.

Land tax, vehicle tax, property tax, and entertainment tax are the most commonly paid taxes. While most respondents say they do not know about the current tax rates/types, most of those who paid property and land taxes say it increased from last year. Most Nepalis (98.0%) do not have a clear understanding of taxes or accurate information on the collection and utilization of taxes by different levels of government. **The number of respondents who say they are willing to pay more local taxes if the quality of services were to improve has declined since 2017.** However, 85.3% of Karnali Province residents, 82.4% from Gandaki Province, and 78.4% from Bagmati Province still express their willingness to pay more taxes if the quality of services were to improve.

A small proportion (4.3%) of Nepalis admit to paying bribes to receive services in 2020,

although the number of respondents who paid a bribe for services has declined since 2017. Nepalis mostly pay bribes to obtain official documents, such as acquiring a license or for land-related services.

Over three-fourths (71.6%) of Nepalis are unaware of any development projects or budget planned for implementation by their respective local governments.

While 28% of respondents still prefer roads/physical infrastructure-related projects, more believe that priority must be given to education, employment, and health-related services.

Public participation in public hearings and public audits is scanty.

Relatively few Nepalis say they know about public hearing/s (23.2%) and public audits (16.6%) held in their rural municipality/municipality during the past one year. Almost half of respondents say they are uncertain about whether a public audit has taken place in their local bodies in the past year. More than four-fifths (85.5%) of respondents say they have not participated in preparing local development plans for implementation in their local areas.

Most Nepalis report that their elected representatives across all three tiers of government care about the general public.

While 74.1% of respondents believe that their local government's representatives care about the general public, 62.2% and 62.1% of respondents say the same for their state parliamentarians and federal parliamentarians, respectively.

Most respondents report that local government has become more responsive than state/provincial and federal governments. While 58.9% of respondents appreciate the responsive role of local governments, 44.2% say the same for the provincial governments, and 43.6% for federal government.

Respondents from Sudurpaschim Province say that the responsiveness of all three tiers of governments has improved from last year, whereas residents of Province 1 say it has remained the same.

There was a slight decrease in the number of respondents who say they have approached their elected local representatives to resolve a personal or community problem.

Only 12.5% of respondents have approached their local elected representatives to resolve problems experienced by themselves or by their community.

Most of Nepalis have heard about allowances for senior citizens, single women, and disabled persons.

The most commonly received social security benefits are those related to senior citizens, widows, and single mothers. Nepalis' level of satisfaction with existing social security benefits is just above the average, which is 7 on a 10-point scale.

5.1 AWARENESS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

The Constitution of 2015 embraces the parliamentary form of government, the principles of republicanism, federalism, secularism, and inclusiveness. It brought about significant changes in the way the Nepali state is structured and governed, in the modality of elections, in citizenship rules, and by introducing reservation in educational institutions and government jobs for under-represented Nepalis, among other changes. In 2020, some five years have elapsed since the promulgation of the 2015 constitution of Nepal. Thus, the 2020 survey assessed Nepali people's awareness of constitutional changes. **More than two-thirds (68.4%) of Nepalis are still unaware about the changes brought about by the constitution of Nepal 2015.** Less than one-third (31.6%) of respondents were aware of the changes the present constitution brought.

Awareness on changes brought about by the constitution differs across provinces. Sudurpaschim (39.6%) and Province 5 (38.1%) have the highest level of awareness about changes brought about by the constitution. Province 2 has the lowest (23.6%), followed by Karnali Province (29%), and Bagmati Province (29.2%), which are all below the national average of 31.6%. Province 1 (33.3%) and Gandaki Province (33.1%) are slightly above the national proportion of people who are aware of the changes.

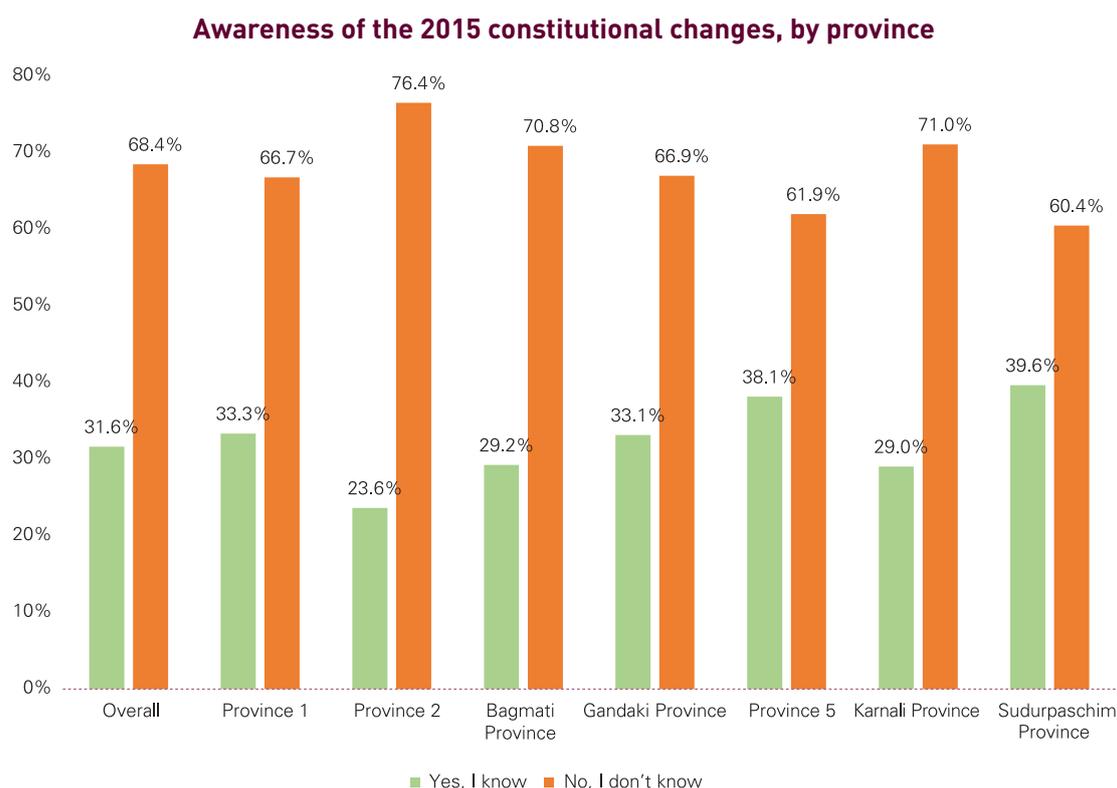


Figure 5.1.1: Q-E2. Do you know what changes the present constitution of Nepal has introduced? (N = 7,055) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

The findings show that people's awareness on changes brought about by the constitution is associated with respondents' level of education. As shown in Figure 5.1.2, the more a respondent is educated, the higher the rate of awareness about the changes introduced by the constitution. Around two in ten (10.8%) respondents who are illiterate say they know about the changes, while about seven in ten (66.9%) with a higher education (Bachelor's degree and above) report the same.

Awareness of the 2015 constitutional changes, by education level

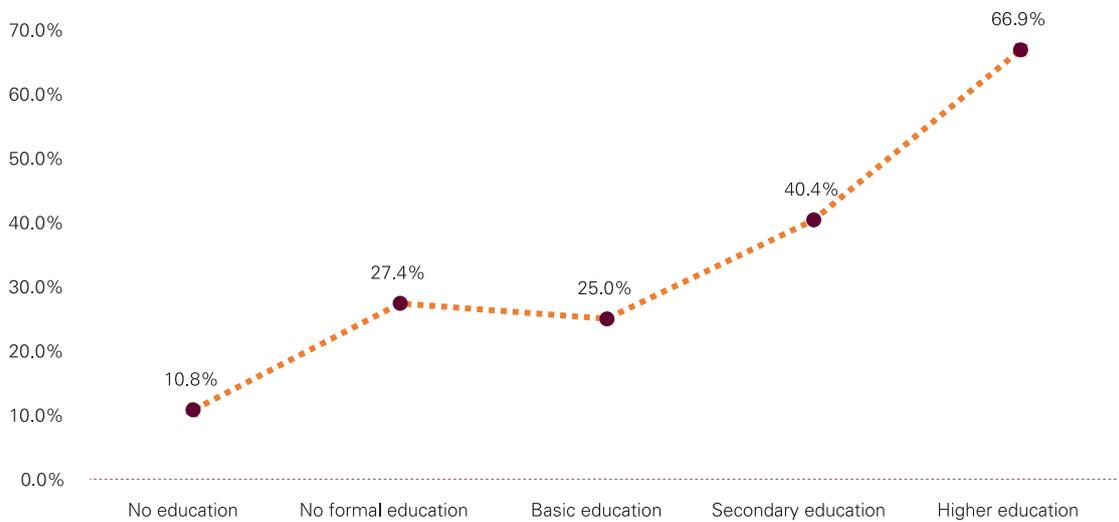


Figure 5.1.2: Q-E2. Do you know what changes the present constitution of Nepal has introduced? (N = 7,055) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

The survey shows that fewer women are aware of the changes introduced by the constitution than men. While 41.4% of male respondents say they are aware of the changes brought by the constitution, only 22.4% of female respondents say the same.

Respondents who are engaged in a job, social services, and those with higher incomes are more likely to be aware of the changes brought about by the constitution, compared to Nepalis who are engaged in household work, laborers, and those engaged in agriculture.

Those who are aware of the changes introduced by the constitution (31.6% of all respondents) were further asked to name specific changes brought about by the constitution. Multiple responses were allowed, and possible answers were not read out loud to respondents. **Of the 31.6% who are aware of the constitution, 63.9% cite federalism, the creation of seven provinces, restructured rural and urban municipalities; and 47.3% cite proportional representation of women, Dalits, Janajatis, and Madhesi as the main changes brought by the constitution.** About one-third (37.6%) of respondents also mention secularism, 34.7% say that the new constitution brought local elections, and 26.2% say the constitution introduced new citizenship rules. Only 19.6% of respondents mention that they are aware of fundamental rights of citizens.

Awareness across issues of the 2015 constitutional changes

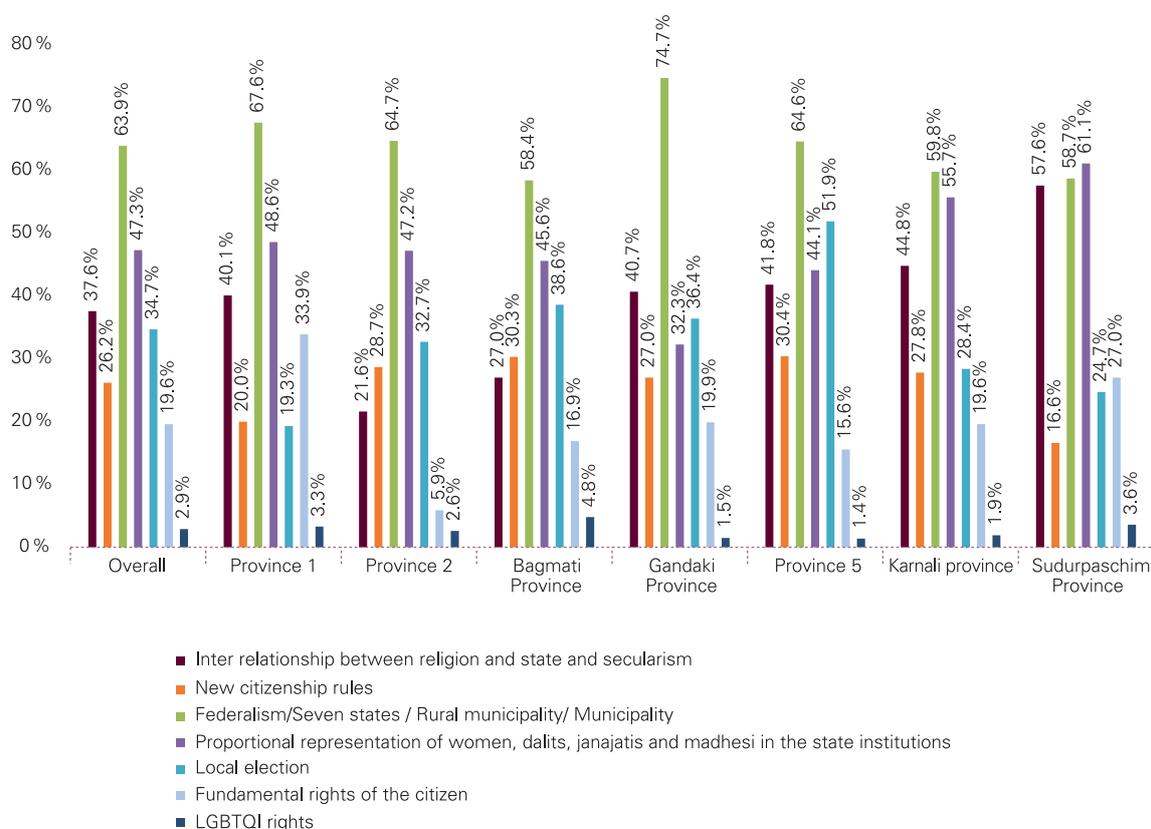


Figure 5.1.3: Q-E2a. Can you name the changes made that you are familiar with? (N = 2,231)

5.2 LOCAL BODY RESTRUCTURING

Nepal, as a country, is now divided into seven provinces/states, 77 districts, and 753 local government bodies (municipalities and rural municipalities). Prior to the 2015 constitution, Nepal was divided into 75 districts and 3,973 local-level village development committees (VDCs) and municipalities¹⁹. The 2015 constitution has bestowed local governments with a total of 22 exclusive powers in Schedule 8 of the constitution. This survey assesses how the restructuring has impacted public perception of local service delivery. The survey also attempts to measure changes in access to services.

A majority (58.6%) of Nepalis feel that the restructuring of local bodies has increased the capacity of local governments to deliver services. However, slightly more than a quarter (26.9%) of respondents mention that the restructuring has not affected public service delivery by local governments. A much smaller share (3%) of respondents think it is still too early to tell whether local level restructuring has impacted service delivery of their local governments, while 4.6% believe the capacity of local governments to deliver services has worsened after restructuring.

The share of Nepalis who believe the restructuring helped increase the capacity of their respective local governments to deliver services has increased by 23.8%, from 34.8% in 2017, to 58.6% in 2020. As shown in Figure 5.2.1, the proportion of respondents who say it is too early to tell whether the restructuring was a positive or negative change has decreased significantly, from 26.7% in 2017, to 6.3% in 2018, to 3% in 2020. On the other hand, in 2020, 26.9% of respondents feel that local restructuring was neither positive nor negative, compared to 34.2% in 2018 and 19.8% in 2017.

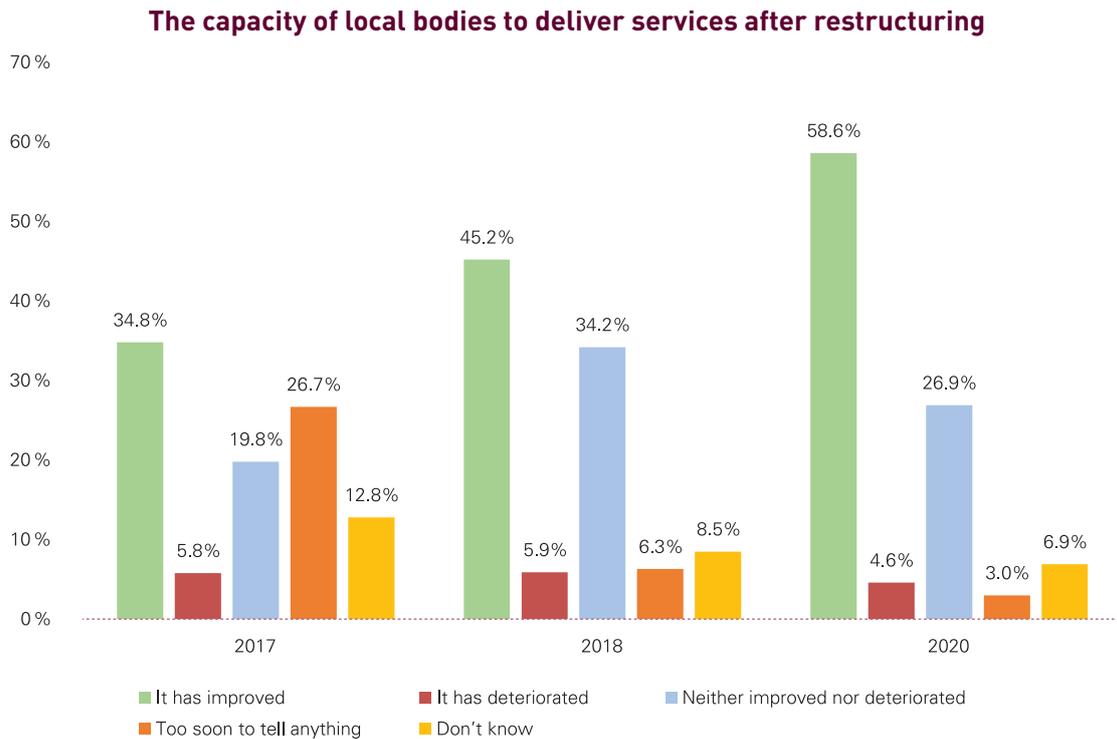


Figure 5.2.1: Q-E4. What kind of change have you felt/noticed in the capacity of local body to deliver services after restructuring of local body? Do you feel this has improved the capacity of local government to deliver services to people, or made it worse? (N = 7, 060)

Perceptions on how local restructuring has impacted the capacity of local bodies to deliver services differs across all seven provinces. More than three-fourths (77.1%) of respondents from Sudurpaschim Province—the highest of all provinces—say that local-level restructuring positively impacted service delivery capacity of their local governments, while only 47.6% of respondents from Bagmati Province—the lowest of all provinces—say the same. As shown in Table 5.2.1, almost one-third of Nepalis residing in Province 5 (31.0%) and Province 1 (30.1%) say local level restructuring has neither improved nor worsened the capacity of their local bodies. On the other end, Province 2 (7.8%) and Bagmati Province (7.2%) have the highest portion of respondents who feel it has worsened the capacity of their local governments.

The share of respondents who think local-level restructuring has positively impacted service delivery capacity of their local governments has increased in all provinces in 2020, compared to past surveys. The largest increase (+23.6%) is seen in Bagmati Province, which jumped from 24% in 2018, to 47.6% in 2020. The second largest increment is seen in Sudurpaschim Province, with a 20.5% increase from 2018. Although the proportion of respondents in Bagmati Province who believe restructuring had positive impacts has doubled (from 24% in 2018, to 47.6% in 2020), it is still the lowest compared to the national average of 58.6%.

Over the years, those who think local-level restructuring has negatively impacted service delivery capacity of local governments has decreased across all provinces (For details, see Table 5.2.1). The highest number is seen in Province 2, where 12.5% of respondents believed so in 2018, and 7.8% still think so in 2020.

Views on local level restructuring, by province and year

		It has im- proved	It has deterio- rated	Neither improved nor deteriorated	Too soon to tell anything	Don't know
Overall	2017	34.8%	5.8%	19.8%	26.7%	12.8%
	2018	45.2%	5.9%	34.2%	6.3%	8.5%
	2020	58.6%	4.6%	26.9%	3.0%	6.9%
Province 1	2017	39.7%	3.1%	8.6%	38.6%	10.1%
	2018	51.7%	4.9%	34.7%	3.7%	5.0%
	2020	60.1%	4.0%	30.1%	2.4%	3.5%
Province 2	2017	33.4%	11.6%	20.6%	16.2%	18.1%
	2018	48.4%	12.5%	27.7%	2.9%	8.5%
	2020	55.2%	7.8%	23.4%	1.2%	12.5%
Bagmati Province	2017	31.1%	11.4%	27.3%	21.6%	8.6%
	2018	24.0%	4.8%	54.5%	8.8%	7.9%
	2020	47.6%	7.2%	29.0%	7.4%	8.8%
Gandaki Province	2017	35.2%	2.5%	23.6%	32.5%	6.2%
	2018	57.9%	3.8%	23.4%	9.9%	5.1%
	2020	65.8%	1.2%	25.3%	2.9%	4.9%
Province 5	2017	26.5%	1.2%	15.2%	37.8%	19.3%
	2018	45.2%	3.2%	23.6%	10.9%	17.2%
	2020	60.1%	1.7%	31.0%	2.1%	5.0%
Karnali Province	2017	57.6%	2.0%	20.1%	12.6%	7.7%
	2018	54.0%	6.5%	30.9%	2.4%	6.2%
	2020	59.5%	3.0%	26.7%	2.7%	8.1%
Sudurpaschim Province	2017	36.6%	1.5%	26.6%	21.7%	13.6%
	2018	56.6%	2.7%	32.2%	3.4%	5.0%
	2020	77.1%	2.6%	18.7%	0.1%	1.5%

Table 5.2.1: Q-E4. What kind of change have you felt/noticed in the capacity of local body to deliver services after restructuring of local body? Do you feel this has improved the capacity of local government to deliver services to people, or made it worse? (N = 7,060)

Nepalis residing in rural areas have noticed improvements in the capacity of their local governments to deliver services after the restructuring. Slightly fewer respondents in urban municipalities (57.7%) say the capacity of local bodies has improved, compared to those in rural municipalities (60.0%). Younger Nepalis, males, Hill Dalits, Hill Caste groups, and Madhesis (Adibasi/Janajati) are more positive about the restructuring of local government. Respondents from the middle-income group think the restructuring has positively impacted service delivery.

The proportion of respondents who say they must travel longer distances for services post-restructuring has declined from 28.6% in 2018, to 13.8% in 2020; in fact, more people say they would travel shorter distances for services, from 28.8% in 2018, to 43.7% in 2020²⁰. Respondents who say the distance remains the same is equal in all three rounds of surveys (For details, see Table 5.2.2). Some possible reasons for this may be improved functional capacity of ward offices, increased number of roads for connectivity, and improved roads and transportation services available at the local level.

Distance to administrative services after local level restructuring, by year

	Year	Have to travel a longer distance	Have to travel a shorter distance	Remain the same
Overall	2017	21.7%	36.0%	42.3%
	2018	28.6%	28.8%	42.6%
	2020	13.8%	43.7%	42.5%
Province 1	2017	23.3%	36.3%	40.4%
	2018	18.1%	38.7%	43.2%
	2020	6.2%	56.1%	37.7%
Province 2	2017	28.9%	32.6%	38.5%
	2018	44.0%	19.8%	36.2%
	2020	28.7%	35.4%	35.9%
Bagmati Province	2017	19.1%	29.8%	51.0%
	2018	29.7%	17.0%	53.2%
	2020	10.9%	36.8%	52.2%
Gandaki Province	2017	15.6%	39.6%	44.8%
	2018	22.3%	36.0%	41.7%
	2020	14.3%	32.5%	53.2%
Province 5	2017	26.9%	29.2%	43.9%
	2018	37.8%	20.3%	41.9%
	2020	13.4%	35.1%	51.5%
Karnali Province	2017	19.4%	47.7%	33.0%
	2018	8.9%	64.5%	26.6%
	2020	6.2%	76.4%	17.4%
Sudurpaschim Province	2017	8.7%	55.6%	35.7%
	2018	16.0%	41.3%	42.7%
	2020	7.1%	60.0%	32.9%

Table 5.2.2: Q-E7. In comparison to before, how far you have to travel to receive services, do you have to travel a longer or a shorter distance to access public services, or does it remain the same (for example, to obtain a land title, business license, or marriage, citizenship, or birth certificate)? (N = 7,001) (Response as 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' is not included).

More than three-fourths (76.4%) of respondents from Karnali Province say they would have to travel shorter distances to access services from local government, compared to the national average of 43.7%. A majority (60%) of respondents from Sudurpaschim Province also say they would have to travel shorter distances. On the contrary, 28.7% of respondents from Province 2 say their travel distance for local government services has increased in the

20 This question was also administered in the 2017 and 2018 surveys in order to analyze the distance an average Nepali would have to travel in the new administrative setting of their municipality or rural municipality. Access to administrative services here refer to the convenience, in terms of distance for Nepalis to prepare identity documents, land titles, and business licenses in the new municipality or rural municipality setting.

new administrative setup. More than half (52.2%) of respondents from Bagmati Province, 53.2% from Gandaki Province, and 51.5% from Province 5 say the distance has not changed much post-restructuring, compared to the national figure of 42.5%.

In the new administrative setup, Nepalis from rural municipalities of the Terai say the distance they must travel for public services has increased. While 17.5% of respondents in rural municipalities say they must travel longer distances for public services, only 11.7% of respondents of urban municipalities say the same. However, the proportion of respondents who say they would travel shorter distances is slightly higher in rural municipalities than urban municipalities (For details, see Figure 5.2.2).

Likewise, only 6.0% and 12.6% of respondents in rural municipalities of mountain and hill regions, respectively, say they would have to travel longer distances, whereas 25.3% of respondents from rural municipalities of Terai regions say the same. A large proportion of respondents (73.3%) residing in rural municipalities of mountain regions say the distance they would have to travel to has shortened.

Distance to administrative services after local-level restructuring, by ecological region and rural/urban municipality

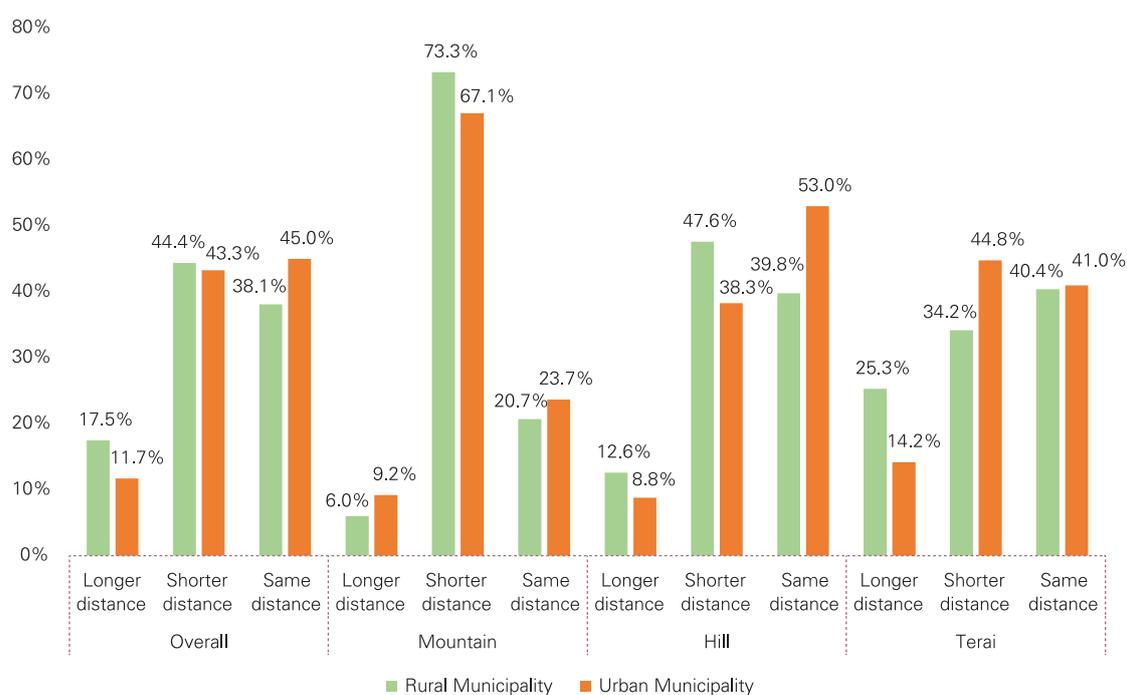


Figure 5.2.2: Q-E7. In comparison to before, how far you have to travel to receive services, do you have to travel a longer or a shorter distance to access public services, or does it remain the same (for example, to obtain a land title, business license, or marriage, citizenship, or birth certificate)? (N = 7,001) (Response as 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

5.3 TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS

The survey sought to measure Nepalis' level of trust towards 24 different institutions, including government and non-governmental institutions, ranked as 'fully trust,' 'moderately trust,' 'do not trust,' or 'do not trust at all.' Of the 24 different institutions, the media obtained the highest level of trust and political parties obtained the lowest level of trust.

Nepalis trust the media of the most (91.8%), followed by community-based organisations (90.7%), the Nepal army (90.6%), armed police force (87.1%), Nepal police (85.7%), the courts (87.7%), and ward chairpersons 84.6%. Some other trusted institutions include civil society, human right activists, government employees, public service commissions, judicial committees, municipality/rural municipality assemblies, and local political leaders (For details, see Table 5.3.1). The least trusted institution is political parties, with 56.2% of respondents asserting that they trust them. In contrast, one-third (34.8%) of respondents do not trust federal parliament, and another 32.8% do not trust federal government. Likewise, 32.9% of respondents have no trust for provincial government and provincial assembly (33.5%), and slightly more than one-quarter of respondents (26.4%) say they do not trust social media platforms, such as Facebook.

Trust in institutions, by year

	Trust ²¹			Distrust ²²		
	2017	2018	2020	2017	2018	2020
The Federal Government	63.7%	64.7%	67.2%	28.7%	31.6%	32.8%
The Federal Parliament	58.7%	61.8%	65.2%	30.2%	33.0%	34.8%
Provincial Government	NA*	61.7%	67.1%	NA*	30.7%	32.9%
Provincial Assembly	NA*	61.3%	66.5%	NA*	31.0%	33.5%
District Coordination Committee	NA*	70.3%	73.4%	NA*	23.3%	26.6%
Municipality/ Rural Municipality Assembly	82.2%	80.9%	81.2%	11.5%	18.1%	18.8%
Mayor / Rural Municipality Chair	69.6%	81.3%	80.4%	10.0%	18.0%	19.6%
Ward Chairperson	72.9%	83.8%	84.6%	8.3%	15.6%	15.4%
Local Political Leaders	70.5%	68.1%	80.9%	26.8%	31.0%	19.1%
Political Parties	64.3%	58.2%	56.2%	33.9%	40.5%	43.8%
Courts	82.8%	82.1%	87.7%	11.9%	12.7%	12.3%
Judicial Committees	NA*	74.0%	85.3%	NA*	13.7%	14.7%
Police	86.5%	78.2%	85.7%	12.2%	20.5%	14.3%
Armed Police Force	85.8%	82.6%	87.1%	11.5%	10.6%	12.9%
Nepal Army	88.0%	87.7%	90.6%	9.5%	9.5%	9.4%
The Media (Television, Radio, Newspapers)	92.2%	91.3%	91.8%	6.5%	7.9%	8.2%
NGOs / Human Rights Defenders	78.9%	76.4%	78.7%	12.8%	16.5%	21.3%
Religious/Caste-Based Organizations	76.8%	74.6%	80.1%	16.2%	20.8%	19.9%
CBOs (women's group, savings and credit group)	92.0%	90.7%	90.7%	5.8%	7.9%	9.3%
Public Service Commission	NA*	78.0%	89.3%	NA*	7.8%	10.7%
Social Media (Facebook/Twitter etc.)	NA*	NA*	73.6%	NA*	NA*	26.4%
Government Employee	NA*	NA*	82.7%	NA*	NA*	17.3%
Civil Society	NA*	NA*	87.8%	NA*	NA*	12.2%
Human Rights Activists	NA*	NA*	88.1%	NA*	NA*	11.9%

Table 5.3.1: Q-E9a-x. Now I am going to ask you about certain people and institutions in Nepal. For each of them, I would like you to tell me if you fully trust them, moderately trust them, don't quite trust them, or don't trust them at all to have the best interest of Nepalis at heart. (N = 7,060)

* Not Asked

21 Figure for "Trust" is derived by adding "Fully Trust" and "Moderately Trust"

22 Figure for "Distrust" is derived by adding "Don't Trust" and "Don't Trust at all"

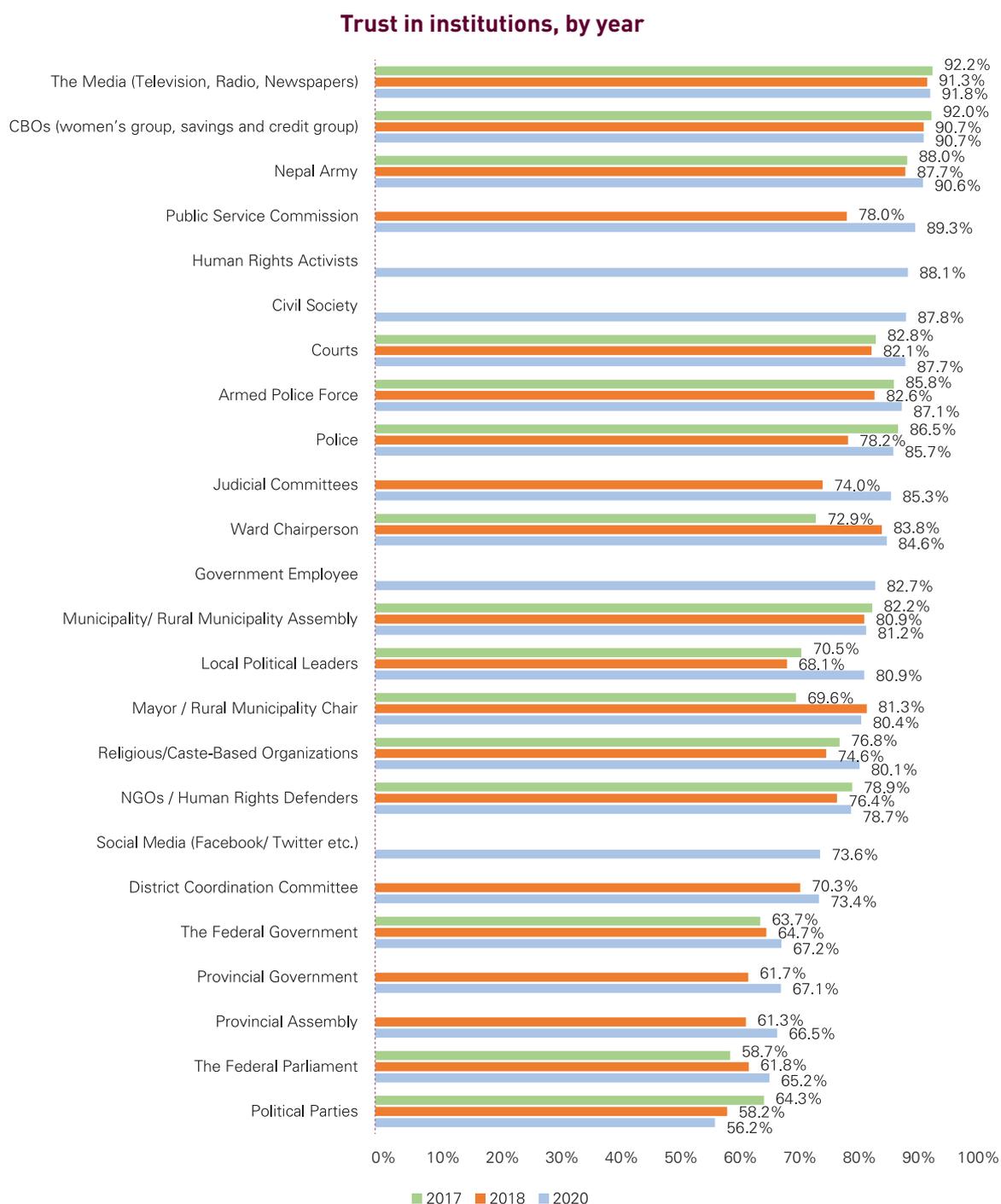


Figure 5.3.1: Q-E9a-x. Now I am going to ask you about certain people and institutions in Nepal. For each of them, I would like you to tell me if you fully trust them, moderately trust them, don't quite trust them, or don't trust them at all to have the best interest of Nepalis at heart. (N = 7,060)

Nepalis' trust in their municipal chairpersons and ward chairpersons has increased since 2017, but the level of trust has not significantly changed since 2018. In 2017, 69.6% of respondents trusted their municipal/rural municipal chairpersons, while 81.3% said the same in 2018, and 80.4% said so in 2020. Likewise, 72.9% of respondents trusted their ward chairpersons in 2017, compared to 83.8% in 2018, and 84.6% in 2020.

Since 2018, trust towards local political leaders, courts, and judicial committees has increased. At least 8 in 10 respondents (80.9%) say they fully trust or moderately trust their local political leaders, whereas seven in 10 (70.5%) reported the same in 2017, and a slightly lower share (68.1%) reported it in 2018. Trust towards judicial committees has increased, from 74.0% in 2018, to 85.3% in 2020. **Trust in local political leaders has increased steadily, while trust towards political parties has steadily declined over the years.** Those who say they do not fully trust or do not trust political parties at all has increased from 33.9% in 2017, to 40.5% in 2018, and to 43.8% in 2020. Over the years, the level of distrust towards NGOs/human rights defenders has also increased (by 4.8%) since 2018 (For details, see Table 5.3.1).

5.4 AWARENESS ABOUT PUBLIC SERVICES

Almost half (47.9%) of respondents are aware of services provided by their local government, while 20.7% are aware of provincial government services, and 27.3% are aware of federal services. The portion of respondents who are aware of provincial government services increased by 4.4% in 2020, from 16.3% in 2018, to 20.7% in 2020. Similarly, those who are aware about federal services has increased by 2.9%, from 24.3% in 2018, to 27.3% in 2020. However, awareness about provincial and federal services is still low, at 20.7% and 27.3%, respectively.

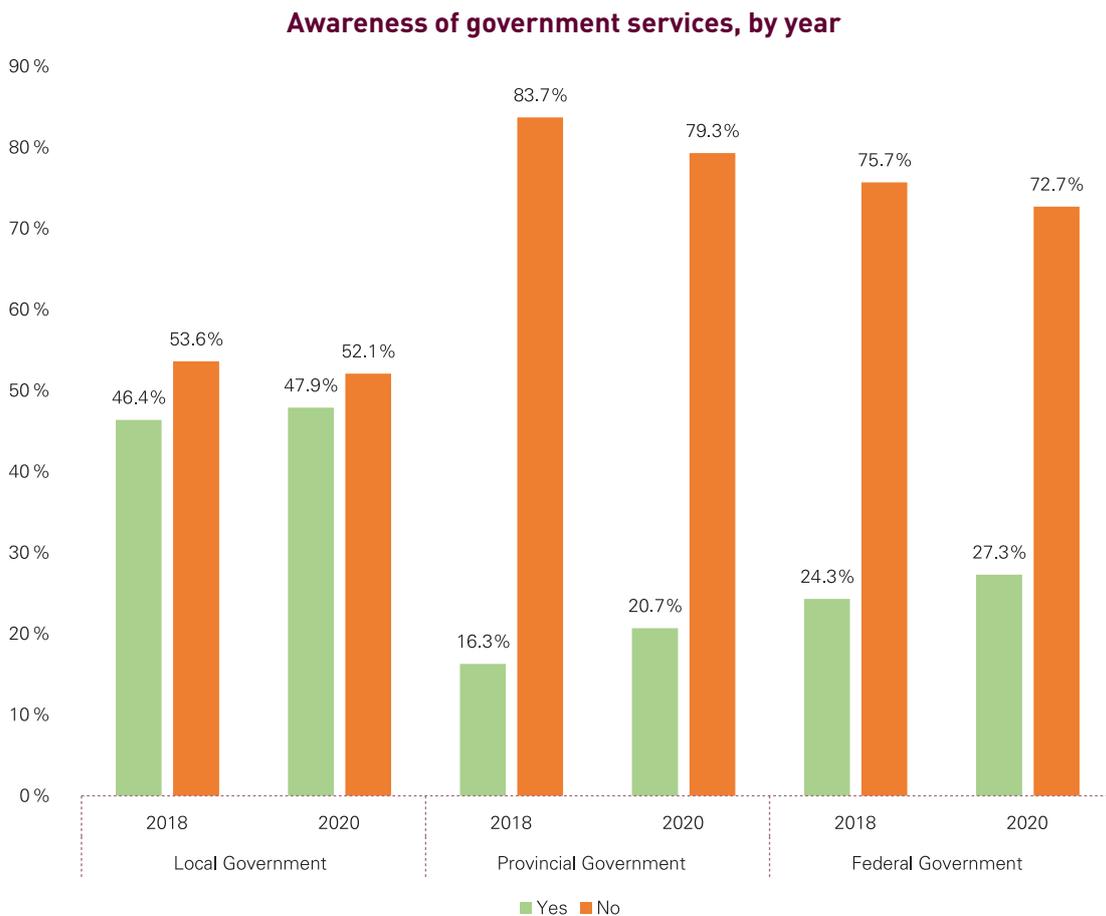


Figure 5.4.1: Q-E10AM.1, E10AN.1, E10AO.1. Are you aware about services provided by your local, provincial, and federal government? (N = 7,057) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included).

Awareness about services provided by all three types of government varies across provinces. While 57.6% of respondents from Gandaki Province—the highest proportion—are aware of services provided by their **local governments**, only 32.4% from Karnali Province—the lowest proportion—say the same. Similarly, 29% of respondents from Province 5—the highest proportion—say they are aware of services provided by **provincial governments**, while only 15.5% of respondents from Bagmati Province—the lowest proportion—say the same. While 38.7% of respondents from Gandaki Province—the highest proportion—say they are aware of services provided by the **federal government**, only 14.9% of the respondents from Province 2—the lowest proportion—say the same. A small percentage of residents from Karnali Province and Province 1 are aware of services provided by provincial and federal governments, while there is an gradual increase in those from Provinces 2 and 5 reporting they are aware of services at all three levels of government (For details, see Table 5.4.1).

Awareness about services provided by local, provincial, and federal government, by province and year

	Year		Yes	No
Province 1	2018	Local Government	50.8%	49.2%
		Provincial Government	10.3%	89.7%
		Federal Government	30.5%	69.5%
	2020	Local Government	44.5%	55.5%
		Provincial Government	18.0%	82.0%
		Federal Government	31.7%	68.3%
Province 2	2018	Local Government	30.0%	70.0%
		Provincial Government	6.5%	93.5%
		Federal Government	8.6%	91.4%
	2020	Local Government	35.3%	64.7%
		Provincial Government	20.4%	79.6%
		Federal Government	14.9%	85.1%
Bagmati Province	2018	Local Government	51.5%	48.5%
		Provincial Government	25.1%	74.9%
		Federal Government	30.4%	69.6%
	2020	Local Government	53.7%	46.3%
		Provincial Government	15.5%	84.5%
		Federal Government	32.9%	67.1%
Gandaki Province	2018	Local Government	65.6%	34.4%
		Provincial Government	20.7%	79.3%
		Federal Government	33.1%	66.9%
	2020	Local Government	57.6%	42.4%
		Provincial Government	21.8%	78.2%
		Federal Government	38.7%	61.3%
Province 5	2018	Local Government	45.7%	54.3%
		Provincial Government	13.5%	86.5%
		Federal Government	21.7%	78.3%
	2020	Local Government	55.8%	44.2%
		Provincial Government	29.0%	71.0%
		Federal Government	31.0%	69.0%

	Year		Yes	No
Karnali Province	2018	Local Government	35.5%	64.5%
		Provincial Government	11.8%	88.2%
		Federal Government	14.4%	85.6%
	2020	Local Government	32.4%	67.6%
		Provincial Government	17.0%	83.0%
		Federal Government	20.3%	79.7%
Sudurpaschim Province	2018	Local Government	51.9%	48.1%
		Provincial Government	31.3%	68.7%
		Federal Government	35.5%	64.5%
	2020	Local Government	54.8%	45.2%
		Provincial Government	23.6%	76.4%
		Federal Government	21.2%	78.8%

Table 5.4.1: Q-E10AM.1, E10AN.1, E10 AO.1. Are you aware about the Public Services provided by your Local government, Provincial government and Federal Government? (N = 7,057) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included).

Respondents from hill and mountain regions are more aware of local government services than those in the Terai. As shown in Table 5.4.2, the highest proportion of respondents (slightly more than 51%) from hill and mountain regions say they are aware of local government services, while 44.7% of respondents in the Terai region say the same. Across all ecological regions, less than a quarter of respondents say they are aware of services provided by the provincial government, while only one-third (34.9%) in mountain regions are aware of federal government services. No significant difference exists in responses of people living in rural and urban areas regarding awareness of government services.

Nepali women, lesser educated Nepalis, and those from less well-off households more commonly say they are unaware of services provided by different levels of government. Men are more aware than women about the services provided by all three levels of governments. Respondents' level of awareness is directly associated with both education and income levels. **The proportion of respondents who are aware of government services increases with their level of education and income.**

Level of awareness about government services varies by caste/ethnicity of respondents. Hill Caste groups and Madhesi Castes (Level 1) are more aware of services provided by local, provincial, and federal governments, whereas Hill Dalits, Madhesi Dalits, and people in other cultural groups say that they are less aware of services (For details, see Table 5.4.2).

Awareness of government services, by ecological region, gender, education, caste, and income

		Local Government		Provincial Government		Federal Government	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Overall		47.9%	52.1%	20.7%	79.3%	27.3%	72.7%
Residence	Rural Municipality	45.8%	54.2%	20.3%	79.7%	26.7%	73.3%
	Urban Municipality	49.1%	50.9%	21.0%	79.0%	27.7%	72.3%
Region	Mountain	51.1%	48.9%	19.8%	80.2%	34.9%	65.1%
	Hill	51.2%	48.8%	17.1%	82.9%	29.2%	70.8%
	Terai	44.7%	55.3%	24.0%	76.0%	24.7%	75.3%
Sex	Female	39.3%	60.7%	13.8%	86.2%	18.9%	81.1%
	Male	57.1%	42.9%	28.1%	71.9%	36.3%	63.7%
Age	18-25	42.7%	57.3%	18.3%	81.7%	25.8%	74.2%
	25-35	48.5%	51.5%	22.4%	77.6%	25.8%	74.2%
	35-45	50.1%	49.9%	21.2%	78.8%	26.9%	73.1%
	45-55	52.7%	47.3%	23.1%	76.9%	30.4%	69.6%
	55 and above	47.4%	52.6%	19.0%	81.0%	29.1%	70.9%
Education	No education	28.9%	71.1%	9.0%	91.0%	13.6%	86.4%
	No-formal education	46.7%	53.3%	16.3%	83.7%	19.4%	80.6%
	Basic education	43.2%	56.8%	18.4%	81.6%	22.5%	77.5%
	Secondary education	55.1%	44.9%	24.9%	75.1%	34.0%	66.0%
	Higher education	75.7%	24.3%	43.8%	56.2%	54.7%	45.3%
Caste	Hill Caste	53.4%	46.6%	22.1%	77.9%	31.9%	68.1%
	Hill Adibasi/Janajati	49.9%	50.1%	18.2%	81.8%	30.9%	69.1%
	Hill Dalit	44.8%	55.2%	15.4%	84.6%	22.4%	77.6%
	Madhesi Caste (Level -1)	59.3%	40.7%	37.3%	62.7%	33.9%	66.1%
	Madhesi Caste (Level -2)	39.1%	60.9%	22.6%	77.4%	19.6%	80.4%
	Madhesi (Adibasi/Janajati)	49.0%	51.0%	22.4%	77.6%	23.0%	77.0%
	Madhesi Dalit	30.0%	70.0%	18.4%	81.6%	13.3%	86.7%
	Other Cultural Groups	25.0%	75.0%	8.3%	91.7%	8.3%	91.7%
	Musalman	47.2%	52.8%	28.5%	71.5%	28.5%	71.5%
Income (In NPR)	60,000 and less	38.7%	61.3%	12.1%	87.9%	17.0%	83.0%
	60,001 – 120,000	49.7%	50.3%	24.3%	75.7%	29.9%	70.1%
	120,001-200,000	53.8%	46.2%	28.4%	71.6%	32.1%	67.9%
	200,001 and more	68.9%	31.1%	31.1%	68.9%	45.0%	55.0%
	Dependent	38.0%	62.0%	14.2%	85.8%	20.0%	80.0%

Table 5.4.2: Q-E10AM.1, E10AN.1, E10AO.1. Are you aware about the Public Services provided by your Local government, Provincial government and Federal Government? (N = 7,057) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included).

Awareness across the types of services in different years

Respondents who say they are aware of services provided by different levels of government were further asked to name the services they know. **Across all three tiers of government, respondents are most likely to know about road construction and maintenance, followed by education in 2018 and 2020.**

Road and/or physical infrastructure-related services are the most widely known services provided by local government. About four-fifths of people in 2018 (78.7%) and 2020 (79.6%) were aware of road or physical infrastructure-related government services. Almost one-third (32.2%) of respondents who were aware of any local government services cited educational services in 2020, whereas this percentage was lower in 2017, at 24.8%. Other familiar local government services included drinking water services (27.2%), health-related services (8.5%), electricity (7.3%), and employment-related services (5.7%).

Roads and highways are the most widely known service provided by the provincial government, as cited by three-quarters (74.5%) of respondents in 2020, an increase from 2018 (53.8%). About two-fifths (39%) of respondents also identify education as a service provided by provincial governments, similar to data from 2018.

Awareness of services provided by the local, provincial and federal government, by year

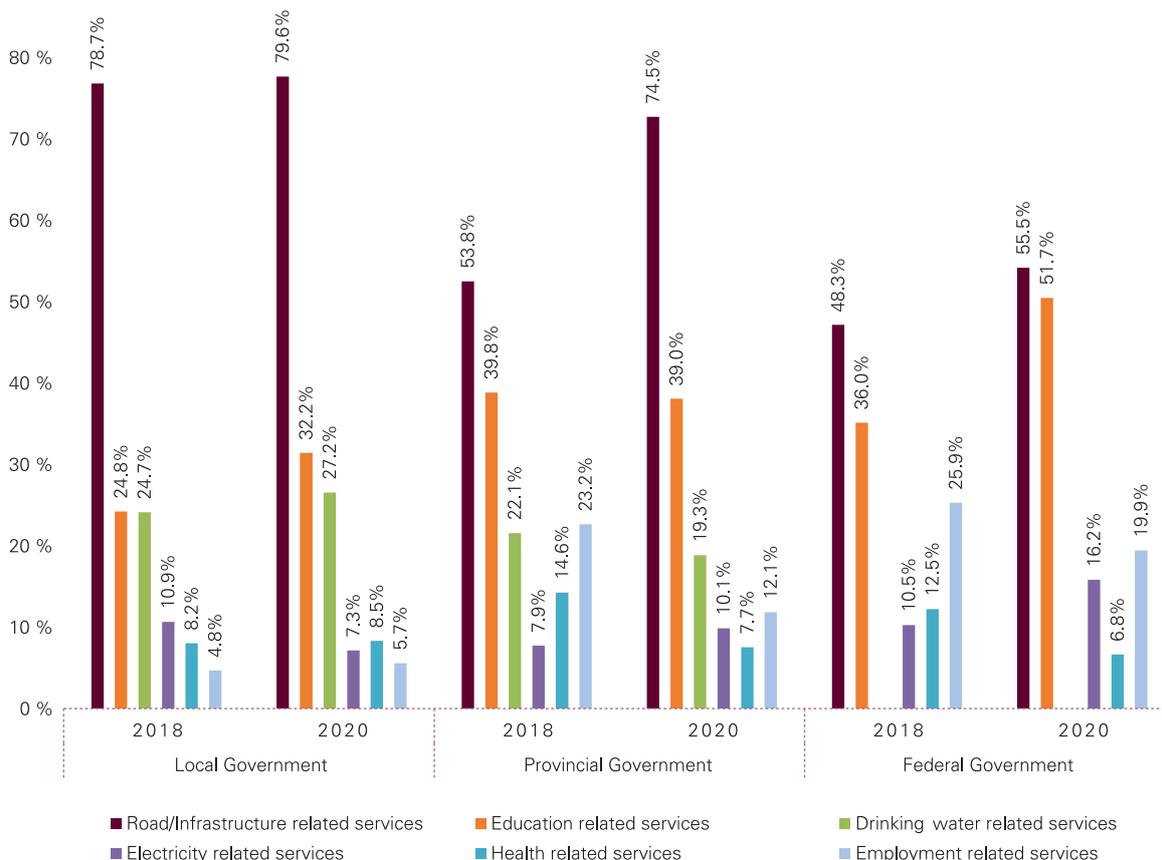


Figure 5.4.2: Q-E10AM.2, Q-E10AN.2, Q-E10AO.2. [If answered 'Yes' in Q-E10AM.1, E10AN.1, E10AO_1] Can you name the services provided by the Local, Provincial and Federal government? (N= 3383; 1464; 1928 in 2020)

The number of respondents citing road/physical infrastructure and education-as key federal government services has increased since 2018. Those who say they are aware of federal government services were further asked to mention specific services they are aware of. Most respondents mentioned national highway/physical infrastructure (55.5%) and education-related services (51.7%), and about a quarter mentioned social security-related services.

The 52.1% of respondents who were unaware of local government services were further asked how their levels awareness could be improved. **A majority of the respondents who were unaware of local government services said that dissemination of service-related information through community/local radio networks, television and friends, family and neighbors would help them become more aware of the services.** For local government-related services, most (54.5%) respondents said that receiving information from friends, family, and neighbors would help them become more aware, while 39.7% said community local networks/stations and television (39.2%) would be useful. Likewise, 79.3% of respondents who were unaware of provincial services and 72.7% who were unaware of federal services were further asked what could be done to make them more aware. For both provincial and federal government-related services, respondents said that television, friends, family, and neighbors, and community/local radio networks/stations would be the best ways to receive information about services (For details, see Table 5.4.3).

Disseminating information on public services provided by different tiers of government

	Local	Provincial	Federal
<i>N</i>	<i>N</i> = 3,612	<i>N</i> = 5,466	<i>N</i> = 5,022
From friends and family and neighbors	54.5%	46.0%	48.2%
If disseminated from community/local radio network/stations	39.7%	44.7%	45.2%
If disseminated from television	39.2%	47.7%	51.7%
Through the local community leaders	29.1%	26.9%	28.9%
If disseminated from radio nepal	27.0%	30.3%	35.1%
Through the community-based group	15.9%	15.5%	16.1%
From social media (Facebook, Twitter)	14.5%	18.0%	16.8%
Through leaflets, pamphlets, posters	13.3%	10.2%	10.5%
From local newspapers	11.8%	13.5%	13.8%
From Bazaar/Market	11.7%	11.3%	12.3%
From the political parties	11.0%	10.7%	11.8%
From the internet	8.8%	11.4%	11.0%
Through the government officials	7.6%	6.0%	7.0%
From national newspapers	6.8%	11.0%	12.1%
Through SMS on my mobile phone	5.4%	5.4%	6.3%
From teachers of the local schools	3.2%	2.7%	2.7%
Through government's/local government's websites	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Through civil society organizations/NGO's	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%
By training	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%

Table 5.4.3: Q-E10AM.3, E10AN.3, and E10AO.3. What needs to be done to make you easily aware about the service provided by a) Local government, b) Provincial government, c) Federal government in your areas?

5.5 EXPERIENCE ACCESSING PUBLIC SERVICES

All respondents were asked whether or not they received various services provided from their municipality/rural municipality or wards in the past year. Questions were asked for 13 different types of services, each read out loud to respondents for their response. In 2020, 16.5% of respondents have not taken any service provided by their respective ward/municipality/ rural municipality in the past year. Approximately 94% of respondents in Sudurpaschim Province, Karnali Province, and Province 5 received at least one service from their respective local government, while only 66% have done the same from Province 2.

People to receive services from their respective local government, by province

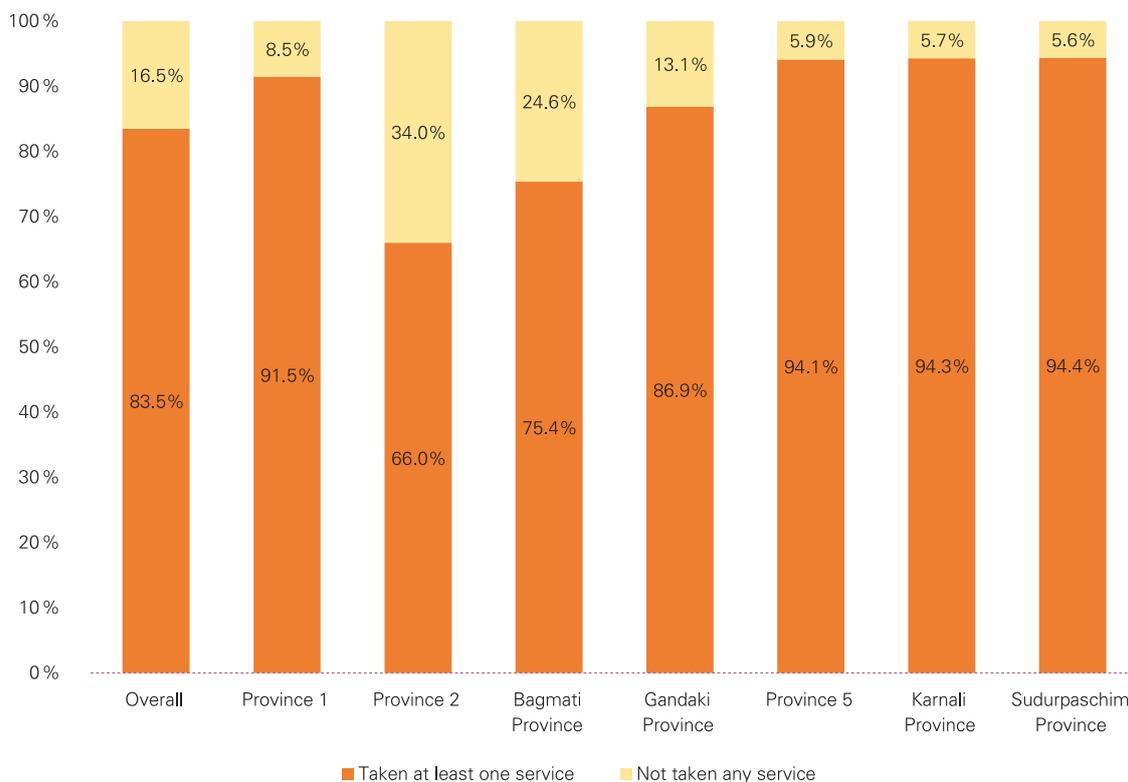


Figure 5.5.1: Q-E10a-n. Did you receive the services through the municipality office, including ward office in the past one year? (N=7060)

A majority (65.8%) of respondents say that health check-ups were the most frequently received services from local government in the past year. About 4 out of 10 respondents say they received land revenue and tax-related services from their municipality in the past year, and more than one-third (36.5%) received services related to admissions in government schools during the past year. Similarly, about 2 out of 10 Nepalis (22.9%) received social security allowances and approximately 2 out of 10 received certificates, such as birth certificates, death certificates, marriage certificates, migration certificates, and recommendations for citizenship. One percent of respondents mentioned receiving a divorce certificate in the past year (For details, see Table 5.5.1).

Services received through local government in the past one year

Types of services	Received service	Not received service
Recommendation for Citizenship	17.6%	82.4%
Social security allowance (Single woman, senior citizen, disable)	22.9%	77.1%
Official certificate (for Birth, death, marriage, migration)	18.3%	81.7%
Divorce certificate	0.9%	99.1%
Services related to employment	3.9%	96.1%
Services given by judicial committee	2.2%	97.8%
Services related to land tax/revenue	42.5%	57.5%
Admission in government school	36.5%	63.5%
Health checkup in government health post/hospital	65.8%	34.2%
Receiving service from police	7.5%	92.5%
Business license	4.8%	95.2%
Tax related work	40.2%	59.8%
Recommendation for other government work	9.5%	90.5%
Other services	0.5%	99.5%

Table 5.5.1: Q-E10a-n. Did you receive the services through the municipality office, including ward office in the past one year? (N=7060)

Ease of receiving services in the municipality

Respondents who received services from their municipality or ward in the past year were further asked about their experiences accessing those services. Respondents were asked to rate their experience according to the following scale: 'very easy,' 'easy,' 'difficult,' or 'very difficult.' As Table 5.5.2 shows, **except services related to employment, an overwhelming majority of respondents say that it was easy to receive services from their local government offices.** Nearly all respondents (98.8%) say that receiving services for government school admissions was easy, followed by services related to land revenue and taxes (96.1%), services from government health posts/hospitals for check-ups (95.4%), social security services (95.3%), and services to obtain official certificates (95.0%). In contrast, about one-third (32.1%) of respondents reported that it was difficult to receive employment-related services from their local government. A considerable proportion of respondents also say they had difficulty accessing services from police, obtaining business licenses, and recommendations for citizenship, and services from judicial committees (For details, see Table 5.5.2).

Ease of receiving services in an urban municipality/rural municipality

	N	Easy ²³	Difficult ²⁴
Recommendation for Citizenship	1,245	89.2%	10.7%
Social security allowance (Single woman, senior citizen, disable)	1,617	95.3%	4.7%
Official Certificate (for Birth, death, marriage, migration)	1,290	95.0%	5.0%
Divorce certificate	66	93.8%	6.2%
Services related to employment	274	67.9%	32.1%
Services given by judicial committee	157	89.9%	10.1%
Services related to land tax/revenue	3,001	96.1%	3.9%
Admission in government school	2,577	98.8%	1.2%
Health checkup in government health post/hospital	4,645	95.4%	4.6%
Receiving service from police	527	86.4%	13.6%
Business license	342	87.2%	12.9%
Tax related work	2837	96.1%	3.9%
Recommendation for other government work	673	91.0%	9.0%
Other services	34	66.1%	33.9%

Table 5.5.2: Q-E10a-n. Ease of receiving services in an urban municipality/rural municipality.

Ease of taking services

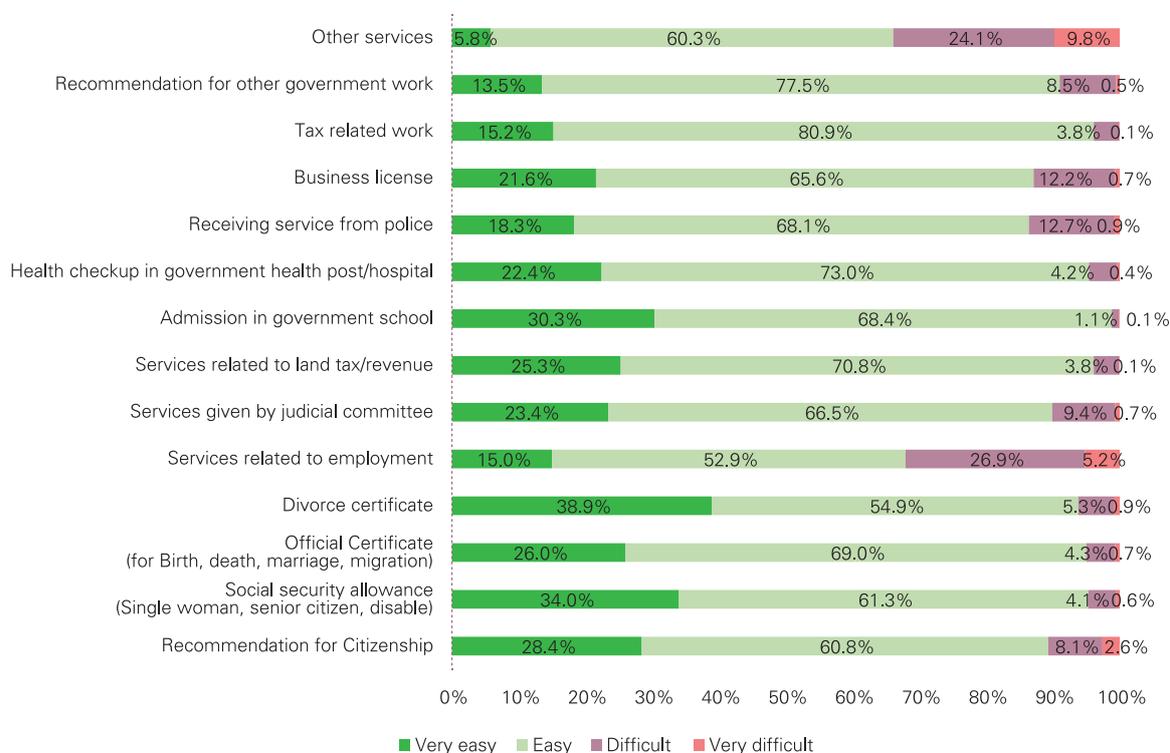


Figure 5.5.2: Q-E10a-n. Based on your experience in the past one year, how easy or difficult is it to obtain the following services in your municipality/rural municipality?

23 Combined the responses of two categories: "Very easy" and "Easy."

24 Combined the responses of two categories: "Very difficult" and "Difficult."

Reasons for experiencing difficulties while accessing services

A minority of respondents say they experienced difficulties while accessing services in their rural municipality/municipality in the past year. Their main reasons for experiencing difficulties include a complicated process receiving services, delays in service delivery, irresponsible attitude of officials, forced to pay bribes/gifts to get services, discriminatory behaviors, and political influences. **An overwhelming majority (62.9%) of respondents think that accessing services from judicial committees was difficult due to discriminatory behaviors, while 51.1% said the same about obtaining employment services.** A considerable proportion of respondents also reported that accessing police services, business licenses, divorce certificates, tax services, or services from judicial committees were troublesome because they had to pay bribes/gifts to access such services (For details, see Table 5.5.3).

Reasons for experiencing difficulties while accessing services²⁵

	N	Complicated process/Hassles to receive service	Delay in service delivery	Officials irresponsible attitude	Have to pay bribes/gifts	Discriminatory behavior	Political influence in the service provider	Incapability of the officials
Recommendation for Citizenship	134	49.6%	43.9%	39.3%	20.4%	14.0%	6.1%	5.5%
Social security allowance	75	52.2%	52.3%	16.7%	1.3%	10.1%	4.9%	4.2%
Official certificate	65	47.9%	33.6%	32.5%	9.8%	8.1%	14.7%	3.1%
Divorce certificate	4	28.4%	83.7%	24.0%	24.0%	12.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Services related to employment	88	27.3%	23.2%	14.9%	14.6%	51.1%	40.4%	10.0%
Services given by judicial committee	15	17.3%	15.3%	27.0%	24.7%	62.9%	19.7%	10.0%
Services related to land tax/revenue	117	49.2%	60.7%	24.5%	18.2%	10.1%	1.8%	3.7%
For admission in government school	32	42.2%	22.6%	13.2%	3.3%	23.2%	7.6%	11.4%
For health check-up in government health post/hospital	212	38.1%	48.5%	32.5%	1.0%	11.2%	2.7%	20.7%
Receiving service from police	72	24.1%	41.2%	31.6%	28.9%	19.7%	26.2%	1.2%
Business license	44	55.3%	59.3%	29.0%	28.2%	6.6%	17.2%	5.0%
Tax related work	111	53.1%	65.9%	21.4%	23.8%	2.9%	4.3%	11.2%
Recommendation for other government work	25	44.0%	41.1%	38.1%	20.0%	3.8%	17.3%	3.5%
Other services	11	71.0%	31.7%	40.7%	52.2%	17.3%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 5.5.3: Q-E10G. What made you say that receiving services from your rural municipality or municipality was difficult or very difficult?

25 In Table 5.5.3, the number under the column name- base (N) - indicates the number of respondents who provided reasons for the difficulty they faced. As shown in the table, it is important to consider the base size while interpreting the results since the base size for some services is very small.

A major reason for experiencing difficulties was officials’ unresponsive attitudes in three types of scenarios: while issuing recommendations for citizenship and other government documents, while approaching government health posts/hospitals for check-ups, and while approaching the police. Most respondents report that accessing services related to business licenses, taxes, and social security allowances were difficult because of the complicated, confusing processes and a lack of understanding of the rules and regulations among civil servants who are supposed to be providing services (For details, see Table 5.5.3).

5.6 VIEWS ON EDUCATION

Nepalis are only ‘slightly satisfied’ with education services provided by their municipality. Respondents were asked how satisfied they were with education-related services provided by local governments in their areas, on a scale of 0-10, with 0 representing ‘highly dissatisfied,’ 5 representing ‘neither dissatisfied, nor satisfied,’ and 10 representing ‘extremely satisfied.’ The question was asked to all respondents, regardless of whether or not their children are currently enrolled in an educational institution. Overall, respondents’ satisfaction level with education-related services is 6.35 out of 10, indicating they are ‘slightly satisfied.’

Nepalis’ satisfaction with education-related services provided by local government differs across provinces. Respondents from Sudurpaschim Province, followed by Bagmati Province are most satisfied with education-related services provided by their municipality. The mean satisfaction level of respondents is the highest in Sudurpaschim Province (6.97) and the lowest in Province 2 and Karnali Province (5.99). After Sudurpaschim, people from Province 5 (6.44) and Province 1 (6.11) are most likely to be satisfied with education-related services provided by their municipality than others. In Bagmati Province, the average satisfaction score of 6.76 is slightly more than the national average of 6.35 (For details, see Figure 5.6.1).



Figure 5.6.1: E10Ha, E10Hb, E10Hc. How satisfied are you with the education/ health/ road related services provided by the rural municipality/municipality in your area? (N = 7,060).

To further assess the quality of educational services in Nepal, parents of school-age children were asked about their experiences sending their children to public and private schools. First, they were asked about the type of school they send their child/children to, followed by a question on travel time from their households to the schools. Then, respondents with school-going children were asked to provide an assessment of the quality of education, who they thought was accountable for school maintenance, and positive or negative changes during the past year.

Child in a public/private school

More Nepalis report having a child enrolled in a public school than a private school in 2020. While 55.3% of respondents say they have a child in public school, 36.8% say their child goes to a private school. Karnali Province has the highest proportion (75.8%) of public-school going children, followed by Sudurpaschim Province (68%) and Gandaki Province (58%). On the contrary, Bagmati Province has the highest proportion (60.2%) of private-school going children. While approximately 36% of respondents in Gandaki Province and Province 5 say they have private-school going children, only 17.3% say the same in Karnali Province.

Child enrolled in a public/private school, by province and year

	Public School		Private School		Both School	
	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
Overall	56.6%	55.3%	35.7%	36.8%	7.7%	7.9%
Province 1	52.2%	54.9%	41.8%	40.2%	6.1%	4.9%
Province 2	54.0%	56.9%	30.9%	28.7%	15.1%	14.5%
Bagmati Province	42.7%	37.4%	54.6%	60.2%	2.7%	2.4%
Gandaki Province	61.8%	58.0%	32.9%	36.4%	5.3%	5.6%
Province 5	55.1%	56.1%	38.0%	35.8%	6.9%	8.1%
Karnail Province	79.3%	75.8%	12.3%	17.3%	8.4%	6.9%
Sudurpaschim Province	71.3%	68.0%	22.0%	21.5%	6.6%	10.5%

Table 5.6.1: Q-E11. Do you have children in your family who are studying in the government school? (Q-E11A. Do you have children in your family who are studying in private school? (N = 4,712) (Response as 'Not Applicable' is not included)

The factors with the greatest implications on Nepalis' choice of private or public education are area of settlement, remoteness of one's residence, ecological region, caste/ethnicity, respondent's education, and income level. For example, children in mountain regions are about three times less likely to attend private school than children in the Terai region. Likewise, children in rural areas are about two times more likely to attend public school than those in urban areas (For details, see Table 5.6.2).

Results suggest that lesser well-off households, illiterate, Hill Dalits, Madhesi Dalits, and Muslims are more likely to send their children to public school. Conversely, those most likely to send their children to private schools are financially well-off households, Madhesi Castes (Level-1), Madhesi Castes (Level-2), Madhesi Adibasi/Janajati, Hill Castes, educated people.

Approximately three-fourths of Hill Dalits (72.4%) and Madhesi Dalits (75.5%) say they have a child in public school. On the other hand, those most likely to enrol their children in private school are Madhesi Castes (Level 1) (46.5%), Madhesi Castes Level 2 (32.8 %), Madhesi Adibasi/Janajati (36.1 %), and Hill Castes (44.4%).

There is a strong association between income levels and choice of schools. Higher income bracket households have a lower likelihood of admitting their child to a public school than lower income households.

The share of households who have child in a public/private school, by demographic and geographic variables

		Public School	Private School	Both School
Overall		55.3%	36.8%	7.9%
Residence	Rural Municipality	70.5%	21.9%	7.6%
	Urban Municipality	46.3%	45.6%	8.0%
Region	Mountain	83.4%	11.0%	5.6%
	Hill	58.0%	38.3%	3.7%
	Terai	49.4%	39.3%	11.3%
Education	No education	66.2%	24.0%	9.8%
	No-formal education	72.5%	21.7%	5.8%
	Basic education	64.5%	27.6%	7.9%
	Secondary education	44.5%	47.6%	7.8%
	Higher education	29.7%	64.9%	5.4%
Caste	Hill Caste	49.1%	44.4%	6.5%
	Hill Adibasi/Janajati	53.7%	42.7%	3.6%
	Hill Dalit	72.4%	21.6%	6.0%
	Madhesi Caste (Level -1)	32.6%	46.5%	20.9%
	Madhesi Caste (Level - 2)	52.7%	32.8%	14.5%
	Madhesi (Adibasi/Janajati)	52.7%	36.1%	11.2%
	Madhesi Dalit	75.5%	14.2%	10.4%
	Other Cultural Groups	78.6%	0.0%	21.4%
	Muslim	68.8%	21.4%	9.8%
Occupation	Agriculture	66.3%	25.3%	8.4%
	Social service	52.0%	44.0%	4.0%
	Labor	68.1%	23.5%	8.4%
	Business	31.3%	64.1%	4.7%
	Job	35.8%	57.3%	6.9%
	Foreign employment	56.0%	40.0%	4.0%
	Household work	44.1%	49.0%	6.9%
	Retired from job	41.1%	52.1%	6.8%
	Unemployed	52.4%	39.0%	8.5%
Income NPR	60,000 and less	70.80%	20.90%	8.30%
	60,001-120,000	64.80%	28.40%	6.80%
	120,001-200,000	57.70%	34.70%	7.60%
	200,001 and more	36.80%	56.00%	7.20%
	Dependent	48.00%	43.40%	8.60%

Table 5.6.2: Q-E11. Do you have children in your family who are studying in the government school? Q-E11A. Do you have children in your family who are studying in private school? (N = 4,712) (Response as 'Not Applicable' is not included)

Distance to school

Most Nepali children enrolled in either public or private school live within an hour's distance from the school. Nearly all children enrolled in private school (96%) and in public school (93.5%) live within an hour's distance. While 5.2% of children attending public school spend one to two hours reaching their school, only 2.3% of children going to private school do the same. **Over the years, an increasing share of both public and private-school going children travel shorter distances to reach their respective schools.**

As shown in Table 5.6.3, the proportion of both public and private school-going children requiring less than an hour to reach their school has increased. Likewise, those requiring more than an hour, more than two hours, and more than three hours has decreased. However, both public and private school-going children in Karnali Province (For details, see Table 5.6.3). Likewise, both public and private school-going children from mountain regions, hill regions, and more remote areas are likely to travel longer periods to reach their schools.

Distance to school, by year

	Year	Type	Less than 1 hr.	1 - 2 hrs	2-3 hrs	3 hrs and more	Don't know
Overall	2018	Public	86.6%	11.0%	1.8%	0.6%	0.1%
		Private	91.8%	6.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%
	2020	Public	93.5%	5.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
		Private	96.0%	2.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.9%
Province 1	2018	Public	87.5%	10.2%	1.6%	0.7%	
		Private	92.8%	5.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%
	2020	Public	88.2%	8.7%	1.0%	1.2%	0.8%
		Private	93.8%	3.2%	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%
Province 2	2018	Public	93.2%	6.6%	0.2%		
		Private	90.1%	9.2%	0.5%		0.2%
	2020	Public	99.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
		Private	97.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Bagmati Province	2018	Public	82.4%	15.8%	1.2%	0.3%	0.3%
		Private	95.3%	3.7%	0.9%		
	2020	Public	93.4%	5.5%	0.0%	0.9%	0.3%
		Private	98.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Gandaki Province	2018	Public	85.7%	13.0%	0.8%	0.4%	
		Private	91.9%	4.4%		2.2%	1.5%
	2020	Public	89.8%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
		Private	95.6%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Province 5	2018	Public	86.0%	11.4%	2.7%		
		Private	91.1%	8.1%			0.9%
	2020	Public	95.4%	3.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%
		Private	93.9%	4.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.8%
Karnali Province	2018	Public	72.9%	17.8%	6.5%	2.4%	0.3%
		Private	76.1%	10.4%	10.4%	3.0%	
	2020	Public	85.8%	10.3%	2.4%	0.4%	1.2%
		Private	87.7%	6.8%	1.4%	1.4%	2.7%
Sudurpaschim Province	2018	Public	89.6%	8.4%	1.0%	1.0%	
		Private	93.3%	4.7%		2.0%	
	2020	Public	93.7%	6.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
		Private	96.4%	1.8%	0.6%	1.2%	0.0%

Table 5.6.3: Q-E11a and E11Ai. How much time does it take your child to go from home to his/her public/private school? (N = 2,976 Children going to public school, N = 2,106 Children going to private school)

Quality of Education

Parents of school-going children were further asked to assess the quality of their children's education, given four options: 'very good,' 'good,' 'not good,' or 'not good at all.' **Most parents of both public and private school-going children say the quality of education in their children's school is 'good.'** The proportion of respondents who rank the quality of private school education as "very good" and "good" is higher than those who say the same for public school education. While 83.6% of respondents with a child attending private school say the quality is "good," 80.5% say the same for public school. Likewise, 11.9% of respondents rated the quality of private school education as 'very good,' and only 5% say the same for public schools.

There was an increase in those who say the quality of both public and private school education is 'good,' but there was a significant decrease in those who say the quality of education is 'very good' in both types of schools. Compared to 2018, more respondents in 2020 say the quality of public and private school education is bad. While 1.3% of respondents with at least one child in private school said the quality was bad in 2018, it increased to 2.6% in 2020. Similarly, the share of respondents who say that the quality of public-school education is bad has increased from 8.0% in 2018, to 11.5% in 2020 (For details, see Table 5.6.4). In 2017, 13.10% of respondents with a child in public school said the quality was 'very good,' 69.0% mentioned 'good,' and 13.10% considered it 'bad'.

Views on the quality of education, by year

	Year	Type	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't know
Overall	2018	Public	11.3%	78.8%	8.0%	1.9%	0.0%
		Private	29.8%	68.6%	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%
	2020	Public	5.0%	80.5%	11.5%	0.9%	2.0%
		Private	11.9%	83.6%	2.6%	0.2%	1.8%
Province 1	2018	Public	13.8%	81.6%	4.1%	0.5%	0.0%
		Private	22.1%	76.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	2020	Public	4.7%	84.5%	7.6%	0.6%	2.7%
		Private	8.9%	90.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%
Province 2	2018	Public	17.5%	60.2%	17.0%	5.3%	0.0%
		Private	38.4%	59.7%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	2020	Public	4.9%	74.0%	16.2%	2.0%	2.9%
		Private	14.0%	80.4%	4.3%	0.7%	0.7%
Bagmati Province	2018	Public	7.2%	89.6%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%
		Private	32.7%	67.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	2020	Public	3.2%	74.9%	18.2%	0.9%	2.9%
		Private	7.0%	86.3%	2.7%	0.0%	4.0%
Gandaki Province	2018	Public	16.4%	78.2%	4.2%	1.3%	0.0%
		Private	30.3%	68.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	2020	Public	6.8%	89.3%	3.4%	0.0%	0.5%
		Private	15.4%	83.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%
Province 5	2018	Public	9.6%	83.5%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%
		Private	32.3%	64.5%	1.2%	2.0%	0.0%
	2020	Public	6.9%	81.6%	9.6%	0.7%	1.1%
		Private	21.8%	73.4%	2.7%	0.0%	2.1%
Karnali Province	2018	Public	6.3%	84.9%	6.3%	2.5%	0.0%
		Private	19.4%	79.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
	2020	Public	3.9%	82.3%	11.0%	0.8%	2.0%
		Private	9.5%	85.1%	2.7%	0.0%	2.7%

	Year	Type	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't know
Sudurpaschim Province	2018	Public	5.0%	86.8%	6.5%	1.7%	0.0%
		Private	12.9%	85.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	2020	Public	4.0%	85.6%	8.8%	0.3%	1.3%
		Private	4.3%	92.0%	3.1%	0.6%	0.6%

Table 5.6.4: Q-E11b and Q-E11Aii. How would you rate the quality of the education at that school? (N = 2,976 Children going to public school, N = 2,106 Children going to private school)

An overwhelming majority (83.6% public and 77.2% private) of Nepali parents think that local government is responsible for maintaining the quality of education in both school settings. About 5% of respondents consider federal government to be responsible for maintaining the quality of education in public and private schools. Over the years, responses to this question have been consistent, with most believing that it is the local government's responsibility to maintain the quality of public and private school education.

Responsible entity for maintaining the quality of education, by year

	Private School ²⁶		Public School		
	2018	2020	2017	2018	2020
Local government	76.5%	77.2%	82.9%	81.2%	83.6%
Provincial government	1.1%	4.1%	0.4%	2.4%	4.6%
Federal government	4.8%	4.4%	8.3%	6.6%	5.2%
Others (School management committee, teachers, parents)	8.9%	5.8%	0.4%	2.1%	1.8%
Don't know	8.7%	8.5%	8.0%	7.7%	4.8%

Table 5.6.5: Q-E11c and Q-E11Aii. Who in the government do you think is primarily responsible for the quality of education that is being provided (to your children) by the schools in your areas? (N = 2,976 Children going to public school, N = 2,106 Children going to private school)

Positive and negative changes in the quality of education

A majority of respondents say there were positive changes in the quality of both public (53.9%) and private (53.5%) school education in the past year. As shown in Table 5.6.6, 34.2% of respondents say there were no changes in the quality of public school education, and 35.9% say the same for private school education in the past year. Respondents' negative assessment of public education is 6.8%, compared to just 2.3% for private education.

Respondents' assessment of public-school education quality varies across provinces. More respondents from Karnali Province believe that the quality of public-school education is improving over the years. While 56.2% of respondents from Karnali say public school education had improved in 2018, 63.2% respondents said so in 2020. An increasing number of respondents from Province 2, Province 5, and Sudurpaschim Province also believe there were positive changes in public-school education. Since 2018, the proportion of respondents who see improvements in public-school education has declined in Bagmati Province, Gandaki Province and Province 1 (For details, see Table 5.6.6). Parents of public-school going children in urban areas are more likely to positively assess the quality of education than those in rural areas. While 61.7% of respondents residing in urban areas with a child in public-school say the quality has improved, only 53.1% in rural areas say the same.

26 Respondents were not asked to mention who they thought was the responsible entity for maintaining the quality of private school education in SNP 2017.

While positive assessments of private school education have slightly decreased, negative assessments have remained similar over the years. As shown in Table 5.6.6, the proportion of respondents who say that private school education has improved has declined, from 57.3% in 2018, to 53.5% in 2020, while those who say it no change remains relatively unchanged in both years (36.7% in 2018 and 35.9% in 2020). More respondents in 2020 say they are uncertain about whether private schools have undergone positive or negative changes than they did in 2018.

The assessment of quality of private school education varies across provinces. For example, the positive assessment of private school sharply declined in Bagmati Province and Province 1, but increased in Karnali Province. While 62.7% of parents in Karnali with private school-going children say the quality of private school improved in 2018, this share increased to 75.7% in 2020. On the contrary, 48.8% of respondents from Bagmati Province say there were positive changes in the quality of private education, but only 38.7% of respondents said so in 2020. About two-thirds of parents from Gandaki Province (66.2%) feel positive about the changes to private school education in the last year, followed by parents from Province 5 (61.9%), and Province 2 (60.0%). The percentage of parents who saw no change in the quality of private school education is highest in Province 1 (49.3%), followed by Bagmati Province (41.3%) (For details, see Table 5.6.6).

Changes in the quality of public and private school education

	Year	Type	Positive change	Negative change	No change	Don't know
Overall	2018	Public	53.6%	6.3%	35.6%	4.6%
		Private	57.3%	2.2%	36.7%	3.7%
	2020	Public	53.9%	6.8%	34.2%	5.1%
		Private	53.5%	2.3%	35.9%	8.3%
Province 1	2018	Public	60.9%	3.2%	31.8%	4.1%
		Private	59.2%	4.4%	33.1%	3.3%
	2020	Public	47.5%	1.6%	47.5%	3.5%
		Private	48.2%	0.3%	49.3%	2.2%
Province 2	2018	Public	49.8%	14.0%	28.5%	7.7%
		Private	61.3%	2.1%	33.3%	3.2%
	2020	Public	55.9%	14.4%	23.4%	6.3%
		Private	60.0%	5.2%	26.7%	8.1%
Bagmati Province	2018	Public	60.5%	3.2%	32.4%	3.8%
		Private	48.8%	1.2%	47.4%	2.6%
	2020	Public	47.8%	9.8%	31.7%	10.7%
		Private	38.7%	2.6%	41.3%	17.4%
Gandaki Province	2018	Public	66.0%	5.9%	25.6%	2.5%
		Private	63.4%	1.5%	28.4%	6.7%
	2020	Public	56.3%	1.5%	37.4%	4.9%
		Private	66.2%	1.5%	28.7%	3.7%
Province 5	2018	Public	47.0%	3.1%	46.0%	3.9%
		Private	61.2%	2.6%	31.3%	4.9%
	2020	Public	55.8%	5.5%	35.3%	3.5%
		Private	61.9%	0.5%	30.9%	6.7%
Karnali Province	2018	Public	56.2%	2.7%	36.3%	4.8%
		Private	62.7%	1.5%	34.3%	1.5%
	2020	Public	63.2%	2.8%	28.5%	5.5%
		Private	75.7%	2.7%	16.2%	5.4%
Sudurpaschim Province	2018	Public	44.9%	6.4%	46.3%	2.5%
		Private	48.3%	0.7%	45.7%	5.3%
	2020	Public	53.5%	3.5%	40.4%	2.5%
		Private	57.4%	2.5%	38.3%	1.9%

Table 5.6.6. Q-E11d and Q-E11Aiv. Have there been any positive or negative changes in the quality of education in your urban municipality/rural municipality during the past year? (N = 2,976 Children going to public school, N = 2,106 Children going to private school)

Across the country, about 56.0% of parents from urban municipalities who send their children to public school have seen positive changes in the quality of education, whereas slightly more than 50% of parents in rural municipalities of hill and Terai regions think the same. Similarly, 48.5% of parents from rural municipalities of mountain regions say there were improvements in the quality of education; 11.7% of parents from rural municipalities and 8.5% of parents from urban municipalities of Terai regions saw negative changes in the past year. In addition, 71.4% of parents from urban municipalities of mountain regions who send their children to private school saw positive changes in the quality of education in the past year (For details, see Figure 5.6.2).

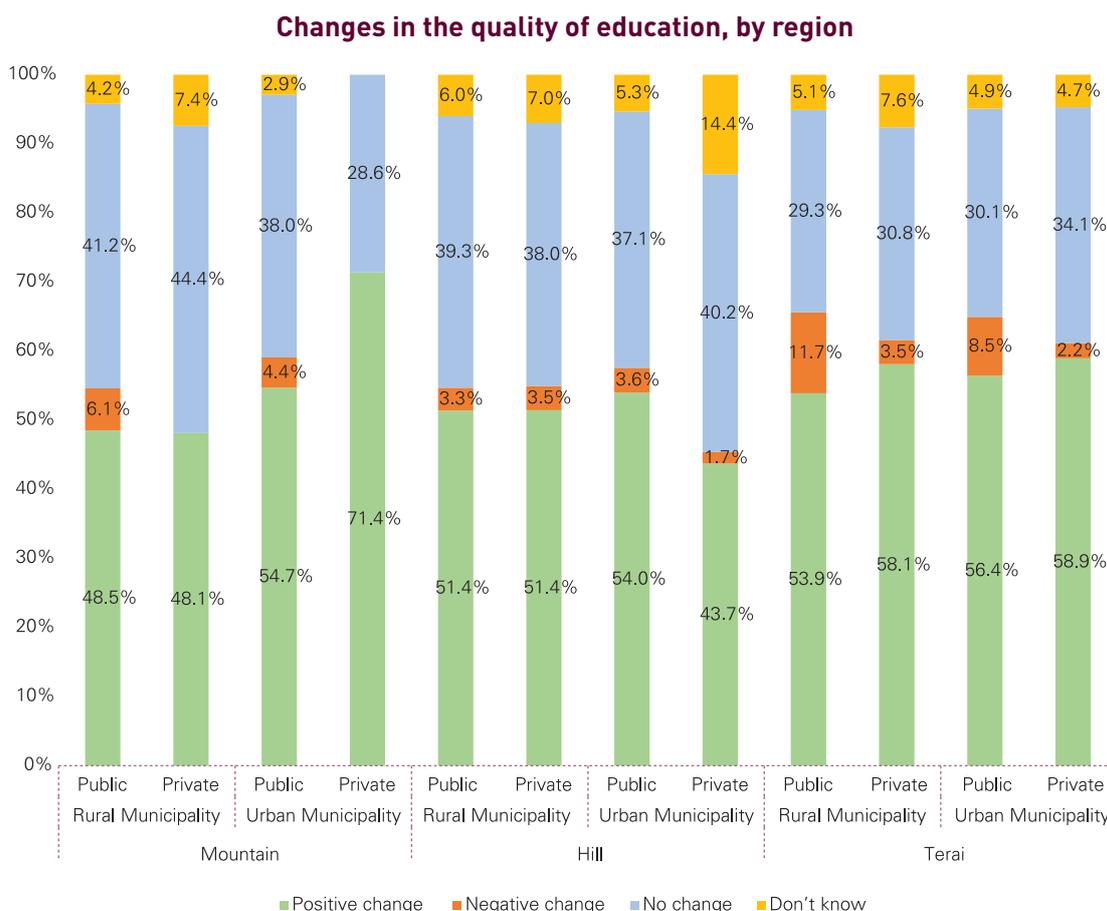


Figure 5.6.2: Q-E11d and Q-E11Aiv. Have there been any positive or negative changes in the quality of education in your urban municipality/rural municipality during the past year? (N = 2,976 Children going to public school, N = 2,106 Children going to private school)

Reasons for positive changes

The 53.9% and 53.5% of respondents who were positive about improvements in the quality of public and private school education, respectively, were further asked to provide reasons for their assessment. An improvement in teaching methods is cited as the main reason for optimism in both school settings. The second most important reason for optimism is an improvement in the school management committee, followed by an improvements in the school buildings (For details, see Figure 5.6.3).

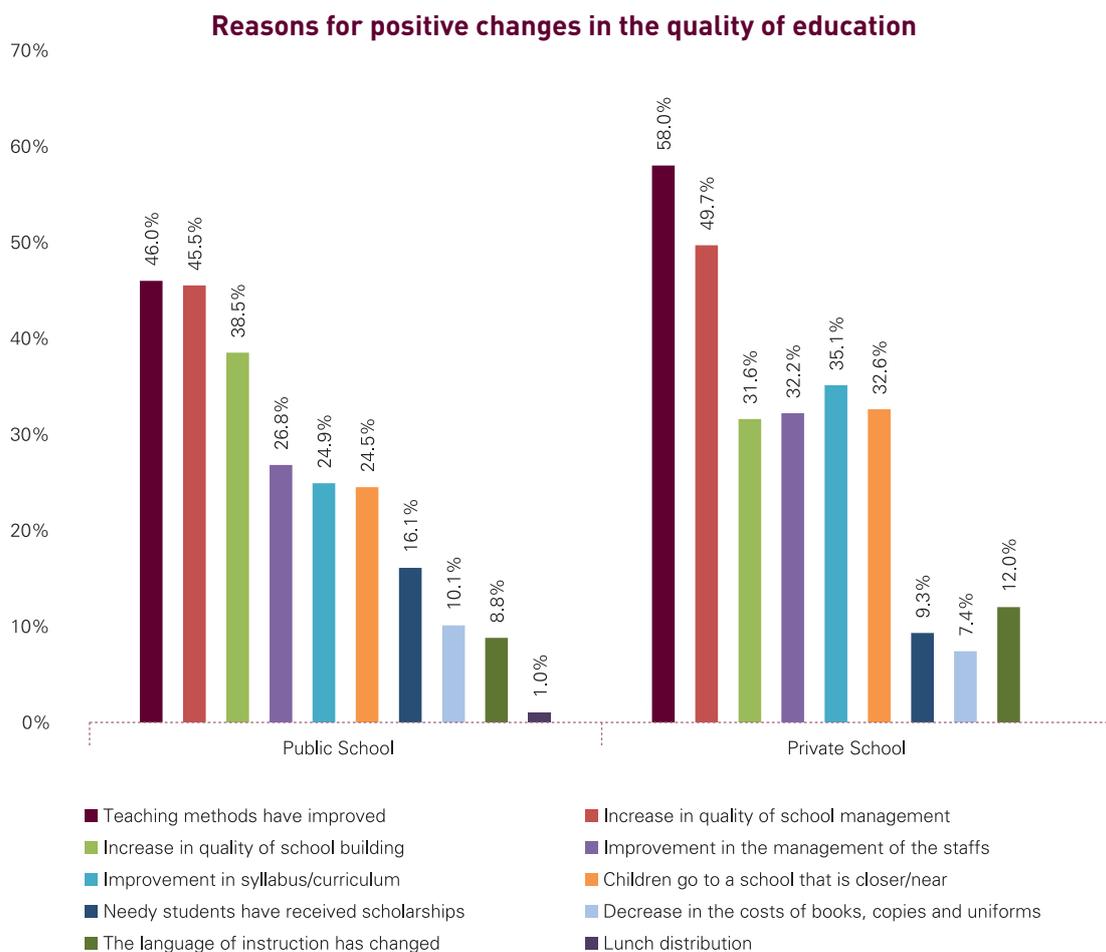


Figure 5.6.3: Q-E11e and Q-E11Ave. [If answered 'Positive change' in Q-E11d and Q-E11Aiv] How have things improved? (N = 1,604 for public school, N = 1,128 for private school)

Reasons for negative changes

The 6.8% of respondents who say that public school education underwent negative changes and the 2.3% of respondents who say the same for private education were further asked to mention the reasons for their negative assessment. The most widely cited reason for worsening of both public and private-school education is deterioration in the quality of education followed by deterioration in the quality of school management.

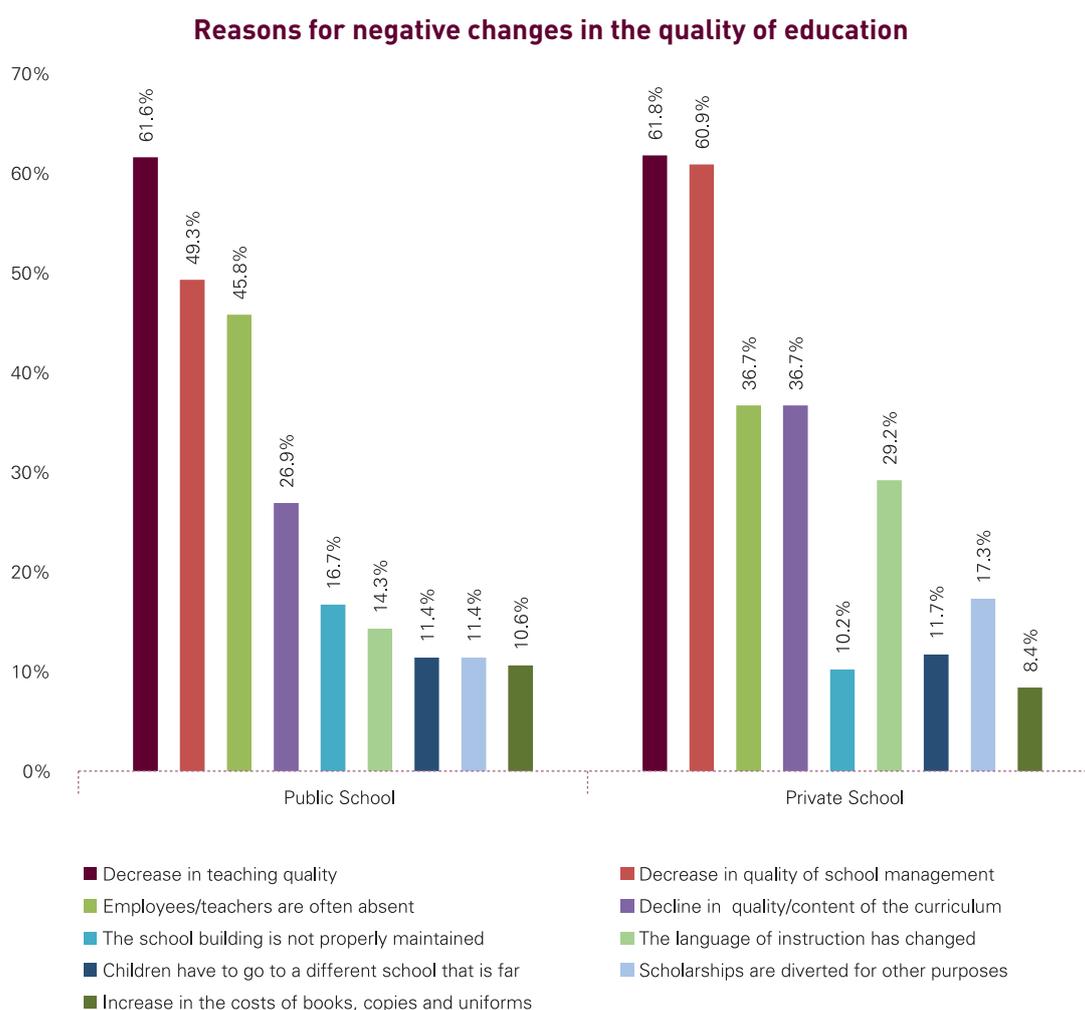


Figure 5.6.4: Q-E11f and Q-E11Aiv. [If answered 'Negative change' in Q-E11d and Q-E11Aiv] How have things gotten worse? (N = 202 for public school, N = 48 for private school)

Suggestions for the improvement of quality of education in schools

All respondents were asked what needed to be done to improve the quality of education in private and public schools. Multiple responses were allowed. Half (50.5%) of respondents say that improvement in teaching methods would improve the overall quality of schools, followed by the quality of school management (49.7%), and proper management of staff (47.1%). Another 38.7% of respondents suggest that the quality of curriculum/syllabus should be improved, while 33.8% say needy students should get scholarships, in order to improve the overall quality of schools.

Suggestions to improve the quality of school education varies across provinces. A majority (64.2%) of respondents from Sudurpaschim Province, and 57.4% from Province 5 suggest that the management of school staff must be improved. On the other hand, most respondents from Province 2, Bagmati Province, and Gandaki Province believe that the teaching method must be improved (For details, see Table 5.6.7).

Suggestions for the improvement of quality of schools, by province

	Overall	Province						
		1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Improved/ good teaching methods	50.5%	42.6%	53.6%	50.1%	59.1%	50.4%	53.3%	50.0%
The quality of school management should be good	49.7%	47.8%	48.6%	37.4%	49.0%	56.8%	58.9%	62.2%
Management of the staffs should be good in the school	47.1%	44.1%	47.0%	31.3%	42.6%	57.4%	54.5%	64.2%
The quality of curriculum/syllabus should be improved	38.7%	41.7%	36.9%	39.8%	35.5%	41.0%	33.1%	36.2%
Needy students should get scholarship	33.8%	33.1%	39.0%	27.5%	29.8%	35.0%	21.6%	43.9%
The price of books, copies and uniforms should be less	30.2%	24.2%	31.6%	35.1%	22.3%	35.2%	12.2%	34.5%
The quality of school building should be good	29.8%	23.6%	34.9%	14.7%	24.5%	35.5%	37.5%	49.1%
My children should be able to learn in English	23.2%	24.0%	28.5%	16.9%	24.5%	23.0%	20.9%	23.5%
The schools where my children go should be near	22.4%	23.7%	28.0%	10.7%	27.7%	29.6%	21.1%	14.9%
Others (Lunch distribution/access of school bus, sports/ hostel/security guard, toilet etc.)	0.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%

Table 5.6.7: Q-E11g. What needs to be done to improve the quality of the government/private schools in your area? (N = 6,797) (Response as 'Not Applicable', 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' are not included)

Nepalis place the highest value on the quality of school management, followed by improved/good teaching methods, and proper management of staff and teachers in order to improve the quality of public and private school education. While respondents from the Terai highly prioritize staff management, those from hill regions prioritize improved teaching methods, and those from mountain regions prioritize the quality of school management (For details, see Figure 5.6.5).

Suggestions for the improvement of quality of schools, by region and municipality

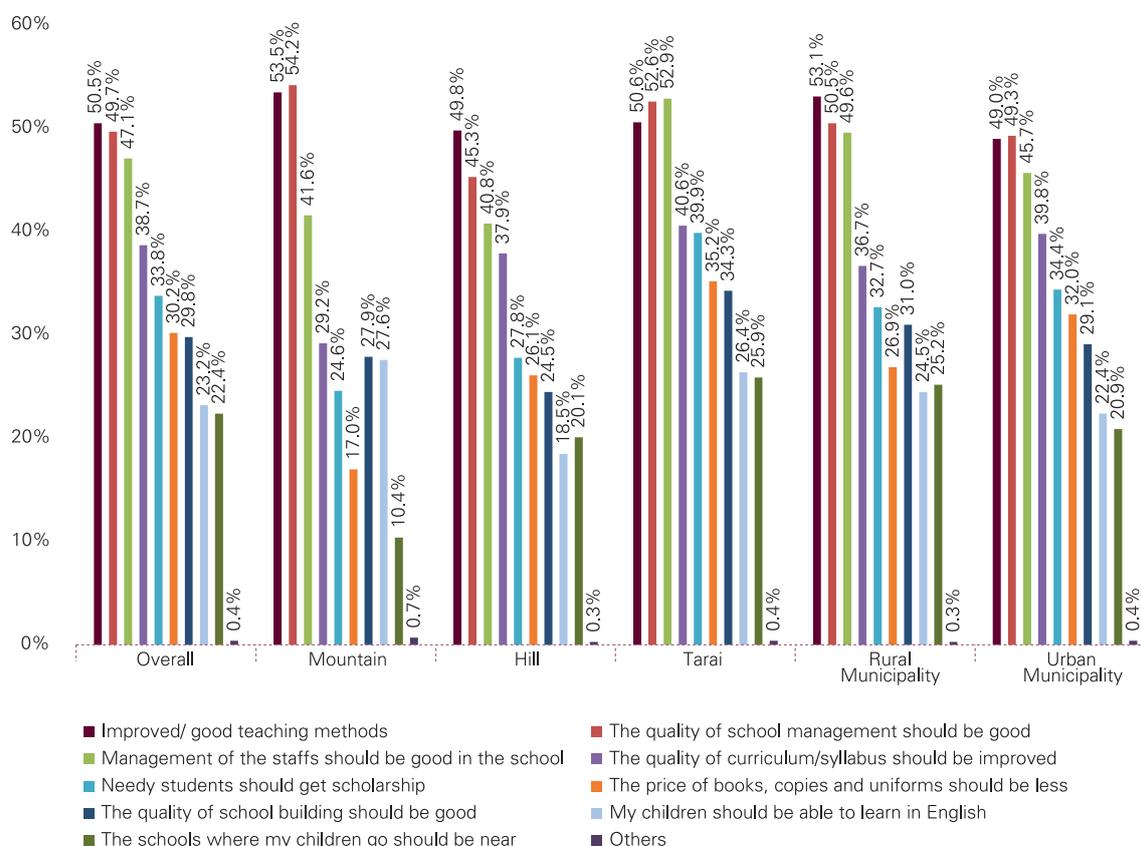


Figure 5.6.5: Q-E11g. What needs to be done to improve the quality of the government/private schools in your area? (N = 6,797) (Response as 'Not Applicable', 'Don't Know' and 'Refused to Answer' are not included)

5.7 VIEWS ON PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

People’s satisfaction with health-related services provided by their rural municipality/municipality stands at 6.25 out of 10, with 0 representing least satisfied and 10 representing most satisfied. Those in Sudurpaschim Province were the most satisfied with health-related services (7.08), followed by Bagmati Province (6.56), Province 5 (6.38), Gandaki Province (5.89), and Karnali Province (5.88), and Province 1 (5.87) (For details, see Figure 5.6.1).

Distance to the nearest public health post/hospital

The vast majority of Nepalis (90.6%) live within less than an hour’s distance from their nearest health post or hospital. However, 7.1% of respondents must travel for more than an hour, 1.9% between two-to-three hours, and 0.6% for more than three hours to access health services. Compared to previous years, more Nepalis report living in close proximity to their public health posts/hospitals in 2020. The number of respondents who are within an hour’s distance has increased sharply, from 73.6% in 2017, and 78.8% in 2018, to 90.6% in 2020. Similarly, there was a sharp decline in the number of respondents who must travel more than an hour’s distance to reach the nearest public health post or hospital.

In Province 2, nearly all respondents (98.7%) report that they travel less than an hour to reach their nearest public health post or hospital. At least 9 out of 10 respondents in Provinces 1, Bagmati Province, and Province 5 report that the nearest health post/ hospital is within an hour's reach. **In contrast, more residents from Karnali Province must travel longer distances to reach the nearest health post or hospital.** Only 73.9% of Karnali respondents report that they travel less than an hour to reach the nearest health posts or hospitals, compared to the 90.6% national average (For details, see Table 5.7.1).

Time to reach nearest public health post/hospital by province

	Overall	Province						
		1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Less than 10 minutes	20.2%	19.6%	28.0%	18.3%	14.8%	23.4%	13.6%	11.0%
From ten minutes to less than 30 minutes	54.7%	53.0%	61.9%	63.1%	44.3%	50.9%	38.3%	50.1%
30 minute to less than one hour	15.7%	17.5%	8.8%	11.8%	25.0%	15.3%	22.0%	24.1%
One hour to less than two hours	7.1%	6.0%	1.0%	5.3%	12.9%	8.6%	15.6%	12.8%
Two hours to less than 3 hours	1.9%	2.5%	0.2%	1.3%	3.1%	1.3%	7.9%	1.8%
Three hours or more	0.6%	1.4%	0.1%	0.2%		0.6%	2.7%	0.1%

Table 5.7.1: Q-E12a. By using the easiest means of transportation available, how much time does it take you to go to the nearest health service center (health post/health center/hospital, etc.)? (N = 7,060)

Compared to 2017 and 2018, more Nepalis now travel less than one hour, and fewer travel more than three hours, to reach their nearest health post (For details, see Figure 5.7.1).

Time to the nearest public health post/hospital, by province and year

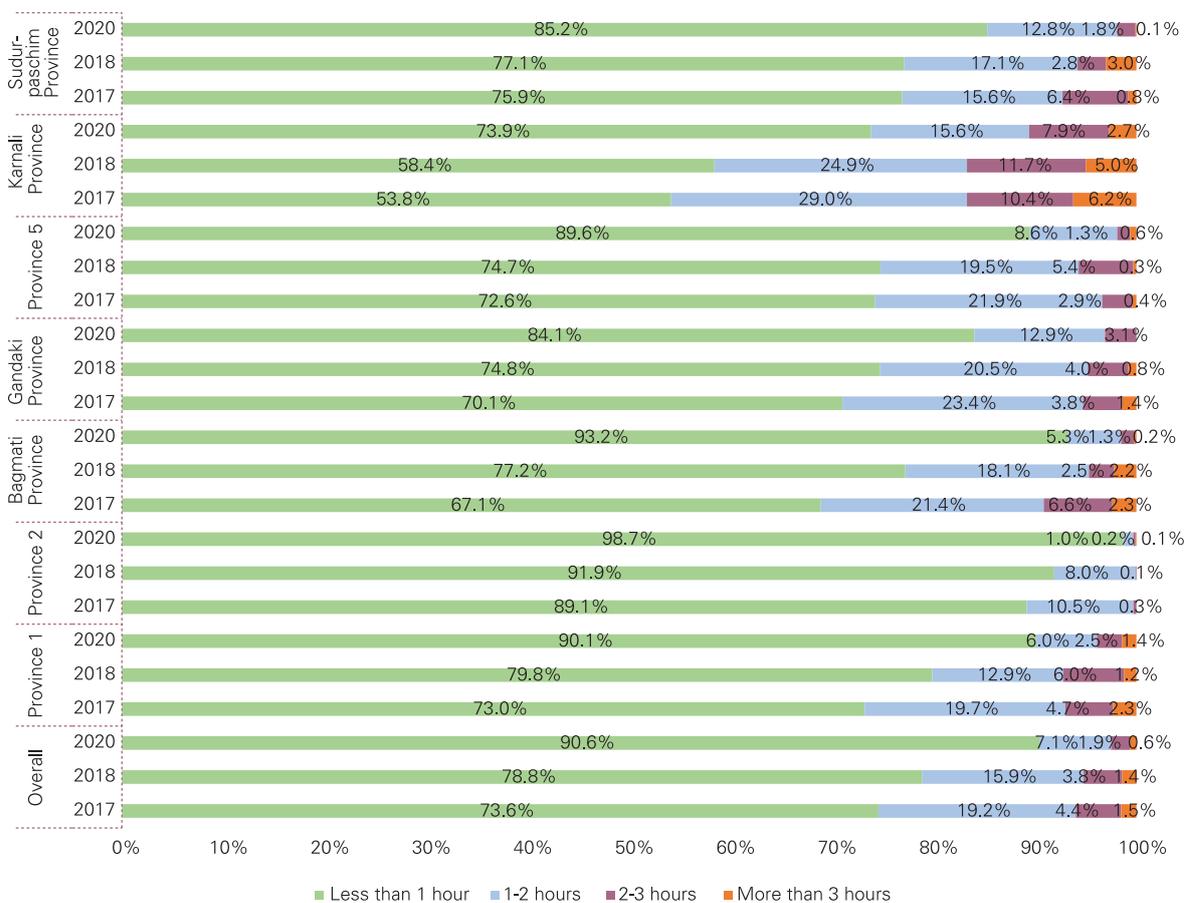


Figure 5.71: Q-E12a. By using the easiest means of transportation available, how much time does it take you to go to the nearest health service center (health post/health center/hospital, etc.)? (N = 7,060)

A significant majority of Nepalis in *urban* municipalities of the Terai (98.3%) and from rural municipalities of the Terai (97.3%) travel less than one hour to reach their nearest health center. Similarly, 91.2% of respondents in urban municipalities and 88.7% in rural municipalities of mountain regions travel less than one hour to reach their nearest health center (For details, see Figure 5.72).

Time to the nearest public health post/hospital, by ecological region

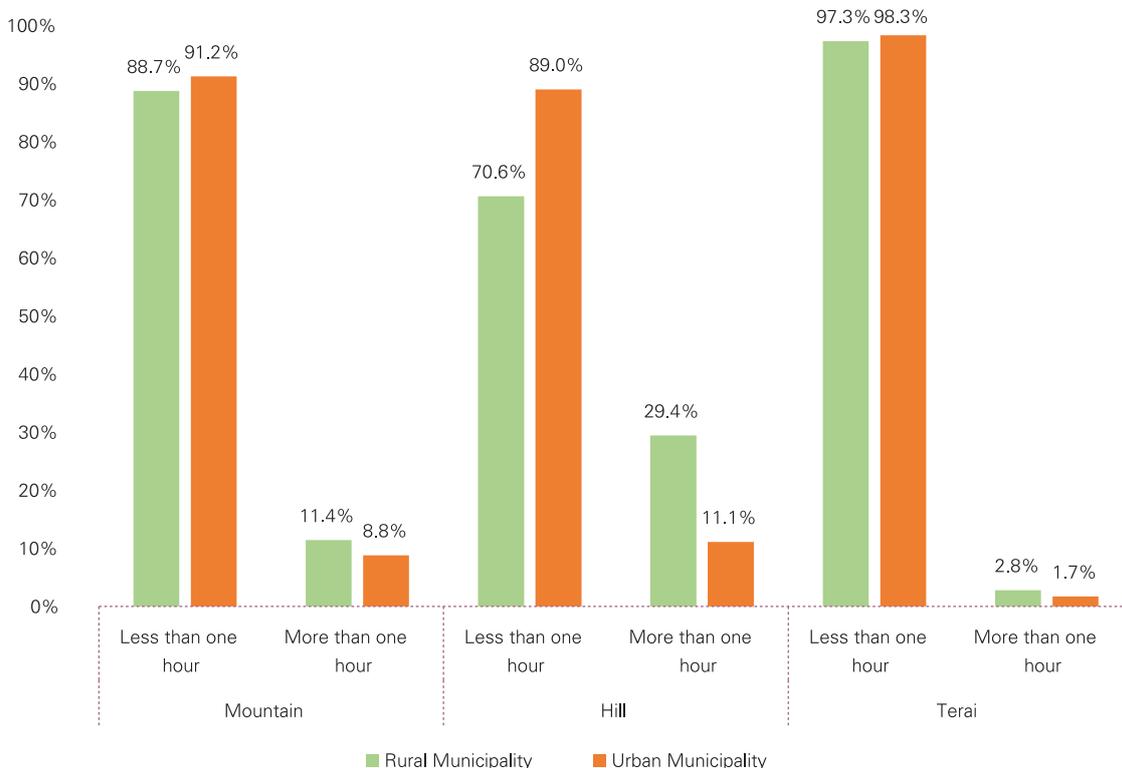


Figure 5.72: Q-E12a. How much time would it take you to go from home to the nearest public health post / hospital? (N = 7,060)

Views on quality of health services

An encouraging 78.8% of respondents rate the quality of healthcare in their vicinity as 'good,' while 3.5% consider it to be 'very good.' On the contrary, 12.1% of respondents report that the quality of available healthcare is 'bad' and 1.1% report it to be 'very bad.' The share of respondents who say the quality of public health care is 'bad' has slightly increased from 9.2% in 2018, to 12.1% in 2020. Likewise, the share of respondents who say public health care is 'good' has increased from 68.4% in 2017, to 79.1% in 2018, and a marginal decline to 78.6% in 2020. The share of respondents who say the quality of public health care is 'very good' has also decreased, from 10.0% in 2018, to 3.5% in 2020 (For details, see Table 5.7.2).

Views on the quality of public health care, by year

	Year	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't know
Overall	2017	8.9%	68.4%	15.4%	2.7%	4.7%
	2018	10.0%	79.1%	9.9%	1.0%	-
	2020	3.5%	78.8%	12.1%	1.1%	4.4%
Province 1	2017	11.2%	75.1%	9.2%	0.8%	3.6%
	2018	11.2%	76.9%	10.6%	1.2%	-
	2020	2.6%	78.9%	15.9%	1.2%	1.5%
Province 2	2017	4.4%	60.0%	27.2%	5.8%	2.7%
	2018	13.0%	67.5%	17.0%	2.5%	-
	2020	3.6%	77.2%	13.4%	1.5%	4.3%
Bagmati Province	2017	4.6%	70.4%	15.7%	0.8%	8.5%
	2018	7.1%	84.1%	8.4%	0.4%	-
	2020	2.3%	70.4%	14.7%	1.8%	10.8%
Gandaki Province	2017	14.0%	65.9%	14.5%	1.8%	3.9%
	2018	10.7%	82.8%	6.1%	0.4%	-
	2020	2.4%	85.3%	8.8%	0.2%	3.4%
Province 5	2017	12.4%	66.0%	12.3%	3.5%	5.8%
	2018	9.0%	83.2%	7.7%	0.2%	-
	2020	6.5%	81.8%	8.5%	1.0%	2.2%
Karnali Province	2017	12.2%	79.6%	5.8%	1.6%	0.9%
	2018	7.3%	80.2%	10.0%	2.4%	-
	2020	3.2%	81.7%	10.9%	0.5%	3.7%
Sudurpaschim Province	2017	9.4%	67.3%	15.8%	4.0%	3.5%
	2018	10.2%	85.2%	4.6%	-	-
	2020	3.7%	86.8%	7.8%	0.1%	1.6%

Table 5.72: Q-E12b. How would you rate the quality of public health care in your urban municipality / rural municipality?
(N = 7,060)

Respondents from Sudurpaschim Province, Gandaki Province, Province 5 and Karnali Province say the quality of health services is 'good' in their areas. On the contrary, 15.9% of respondents from Province 1 and 14.7% of the respondents from Bagmati Province report that the quality of health services in their local area is 'bad' (For details, see Table 5.72).

There is a steady increase in the number of the respondents who think it is their local government's responsibility to maintain the quality of healthcare services. As shown in Figure 5.7.3, most respondents (79.5% in 2017, 82.4% in 2018, and 83.6% in 2020) consistently believe that the local government is responsible for providing quality healthcare services to them. There was also a slight increase in those who believe the provincial government is responsible for maintaining the quality of health care services, from 2.9% in 2018, to 4.5% in 2020. An overwhelming majority (90.7%) of respondents from Province 5, followed by 87.1% from Gandaki Province consider it local government's primarily responsibility to improve the quality of the health services in their local area. Slightly more than four-fifths of respondents from Province 1, Province 2, Karnali Province, and Sudurpaschim Province also say that local government is responsible for improving the quality of their health services. (For details, see Figure 5.7.3).

Responsible entity for maintaining the quality of healthcare, by year

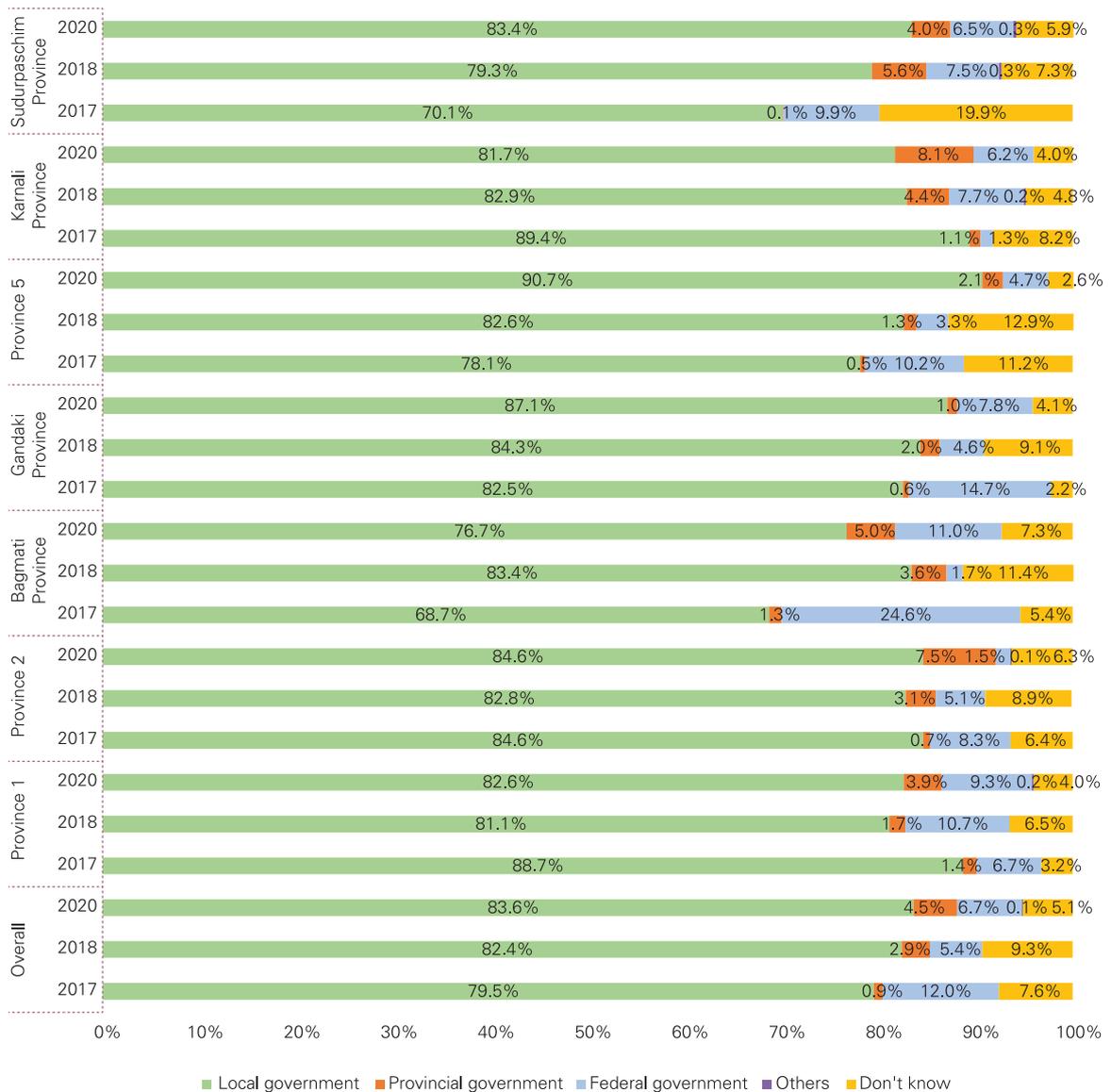


Figure 5.73: Q-E12c. Who in government do you think is primarily responsible for the quality of health services being provided to you? (N = 7,060)

Positive and negative changes in the quality of health services

Half of respondents (50.4%) say there were positive changes in the quality of public healthcare during the past year. While 37.4% of respondents say there were neither positive nor negative changes, 5% say there were negative changes. Over the years, there has been a gradual increase in the share of respondents who perceive positive changes in the quality of their public healthcare. As shown in Figure 5.74, an increasing proportion of respondents mention positive changes, and a decreasing proportion mention no changes or negative changes in the quality of their public healthcare.

Perceptions on changes in the health care system vary across provinces. The highest among all provinces, those in Karnali Province (63.6%) see the most positive changes in public healthcare in the past year, whereas only 37.1%, of those from Bagmati Province report the same. There was a significant increase in the number of respondents in Province 2 who see positive changes in public health services. As shown in Figure 5.74, while 35.5% respondents say they saw positive changes in public healthcare in 2017, 34.3% said the same in 2018, and this number increased to 56.2% in 2020.

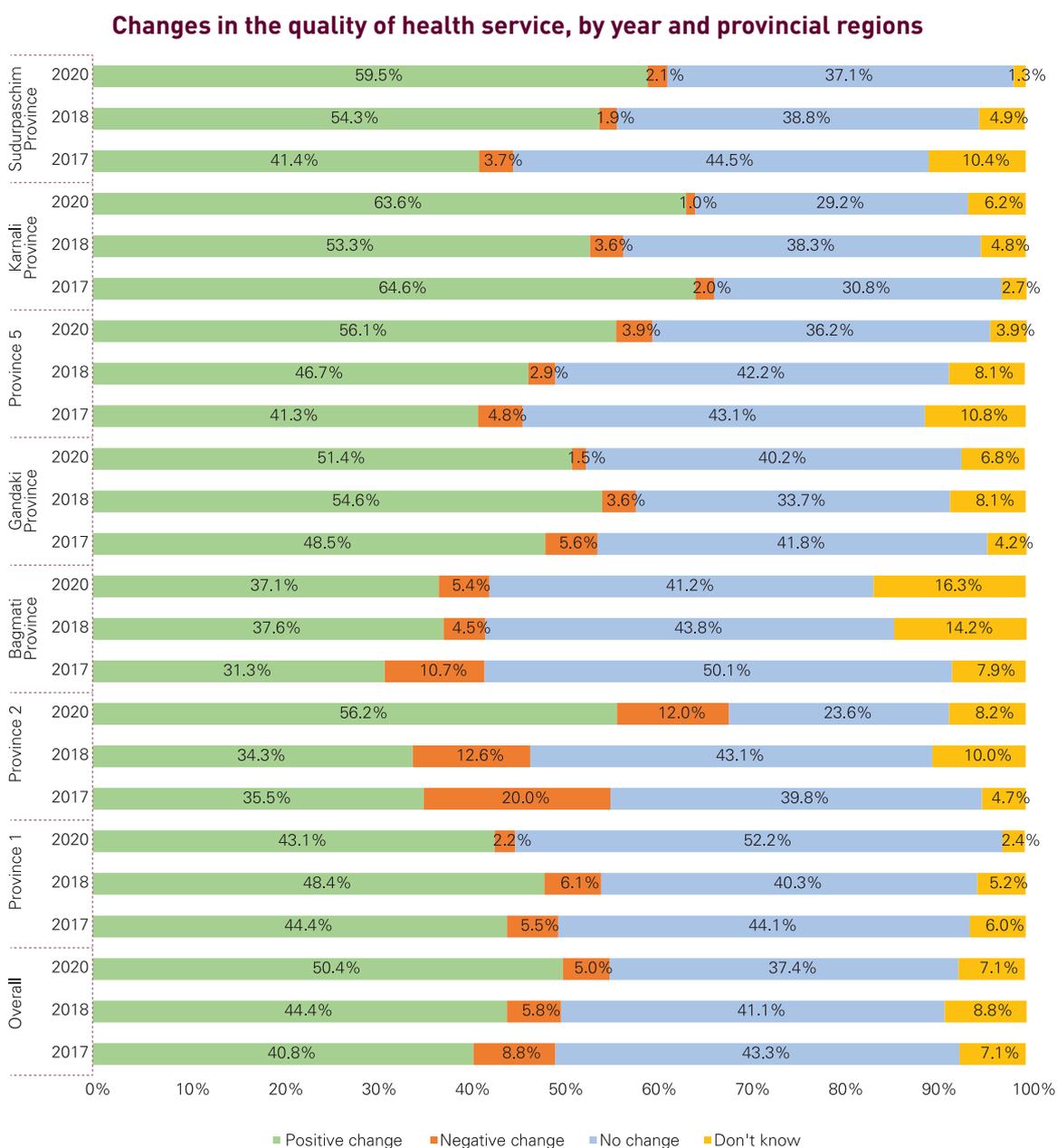


Figure 5.74: Q-E12d. Have there been any positive or negative changes in the quality of health services in your municipality/rural municipality during the past year? (N = 6,939)

Reasons for positive changes

Of the 50.4% of respondents who reported positive changes in the quality of healthcare, their main reasons for optimism include easy availability of medicines, an improvement in the quality of service, better management of health service centers, staff, better access (proximity) to health service centers, and establishment of new health service centers (For details, see Figure 5.7.5).

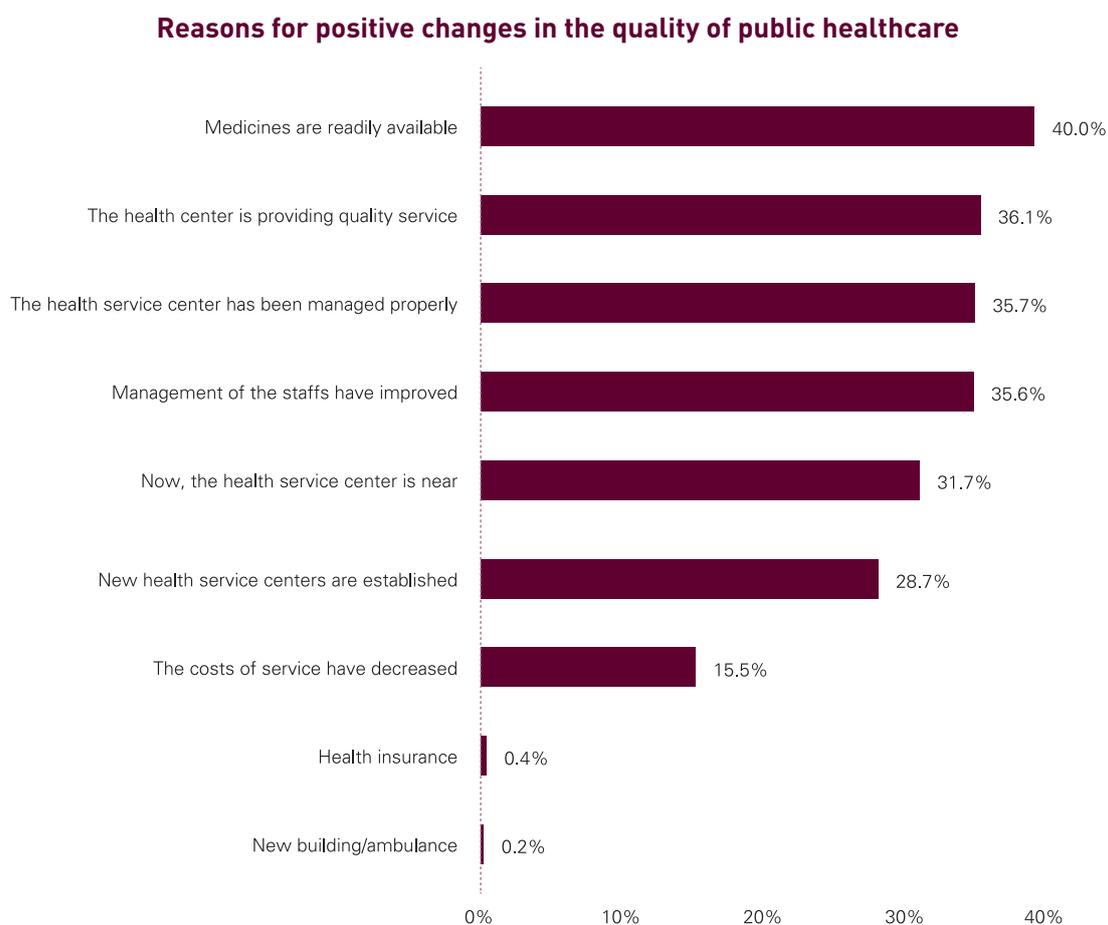


Figure 5.7.5: Q-E12e. [If answered 'Positive changes' in E12d] What positive changes there have been? (N = 3,501)

Across provinces, 57.8% of respondents from Sudurpaschim Province say positive change in the quality of health services are due to an improvement in staff management, followed by 56.3% who cite proper management of the health service center, and 50% who cite readily available medicine. On the other hand, 41.7% of respondents from Gandaki Province think that the main contributor to positive changes in healthcare is the closer distance of the health service center from their residence.

Reasons for negative changes

The 5% of respondents who reported negative changes in the quality of public healthcare cite various reasons for believing so; 60.9% it is because medicines are scarce and not easily available, 42.1% say it is due to poor overall management of the health service center, and 31.6% say it is because the quality of health service offered by health center is worsening. While 31.3% of respondents identify the absence of health personnel/lack of human resources, 18.8% say they must travel long distances, and 18.4% say the cost of health services has increased in the past year (For details, see Figure 5.7.6).

Reasons for negative changes in the quality of public healthcare

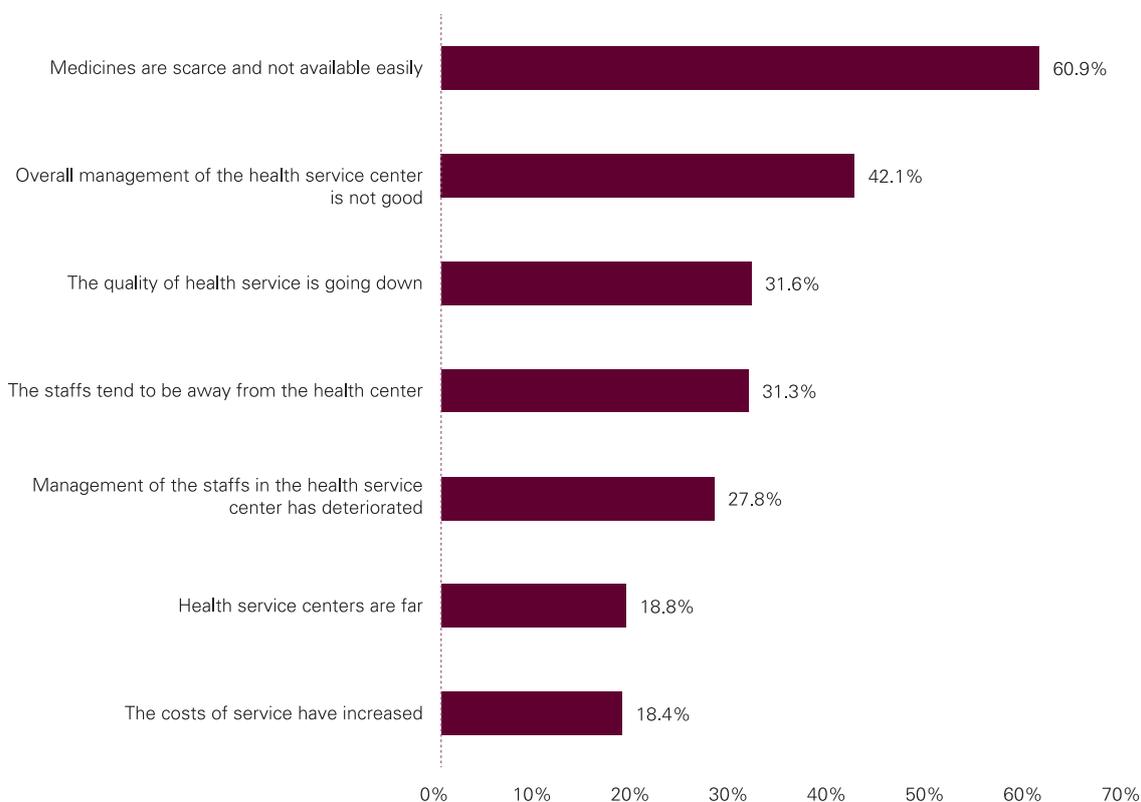


Figure 5.76: Q-E12f: [If answered 'Negative change' in E12d] What negative changes have there been? (N = 348)

Suggestions to bring improvements to the quality of public health services

All respondents were asked what measures could be taken to improve the quality of healthcare services. Multiple responses were allowed. Most respondents agree that facilities for medicine and the provision of laboratories should be improved. About 73% of people from Sudurpaschim Province, 72.6% in Gandaki Province, and 69.9% in Province 5 agree that facilities and the availability of medicine should be good and easily available. More than three-fifths (60.1%) of respondents from Sudurpaschim Province, 57.3% from Province 5, 53.1% from Bagmati Province, 52.8% from Province 1, and 50.3% from Gandaki Province agree that provision of good laboratories is necessary. Likewise, 55.6% of respondents from Sudurpaschim Province, 51.6% from Province 2, and 49.2% from Province 5 see improved diagnostics as most important. More than two-fifths of respondents cite quality of health workers, and proper management of health service centers and staff as critical for improvement (For details, see Table 5.73).

Suggestions to bring improvement in quality of health service

	Overall	Province						
		1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Facilities of medicine should be good	64.9%	64.2%	61.0%	59.9%	72.6%	69.9%	58.6%	72.9%
Provision of laboratories should be good	51.4%	52.8%	41.1%	53.1%	50.3%	57.3%	47.0%	60.1%
Good ways of diagnosing patients should be in practice	47.8%	43.0%	51.6%	47.0%	40.1%	49.2%	45.3%	55.6%
Quality health workers should be in place	43.4%	42.2%	42.8%	38.9%	48.6%	46.4%	41.8%	47.6%
Health service should be free	38.9%	35.1%	42.8%	31.1%	32.5%	45.9%	31.8%	49.9%
Management of the staffs should be good	34.5%	31.2%	37.2%	24.4%	21.9%	45.5%	37.2%	45.0%
Health service center should be near	29.1%	25.7%	36.3%	16.6%	40.0%	34.3%	33.4%	24.6%
Building of health care center should be good	22.5%	15.3%	29.1%	13.5%	20.6%	29.5%	20.3%	30.7%
Health workers should be well conversant in the local language/local health workers should be in place	14.9%	7.8%	23.6%	8.1%	7.7%	21.9%	11.3%	18.4%
Others (Maternity ward, all types of treatment, ambulance, lab equipment etc.)	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%

Table 5.73: Q-E12g. What needs to be done to improve the quality of health service provided by the health center in your local area (municipality/rural municipality)? (N = 7,009) (Response as 'Refused to Answer', 'Don't Know' and 'Not Applicable' are not included)

5.8 VIEWS ON ROADS

Satisfaction with road-related services

Nepalis are slightly satisfied (6.26 out of 10 score) when it comes to road related services. Respondents were asked to rank their satisfaction with road-related services provided by local government in their areas, with 0 representing the least satisfied and 10 representing the most satisfied. The highest level of satisfaction in road-related services is in Sudurpaschim Province (6.87), followed by Bagmati Province (6.64), Province 5 (6.32), Province 1 (6.25) and Gandaki Province (6.18). The lowest satisfaction score was in Province 2 (5.68) (For details, see Figure 5.6.1).

Quality of roads

More than four-fifths of respondents say the quality of roads in their municipality is 'good' or 'very good.' The number of respondents who say the quality of roads is 'good' has increased over time across all provinces. **Between 83.7% and 87% of residents from Province 5, Gandaki Province, Sudurpaschim Province, and Karnali Province say the quality of roads in their municipality is 'good' or 'very good.'** About three-quarters of

respondents (74.5%) say the quality of roads is 'good' and 6.3% say it is 'very good.' However, a considerable number of respondents report that road-related services are 'not good' (16.5%) and 'not good at all' (2.7%). Most respondents from Province 5 (87.1%), Gandaki Province (85.6%), and Sudurpaschim Province (85.3%) say the quality of roads in their area is 'very good' or 'good;' 83.7% of respondents from Karnali Province and 80.6% from Province 1 also state that the quality of the roads are 'very good' or 'good.' Compared to responses from those in the Western part of the country, a slightly smaller share from Province 2 say the same about the quality of roads in their respective municipality. On the contrary, 28% of respondents from Province 2, 20.4% from Bagmati Province, and 19.4% from Province 1 say the quality of roads in their area is either 'not good' or 'not good at all'. **The number of respondents who report that the quality of road is 'good' has increased substantially, from 45.6% in 2017, to 60.1% in 2018, to 74.5% in 2020.** Since 2017, the share of respondents who say that the quality of roads is 'not good' has reduced by half (For details, see Table 5.8.1).

Views on the quality of roads in the urban/rural municipality, by province and year

		Very good	Quite good	Not good	Not good at all	Don't Know
Overall	2017	6.6%	45.6%	32.1%	15.4%	0.3%
	2018	9.8%	60.1%	23.3%	6.5%	0.3%
	2020	6.3%	74.5%	16.5%	2.7%	0.0%
Province 1	2017	7.0%	61.5%	23.2%	8.3%	-
	2018	8.7%	69.8%	17.7%	3.7%	-
	2020	7.0%	73.6%	18.5%	0.9%	-
Province 2	2017	1.5%	38.5%	39.4%	20.6%	0.1%
	2018	12.0%	49.2%	26.3%	10.9%	1.5%
	2020	3.7%	68.2%	22.8%	5.2%	0.1%
Bagmati Province	2017	2.1%	37.4%	40.2%	20.2%	0.1%
	2018	6.7%	47.6%	36.2%	9.4%	0.1%
	2020	7.7%	71.8%	16.6%	3.8%	0.1%
Gandaki Province	2017	13.4%	43.1%	34.5%	8.7%	0.3%
	2018	15.6%	65.5%	17.2%	1.6%	-
	2020	5.8%	79.8%	13.4%	1.0%	-
Province 5	2017	13.4%	49.3%	23.5%	12.8%	1.1%
	2018	13.0%	65.3%	17.9%	3.7%	0.1%
	2020	10.8%	76.3%	10.6%	2.4%	-
Karnali Province	2017	10.2%	54.6%	21.7%	13.1%	0.4%
	2018	7.9%	62.0%	20.1%	10.0%	-
	2020	2.7%	81.0%	14.6%	1.7%	-
Sudurpaschim Province	2017	5.0%	39.3%	36.0%	19.4%	0.3%
	2018	4.3%	76.9%	15.5%	3.2%	0.1%
	2020	1.9%	83.4%	14.4%	0.3%	-

Table 5.8.1: Q-E13a. How would you rate the quality of roads in your urban municipality / rural municipality? (N = 7,051) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

Of all respondents, 89.6% believe that local government is primarily responsible for the maintenance of roads. Across provinces, 91.9% of respondents from Province 5, 91.6% from Bagmati Province, and 90.5% from Gandaki Province consider the local government the primary entity responsible for improving the quality of roads in their locality, while more than three-quarters of people from Karnali consider the same.

A little over two-thirds (67%) of Nepalis say there were positive changes in the quality of roads during the past year, while a quarter (24.5%) say there was no change, and 7.3% say roads have worsened. The proportion of Nepalis who claim no changes in the quality of roads is also high, including 29.9% from Province 1 and 28.6% from Gandaki Province.

There was a steady increase in the number of the respondents who perceive positive changes in the quality of roads. Of all respondents, 37.3% reported positive changes in the quality of roads in 2017, 52.7% did so in 2018, and 67% say so in 2020. There was a corresponding decline in those who say roads are worsening. There is only one exception, in Province 2, where the number of respondents who report negative changes is more than double (18.1%) the national average (7.3%) (For details, see Figure 5.8.1).

Changes to the quality of roads in rural municipality/municipality, by year

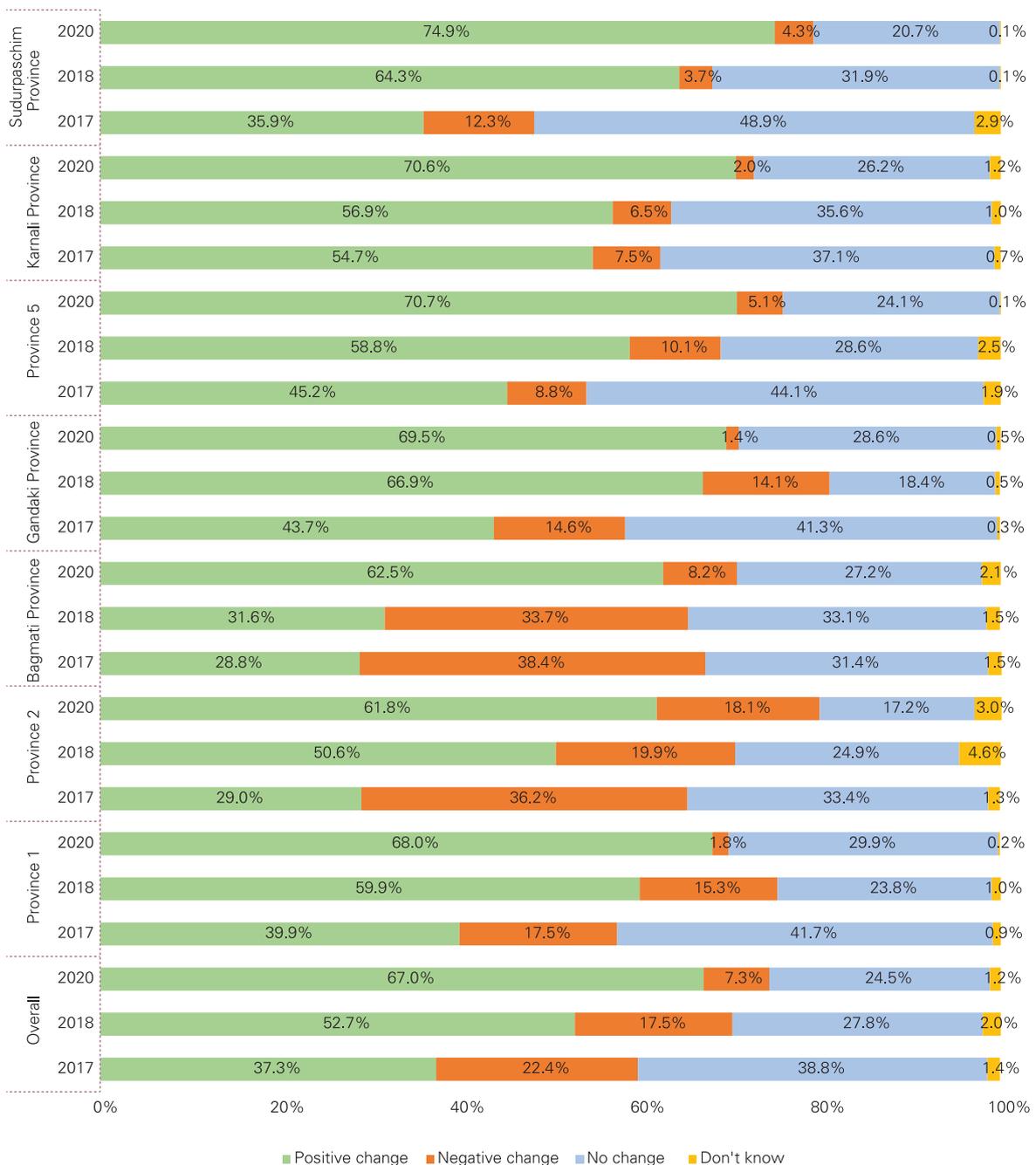


Figure 5.8.1: Q-E13c. Have there been any positive or negative changes in the quality of roads in your municipality/rural municipality during the past year? (N = 7,060)

The 67.0% of respondents who say there were positive changes in roads were further asked to cite reasons for it. **Nepalis perceive overall improvements in their local roads because many roads have been constructed, or because roads are broader and wider, and there is quicker road maintenance.** For example, 73.8% of respondents from Karnali Province, 72.7% from Province 5, and 71.3% from Gandaki Province consider the construction of new roads in their locality to be a positive change, while 61.2% from Province 5, and 42.2% from Karnali Province say that broadening and widening of roads brings positive change to the quality of roads.

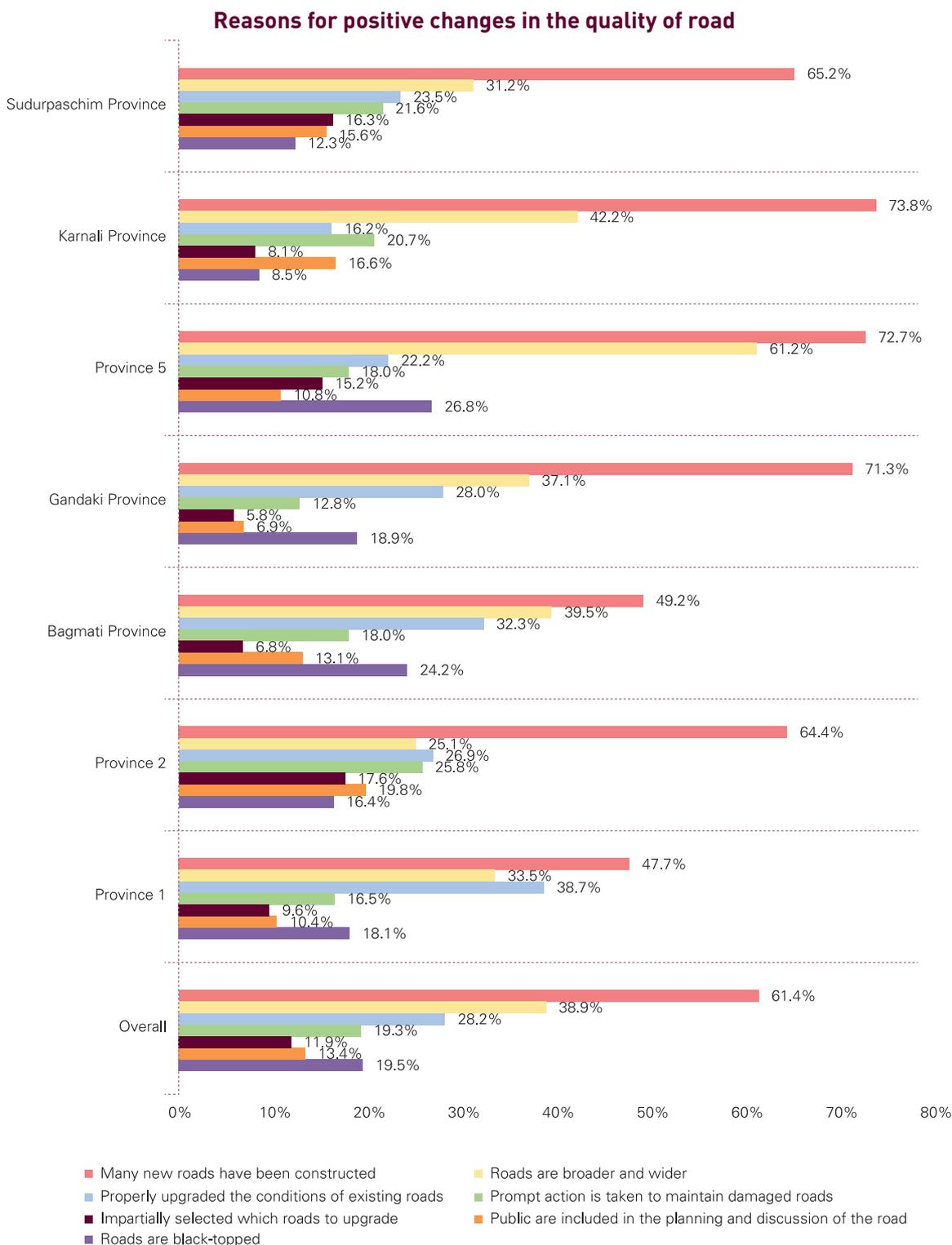


Figure 5.8.2: Q-E13d. [If answered 'Positive change' in E13c] What positive changes there have been? (N = 4,734)

Though small in a number, 7.3% of respondents who think there were negative changes in their roads during the past year were further asked to mention their reasons for saying so. Most (74.1%) say that **deterioration in the conditions of existing roads is the main reason for negative changes in the quality of roads**. Other reasons for a negative perception of roads include roads that need to be constructed have not been made and delays in the maintenance of damaged roads. While 100% of respondents from Gandaki Province say deteriorated conditions of existing roads is a negative change, 86% from Sudurpaschim Province, 78.9% from Province 1, and 78% from Bagmati Province report the same. More than three-quarters of respondents from Province 2 and Gandaki Province say that roads that need to be constructed have not been made (For details, see Table 5.8.2).

Reasons for negative changes in the quality of road

	Overall	Province						
		1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Conditions of existing roads have deteriorated	74.1%	78.9%	74.3%	78.0%	100.0%	59.2%	65.1%	86.0%
The roads that need to be constructed have not been made	57.1%	39.0%	76.5%	23.8%	75.3%	53.9%	62.9%	35.5%
Delay in the maintenance of damaged roads	47.1%	72.8%	29.1%	77.5%	28.3%	48.4%	49.8%	63.6%
Biasness on selection while upgrading the existing roads	15.7%	24.1%	16.5%	9.8%	14.4%	18.6%	15.7%	19.6%
Local public are not included during the planning phase	14.1%	28.4%	10.5%	19.9%	22.5%	13.5%	18.9%	10.9%
Floods/landslides have come	6.7%	0.0%	2.6%	16.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	27.3%
Agricultural land has been destroyed	5.4%	19.7%	3.4%	6.4%	0.0%	3.1%	3.9%	15.8%
The sources of water have dried/ have been extinct	2.5%	0.0%	1.2%	3.3%	15.7%	2.6%	9.6%	7.6%
Deforestation	2.3%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	7.5%
Damage in the ecosystem	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%

Table 5.8.2: Q-E13e. [If answered 'Negative change' in E13c] What negative changes there have been? (N = 514)

Suggestions to improve the quality of road services

There are three major suggestions for improving the quality of road services: roads must be black-topped (73.5%), prompt road maintenance is needed (47.1%), and proper road upgrading is needed (46.9%). Slightly more than one-fourth (28.7%) of Nepalis expect roads to be designed properly and 26.7% think there is a need to involve local people in the road construction and development planning phases. Similarly, 20.1% suggest that taxes collected from roads be spent on roads (For details, see Table 5.8.3).

Suggestions for the improvement of quality of road service

	Overall	Province						
		1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Roads should be black-topped	73.5%	74.3%	74.1%	66.5%	74.0%	77.7%	73.1%	77.7%
Prompt maintenance of road services	47.1%	50.5%	42.4%	38.5%	39.7%	55.4%	50.2%	58.2%
Proper upgrading of the existing roads	46.9%	47.8%	45.4%	45.1%	54.1%	53.1%	44.9%	36.0%
The roads should be designed properly	28.7%	19.5%	40.8%	18.4%	31.2%	35.9%	27.9%	26.1%
Involvement of local people in planning phase	26.7%	25.8%	30.0%	22.1%	22.8%	32.7%	21.7%	26.7%
Taxes collected from roads should be spent in roads	20.1%	12.0%	21.4%	18.1%	13.0%	30.3%	9.2%	30.1%
Drainage should be on both side of road	0.6%	0.1%	1.9%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%

Table 5.8.3: Q-E13f. What needs to be done to improve the quality of roads (services) in your local area (municipality / rural municipality)? (N = 7,043) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

Overall satisfaction with services delivered by the local government

While more than two-thirds (68.9%) of respondents are satisfied with the services delivered by local government, about one-third (31.1%) are not. Overall satisfaction with local government services varies across provinces. About four-fifths of respondents (81.7%) in Gandaki Province and 81.1% in Sudurpaschim Province say they are satisfied with the services provided by their respective local governments, whereas, only 55.3% in Province 2 say the same. About one-third of respondents in Province 1 (34.1%) and Bagmati Province (30.3%) are dissatisfied with the services delivered by local government in their areas. Similarly, 28.2% of respondents from Province 5, and 24% from Karnali Province are dissatisfied with the services delivered by local government.

Overall satisfaction with regards to services delivered by the local government, by province

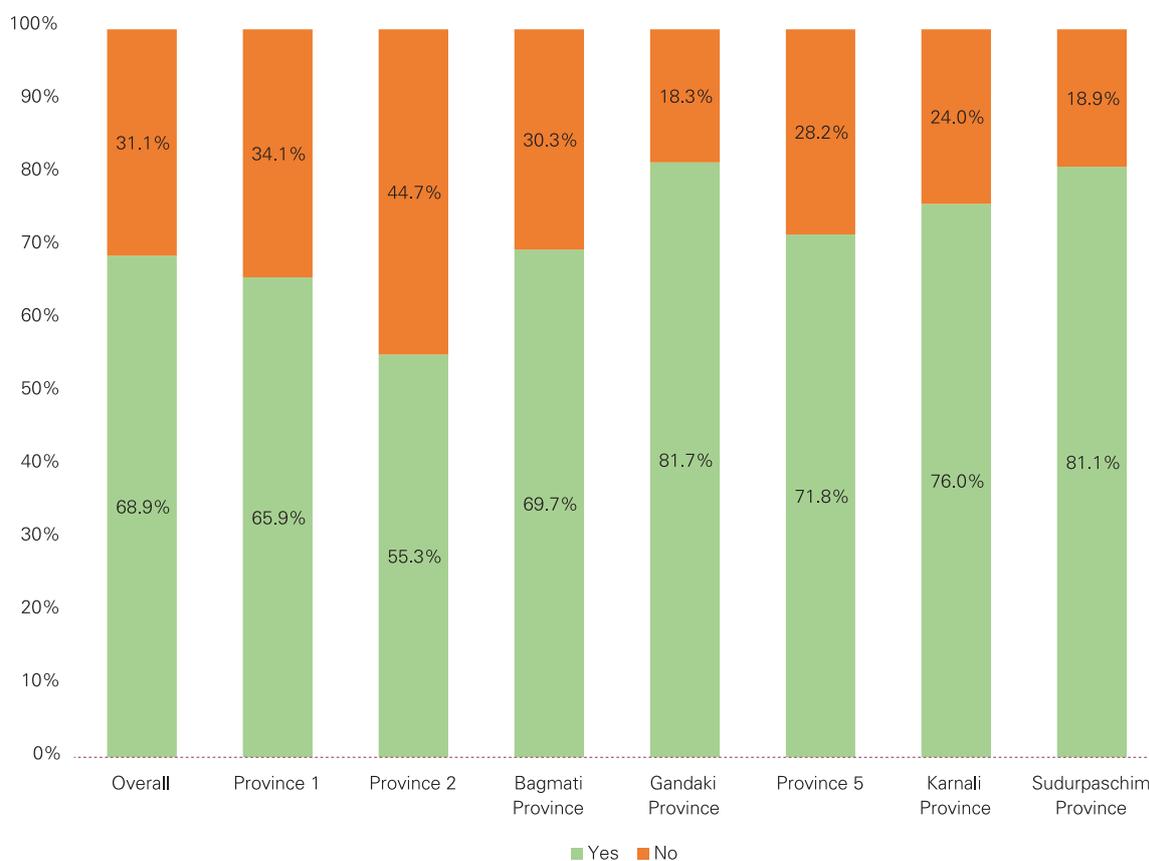


Figure 5.8.3: Q-E13g. Overall, are you satisfied from the services delivered by the local government (rural municipality / urban municipality) of your area? (N = 7,006) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

5.9 PRESENCE/ABSENCE OF NEWLY ELECTED OFFICIALS

Most respondents believe their elected local officials are always present (42.7%) or present most of the time (20.0%) in their offices. On the contrary, 3.5% of respondents believe their elected local officials are never present in their offices. However, 8.2% of respondents from Province 2—more than double the national average (3.5%)—say, their elected local officials are never present in their office. The share of respondents who think their elected officials are away from their offices most of the time has increased, from 11.9% in 2018, to 16.7% in 2020. While 68.3% of respondents in Gandaki Province thought their elected representatives were present most of the time in 2018, this decreased to 50.4% in 2020 (For detail, see Figure 5.9.1).

Presence of elected rural municipality/urban municipality officials

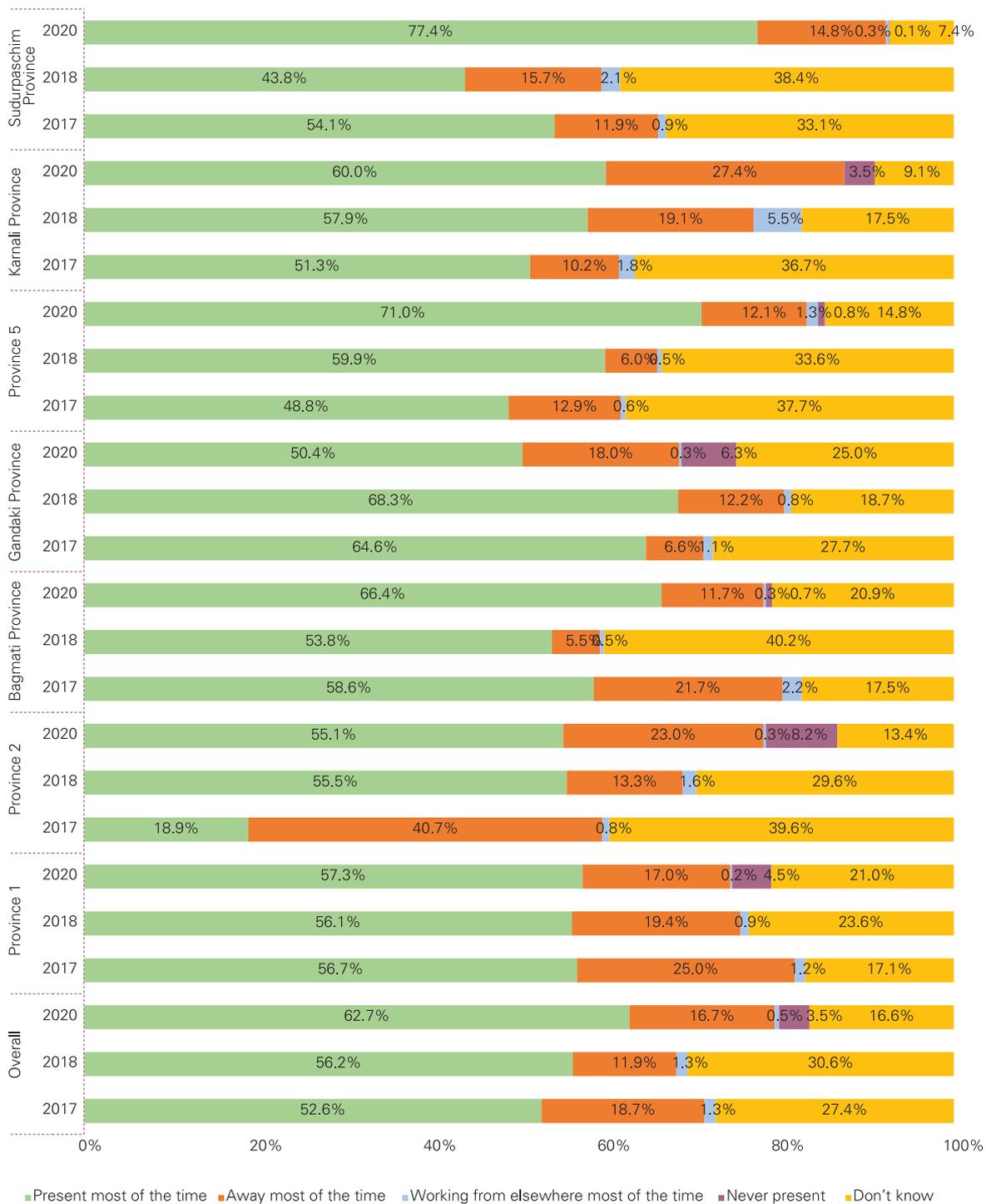


Figure 5.9.1: Q-E14. Since they have been elected, are they present at their office most of the time, away most of the time, or working from elsewhere most of the time? (N=7,060)

5.10 TAXATION

The survey asked respondents about their perceptions on Nepal's tax system. **More than four-fifths (81.4%) of respondents report that they paid one or more forms of taxes in the past year.** The most commonly paid taxes are land tax (65.6%), vehicle tax (63.4%), entertainment tax (62.1%), and property tax (58.7%). Other commonly paid taxes in the past year include land registration tax, business tax, remuneration tax, and individual income tax. About two-fifths of respondents (39.2%) paid business tax, around one-quarter (27.7%) paid house rent tax, and 22% paid individual income tax.

The respondents who say they paid some type of tax in the past year were further asked whether they thought the level of taxation had increased or decreased comparison to the previous year. Most respondents who paid land tax (80.4%) and property tax (76.7%) said the tax rates have increased in the past year. Likewise, approximately 70% of those who paid business tax and land registration tax also claimed that they paid more than the previous year. **Overall, there was an increase in the number of respondents who paid most types of taxes in the past year.** A substantial number of respondents say they do not know about tax types and levels (For details, see Table 5.10.1).

Views on the current level of taxation

	N	Have you or your family paid the following types of tax within the last one year?			If yes, what do you think of the current tax rate?			
		Yes	No	Don't know	More than last year	Less than last year	Same as last year	Don't know
Property tax	6,312	58.7%	38.6%	2.6%	76.7%	0.5%	13.7%	9.1%
House rent tax	1,600	27.7%	66.5%	5.9%	61.4%	1.5%	20.4%	16.7%
Individual income tax	3,702	22.0%	73.6%	4.4%	45.0%	0.4%	25.7%	28.9%
Business tax	2,286	39.2%	56.0%	4.8%	69.7%	0.4%	18.8%	11.1%
Vehicle tax	2,968	63.4%	32.9%	3.7%	67.8%	0.1%	18.9%	13.3%
Land registration charge	3,201	30.8%	65.2%	4.0%	69.0%	0.4%	14.4%	16.1%
Entertainment tax	4,980	62.1%	34.4%	3.5%	49.0%	0.4%	33.9%	16.7%
Land tax (Malpot)	6,249	65.6%	32.3%	2.0%	80.4%	0.4%	11.8%	7.3%
Advertisement tax	1,269	13.0%	78.7%	8.3%	25.3%	0.1%	12.9%	61.8%
Income tax on Agriculture	3,724	14.2%	81.7%	4.1%	58.5%	0.1%	4.2%	37.2%
Institutional income tax	1,590	13.7%	78.8%	7.6%	29.2%	0.2%	7.1%	63.5%
Remuneration tax	4,115	21.4%	74.2%	4.5%	48.6%	0.1%	21.9%	29.4%
Others (Specify)	4,916	10.8%	84.9%	4.3%	74.8%	1.2%	24.0%	0.0%

Table 5.10.1: Q-E15a-m. Have you or your family paid the following types of tax within the last one year? (Response as 'Refused to Answer' and 'Not Applicable' is not included)

Of the 81.4% of respondents who paid at least one or more form of taxes in the past year, most paid land tax (71.4%), followed by property (65.5%) and entertainment tax (53.8%).

In Province 5, 82.8% of respondents paid land tax, while 84.7% in Karnali Province and 82.2%

in Sudurpaschim Province did the same. Likewise, 80.5% of respondents from Karnali Province paid property tax, followed by 73.9% from Province 5. On the contrary, 80% of respondents paid entertainment tax, 45.5% paid vehicle tax, and 20.7% paid house rent tax in Bagmati Province, which is higher compared to other provinces (For details, see Table 5.10.2).

Tax paid by province

	Overall	Province						
		1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Land tax (Malpot)	71.4%	78.7%	58.0%	57.0%	73.1%	82.8%	84.7%	82.2%
Property tax	64.5%	57.8%	41.6%	68.0%	66.6%	73.9%	80.5%	74.9%
Entertainment tax	53.8%	46.3%	41.3%	80.0%	64.0%	60.0%	26.3%	17.4%
Vehicle tax	32.8%	28.2%	37.6%	45.5%	27.7%	33.9%	11.8%	17.5%
Land registration charge	17.2%	39.3%	17.8%	8.6%	7.4%	16.6%	16.3%	7.5%
Business tax	15.6%	12.8%	9.2%	23.9%	15.3%	17.9%	11.8%	9.0%
Remuneration tax	15.3%	12.7%	17.5%	20.7%	23.6%	11.9%	7.6%	6.7%
Individual income tax	14.2%	18.0%	11.7%	15.9%	11.7%	14.0%	14.4%	9.9%
Income tax on agriculture	9.2%	6.2%	10.9%	3.7%	7.9%	21.8%	6.1%	2.3%
House rent tax	7.7%	3.2%	3.7%	20.7%	2.9%	6.1%	3.2%	1.8%
Institutional income tax	3.8%	4.7%	7.3%	3.8%	3.0%	2.0%	3.0%	1.3%
Advertisement tax	2.9%	5.2%	3.2%	1.6%	1.8%	3.4%	2.2%	1.4%
Others	9.2%	4.6%	13.7%	5.1%	14.2%	17.1%	6.7%	0.8%

Table 5.10.2: Q-E15. Now, I would like to ask you about taxes. Have you or your family paid any of the following types of tax/service charge/fees within the last one year?

The majority of Nepalis consider it is easy to pay taxes. More than four-fifths (82.6%) of respondents who paid taxes in the past year say they did not feel inconvenienced while paying taxes, service charges, and fees. However, 4.9% of respondents did feel inconvenienced doing so. Of the total respondents who paid at least one or more taxes in Sudurpaschim Province, 93.5% felt it was convenient and easy to pay. However, 23.3% of respondents from Province 2 report they 'do not know' and 9.5% feel inconvenienced while paying taxes (For details, see Figure 5.10.1).

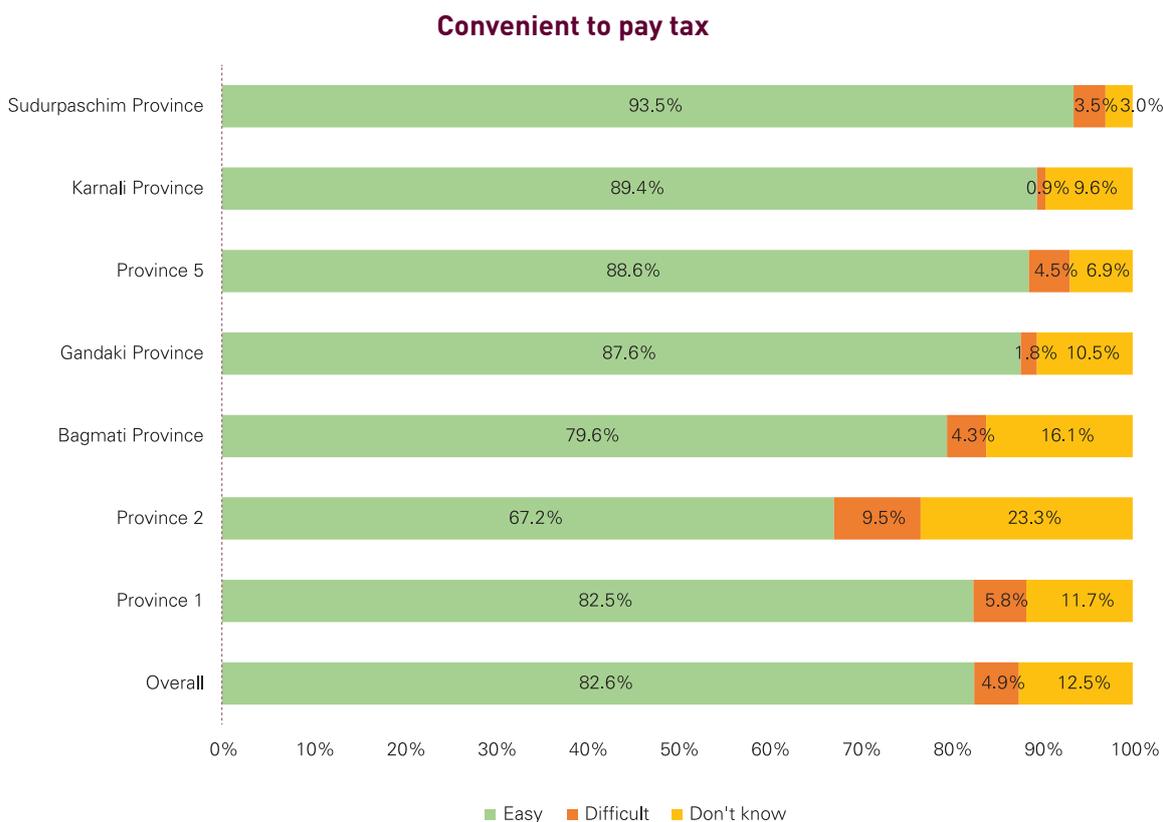


Figure 5.10.1: Q-E15N. How convenient is it for you while paying the taxes/service charge/fees? (N = 5,744)

The survey asked if the tax process is inconvenient, what could be done to make it more convenient. Of the total respondents, 53.2% suggested that it would be easier if authorities could visit door-to-door to collect taxes, while 52.3% suggested that if all tax-paying facilities could be made available at their respective ward offices, it would be easier to pay taxes. **An increasing number of respondents suggest that there should be provisions for online payments for all kinds of taxes/fees.**

A significant number of the respondents in Province 5 (84.1%) and in Sudurpaschim Province (83.8%) suggest that a provision should be made to collect taxes by visiting door-to-door; 67.4% from Gandaki Province and 60.2% from Province 2 suggest that the ward office should be staffed with separate branches to collect taxes. However, most respondents who faced difficulties paying tax from Gandaki Province and Province 1 proposed an online payment system to pay all kinds of taxes (For details, see Figure 5.10.2).

Suggestions to make tax payment process more convenient

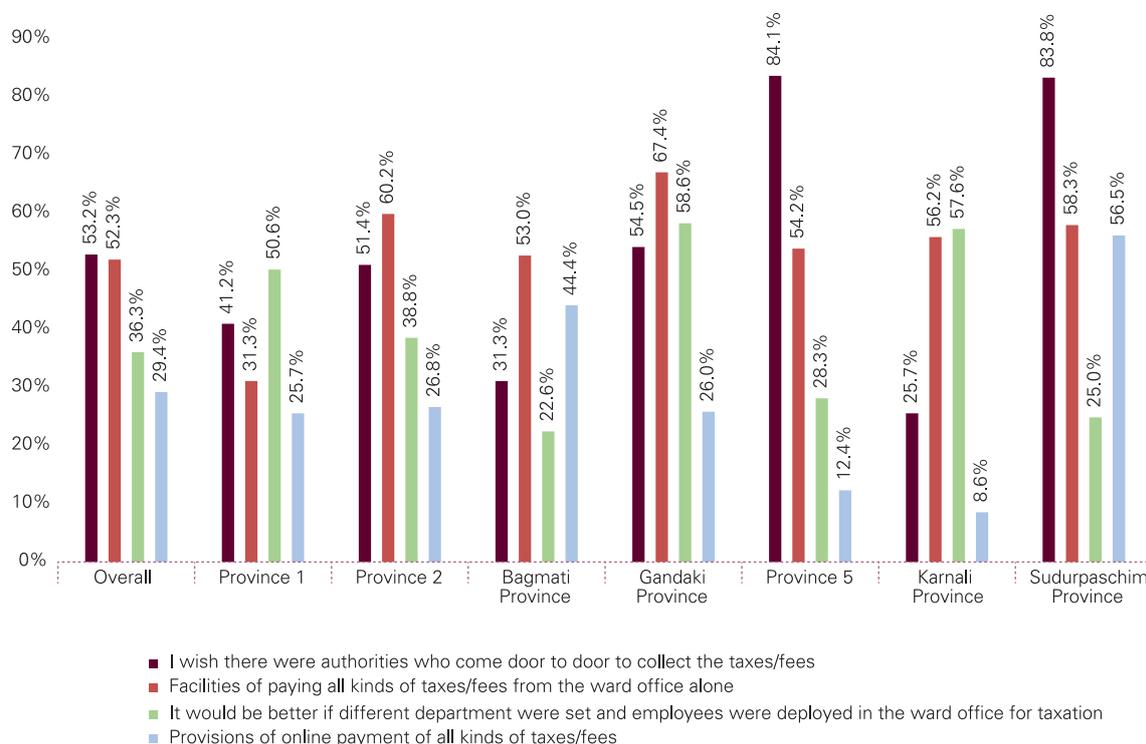


Figure 5.10.2: Q-E150. [If answered 'Paying the taxes was difficult' in E15N] If it's difficult/inconvenient to pay the taxes/service charges/fees, what should be done to make the process more convenient? (N=311)

Views on taxation

The survey measured respondents' understanding of the taxation system and presented them with four statements with the options: 'agree,' 'strongly agree,' 'disagree,' or 'strongly disagree.'²⁷ **Over 98% of respondents concur that they do not have a clear understanding of taxes and wish to have clearer information about the processes for collecting taxes and how the government spends revenue collected from taxes.** While 40.3% respondents said the taxes they paid were properly utilized in 2018, 54.7% say the same in 2020, and 40% do not believe that taxes are being utilized properly (For details, see Table 5.10.3).

27 Agree and strongly agree is combined into one category "agree" and similarly responses of disagree and strongly disagree is combined into "disagree" for the purpose of comparisons over times.

Views on taxation

	Year	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
I wish I had clearer information or understanding of taxes that I am supposed to pay for federal, provincial and local government.	2018	33.6%	61.7%	1.6%	0.9%	2.2%
	2020	73.2%	25.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%
I wish I had more information on how the government spends taxes.	2018	33.9%	62.8%	0.7%	0.4%	2.2%
	2020	74.3%	24.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.9%
I believe that the tax I paid is being properly utilized.	2018	25.3%	15.0%	29.3%	22.6%	7.8%
	2020	26.1%	28.6%	23.6%	16.4%	5.3%
As a citizen I wanted to know clear information on what benefits we get in return for paying the taxes	2018	-	-	-	-	-
	2020	74.8%	23.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%

Table 5.10.3: Q-E16ai-iv. To what extent do you agree/strongly agree/disagree/strongly disagree with these statements? (N = 7,060)

A small number (2.4%) reported that they had to pay some extra cash while paying taxes, while 95.2% confirmed that they did not have to pay any extra cash or some type of gift other than the amount fixed by the government. The highest proportion of respondents from Province 5 (4.9%) paid extra cash or gifts (other than the amount fixed by the government) while paying taxes, followed by 2.5% from Province 2, 2.4% from Province 1, 1.7% from Bagmati Province, 1.1% from Gandaki Province, and 0.6% from Sudurpaschim Province and Karnali Province.

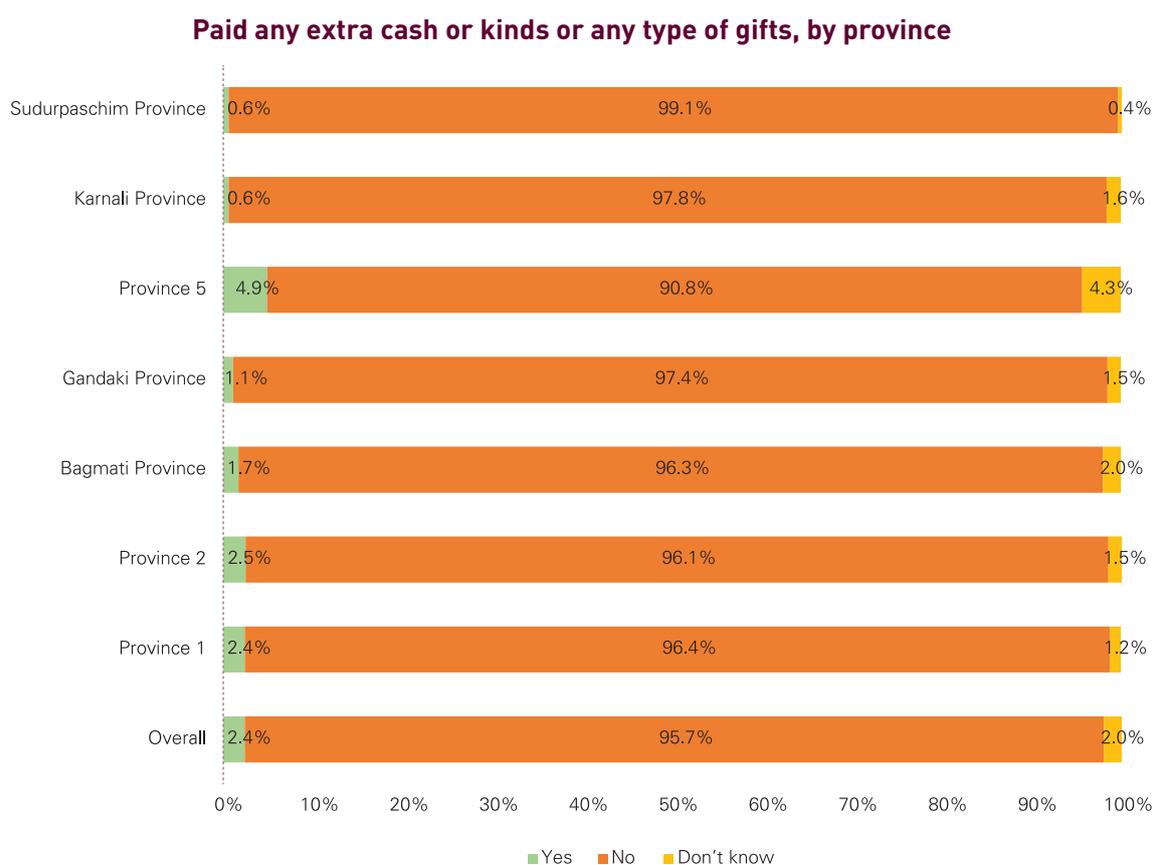


Figure 5.10.3: Q-E16b. During the last one year, did you have to pay any extra cash or kinds or any type of gifts (other than that fixed by the government) to any person while paying the taxes? (N = 5,744)

The 2.4% of respondents who paid extra cash or gifts were further asked to whom they paid/gave it. More than half (59.9%) said they paid it to a third-party broker, followed by 34.2% who paid it to employees of local government, 11.8% who paid it to employees of federal government, and 3.7% who paid it to employees of provincial government.

Person paid an extra amount, by province

	Elected representatives	Third party (broker)	Employee of federal government	Employee of provincial government	Employee of local government
Overall	3.9%	59.9%	11.0%	3.7%	34.2%
Province 1	0.0%	63.5%	-	5.4%	31.1%
Province 2	4.0%	63.6%	-	-	40.5%
Bagmati Province	4.8%	49.8%	14.3%	4.9%	40.8%
Gandaki Province	7.5%	40.9%	6.4%	-	57.6%
Province 5	5.1%	68.0%	18.9%	4.7%	23.9%
Karnali Province	-	35.4%	14.3%	-	50.3%
Sudurpaschim Province	-	-	16.0%	-	84.0%

Table 5.10.4: Q-E16b.1. [If answered 'Yes' in E16b] To whom did you have to pay extra amount? (N = 134)

There was a significant decline of Nepalis who are willing to pay more local taxes if the quality of service were to be improved. While 77.6% respondents were willing to pay more local taxes if services were to be improved in 2017, this number declined to 64.1% in 2018, and has further decreased to 63.7% in 2020. Willingness to pay high taxes if the public services were to be improved varies across the provinces: 85.2% of respondents in Karnali Province, 82.4% in Gandaki Province, and 78.4% in Bagmati Province express their willingness to pay more taxes if the quality of services were to be improved, while only 44% in Province 1 (a significant decline from 86.8% in 2017 and 70.4% in 2018) express the same (For details, see Table 5.10.5).

Willingness to pay more local taxes for better services, by province and year

		Yes	No	Don't Know
Overall	2017	77.6%	17.0%	5.4%
	2018	64.1%	30.9%	5.0%
	2020	63.7%	31.7%	4.6%
Province 1	2017	86.8%	8.9%	4.3%
	2018	70.4%	27.1%	2.5%
	2020	44.0%	54.0%	2.0%
Province 2	2017	73.1%	18.5%	8.5%
	2018	48.9%	44.6%	6.5%
	2020	59.3%	33.3%	7.5%
Bagmati Province	2017	73.3%	19.5%	7.3%
	2018	65.6%	28.2%	6.2%
	2020	78.4%	10.8%	10.8%
Gandaki Province	2017	70.9%	22.6%	6.5%
	2018	62.4%	34.4%	3.1%
	2020	82.4%	16.4%	1.2%
Province 5	2017	73.4%	23.0%	3.6%
	2018	65.0%	26.0%	9.0%
	2020	51.5%	46.8%	1.7%
Karnali Province	2017	85.2%	13.5%	1.3%
	2018	71.9%	27.1%	1.0%
	2020	85.2%	12.8%	2.0%
Sudurpaschim Province	2017	87.1%	10.2%	2.7%
	2018	76.6%	22.7%	0.7%
	2020	70.0%	30.0%	0.0%

Table 5.10.5: Q-E16. Would you be willing to pay more local taxes or fees if the quality of services like road maintenance, education or healthcare were improved? (N=7,060)

A comparison between Terai, hill, and mountain regions shows that approximately 74% of respondents from hill and mountain regions are willing to pay additional taxes, compared to the 53.9% of respondents from the Terai who say the same.

5.11 CORRUPTION

The survey asked respondents about their perceptions on and experiences with corruption by providing seven different scenarios (as shown in Table 5.11.1) to report if they paid a bribe to obtain any of these services. **There is a gradual decline on the number of the respondents who say they had to pay bribes over the years.** For example, 14.7% of respondents say they paid bribes to get land-related services in 2017, but it declined to 9.2% in 2018, and 4.3% in 2020. Nepalis mostly pay bribes to obtain vehicle-related services (6.1%), to get services from the police (4.6%), to obtain official documents, such as licenses (4.5%), and for land-related services (4.3%). The ratio of bribes in exchange for services varies across provinces (For details, see Table 5.11.1). Nepalis in the Terai are more likely to pay bribes to officials to receive a favor or service than those from mountain or hill regions.

Bribe in exchange for services in provinces, by year

		To get land related services	To get various documents	To take service from police	To take service from court	In search for employment	To receive health service	To get admission in school or university	To get vehicle related services	To take banking related services
Overall	2017	14.7%	10.7%	6.9%	5.7%	5.4%	1.8%	1.9%	-	-
	2018	9.2%	6.0%	4.1%	2.7%	3.4%	0.8%	0.7%	-	-
	2020	4.3%	4.5%	4.6%	3.7%	2.7%	0.8%	0.9%	6.1%	2.1%
Province 1	2017	9.9%	5.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.0%	1.0%	0.9%	-	-
	2018	4.0%	2.2%	2.4%	1.9%	4.0%	0.1%	0.0%	-	-
	2020	3.0%	1.5%	1.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	4.2%	2.1%
Province 2	2017	30.3%	31.4%	15.4%	10.1%	9.1%	3.3%	3.0%	-	-
	2018	20.2%	18.0%	11.5%	6.9%	3.6%	1.9%	2.1%	-	-
	2020	11.4%	13.6%	11.3%	5.5%	5.9%	2.6%	1.9%	10.9%	3.0%
Bagmati Province	2017	11.8%	4.3%	1.8%	2.0%	1.3%	0.5%	0.8%	-	-
	2018	8.7%	2.3%	0.2%	0.2%	4.0%	0.3%	0.3%	-	-
	2020	2.2%	2.5%	0.0%	2.8%	1.3%	0.2%	0.1%	3.2%	0.4%
Gandaki Province	2017	5.5%	2.6%	3.9%	4.0%	4.3%	2.6%	2.2%	-	-
	2018	1.4%	1.1%	1.0%	0.7%	2.8%	0.4%	0.2%	-	-
	2020	2.4%	2.3%	10.7%	7.7%	8.0%	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%
Province 5	2017	16.4%	10.6%	13.7%	15.6%	15.7%	3.6%	4.2%	-	-
	2018	8.9%	4.4%	4.5%	4.7%	3.4%	1.3%	1.2%	-	-
	2020	5.9%	2.7%	6.3%	5.7%	3.5%	0.8%	1.5%	9.2%	2.9%
Karnali Province	2017	3.9%	1.1%	0.5%	0.6%	1.4%	0.5%	0.8%	-	-
	2018	2.4%	1.9%	2.4%	2.1%	1.2%	1.0%	0.3%	-	-
	2020	1.2%	1.5%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	3.2%	1.0%
Sudurpashchim Province	2017	10.9%	3.1%	3.1%	1.0%	4.5%	0.3%	0.2%	-	-
	2018	14.6%	6.7%	6.6%	1.8%	4.5%	0.0%	0.2%	-	-
	2020	2.0%	2.1%	5.5%	5.4%	3.4%	0.8%	0.9%	5.7%	2.9%

Table 5.11.1: Q-E17a-g. During the past year, please tell me if you ever had to give money or a gift or perform a favor to obtain services from officials in these situations? (Response as 'Refused to Answer', 'Don't Know' and 'Not Applicable' are not included)

5.12 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE PROCESSES

Slightly less than three-fourths of respondents (71.6%) say they are unaware of any development projects or budget planned to be implemented by their local governments for the current fiscal year. Slightly more than a quarter of respondents (28.4%) report that they have information on the planned projects or budgets of their local governments.

The level of awareness also varies across the provinces. Awareness of development projects or budgets allocated by the local government is the highest in Sudurpaschim Province (36.4%), followed by Province 5 (34.1 %), while only 22% of respondents from Bagmati Province say the same. Nepalis from mountain areas, men, and those in the middle-age group are most likely to be aware of local government projects and budgets. Awareness increases with levels of education.

Awareness of local government development projects

		Awareness of local government development projects	
		Yes	No
Overall	Overall	28.4%	71.6%
Province	Province 1	29.5%	70.5%
	Province 2	25.4%	74.6%
	Bagmati Province	22.0%	78.0%
	Gandaki Province	28.6%	71.4%
	Province 5	34.1%	65.9%
	Karnali Province	28.1%	71.9%
	Sudurpaschim Province	36.4%	63.6%
Residence	Rural Municipality	28.8%	71.2%
	Urban Municipality	28.2%	71.8%
Region	Mountain	34.3%	65.7%
	Hill	25.7%	74.3%
	Terai	30.0%	70.0%
Sex	Female	19.8%	80.2%
	Male	37.6%	62.4%
Age	18-25	23.3%	76.7%
	25-35	30.1%	69.9%
	35-45	30.1%	69.9%
	45-55	32.3%	67.7%
	55 and above	27.7%	72.3%
Education	No education	16.0%	84.0%
	No formal education	23.0%	77.0%
	Basic education	26.8%	73.2%
	Secondary education	33.8%	66.2%
	Higher education	41.9%	58.1%

		Awareness of local government development projects	
		Yes	No
Caste	Hill Caste	31.7%	68.3%
	Hill Adibasi/Janajati	27.3%	72.7%
	Hill Dalit	24.9%	75.1%
	Madhesi Caste (Level -1)	25.4%	74.6%
	Madhesi Caste (Level - 2)	27.6%	72.4%
	Madhesi (Adibasi/Janajati)	34.7%	65.3%
	Madhesi Dalit	23.3%	76.7%
	Other Cultural Groups		100.0%
	Musalman	19.1%	80.9%
Main Occupation	Agriculture	31.0%	69.0%
	Social service	64.3%	35.7%
	Labor	23.9%	76.1%
	Business	31.7%	68.3%
	Job	45.1%	54.9%
	Foreign employment	21.1%	78.9%
	Household work	16.0%	84.0%
	Student	26.5%	73.5%
	Unemployed	26.0%	74.0%
	Retired from job	22.9%	77.1%
Income group (In NPR)	60,000 and less	21.4%	78.6%
	60,001-120,000	31.9%	68.1%
	120,001-200,000	39.3%	60.7%
	200,001 and more	41.0%	59.0%
	Dependent	18.0%	82.0%

Table 5.12.1: Q-E18. Are you aware of any development projects/budget planned for execution by your local government in the current fiscal year? (N = 7,060)

The 28.4% of respondents who say they are aware of projects planned by their local governments were further asked to mention the names of the projects and budget headings. Most (70.6%) are aware of roads/physical infrastructure-related development projects, followed by 9.7% who are aware of drinking water projects, and 0.3% who are aware of employment and disaster risk management-related projects (For details, see Table 5.12.2).

Awareness of local government development projects in the current year

	Overall	Province						
		1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpas-chim
Road/ Physical infrastructure	70.6%	71.1%	68.4%	70.1%	72.0%	73.9%	61.6%	71.4%
Drinking water	9.7%	4.2%	2.7%	12.5%	14.9%	12.4%	12.5%	14.9%
Education	7.8%	9.0%	15.3%	6.5%	6.0%	3.7%	11.6%	3.6%
Drainage/Sewerage management	2.8%	2.0%	8.2%	2.2%	1.2%	2.1%	0.9%	0.4%
Health	1.7%	2.2%	0.8%	2.5%	1.2%	1.2%	3.6%	2.0%
Management of community buildings/space	1.6%	2.5%	1.9%	1.9%	3.0%	0.7%	0.9%	0.4%
Electricity	1.4%	3.1%	-	0.6%	-	2.3%	3.6%	0.8%
Irrigation	1.4%	1.4%	-	0.3%	-	1.6%	5.4%	4.0%
Agriculture/ Livestock service	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.9%	1.2%	0.7%	-	1.6%
Solid waste management	0.6%	-	0.5%	1.2%	-	1.4%	-	0.4%
Local market / hat bazaar	0.5%	1.1%	0.5%	1.2%	-	-	-	0.4%
Employment related	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	-	0.6%	-	-	-
Disaster risk management	0.3%	1.7%	0.3%	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.12.2: Q-E18_a. [If answered 'Yes, I am Aware of Development Projects, Budgets Planned for Execution by my Local Government' to QE16] If yes, can you name any one development project that you are aware of? (N = 1,644)

To understand what Nepalis would like their local governments to focus on, the survey asked the respondents to select priorities from a list of services. Of those who responded, 28% say priority should be placed on roads/physical infrastructure-related projects, 22.2% say education, 14.6% say employment sector, and 11.8% say drinking water (For details, see Table 5.12.3).

Service that should get first priority by province

	Overall	Province						
		1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpas-chim
Road/physical infrastructure related services	28.0%	31.5%	31.2%	26.4%	34.7%	21.6%	30.3%	23.2%
Education related services	22.2%	16.4%	32.7%	12.0%	19.0%	26.6%	21.4%	27.3%
Employment related services	14.6%	20.9%	11.7%	14.0%	17.5%	10.2%	10.4%	18.8%
Drinking water related services	11.8%	5.4%	1.7%	25.7%	8.5%	13.9%	13.4%	12.2%
Health related services	7.6%	8.9%	2.6%	8.0%	11.7%	11.0%	6.0%	6.6%
Services related to drainage/sewerage	4.3%	0.9%	11.2%	5.2%	0.7%	4.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Electricity related services	2.8%	6.2%	0.2%	0.5%	1.4%	1.2%	11.7%	5.7%
Irrigation related services	2.4%	2.1%	3.0%	1.2%	0.8%	3.6%	3.5%	2.9%
Agriculture and livestock related services	2.4%	4.0%	1.0%	1.2%	4.1%	4.3%	1.2%	1.3%
Waste management related services	1.0%	0.2%	1.7%	2.0%	0.2%	1.1%	0.5%	0.1%
Distribution of land ownership certificate	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	1.1%	-	1.7%	-	0.3%
Protection of senior citizen and disabled people	0.7%	1.2%	0.1%	1.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%
Services related to the management of community buildings/space	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	-	0.3%
Management of local market/ hat bazaar	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	-	-
Disaster management	0.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.3%	-	-	0.5%	0.1%
Environment protection	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know/ Can't say	0.2%	-	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%	-	0.2%	-

Table 5.12.3: Q-E19. In your opinion, which service should get first priority from your local government? (N=7,060)

While roads/physical infrastructure remain the first priority service for local government among respondents in 2020, its percentage has declined in the last two years, from 36.5% in 2018, to 28% in 2020. There was a rise in the number of respondents who think education, employment, water, and health-related projects should be prioritized (For details, see Figure 5.12.1).

Local government services that should get first priority, by year

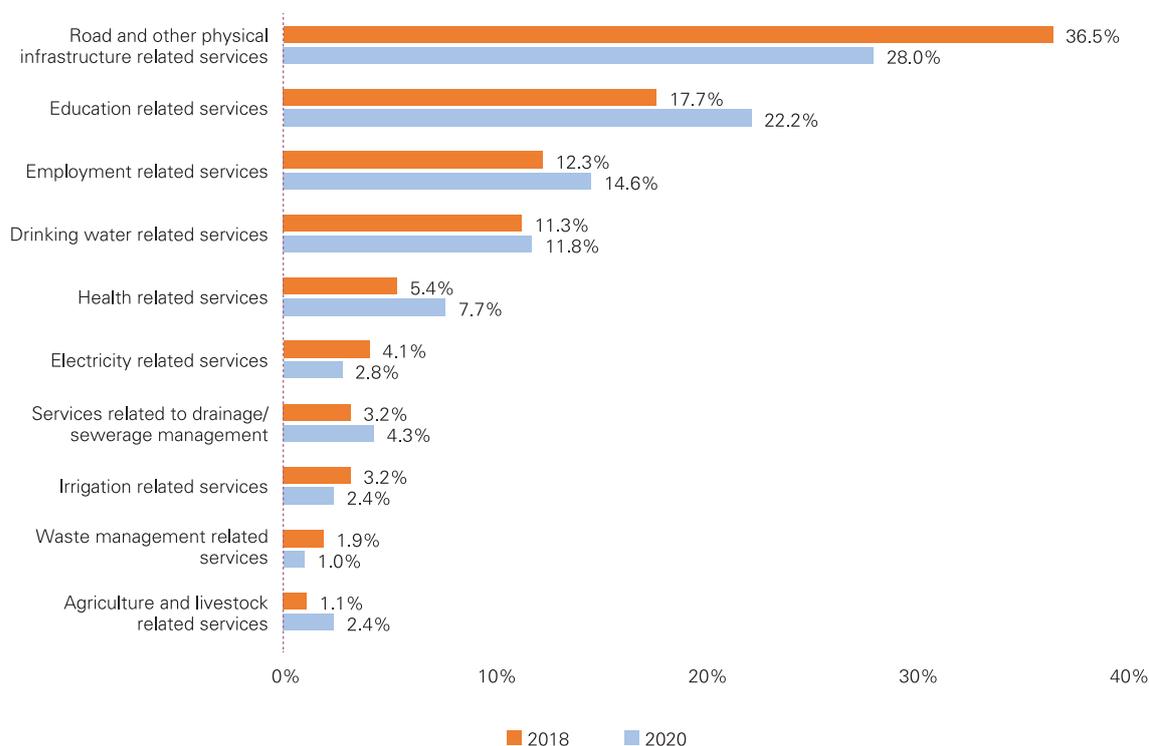


Figure 5.12.1: Q-E19. Below is the list of services that your municipality or rural municipality is supposed to provide. In your opinion, which service should get first priority from your local government? (N = 7,060)

Awareness and participation in public hearings

The survey asked the respondents about their awareness and participation in public hearings, public audits, and development projects. **Slightly less than a quarter of respondents (23.2%) say they know about public hearing/s held in their local government, while one-third (33.1%) report that no public hearing has taken place in their local government in the past year.** A significant number of respondents from Bagmati Province (58.5%), Gandaki Province (51.9%) and Province 5 (49.4%) are uncertain about whether or not a public hearing has taken place in their local areas in the past year. Slightly more than one-quarter of respondents in Sudurpaschim Province (37.4%) and in Province 5 (36.1%) report that public hearings took place in their local governments during the past year, whereas only 16.7% from Bagmati Province and 12.8% from Province 2 said the same.

Those who said they know of a public hearing held in the past year (23.2%) were further asked if they had participated in it. Of 23.2% who knew of hearings, 8.9% said they participated in most of the public hearings, 33.8% said they participated in some, and a majority (57.2%) said they have not participated in any of the public hearings. Slightly less than two-fifths of respondents (37.4%) who knew of public hearings in Sudurpaschim Province, a majority (62.4%) said they have not participated in any of the public hearings, whereas 7.5% said they participated in most of the public hearings and 30.2% said they participated in some (For details, see Table 5.12.4).

Participation in public hearing in the municipality/rural municipality /wards in the past year

	Public hearing (N=7,060)			Participation in public hearing (N=1,636)		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes, in most of them	Yes, in some of them	No, never
Overall	23.2%	33.1%	43.7%	8.9%	33.8%	57.2%
Province 1	24.5%	43.7%	31.8%	11.8%	30.1%	58.1%
Province 2	12.8%	56.5%	30.7%	8.6%	27.4%	64.0%
Bagmati Province	16.7%	24.8%	58.5%	12.3%	42.2%	45.5%
Gandaki Province	17.6%	30.5%	51.9%	7.7%	38.5%	53.8%
Province 5	36.1%	14.5%	49.4%	6.6%	34.4%	59.0%
Karnali Province	23.5%	30.9%	45.7%	8.5%	38.3%	53.2%
Sudurpaschim Province	37.4%	20.9%	41.7%	7.5%	30.2%	62.4%

Table 5.12.4: Q-E20. In last one year have there been any public hearing in your rural municipality/ municipality, including in your ward? and Q-E20a. [If answered 'Yes' in Q-E20] Did you participate in any of the public hearings that was conducted in your rural municipality/municipality or in your ward?

Over the years, there has been a decrease in the proportion of respondents who say they have never participated in public hearings. While 89.4% of respondents reported that they never participated in a local public hearing in 2018, only 57.2% did so in 2020. Likewise, across all the provinces, the proportion of respondents who have participated in a public hearing has increased from 2018 (For details, see Figure 5.12.2).

Participation in any of the public hearings

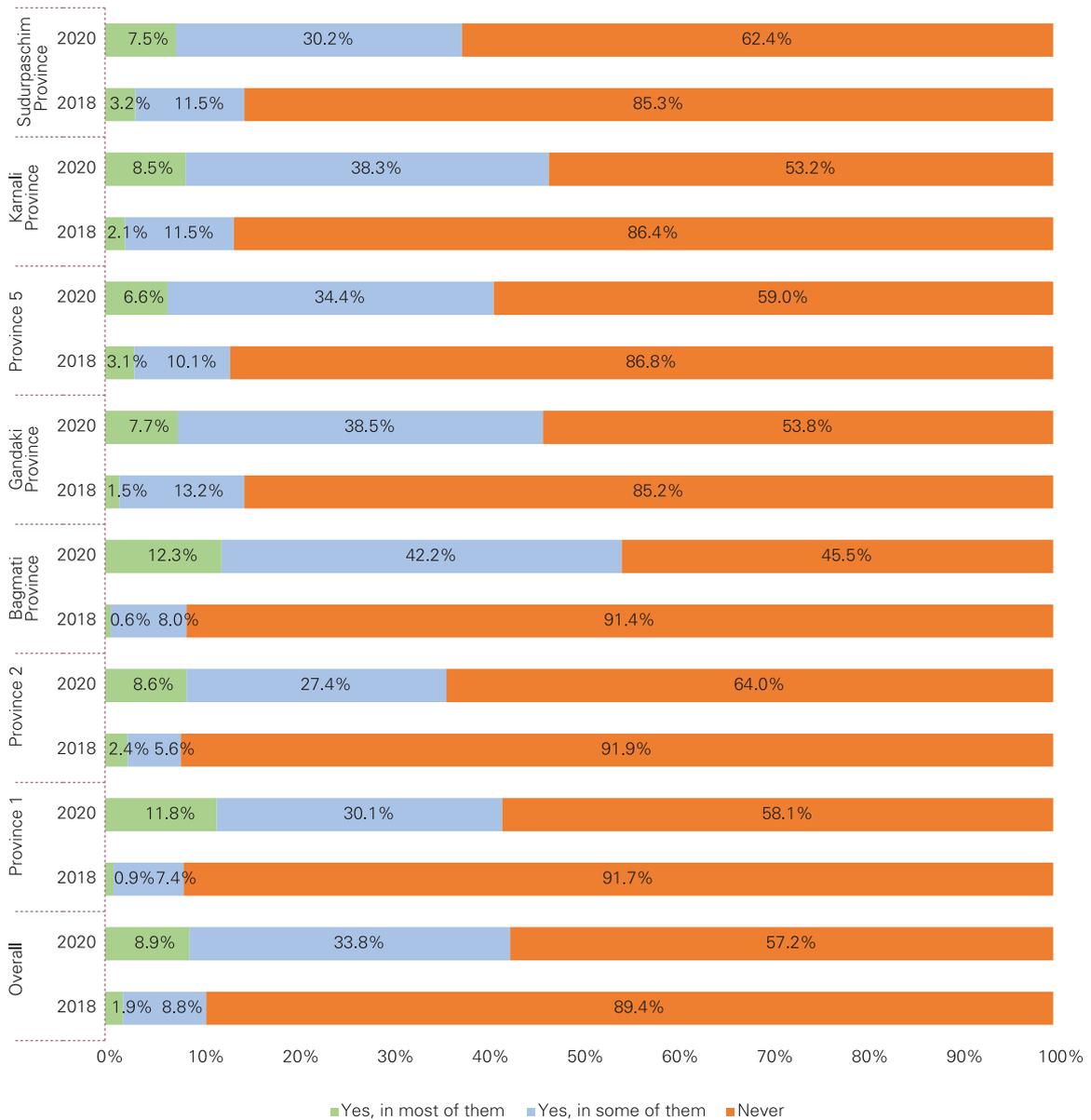


Figure 5.12.2: Q-E20a. [If answered 'Yes' in E20] Did you participate in any of the public hearings that was conducted in your rural municipality/municipality or in your ward? (N = 1,636)

Awareness and participation in public audits

Only 16.6% of respondents say they know of public audit/s held in their local government, while 35.6% report that no public audit was held in their local bodies in the past year. Almost half of respondents (47.9%) say they are uncertain about whether or not a public audit has taken place in their local bodies in the past year.

The 16.6% of respondents who are aware of public audit/s being held in their municipality were further asked if they had participated in it. Of the 16.6% who knew about audits, 8.5% say they participated in most, 31.1% participated in some, and 60.4% did not participate in any of them.

Awareness and participation in public audits varies across the provinces: 32.5% of respondents in Sudurpaschim Province and 27.9% in Province 5 report that they know of public audit/s held in their local areas in the past year, while only 7.8% of respondents from Bagmati Province say the same.

Public audit in the municipality/rural municipality /wards in the past year

	Public audit (N = 7,060)			Participation in the public audits (N = 1,170)		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes, in most of them	Yes, in some of them	No, never
Overall	16.6%	35.6%	47.9%	8.5%	31.1%	60.4%
Province 1	16.1%	48.5%	35.4%	9.7%	23.6%	66.7%
Province 2	11.0%	56.2%	32.8%	10.6%	23.8%	65.6%
Bagmati Province	7.8%	26.9%	65.3%	12.3%	35.1%	52.6%
Gandaki Province	9.2%	32.9%	58.0%	11.3%	32.1%	56.6%
Province 5	27.9%	18.0%	54.1%	6.8%	35.5%	57.7%
Karnali Province	18.1%	32.9%	49.0%	6.8%	33.8%	59.5%
Sudurpaschim Province	32.5%	23.8%	43.8%	6.3%	32.9%	60.8%

Table 5.12.5: Q-E21. In last one year have there been any public audit in your rural municipality/ municipality/ward? and Q-E22. [If answered 'Yes' in Q-E21] Did you participate in any of the public audits of the community development programs that was conducted in your rural municipality/municipality/ward?

There is a gradual increase in the number of respondents who are aware of public audits taking place in their local government. While 7.5% of respondents said they were aware about public audits in 2018, 16.6% say the same in 2020. Except in Gandaki Province, awareness about public audits has increased across all provinces since 2018. In Gandaki Province, awareness decreased from 15.3% in 2018, to 9.2% in 2020 (For details, see Figure 5.12.3).

Public audit in rural municipality/ municipality/ward, by province

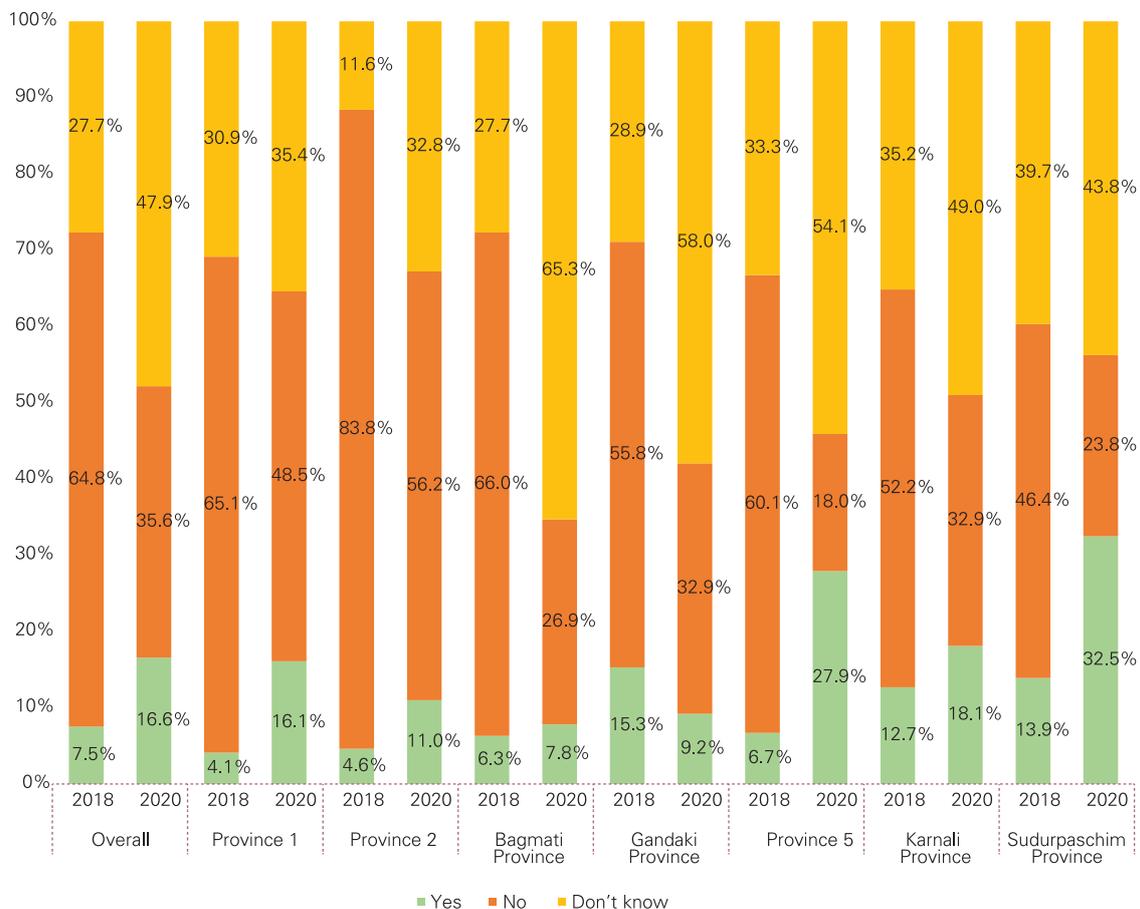


Figure 5.12.3: Q-E21. In last one year have there been any public audit in your rural municipality/ municipality/ward? (N = 7,060)

Participation in local development plans

More than four-fifths of respondents (85.5%) say they have not participated in preparing local development plans of their local areas. On the other hand, 12.6% say they have participated in preparation or implementation of some of the plans, and 2.0% say they participated in most of them.

Participation in preparing local development plans varies across the provinces. The proportion of Nepalis taking part in preparing local development plans is very low; 90.2% of respondents in Province 2 and 89.0% in Gandaki Province have never participated in preparing or implementing local development plans. A small number of the respondents, for example, 2.6 % in Province 5, 2.3% in Sudurpaschim Province, 2.2% in Province 1, and 2.1% from Karnali Province, say they frequently take part in preparing such plans in their municipality/ward or in implementing the plans/programs (For details, see Figure 5.12.4).

Participation in the preparation or implementation process of local development plans

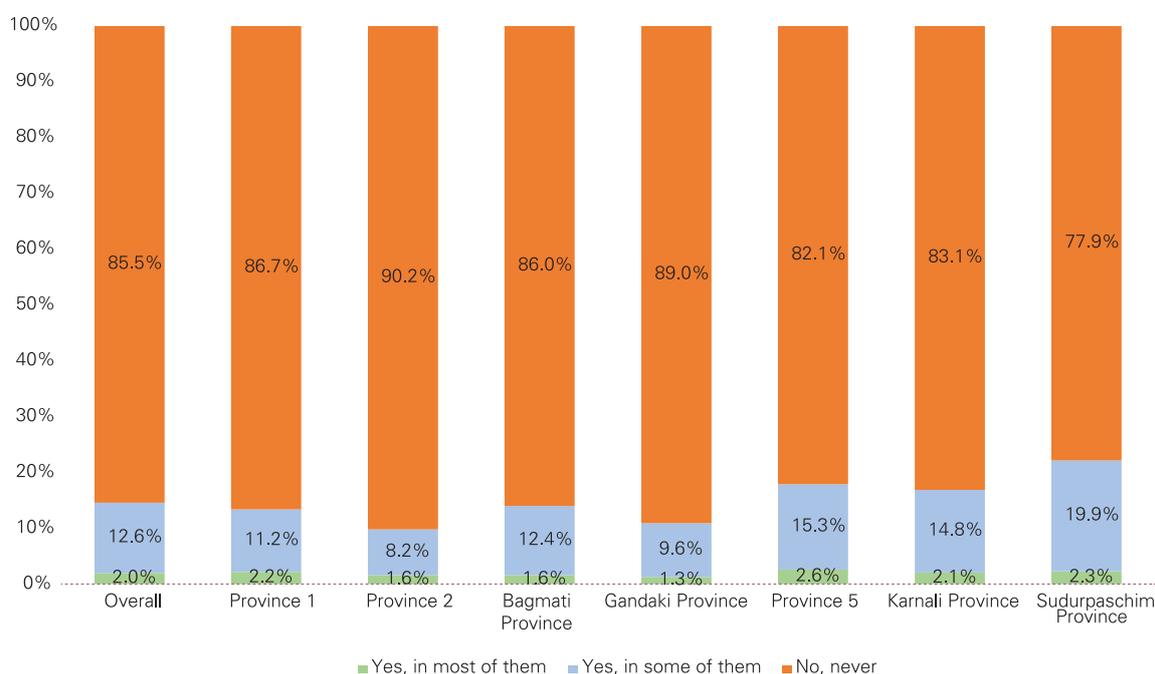


Figure 5.12.4: Q-E23. In the past one year, did you participate in preparing the local development plans of your rural municipality/municipality/ward or while implementing those plans/programs? (N = 5,804) (Response as 'Refused to Answer', 'Don't Know' and 'Not Applicable' are not included)

The 12.6% of respondents who participated in some of the local development programs and the 2.0% who participated in most of them were further asked about which programs they had participated in. Multiple responses were allowed. Of all the respondents who participated in local development plans, 79.1% said they were a part of road and physical infrastructure projects, 35.3% said drinking water-related projects, 26.9% said education-related projects, and 16.2% said they were part of electricity-related projects.

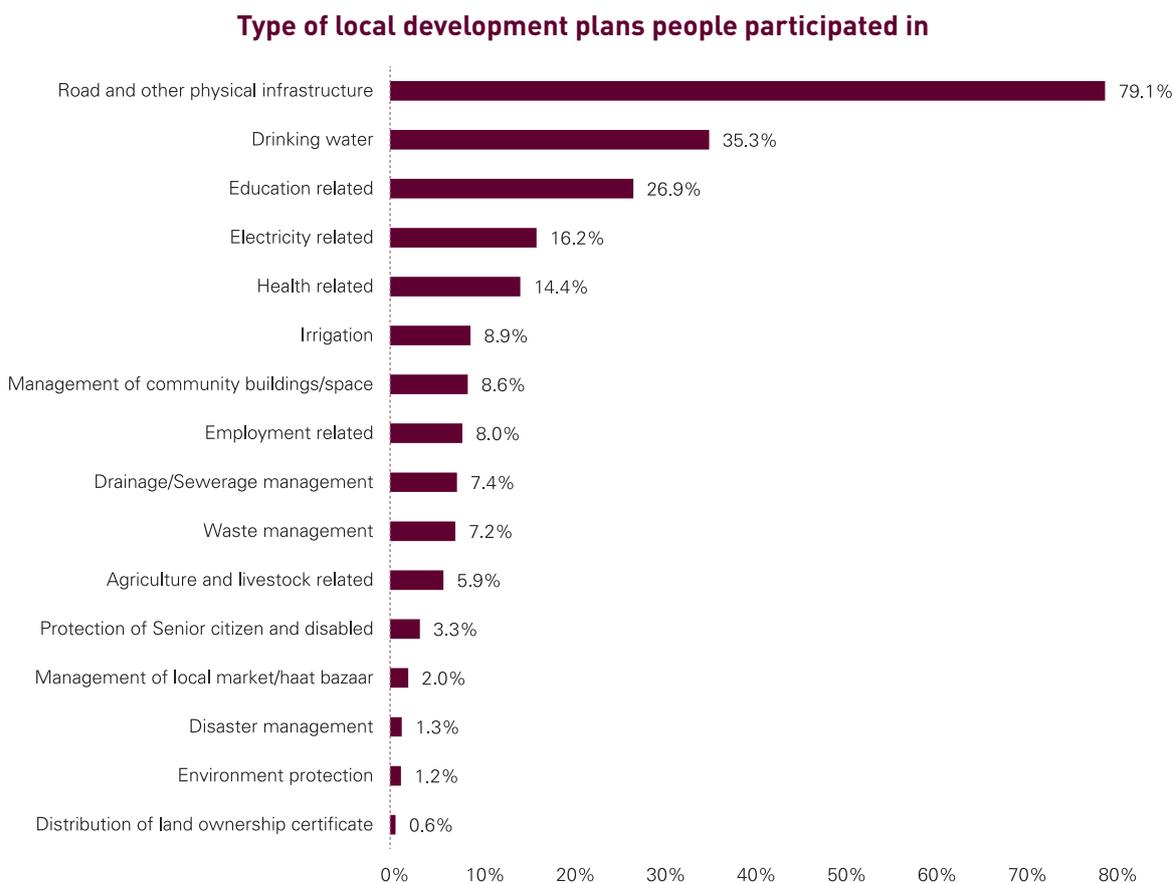


Figure 5.12.5: Q-E23a. [If answered “Yes, in most of them” and “Yes, in some of them” in Q-E23] In which programs did you participate while preparing the local development plans or during the implementation of the development plans? (N = 844)

5.13 VIEWS ON ELECTED OFFICIALS

A majority of respondents report that their elected representatives across all three tiers of government care for the general public. The percentages for ‘care’ aggregate two categories: ‘strongly care’ and ‘somewhat care.’ Local government representatives are viewed as being more caring than provincial and federal representatives. While 74.1% of respondents believe their local government’s representatives care for the general public, only 62.2% say the same about provincial representative, and 62.1% say the same about federal representatives. **Since 2017, there has been a gradual decline in the number of respondents who think their elected representatives ‘do not care’ about the general public** (For details, see Figure 5.13.1).

Care of general public by elected representatives, by year

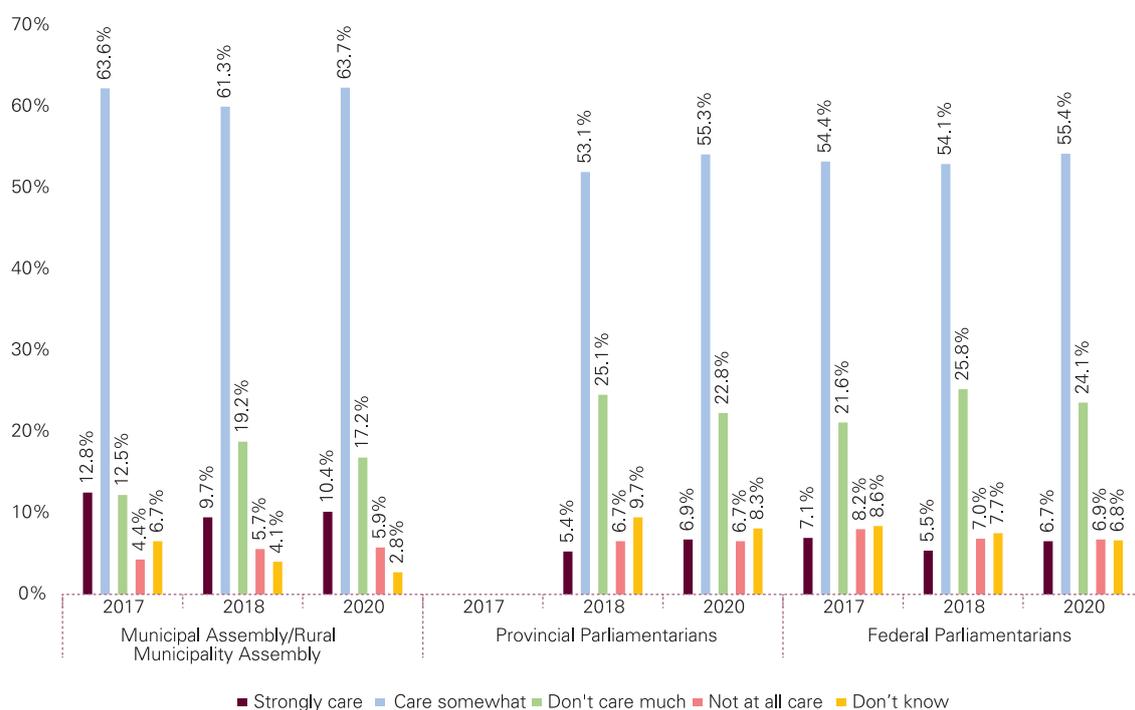


Figure 5.13.1: Q-F1i-iii. If you think about the people elected to the [Municipal Council / Rural Municipality Council, Provincial Parliament, Federal Parliament], do you think they care about people like you? (N = 7,060)

While 11.2% of respondents from Province 2 say their local elected officials ‘strongly care,’ only 4.7% from Gandaki Province say the same. The highest across all provinces, 12.7%, in Karnali Province, say their local elected officials do not care about them at all (For details, see Table 5.13.1).

Care of general public by elected representatives, by province

		Overall	Province						
			1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudur-paschim
Municipal/rural municipality assembly	Strongly care	10.4%	17.1%	11.2%	6.4%	4.7%	12.0%	9.9%	7.4%
	Somewhat care	63.7%	60.0%	59.5%	68.7%	73.8%	62.5%	57.3%	65.7%
	Don't care much	17.2%	15.0%	16.2%	19.2%	14.6%	16.7%	17.4%	22.5%
	Not at all care	5.9%	5.6%	8.0%	3.4%	5.9%	5.1%	12.7%	4.3%
	Don't know	2.8%	2.3%	5.1%	2.4%	1.0%	3.6%	2.7%	0.1%
Provincial parliamentarians	Strongly care	6.9%	10.5%	8.9%	3.8%	1.7%	8.2%	6.7%	5.1%
	Somewhat care	55.3%	56.0%	58.5%	50.4%	57.5%	52.7%	56.8%	60.3%
	Don't care much	22.8%	20.8%	17.6%	30.9%	22.2%	21.0%	19.3%	26.0%
	Not at all care	6.7%	7.2%	7.7%	5.0%	7.1%	5.5%	13.8%	5.0%
	Don't know	8.3%	5.5%	7.3%	9.9%	11.5%	12.7%	3.5%	3.5%
Federal parliamentarians	Strongly care	6.7%	9.0%	8.8%	3.7%	1.7%	8.3%	7.7%	5.6%
	Somewhat care	55.4%	56.2%	56.7%	53.0%	57.4%	52.2%	53.8%	61.8%
	Don't care much	24.1%	23.5%	19.4%	32.3%	23.5%	21.9%	21.2%	24.1%
	Not at all care	6.9%	7.0%	7.8%	5.8%	7.6%	5.3%	13.8%	5.0%
	Don't know	6.9%	4.4%	7.2%	5.1%	9.8%	12.3%	3.5%	3.5%

Table 5.13.1: Q-F1-iii. If you think about the people elected to the [Municipal Council / Rural Municipality Council, Provincial Parliament, Federal Parliament], do you think they care about people like you? (N = 7,060)

5.14 VIEWS ON RESPONSIVENESS OF THE GOVERNMENT

The majority of respondents believe their local government bodies are more responsive than provincial and federal governments. While 58.9% say the responsiveness of their local government has increased, 44.2% and 43.6% say the same about the state and the federal governments, respectively. However, there is a steady increase in the number of respondents who believe that responsiveness in all three tiers of governments has improved. On the contrary, 8.5% of respondents say the responsiveness of federal government has worsened, and 7.9% and 6.3% report that responsiveness of provincial and local government has deteriorated, respectively (For details, see Figure 5.14.1).

Views on government responsiveness to the needs of people, by year

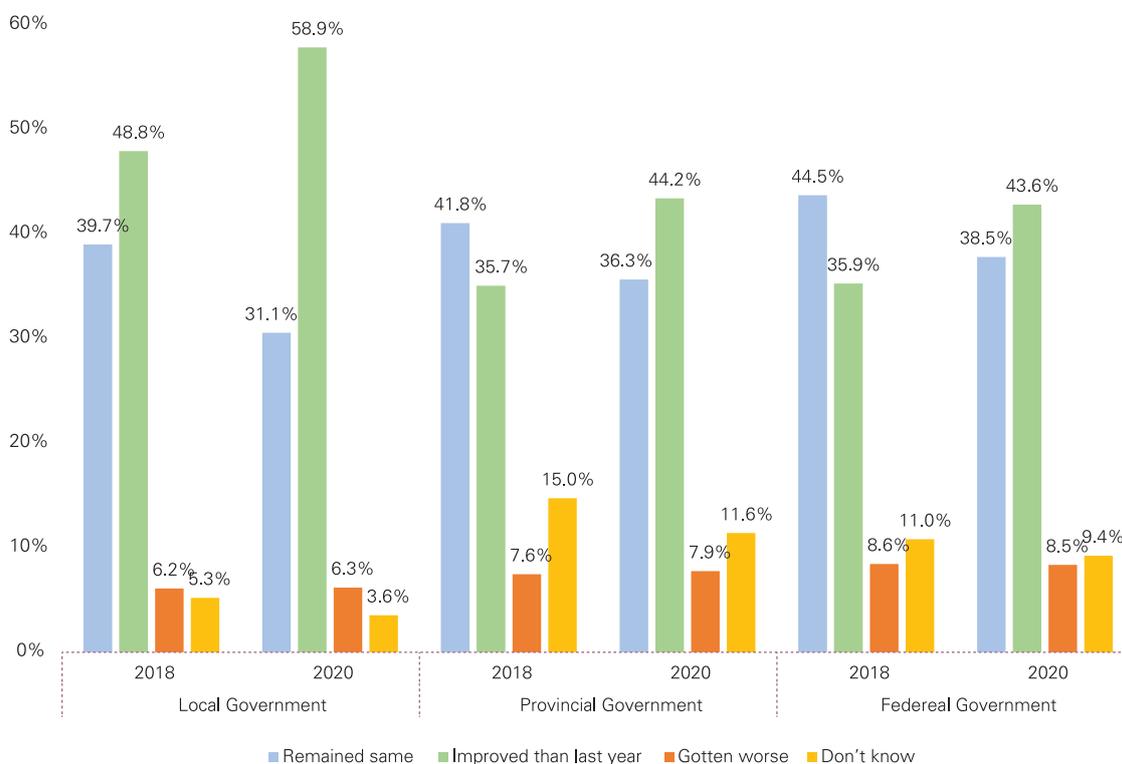


Figure 5.14.1: Q-F1Aii-iii. To what extent do you think the (Local, State, Federal Government) has become responsive to the needs of people compared to last year? (N = 7,060)

Views on government responsiveness also vary across provinces. Most respondents, except those in Karnali Province say responsiveness of all three tiers of government has improved over the past year. In Bagmati Province responsiveness of local government has increased from 33% in 2018 to 61.7% in 2020, provincial government has increased from 23.2% in 2018 to 39.4% in 2020 and responsiveness of federal government has increased from 22% in 2018 to 42.1% in 2020. While 73.5% of respondents in Gandaki Province (the highest among all provinces) say the responsiveness of local government has increased from 56.1% in 2018, only 50.9% from Karnali Province (the lowest among all provinces) say the same. Respondents in Karnali Province say responsiveness of all three tiers of government has decreased over the past year, for example local government (decreased from 61.7% in 2018, to 50.9% in 2020), provincial government (decreased from 58.5% in 2018, to 45.9% in 2020) and federal government (decreased from 57.9% in 2018, to 43.8% in 2020) (For details, see Table 5.14.1).

Views on government responsiveness to the needs of people, by province and year

	Government	Remained the same		Improved		Gotten worse		Don't Know	
		2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020	2018	2020
Overall	Local	39.7%	31.1%	48.8%	58.9%	6.2%	6.3%	5.3%	3.6%
	Provincial	41.8%	36.3%	35.7%	44.2%	7.6%	7.9%	15.0%	11.6%
	Federal	44.5%	38.5%	35.9%	43.6%	8.6%	8.5%	11.0%	9.4%
Province 1	Local	40.0%	39.3%	51.6%	52.0%	4.2%	6.5%	4.2%	2.2%
	Provincial	46.2%	50.2%	24.4%	33.1%	6.0%	8.5%	23.4%	8.3%
	Federal	52.0%	50.8%	27.3%	32.5%	8.7%	10.7%	12.0%	6.0%
Province 2	Local	31.2%	25.1%	50.0%	55.1%	12.2%	13.3%	6.7%	6.5%
	Provincial	30.9%	22.4%	43.5%	51.9%	13.1%	12.9%	12.4%	12.8%
	Federal	33.3%	27.6%	42.8%	46.8%	13.7%	13.5%	10.3%	12.1%
Bagmati Province	Local	55.7%	30.4%	33.0%	61.7%	6.7%	4.7%	4.7%	3.1%
	Provincial	59.6%	38.6%	23.2%	39.4%	9.0%	8.8%	8.2%	13.2%
	Federal	60.3%	41.2%	22.0%	42.1%	10.9%	9.4%	6.9%	7.3%
Gandaki Province	Local	35.9%	22.1%	56.1%	73.5%	3.0%	2.9%	5.1%	1.5%
	Provincial	37.6%	31.3%	39.1%	48.6%	6.2%	5.8%	17.1%	14.3%
	Federal	39.1%	35.5%	42.1%	47.0%	6.3%	6.1%	12.5%	11.4%
Province 5	Local	35.5%	34.5%	51.5%	58.9%	3.6%	2.4%	9.4%	4.2%
	Provincial	32.9%	39.0%	38.1%	42.9%	3.5%	2.9%	25.5%	15.2%
	Federal	37.1%	40.2%	38.6%	42.9%	3.6%	2.7%	20.8%	14.2%
Karnali Province	Local	27.0%	34.8%	61.7%	50.9%	9.6%	8.4%	1.7%	5.9%
	Provincial	28.1%	36.8%	58.5%	45.9%	10.3%	9.4%	3.1%	7.9%
	Federal	29.2%	39.1%	57.9%	43.8%	9.6%	9.2%	3.3%	7.9%
Sudurpaschim Province	Local	40.2%	30.5%	57.2%	65.3%	1.3%	3.5%	1.3%	0.6%
	Provincial	45.0%	35.1%	45.3%	55.8%	2.4%	4.7%	7.2%	4.4%
	Federal	46.6%	33.5%	43.9%	57.4%	3.3%	4.7%	6.2%	4.4%

Table 5.14.1: Q-F1A(i-iii). To what extent do you think the (Local, State, Federal Government) has become responsive to the needs of people compared to last year? (N = 7,060)

5.15 CONTACTS WITH ELECTED LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES

Only 12.5% of respondents say they approached their local elected representatives to resolve a problem experienced by themselves or their community, while 87.5% have not contacted their local representatives to seek any help. **Over the years, there has been a slight decrease in the number of respondents who say they have approached their elected local representatives to resolve a personal or a community problem.**

Except in Sudurpaschim Province and Karnali Province, there was a slight decrease in the proportion of respondents who have contacted their elected local representatives, whereas Bagmati Province saw a small fluctuation. In 2020, 20.7% of respondents in Sudurpaschim Province, followed by 15.1% in Bagmati Province say they approached their local representatives, while 8.6% in Province 5, and 7.8% in Gandaki Province say the same (For details, see Figure 5.15.1).

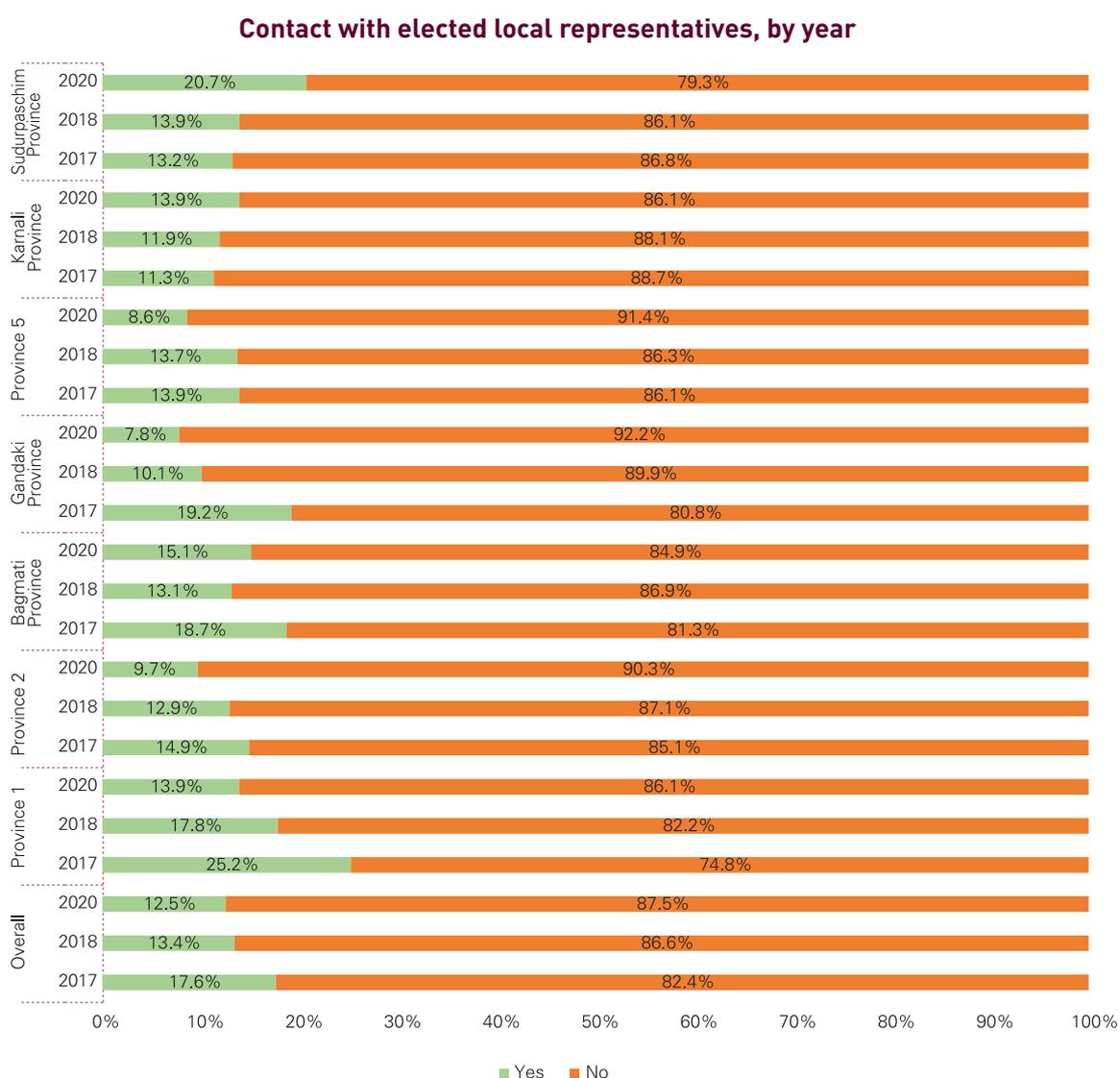


Figure 5.15.1: Q-F8. Have you personally tried to contact one of your elected local representatives for help in solving any of your personal or community problems? (N = 7,039) (Response as "Refused to Answer" is not included)

The 12.5% of respondents who say they contacted their local elected representatives were asked whether they were 'very satisfied,' 'somewhat satisfied,' 'somewhat dissatisfied,' or 'very dissatisfied' with the outcome of their outreach. Fewer people (7.1%) say they are 'very satisfied' and 53.2% say they are 'somewhat satisfied.' On the contrary, 26.8% are 'dissatisfied' and 12.9% are 'very dissatisfied' with the outcome of their contact.

The level of satisfaction of respondents who contacted local representatives varies across provinces: 71.7% in Gandaki Province are either 'very satisfied' or 'somewhat satisfied' with the results of their contacts, while 53.7% of respondents from Province 2 are 'somewhat dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied' with the results of their contacts (For details, see Figure 5.15.2).

Satisfaction with contacts with local elected representatives, by province

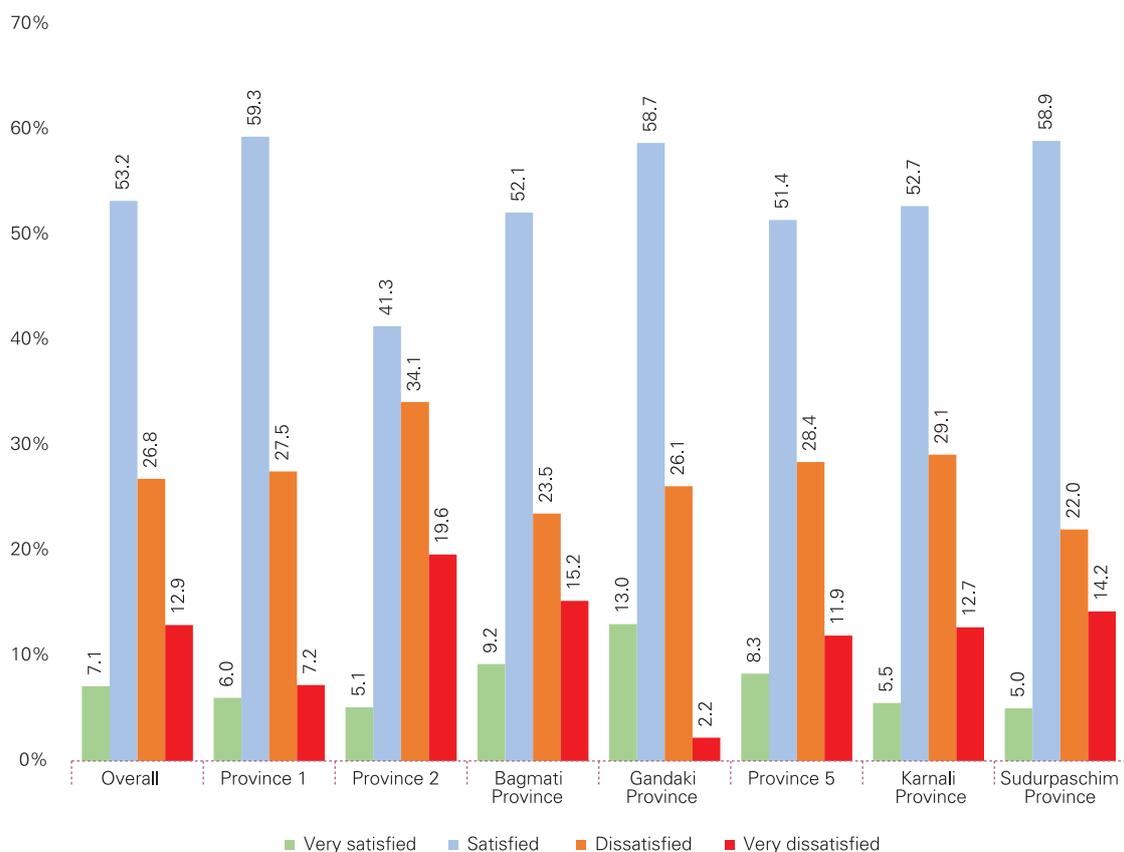


Figure 5.15.2: Q-F9. [If answered 'Yes' in F8] If you have personally tried to contact a local elected representative, how satisfied were you with the result of this contact? (N = 874) (Responses as "Refused to Answer" is not included)

5.16 SOCIAL SECURITY

Article 43 of the constitution of Nepal 2015 has clearly provisioned that a policy to provide allowances to the old aged, incapable, women, and unemployed would be adopted. In Nepal, social security programs operate in line with various social security-related acts and regulations. To implement constitutional commitments, the government of Nepal has introduced various social security measures, through The Social Security Act, 2018 to support senior citizens, widows, single women, endangered races, handicapped people, incapable and endangered tribes, and children, among others. The government has also set schemes for health and maternity benefits.

To assess the public's existing understanding social security benefits, for the first time in the survey series, the 2020 SNP included a set of questions related to different social security benefits initiated by the Government of Nepal. The nine different types of provisions covered in the survey were: 1) Senior Citizen Allowance; 2) Single Women Allowance; 3) Disability Allowance; 4) Unemployment Allowance; 5) Health Insurance Benefits; 6) Child Protection Grant; 7) Benefits on contributions from employment; 8) Child Nutrition Grant; and 9) Grant for Luponmuukh Adivasi (Endangered Adivasi population).

Overall public awareness on the government of Nepal's different social security benefits was relatively high. Of the total respondents, 98.4% say they have heard about senior citizen allowance, 95.7% heard about single women allowance, 88.9% heard about disability allowance, 59.1% heard about health insurance benefits, 56.4% heard about unemployment allowance, 51.3% heard about child nutrition grant, and 50.9% heard about child protection grant, while only 28.9% have heard about benefits on contributions from employment, and 31.3% have heard about a grant for Loponmuukh Adivasi.

The respondents who say that they or their family members are eligible for different social security provisions vary from 58% (senior citizen allowance), to 15.3% (grant for Loponmuukh Adivasi).

Those who say they are eligible for the social security provision initiated by the government were further asked whether or not they or their household received the allowance. **The senior citizen allowance is the most commonly received social security benefit**, with some 31.9% of eligible respondents receiving it, followed by 18.1% and 17.8% of respondents who say they received the single women allowance and child nutrition grant, respectively (For details, see Table 5.16.1).

Awareness, eligibility, and receiving social security benefits

Social Security Provisions	Have you heard of		Do you think you/ your household are eligible	If eligible, did your household receive ²⁸		
	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	N
Senior Citizen Allowance	98.4%	1.6%	58.0%	31.9%	68.1%	4,092
Single Women Allowance	95.7%	4.3%	49.7%	18.1%	81.9%	3,509
Disability Allowance	88.9%	11.1%	43.1%	4.5%	95.5%	3,043
Unemployment Allowance	56.4%	43.6%	45.7%	0.6%	99.4%	3,229
Health Insurance Benefits	59.1%	40.9%	48.7%	14.4%	85.6%	3,437
Child Protection Grant	50.9%	49.1%	39.3%	14.3%	85.7%	2,777
Benefits on Contribution from employment	28.9%	71.1%	23.8%	2.3%	97.7%	1,678
Child Nutrition Grant	51.3%	48.7%	39.4%	17.8%	82.2%	2,782
Grant for Loponmuukh Adivasi	31.3%	68.7%	15.3%	1.3%	98.7%	1,083

Table 5.16.1: Q-E8a.1 Have you heard about any social security allowance initiated by the Government of Nepal? (N = 7,060). Q-E8b.1-10: Have you or the members of the family received any benefits from social security policy initiated by the Government of Nepal?

28 The category "not applicable" was excluded, and the categories "Yes" and "No" were re-adjusted accordingly.

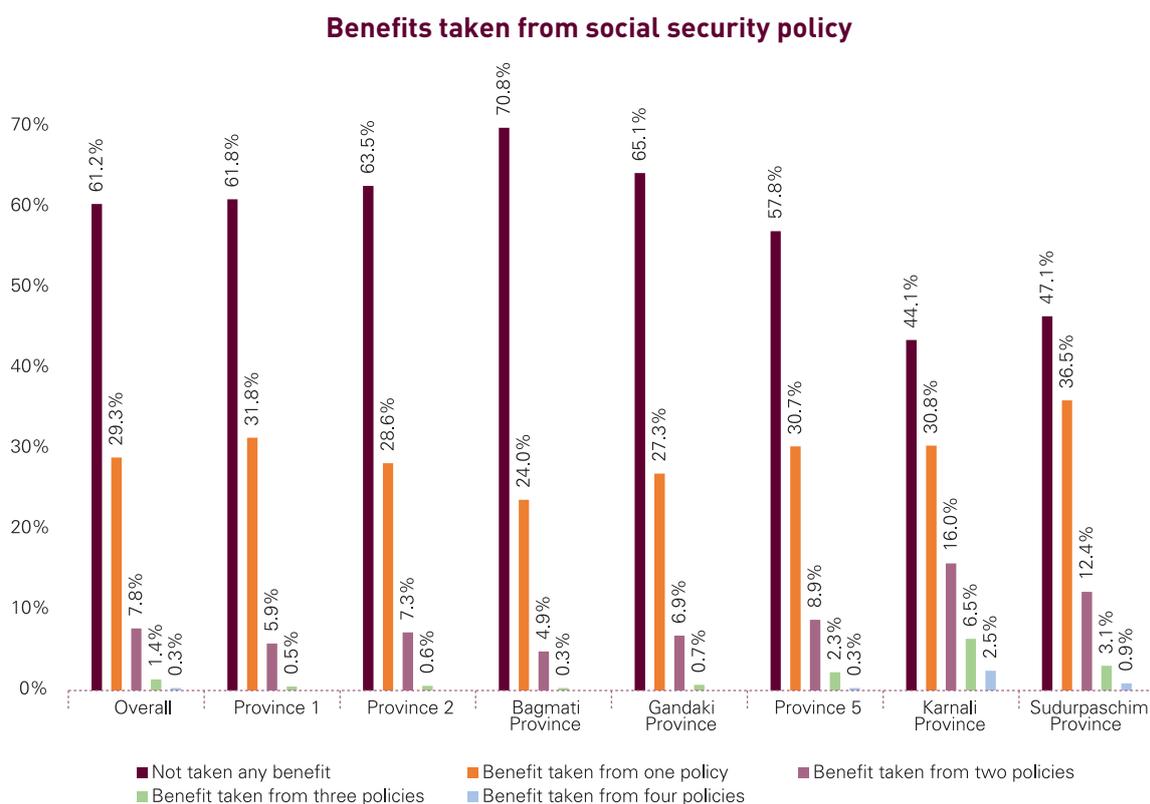


Figure 5.16.1: Q-E8b.1-10. Have you or the members of the family received any benefits from social security policy initiated by the Government of Nepal? (N = 7,023)

In 2020, people's satisfaction with the current social benefit initiated by the government is measured using a 0-10 continuous scale, in which 0 represents 'highly dissatisfied,' 5 represents 'neither dissatisfied nor satisfied,' and 10 represents 'extremely satisfied.' Across the provinces, people from Sudurpaschim Province are most satisfied with the current social benefit initiated by the government. People from Bagmati Province and Province 5 are also satisfied. Compare to those from Sudurpaschim Province, respondents from Province 1, Province 2, Gandaki Province, and Karnali Province are the least satisfied with the current social benefit initiated by the government (For details, see Table 5.16.2).

Average satisfaction score with SD, by province

Province	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Median
Overall	7.0	1.6	0	10	7
Province 1	6.9	1.8	0	10	7
Province 2	6.5	1.6	1	10	6
Bagmati Province	7.4	1.4	0	10	7
Gandaki Province	6.6	1.4	1	10	7
Province 5	7.2	1.7	0	10	7
Karnali Province	6.7	1.5	1	10	7
Sudurpaschim Province	7.6	1.3	2	10	8

Table 5.16.2: Q-E8D. How satisfied are you with the current social security benefits of the Government? (N = 7,023)

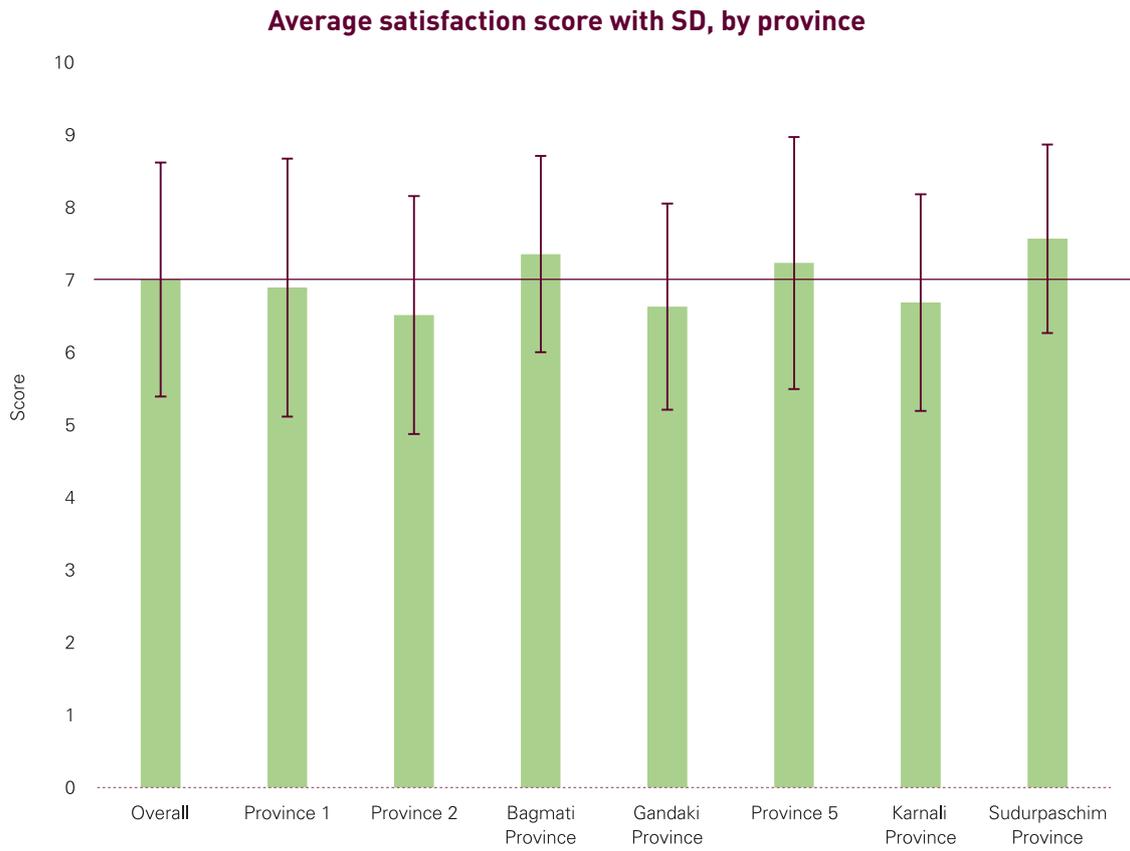


Figure 5.16.2: Q-E8D. How satisfied are you with the current social security benefits of the Government? (N = 7,023)



Photo by: Nanda Lal Buda

CHAPTER 6

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

In 2020, more Nepalis view their local economic conditions optimistically, compared to 2017 and 2018. However, over the years, those who say that economic conditions are worsening has also increased, although by a small margin.

While two-fifths of Nepalis (40.1%) are optimistic that economic conditions in their municipality are improving, 45.1% say it is neither improving, nor worsening. Respondents who are better educated, those with higher incomes, and residents of Sudurpaschim Province and Gandaki Province are more inclined to say economic conditions in their municipality are improving. Although the national share of respondents who report negative changes in local economic conditions is quite low (4.3%), it is higher in Province 2 (9.8%).

Nepalis feel that better infrastructure, increased budget for rural municipality/municipality, and improving water supply are the main contributors to improvements in their local economic conditions.

Of the total respondents who say the economic condition of their municipality is getting worse, 60.4% say it is due to corruption.

About one-third of Nepalis (33.6%) report earning between NPR 20,000 – 39,999 (USD 170 - 341) per month and over one-quarter (29.0%) report earning between NPR 10,000 – 19,999 (USD 85-170) per month. Although nearly two in 10 Nepalis (17.8%) say they earn more than NPR 40,000 (USD 341) per month, a similar share (16.3%) reports having earned less than NPR 10,000 (USD 85) per month.

Nepalis residing in Karnali Province, rural areas, and mountain regions are more likely to report their monthly household income is less than NPR 10,000 (USD 85). Likewise, those who consider themselves to be illiterate or have an education only up to primary level, are aged 50 and above, Hill Dalits, Madhesi Dalits, and Muslim are relatively more likely to report that their monthly income is less than NPR 10,000 (USD 85).

Over the years, there was an increase in the share of respondents who report an increase in their income. In 2020, although most Nepalis (58.0%) say their household income has neither increased nor decreased in the past year, one-third (32.4%) report that their household income has increased.

Nepalis residing in Province 2, well educated, and financially well-off are more likely to report that their monthly household income has increased from last year.

In 2020, a slightly larger number of Nepalis are optimistic about their economic prospects for the next five years compared to 2018, but this share is similar to 2017. As many as eight in 10 respondents (85.6%) say that in the next five years, they are either 'very confident' that their economic prospects will improve (16.6%) or 'confident' that it will improve (69.0%).

The median personal annual income for Nepalis is NPR 120,000 (USD 1,021). The median personal annual income in Bagmati Province (NPR 200,000/ USD 1,703) is relatively higher, while the same in Karnali Province (NPR 80,000/ USD 681) is lower, compared to other provinces.

A quarter of Nepalis (25.6%) have at least one family member who is working in a foreign country. Some 74.4% say they do not have anyone from their family working abroad. While the share of respondents who say they have a family member working in a foreign country has declined in 2020 compared to 2017, it is more or less the same as it was in 2018.

Nepalis in Sudurpaschim Province and rural areas are more likely to report that at least one family member is outside the country for foreign employment. Similarly, those from higher income households, Hill Dalits, Muslims, and Christians are more likely to have a family member working abroad.

Nearly a quarter (24.6%) of the households with at least one family member working abroad have paid less than NPR 25,000 (USD 213) to arrange it, but a considerable share (13.8%) have paid more than NPR 300,000 (USD 2,555) as the cost for foreign employment. Those who have at least one family member working in the U.S., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, or a European country say they paid more than NPR 300,000 (USD 2,555) to arrange it. This shows that, despite the government's policy of free visa, free ticket and a lower limit on the recruitment service fee, Nepali migrant workers applying for jobs in destination countries—Arab-Gulf and Malaysia, are still paying higher fees than the government ceiling for foreign employment.

The main international destinations for Nepali migrants are India, the Gulf region (primarily Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE), and Malaysia.

Two-thirds of Nepalis (66.5%) say they do not encourage someone from their family, friends, and relatives to seek foreign employment, whereas one-third (33.5%) say they would encourage others to seek foreign employment. Nepalis residing in Karnali Province are less likely to encourage others to take up foreign employment.

More than one-fifth of Nepalis (19.6%) receive remittances from outside Nepal and 11.6% receive it from within the country itself. Since 2018, there was a slight increase in the share of the respondents who receive remittance from within the country, and a slight decrease in the share of respondents who receive it from outside Nepal. The share of respondents who do not receive any remittance has declined slightly in 2020, compared to previous years.

Most Nepalis use the remittances they receive to fulfil their basic needs. Of the respondents who received some kind of remittance, the most commonly cited purposes for those remittance are daily life expenses (75.7%), healthcare and medical expenses (54.2%), and children's education (49.0%).

A majority of Nepalis say they have heard about most types of insurance, but only a small share actually have those insurances. The most widely known insurances in Nepal are life insurance, medical insurance, and motor vehicle insurance.

Results show that, although a majority of Nepalis have not enrolled themselves in different types of insurance policies, awareness of and enrollment in various types of insurance policies has increased over the years.

In 2020, more Nepalis say there are increasing employment and income generation opportunities than in 2018. Respondents belonging to higher income brackets are more likely to report that there are more opportunities for both employment and income generation at the local level than those belonging to lower-income brackets.

The top three information sources for Nepalis on national events and local government activities are television, community radio, and friends/family/neighbors (not in sequential order). For information on both national events and local government activities, better-educated and well-to-do Nepalis are more likely to report television, newspaper, internet, and social media as their main sources of information.

Most respondents state that the most effective medium to disseminate information on local government activities is through friends, family, and neighbors (55.1%), community radio (44.9%), or television (41.4%).

6.1 PERCEPTION OF LOCAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

While two-fifths of Nepalis (40.1%) are optimistic that economic conditions in their rural municipality/municipality are improving, a slightly larger share (45.1%) says it is neither improving, nor worsening. Overall, there is an increasing trend in the percentage of those who say their economic conditions are improving; meanwhile, the percentage of respondents who say their economic conditions are the same is decreasing. A much smaller share of respondents say their economic conditions are getting worse. In 2017, 1.8% reported that their economic conditions are getting worse; this percentage further declined to 1.7% in 2018, but has increased to 4.3% in 2020. Less fluctuation is observed in Karnali Province, but Sudurpaschim Province shows greater year-over-year changes. In Sudurpaschim Province, 14.2% said their economic conditions are improving in 2017, but this figure increased to 25.9% in 2018, and in 2020, it further increased to 53.2% (For details, see Figure 6.1.1).

Views on economic conditions in the urban municipality/rural municipality, by province

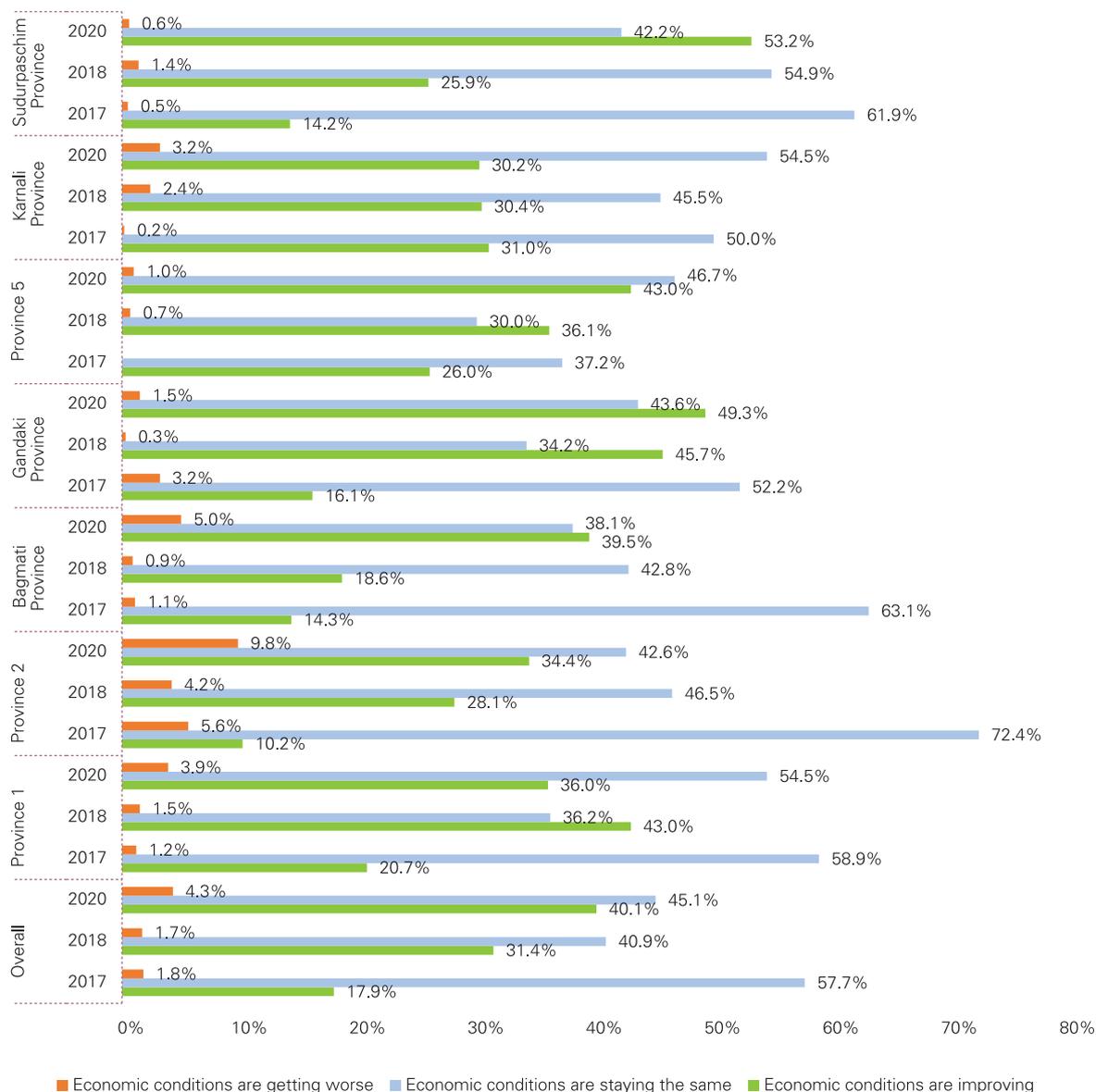


Figure 6.1.1: Q-G1. Do you think economic conditions in your urban municipality / rural municipality are improving? (N = 7,060) (Responses as "Don't Know" is not presented)

Nepalis living in urban areas are more likely (42.4%) to say economic conditions in their municipality are improving than those in rural municipalities (36.0%). In the Terai region, 41.4% of people in urban municipalities say economic conditions are improving, whereas only 30.7% of people from rural municipalities say the same. Likewise, Nepalis from urban municipalities of hilly and mountain regions think economic conditions are improving at a higher proportion than rural municipalities.

Reasons cited for economic optimism are better infrastructure (66.7%), followed by allocation of a higher budget by the federal government (28.0%). About one-fifth of respondents from Sudurpaschim Province (20.3%) and 20.0% from Karnali Province consider better opportunities for (skill) training as a main reason for improvement of economic conditions in their municipality/rural municipality. Likewise, almost one-fifth of respondents from Province 2 and Bagmati Province think the improvement is due to expanding investment opportunities (For details, see Table 6.1.1).

Reason for improvements in economic conditions, by province

	Overall	Province						
		1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudur-paschim
Better infrastruc-ture	66.7%	66.4%	75.5%	52.7%	73.5%	69.1%	70.4%	67.3%
Allocation of more budget by federal government	28.0%	28.3%	31.3%	32.1%	21.3%	35.4%	17.4%	14.5%
Water supply is improving	16.8%	15.5%	8.0%	12.9%	34.6%	15.1%	31.2%	19.9%
More investment opportunities	11.6%	9.3%	21.0%	19.1%	5.8%	4.1%	13.0%	4.7%
Better opportuni-ties of training	11.6%	14.8%	6.2%	8.7%	7.9%	11.5%	20.0%	20.3%
It's easier for women to work	9.1%	8.5%	6.9%	5.7%	8.5%	7.5%	13.2%	19.8%
Easier to find work	7.8%	6.9%	8.8%	5.8%	4.3%	2.1%	13.9%	19.7%
Easier to access market to sell products	7.4%	7.0%	5.0%	8.5%	7.0%	6.7%	3.2%	12.3%
Overall there is progress	7.0%	5.4%	7.0%	10.1%	9.0%	8.4%	2.3%	1.8%
Remittances are increasing	5.7%	3.3%	10.4%	10.5%	3.0%	4.6%	1.3%	0.0%
Better government support services, subsidies	5.6%	7.8%	9.0%	7.2%	4.1%	0.7%	7.9%	3.8%
More opportu-nities for labor migration	5.5%	4.7%	10.4%	7.2%	4.6%	3.7%	1.4%	2.0%
Less corruption, bribes	4.0%	2.5%	6.8%	3.2%	0.9%	3.7%	7.5%	5.3%
Work pays more	3.4%	2.3%	2.4%	5.0%	0.5%	2.5%	2.5%	7.6%
Easier to get loans, find capital	2.2%	3.6%	1.2%	1.3%	2.4%	3.3%	2.4%	1.7%
Tax collection	0.9%	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	3.0%	0.4%	0.3%
More NGOs and international devel-opment projects	0.7%	1.2%	0.7%	0.2%	1.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%

Table 6.1.1: Q-G2. [If answered 'Economic conditions are improving' in G1] Why do you think that economic conditions are improving in your municipality / rural municipality? (N = 2,830)

The proportion of respondents who think improvements in local economic conditions have occurred due to better infrastructure steadily rose, from 31.9% in 2017, to 36.2% in 2018, to 65.1% in 2020. However, those selecting 'overall progress' in 2020 decreased to 5.4%, from 25.6% in 2018. Likewise, the percentage of respondents who say that improvement is due to expanded investment opportunities has also decreased, from 13.7% in 2017, to 9.5% in 2018, and to 9.2% in 2020²⁹.

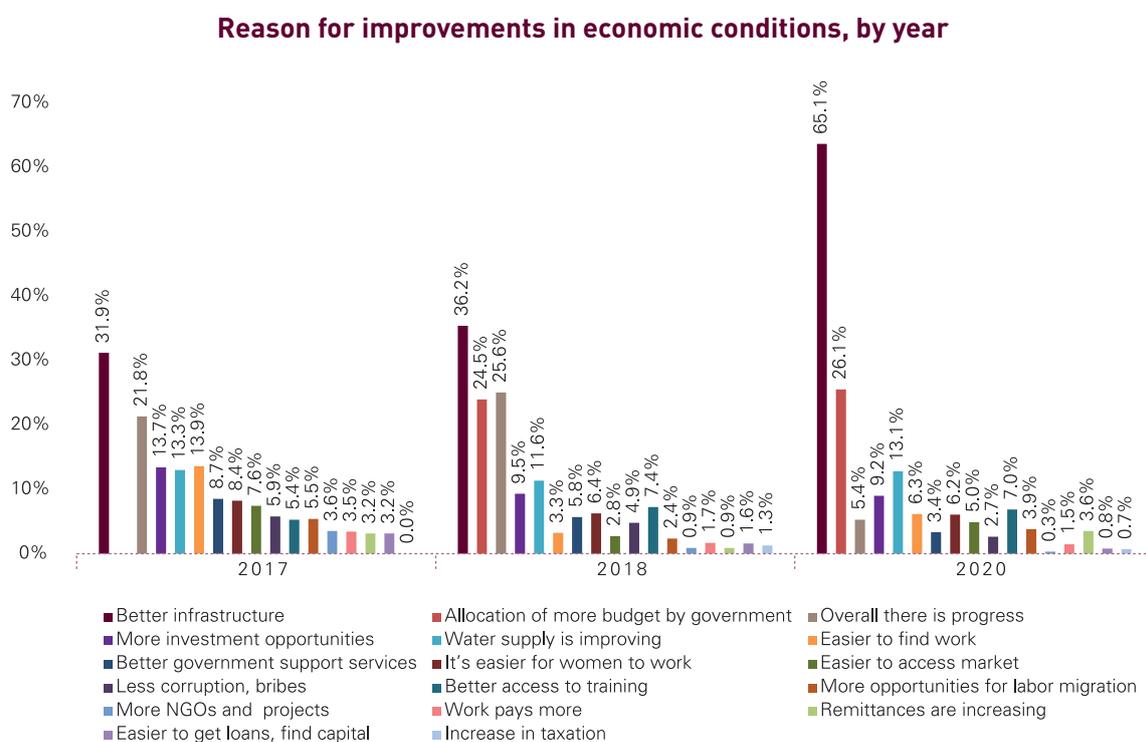


Figure 6.12: Q-G2. [If answered 'Economic conditions are improving' in G1] Why do you think that economic conditions are improving in your municipality / rural municipality? (N = 2,830)

Of the total respondents who think the economic condition of their municipality is getting worse, 60.4% say it is due to corruption and bribes, followed by 49.7% who say it is due to deteriorating infrastructure, and 23.8% because of fewer available jobs or working opportunities. Province-wise, 87.1% of respondents in Sudurpaschim and 81.6% in Province 1 say that corruption and bribe are the major reasons for declining economic conditions. While 16.8% of people from Bagmati Province also cite corruption and bribes, 57.2% say that worsening infrastructure is to blame. Likewise, 45.4% of respondents in Karnali Province and 42.7% in Bagmati Province consider that fewer available jobs/working opportunities are the fundamental reasons for worsening economic conditions (For details, see Table 6.1.2).

29 In SNPs 2017 and 2018, respondents were asked to give the two major reasons for improvements in economic conditions of their municipality/rural municipality, but in 2020, respondents were allowed to give multiple responses. To compare responses across three different years, only the first two responses in the 2020 survey are considered and analyzed.

Reason for worsening economic conditions, by province

	Overall	Province						
		1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpas-chim
More corruption, bribes	60.4%	81.6%	75.9%	16.8%	66.2%	57.1%	49.6%	87.1%
Infrastructure getting worse	49.7%	27.1%	60.2%	57.2%	30.8%	19.4%	28.0%	10.6%
Less job/working opportunities	23.8%	10.3%	16.8%	42.7%	10.1%	31.9%	45.4%	23.5%
Harder to find work	20.8%	9.8%	21.1%	27.8%	30.1%	8.9%	26.1%	12.9%
Prices for what I buy are going up	18.4%	29.7%	14.8%	15.6%	20.6%	20.4%	21.0%	43.0%
The water supply is getting worse	17.4%	12.7%	15.3%	21.2%	22.0%	37.4%	9.8%	23.5%
Government support services are getting worse	16.5%	2.8%	17.6%	28.3%	13.4%	6.5%	4.2%	-
Less access to training opportunities	13.7%	10.6%	7.7%	27.4%	11.2%	12.4%	20.6%	-
Less investment opportunities	8.9%	1.9%	8.9%	13.8%	7.5%	-	18.6%	-
Harder to access market to sell products	7.9%	9.6%	3.2%	18.1%	12.6%	-	2.3%	-
Work pays less	6.8%	13.4%	3.3%	6.1%	5.0%	29.9%	2.4%	10.6%
It's less easy for women to work	6.6%	3.8%	8.0%	6.3%	5.1%	-	13.6%	-
Overall there is little progress	5.8%	12.9%	5.3%	4.3%	5.1%	-	3.6%	-
Prices for what I sell are going down	4.2%	5.7%	2.5%	8.2%	4.8%	-	-	-
The federal government has decreased the budget	2.8%	-	2.2%	2.4%	7.5%	18.0%	4.6%	-
Haven't received post-earthquake recovery assistance	2.1%	-	-	8.7%	-	-	-	-

Table 6.12: Q-G3. [If answered 'Economic conditions are getting worse' to G1] In your view, why are economic conditions are getting worse in your municipality/ rural municipality? (N = 299)

The percentage of respondents who think that corruption, bribery, and poor infrastructure has worsened the economic conditions of their municipality has sharply increased. In 2020, about three-fifths (59.1%) of respondents think corruption has increased, compared to 31.1% in 2017, and 32.1% in 2018. The proportion of respondents who say economic conditions of their locality have worsened because it is harder to find work has decreased, from 29.3% in 2017, to 16.0% in 2020. However, there was an increase in the percentage of respondents saying that infrastructural degradation is a main reason for worsening economic conditions in their locality. While 12.6% of respondents in 2017 and 24.6% in 2018 said it was the cause of worsening economic conditions, 40.8% said the same in 2020³⁰.

Reasons for worsening economic conditions, by year

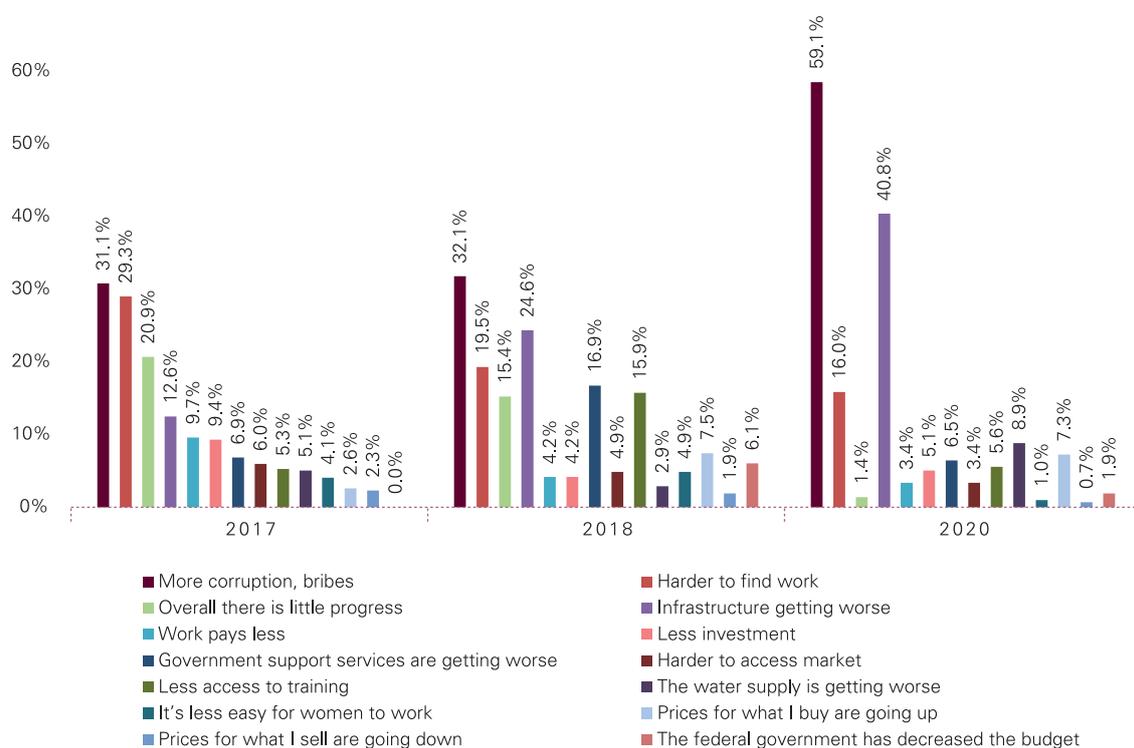


Figure 6.1.3: Q-G3. [If answered 'Economic conditions are getting worse' to G1] In your view, why are economic conditions are getting worse in your municipality/ rural municipality? (N = 299)

6.2 HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

One-third of respondents (33.6%) report earning between NPR 20,000 - 39,999 (USD 170-341) per month and over one-quarter (29.0%) earn between NPR 10,000 - 19,999 (USD 85-170) per month. While nearly two in 10 (17.8%) say they earn NPR 40,000 (USD 341) or more per month, 16.3% report earning less than NPR 10,000 (USD 85) per month. In 2020, 5.2% more respondents say their income range is NPR 20,000 - 39,999 (USD 170- 341) per month.

30 In SNPs 2017 and 2018, respondents were asked to give the two major reasons for improvements in economic conditions of their municipality/rural municipality, but in 2020, respondents were allowed to give multiple responses. To compare responses across three different years, only the first two responses in the 2020 survey are considered and analyzed.

Nepalis residing in Bagmati Province are more likely to state that their monthly household income is NPR 40,000 (USD 341) and more, whereas those residing in Karnali Province are more likely to report having a monthly household income of less than NPR 10,000 (USD 85). Meanwhile, 34.9% of respondents in Bagmati Province report that their monthly household income is NPR 40,000 (USD 341) and more—double the national figure (17.8%). On the other hand, 30.7% of respondents in Karnali Province, followed by 24.0% in Province 2 say their monthly income is less than NPR 10,000 (USD 85).

Except in Province 2, across the provinces, the share of respondents who report their monthly household income as less than NPR10,000 (USD 85) has decreased since 2017. In 2020, the number of the respondents who say their monthly household income is between NPR 20,000-39,999 (USD 170- 341) and NPR 40,000 (USD 341) and more has increased. In Gandaki Province, in 2017, 29.3% of respondents said their monthly household income was between NPR 20,000 –39,999 (USD 170- 341), whereas in 2018, this percentage increased to 32.9%, and in 2020, it further increased to 43.0%. Over the years, there was a considerable decline in the share of respondents from Sudurpaschim Province who say their monthly income is below NPR 10,000 (USD 85). In 2017, Sudurpaschim Province had the highest (38.9%) share of respondents reporting a monthly income below NPR10,000 (USD 85), but this declined to 15.7% in 2020. Likewise, the number of respondents who said their income was between NPR 10,000 - 19,999 (USD 85- 170) also reduced from 34.2% in 2017 to 31.8% in 2020. On the contrary, the number of respondents in Sudurpaschim Province who say their monthly household income is between NPR 20,000 – 39,999 (USD 170- 341) has increased from 25.3% in 2018, to 40.8% in 2020.

Monthly household income, by province and year

		Less than NPR 10,000	NPR 10,000 - 19,999	NPR 20,000 – 39,999	NPR 40,000 and more	Don't Know
Overall	2017	29.6%	35.7%	22.9%	10.4%	1.4%
	2018	22.6%	36.8%	28.4%	10.3%	1.9%
	2020	16.3%	29.0%	33.6%	17.8%	3.3%
Province 1	2017	33.6%	36.0%	21.7%	7.2%	1.5%
	2018	21.2%	43.4%	25.9%	8.3%	1.2%
	2020	18.3%	33.7%	33.3%	14.5%	0.2%
Province 2	2017	24.2%	41.1%	24.4%	8.9%	1.3%
	2018	29.2%	35.3%	25.5%	7.6%	2.5%
	2020	24.0%	35.8%	27.4%	10.0%	2.8%
Bagmati Province	2017	20.6%	26.2%	29.3%	22.0%	1.9%
	2018	13.6%	34.2%	36.7%	14.3%	1.1%
	2020	8.4%	15.3%	31.2%	34.9%	10.2%
Gandaki Province	2017	16.4%	37.3%	29.3%	16.7%	0.3%
	2018	13.1%	34.5%	32.9%	16.5%	3.0%
	2020	9.2%	28.6%	43.0%	18.2%	1.0%
Province 5	2017	38.6%	39.0%	16.7%	4.4%	1.3%
	2018	27.9%	31.5%	26.4%	11.2%	3.0%
	2020	13.2%	28.9%	38.4%	16.9%	2.7%
Karnali Province	2017	41.6%	40.7%	14.6%	2.2%	0.9%
	2018	30.2%	42.8%	20.2%	4.1%	2.7%
	2020	30.7%	35.4%	25.5%	7.2%	1.2%
Sudurpaschim Province	2017	38.9%	34.2%	20.1%	5.2%	1.6%
	2018	26.0%	41.6%	25.3%	6.9%	0.1%
	2020	15.7%	31.8%	40.8%	11.7%	0.0%

Table 6.2.1: Q-G4. Approximately how much was your household income per month in the last year? (N = 6,990) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

While there is an increase in the percentage of respondents who report that their monthly household income has risen, there is a decrease in the number who say it is less than NPR 10,000 (USD 85). In 2017, 29.6% of respondents reported that their household monthly income was less than NPR 10,000 (USD 85), whereas in 2018, 22.6% of respondents reported the same, and in 2020, it declined to 16.3%. This indicates that the monthly household income of Nepalis has increased (For details, see Figure 6.2.1).

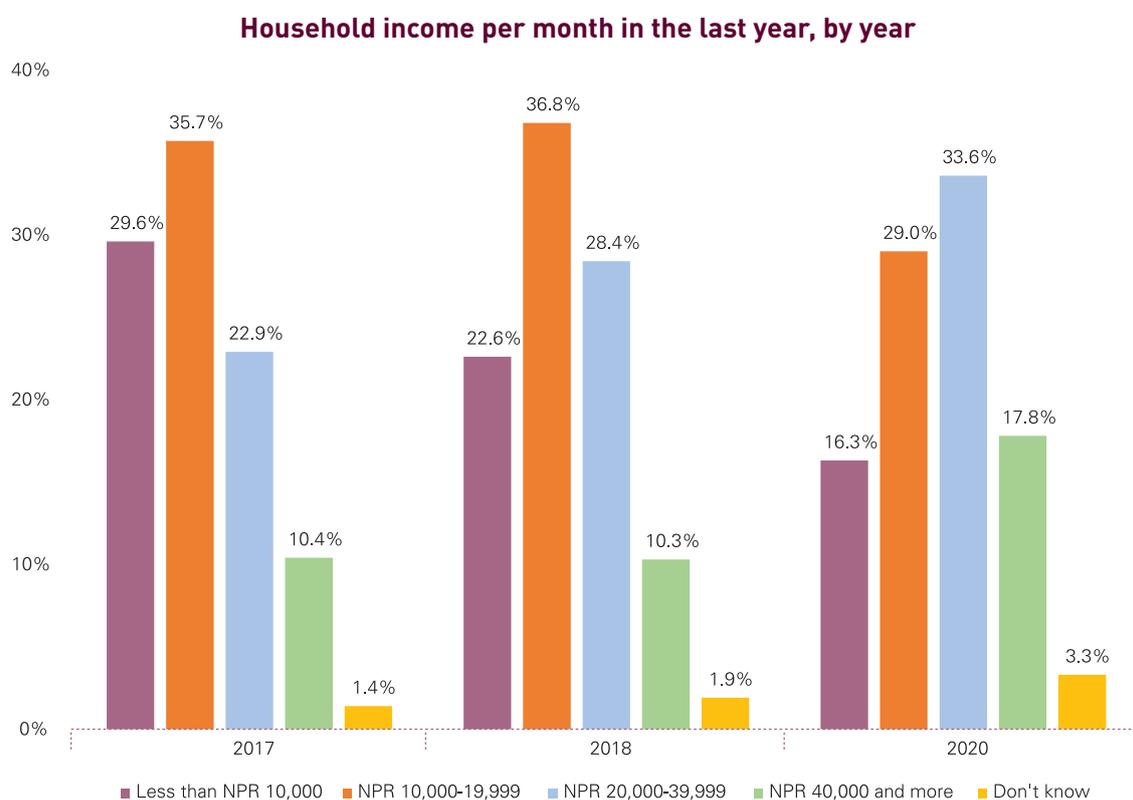


Figure 6.2.1: Q-G4. Approximately how much was your household income per month in the last year? (N = 6,990) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

Nepalis residing in mountain and Terai regions are more likely to report lower incomes, while Nepalis from hill areas are more likely to report higher incomes: 27.3% from mountain regions say their monthly household income is less than NPR 10,000 (USD 85), whereas 16.3% from the Terai, and 14.4% from the hills state the same. Along similar lines, 7.5% of the respondents from Mountain region report having monthly household income of NPR 40,000 (USD 341) or above, 8.2% from Terai, and 23.3% from the hills report the same (For details, see Table 6.2.2).

Monthly household income in the last year, by region and place of residence

		Rural Municipality	Urban Municipality	Overall Region
Overall	Less than NPR 10,000	22.9%	12.5%	16.3%
	NPR 10,000 - 19,999	34.1%	26.1%	29.0%
	NPR 20,000 - 39,999	30.4%	35.4%	33.6%
	NPR 40,000 and more	10.7%	21.8%	17.8%
	Don't know	1.9%	4.1%	3.3%
Mountain	Less than NPR 10,000	27.9%	26.6%	27.3%
	NPR 10,000 - 19,999	38.9%	33.2%	36.2%
	NPR 20,000 - 39,999	26.8%	30.1%	28.3%
	NPR 40,000 and more	5.3%	10.0%	7.5%
	Don't know	1.1%	-	0.6%
Hill	Less than NPR 10,000	23.5%	8.6%	14.4%
	NPR 10,000 - 19,999	30.5%	19.7%	23.9%
	NPR 20,000 - 39,999	30.7%	34.0%	32.7%
	NPR 40,000 and more	14.3%	29.4%	23.5%
	Don't know	0.9%	8.4%	5.5%
Terai	Less than NPR 10,000	20.9%	14.2%	16.3%
	NPR 10,000 - 19,999	36.7%	30.2%	32.3%
	NPR 20,000 - 39,999	30.9%	37.1%	35.2%
	NPR 40,000 and more	8.2%	17.2%	14.4%
	Don't know	3.2%	1.3%	1.9%

Table 6.2.2: Q-G4. Approximately how much was your household income per month in the last year? (N = 6,990) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

Likewise, people residing in urban municipalities are more likely to report their monthly household incomes are higher. Respondents residing in urban municipality are twice as likely to say their income is NPR 40,000 (USD 341) or above than those living in rural municipalities. Similarly, respondents residing in rural municipalities are twice as likely to say their monthly income is less than NPR 10,000 (USD 85) compared to those in urban municipalities.

Monthly household income in the last year, by region and place of residence

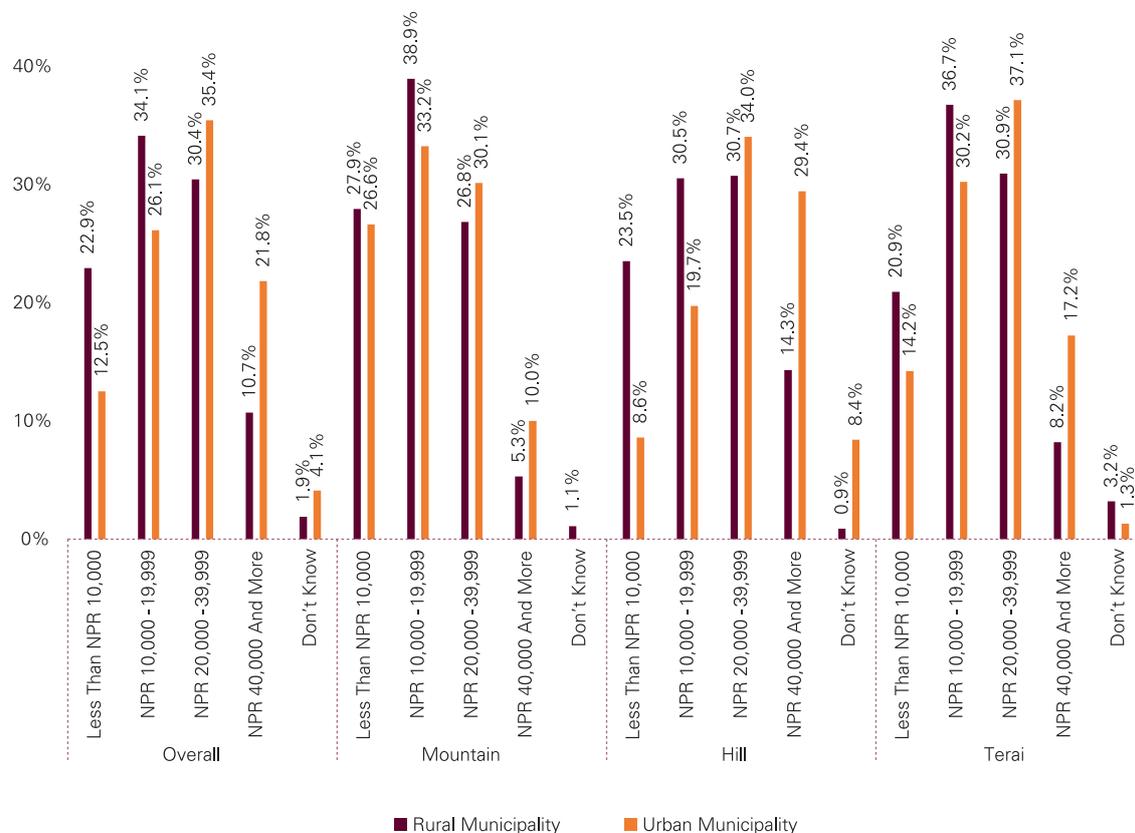


Figure 6.2.2: Q-G4. Approximately how much was your household income per month in the last year? (N = 6,990) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

Madhesi Castes (Level 1) and Hill Castes are more likely to report having a higher income, while Madhesi Dalits, followed by Hill Dalits, and Madhesi Castes (Level 2) are more likely to report having a lower income. There are some variations in responses across different castes and ethnicities. While 5.4% of Madhesi Dalit respondents report having an income of NPR 40,000 (USD 341) and more; 23.7% Madhesi Castes (Level 1) say the same. About three-fifths of respondents (57.6%) from Madhesi Castes (Level 1), followed by 43.5% from other cultural groups report that their monthly household income is between NPR 20,000-39,999 (USD 170-341).

Monthly household income in the last year, by caste/ethnic group

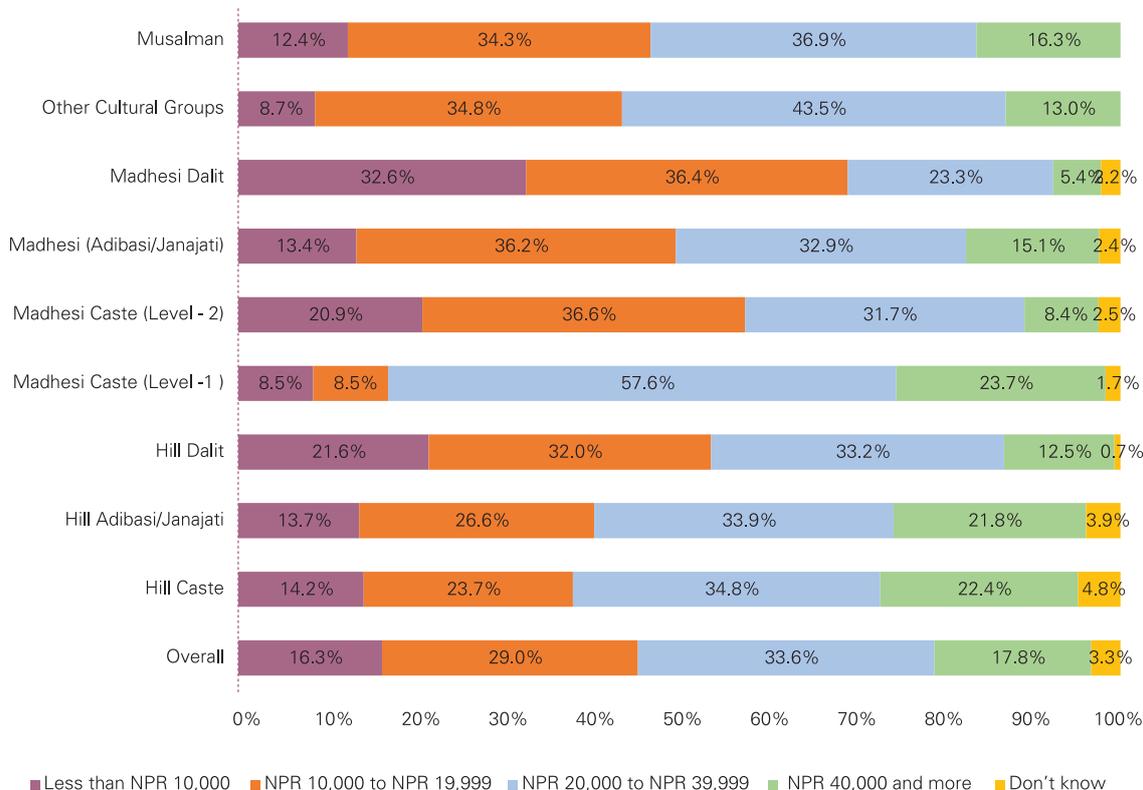


Figure 6.2.3: Q-G4. Approximately how much was your household income per month in the last year? (N = 6,990) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

There has been an increase in the proportion of respondents saying their monthly household income has increased over the years: 24.6% of respondents said their income had increased in 2018, while 32.4% said the same in 2020. **Likewise, the proportion of respondents who say their monthly household income has decreased has continuously declined since 2017:** 13.4% of respondents reported that their household income decreased in 2017, whereas, 11.1% said so in 2018, and only 7.9% say so in 2020.

Change in household income over the last year, by year

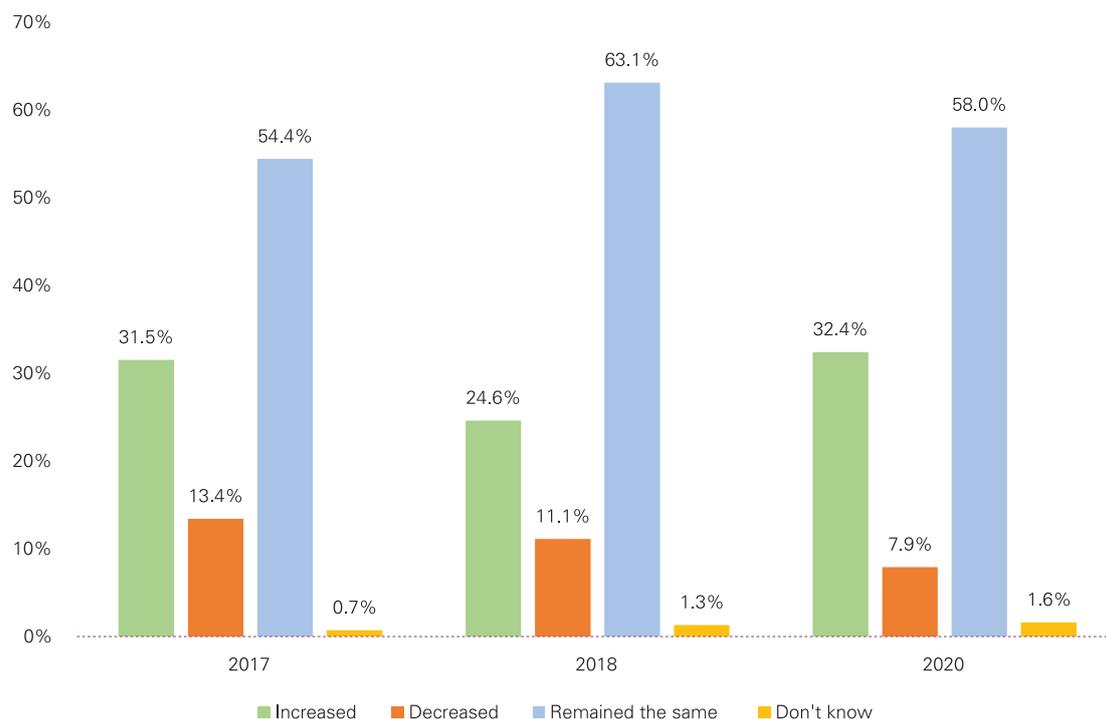


Figure 6.2.4: Q-G5. How has your household income changed in the last year? (N = 7,052) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

Compared to responses in 2018, Nepalis residing in Province 1, Province 2, Bagmati Province, Karnali Province and Sudurpaschim Province say their household income has increased in 2020. In 2018, 24.3% of respondents from Province 2 said their monthly household income had increased, while 37.9% say the same in 2020. Likewise, in Bagmati Province, 16.8% of respondents say their household income increased in 2018, while 31% say the same in 2020 (For details, see Table 6.2.3).

Changes in household income over the last year, by province and year

		Increased	Decreased	Remained the same	Don't Know
Overall	2017	31.5%	13.4%	54.4%	0.7%
	2018	24.6%	11.1%	63.1%	1.3%
	2020	32.4%	7.9%	58.0%	1.6%
Province 1	2017	29.1%	17.8%	52.3%	0.9%
	2018	21.7%	14.9%	61.7%	1.7%
	2020	29.6%	5.2%	65.1%	0.1%
Province 2	2017	36.6%	15.6%	47.3%	0.5%
	2018	24.3%	10.0%	64.1%	1.7%
	2020	37.9%	5.1%	54.9%	2.1%
Bagmati Province	2017	26.1%	10.9%	62.6%	0.3%
	2018	16.8%	11.7%	70.8%	0.7%
	2020	31.0%	10.6%	53.9%	4.5%

		Increased	Decreased	Remained the same	Don't Know
Gandaki Province	2017	24.0%	9.9%	65.7%	0.5%
	2018	32.3%	9.0%	56.8%	1.8%
	2020	28.7%	6.0%	64.8%	0.5%
Province 5	2017	38.4%	14.9%	45.6%	1.0%
	2018	34.4%	10.8%	52.8%	2.0%
	2020	34.5%	9.1%	55.6%	0.9%
Karnali Province	2017	28.3%	9.5%	61.6%	0.7%
	2018	21.1%	12.9%	65.9%	
	2020	33.7%	11.9%	54.0%	0.5%
Sudurpaschim Province	2017	33.6%	9.9%	55.4%	1.1%
	2018	25.3%	6.3%	68.1%	0.3%
	2020	27.8%	10.4%	61.8%	

Table 6.2.3: Q-G5. How has your household income changed in the last year?
(N = 7,052) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

Nepalis from the Madhesi Dalit group and Muslims are relatively less likely to report that their monthly household income has increased, whereas, people in other cultural groups, followed by Madhesis (Adibasi/Janajati) and Madhesi Castes (Level 2) are more likely to report that their monthly household income has increased. 'Other cultural groups' also rank the highest (12.5%) among those who say their monthly household income has decreased. Nepalis residing in hill regions and rural municipalities are less likely to report that their monthly household income has increased.

Changes in household income over the last year, by place of residence, region, and caste

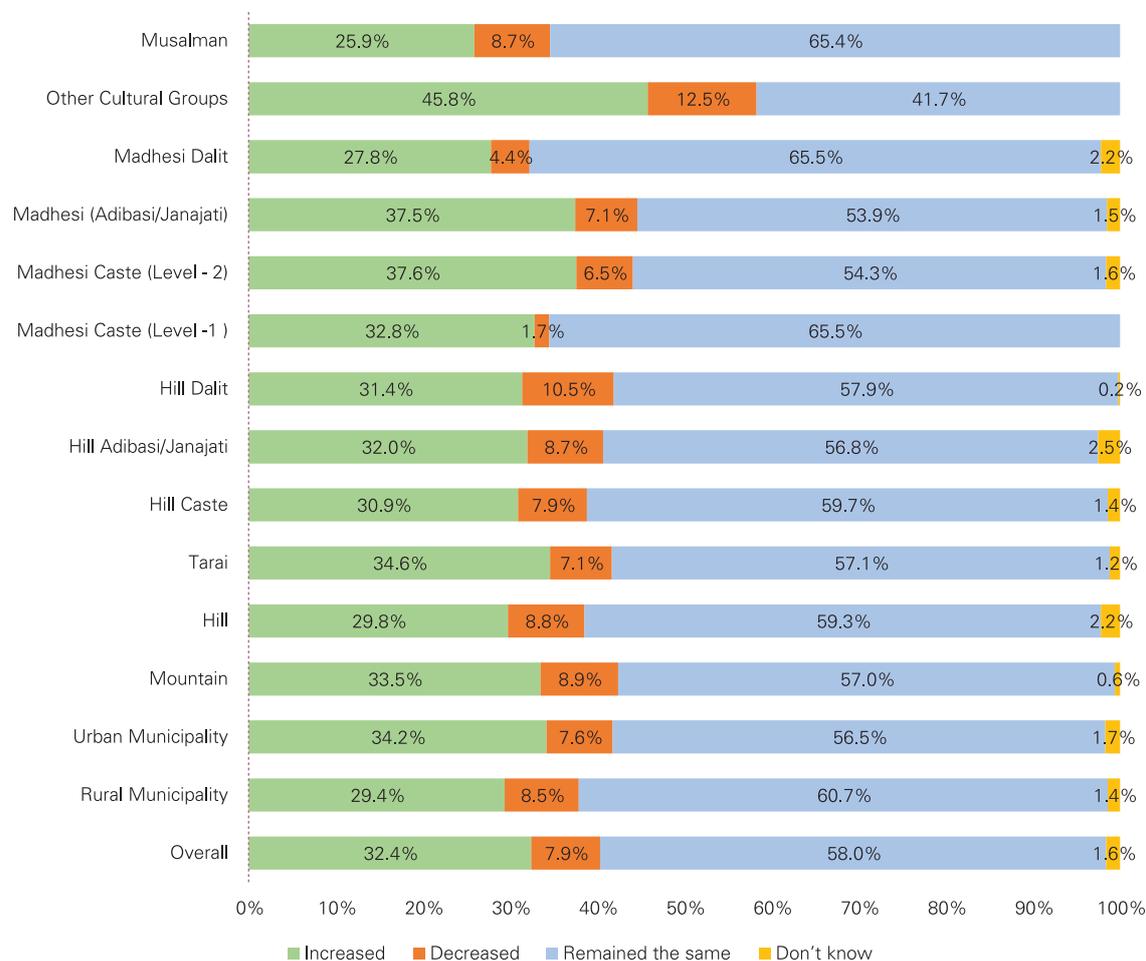


Figure 6.2.5: Q-G5. How has your household income changed in the last year? (N = 7,052) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

6.3 ECONOMIC ASPIRATIONS AND CHALLENGES

The economic outlook for the next five years

The majority of Nepalis are hopeful that their household income will increase in the next five years. While 69.0% of respondents say they are 'confident' and 16.6% say they are 'very confident' that their household income will increase in the next five years, 12.7% think their household income will remain more or less the same. Only 1.5% of Nepalis are 'pessimistic' and 0.2% are 'very pessimistic' about their household income rising in the next five years.

Expectations on improvement of household economic welfare in the next five years

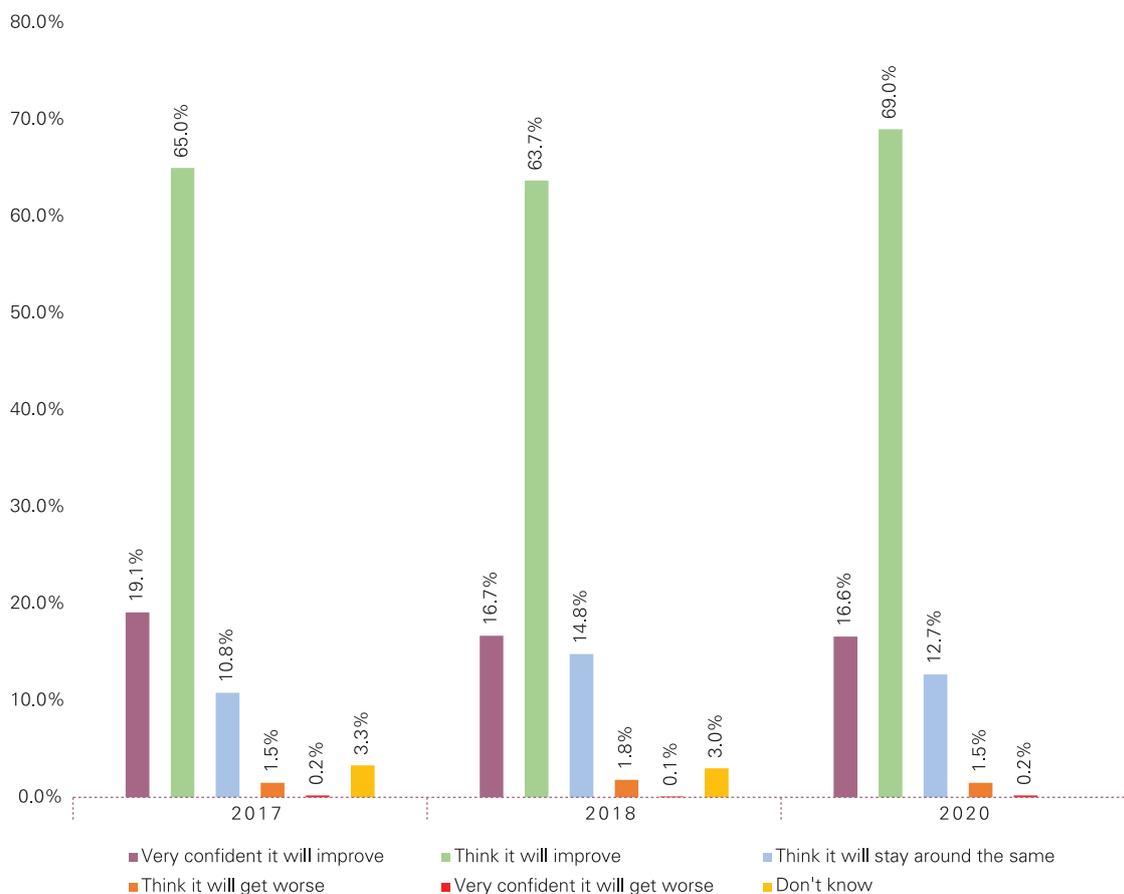


Figure 6.3.1: Q-G6. Do you expect your household's economic welfare to improve in the next five years? (N = 6,981) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

In 2020, a larger number of Nepalis are optimistic about their economic prospects in the next five years than they were in 2018. In 2020, fewer respondents than in 2018, but more than in 2017 believe their economic conditions will remain the same. There was an increase in the proportion of respondents who are 'very confident' about their household income improving in next five years in Province 1, Bagmati Province and Sudurpaschim Province. Optimism has decreased in Province 2, from 26.6% in 2018, to 16.1% in 2020, as well as in Gandaki Province, from 26.8% in 2017, to 7.6% in 2020, and in Karnali Province, from 19.0% in 2018, to 12.9% in 2020. However, in 2020, Nepalis residing in Province 2 and Province 5 are more likely to say they are either 'very confident' or 'confident' that their household income will improve in the next five years (For details, see Figure 6.3.2).

Optimism on household income in next five years, by province

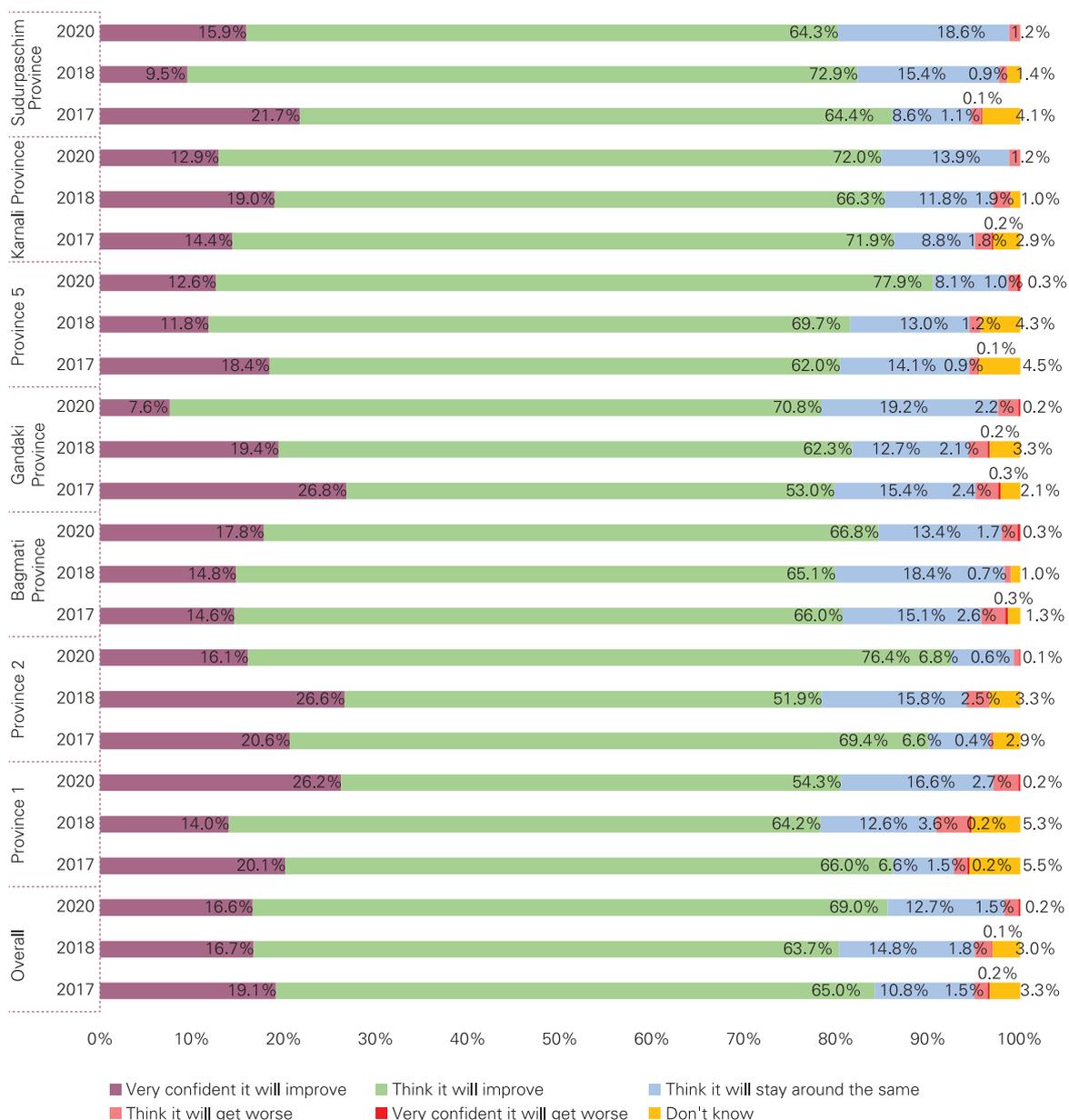


Figure 6.3.2: Q-G6. Do you expect your household's economic welfare to improve in the next five years? (N = 6,981) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

An outstanding majority of Nepalis residing in the Terai region are optimistic about their household income in the next five years. Approximately nine out of 10 respondents (89.1%) say they are either 'very confident' or 'confident' that their household income will improve in the next five years. About one-fifth of respondents from mountain regions say it will remain the same, whereas a small minority (2.4%) are 'confident' or 'very confident' that their household income will worsen in the next five years.

Across castes and ethnicities, Nepalis from Hill Caste groups are the most confident that their household income will improve in next five years, whereas those from the Madhesi Dalit group are the least likely to believe the same.

Younger and wealthier Nepalis are more likely to express a higher level of confidence on future economic prospects. Optimism increases with increases in education. Compared to people with no education (9.0%), people with higher education (32.2%) are about three times more confident that their household income will increase in the next five years. Younger respondents are more optimistic about improvements in household income in the next five years. Nepalis from higher income brackets and those with current jobs are also more confident about improvements.

Optimism on household income in next five years, by residence, region, caste, and age

		Very confident it will improve	Think it will improve	Think it will stay around the same	Think it will get worse	Very confident it will get worse
	Overall	16.6%	69.0%	12.7%	1.5%	0.2%
Residence	Rural Municipality	13.5%	69.1%	15.2%	2.0%	0.2%
	Urban Municipality	18.4%	69.0%	11.2%	1.2%	0.1%
Region	Mountain	21.1%	57.3%	19.2%	2.0%	0.4%
	Hill	16.9%	65.9%	15.5%	1.7%	0.1%
	Terai	15.8%	73.3%	9.4%	1.3%	0.2%
Sex	Female	15.4%	70.3%	12.5%	1.7%	0.1%
	Male	17.9%	67.7%	12.8%	1.3%	0.2%
Caste	Hill Caste	19.8%	65.3%	13.4%	1.3%	0.2%
	Hill Adibasi/Janajati	16.3%	65.6%	15.6%	2.3%	0.2%
	Hill Dalit	13.3%	66.8%	17.6%	2.1%	0.2%
	Madhesi Caste (Level -1)	19.0%	79.3%	-	1.7%	-
	Madhesi Caste (Level - 2)	15.0%	77.6%	6.7%	0.6%	0.1%
	Madhesi (Adibasi/Janajati)	18.8%	70.6%	9.1%	1.3%	0.2%
	Madhesi Dalit	8.3%	78.5%	12.5%	0.6%	-
	Other Cultural Groups	-	87.5%	12.5%	-	-
Age	Musalman	12.7%	78.4%	7.8%	1.0%	-
	18-25	17.9%	72.8%	8.6%	0.7%	-
	25-35	17.8%	70.1%	10.5%	1.6%	0.1%
	35-45	16.2%	72.0%	10.5%	1.0%	0.4%
	45-55	16.3%	66.5%	15.0%	2.1%	0.1%
55 and above	14.1%	62.0%	21.0%	2.5%	0.3%	
Education	No education	9.0%	68.5%	19.9%	2.3%	0.4%
	No formal education	13.0%	66.9%	18.1%	2.0%	-
	Basic education	15.4%	68.7%	14.0%	1.7%	0.2%
	Secondary education	19.3%	70.8%	8.7%	1.1%	0.1%
	Higher education	32.2%	60.9%	6.2%	0.6%	-

		Very confident it will improve	Think it will improve	Think it will stay around the same	Think it will get worse	Very confident it will get worse
Main Occupation	Agriculture	15.8%	66.6%	15.7%	1.7%	0.2%
	Social service	14.3%	66.7%	16.7%	2.4%	-
	Labor	14.1%	68.8%	14.7%	2.3%	0.2%
	Business	18.7%	70.7%	8.9%	1.7%	-
	Job	32.2%	59.4%	6.1%	1.9%	0.5%
	Foreign employment	29.7%	54.1%	13.5%	2.7%	-
	Household work	11.8%	78.2%	8.8%	1.2%	-
	Student	22.0%	69.0%	9.0%	-	-
	Unemployed	15.0%	78.4%	5.2%	0.7%	0.7%
	Retired from job	10.4%	68.0%	20.4%	0.7%	0.4%
Income group (In NPR)	60,000 and less	11.4%	63.7%	22.1%	2.6%	0.2%
	60,001-120,000	14.7%	68.5%	14.8%	2.0%	0.1%
	120,001-200,000	20.1%	68.6%	9.8%	1.5%	-
	200,001 and more	23.3%	68.5%	7.2%	0.8%	0.2%
	Dependent	15.4%	73.4%	10.1%	0.8%	0.2%

Table 6.3.1: Q-G6. Do you expect your household's economic welfare to improve in the next five years? (N = 6,981) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

For the first time, in SNP 2020, four questions were added to reflect the income status of respondents. These questions were related to the minimum and the maximum amount a person from their community could earn in a year as well as the respondents' present level of income, and their expected income in the future.

A considerable proportion of respondents (35.3%) believe that the minimum annual income a person in their community could earn lies in between NPR 50,000 to NPR 99,999 (USD 426-852), with median annual income of NPR 70,000 (USD 596). Likewise, 38.5% of respondents say the maximum annual income a person from their community could earn is more than NPR 600,000 (USD 5,110), with median annual income of NPR 500,000 (USD 4,258).

One fifth of respondents (20.1%) report that their annual income lies in the middle brackets of NPR 100,000 to NPR 149,999 (USD 852- 1,277), with a median income of NPR 120,000 (USD 1,022). On average, respondents hope to achieve NPR 356,266 (USD 3,034) as their annual income in the future. A smaller percentage of respondents (13.6%) expects to earn an annual income of NPR 600,000 (USD 5,110) in the future (For details, see Table 6.3.2).

Aspiration of income

	What is the minimum amount of income that a person in your community can earn in a year? (N = 6,478)	What is the maximum amount of income that a person in your community can earn in a year? (N = 6,433)	What is your present level of personal income that you earn in a year? (N = 4,939)	What level of yearly income do you personally hope to achieve in the future? (N = 5,942)
Less than NPR 49,999	24.9%	0.2%	16.9%	10.2%
NPR 50,000 - 99,999	35.3%	1.0%	19.6%	12.6%
NPR 100,000 - 149,999	23.7%	2.7%	20.1%	12.3%
NPR 150,000 - 199,999	7.7%	4.1%	12.1%	8.5%
NPR 200,000 - 249,999	4.4%	8.7%	10.3%	12.3%
NPR 250,000 - 299,999	0.7%	4.2%	3.6%	4.3%
NPR 300,000 - 349,999	1.4%	11.3%	5.5%	9.5%
NPR 350,000 - 399,999	0.2%	4.0%	2.6%	2.5%
NPR 400,000 to 449,999	0.5%	9.5%	2.7%	6.3%
NPR 450,000 to 499,999	0.1%	2.5%	0.5%	1.0%
NPR 500,000 to 549,999	0.4%	10.8%	1.6%	6.1%
NPR 550,000 to 599,999	0.0%	2.5%	0.3%	0.6%
NPR 600,000 and above	0.7%	38.5%	4.1%	13.6%

Table 6.3.2: Q-G6A-G6D. Aspiration of Income

Respondents whose personal annual income is less than NPR 300,000 (USD 2,555) are not expecting to earn a lot more in future, whereas respondents whose personal annual income is more than NPR 300,000 (USD 2,555) are expecting to earn more in the future (For details, see Table 6.3.3)

Present level of personal income, by personal income hopes for the future

Present level of personal income (In NPR)	Personal income hope to achieve in the future (In NPR)												
	Less than 49,999	50,000 - 99,999	100,000 - 149,999	150,000 - 199,999	200,000 - 249,999	250,000 - 299,999	300,000 - 349,999	350,000 - 399,999	400,000 - 449,999	450,000 - 499,999	500,000 - 549,999	550,000 - 599,999	600,000 and above
Dependent	26.4%	19.3%	13.1%	4.4%	9.2%	1.4%	6.7%	1.1%	4.1%	0.4%	4.3%	0.1%	9.6%
Less than 49,999	32.5%	39.7%	14.4%	3.6%	4.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.1%	1.4%		1.3%		0.9%
50,000 - 99,999		20.1%	35.0%	16.7%	13.1%	2.3%	4.9%	0.8%	1.7%	0.3%	1.8%	0.2%	3.1%
100,000 - 149,999			12.8%	22.4%	26.3%	6.7%	13.3%	2.2%	5.6%	0.5%	5.1%	0.7%	4.4%
150,000 - 199,999				9.4%	26.1%	11.2%	19.7%	4.8%	12.6%	0.9%	6.6%	0.4%	8.3%
200,000 - 249,999					11.7%	15.0%	24.6%	5.2%	12.3%	1.5%	10.4%	0.8%	18.5%
250,000 - 299,999						7.2%	23.3%	15.0%	18.5%	1.8%	18.0%	1.2%	15.0%
300,000 - 349,999							10.2%	8.9%	20.8%	6.8%	19.1%	2.5%	31.7%
350,000 - 399,999								7.3%	17.5%	7.4%	27.5%	1.8%	38.5%
400,000 - 449,999									10.3%	5.1%	20.5%	2.6%	61.5%
450,000 - 499,999										9.1%	18.2%	9.1%	63.6%
500,000 - 549,999											14.7%	2.9%	82.4%
550,000 - 599,999												25.0%	75.0%
600,000 and above													100.0%

Table 6.3.3: Q-G6C. What is your present level of personal income that you earn in a year? Q-G6D. What level of yearly income do you personally hope to achieve in the future? (N = 5,923)

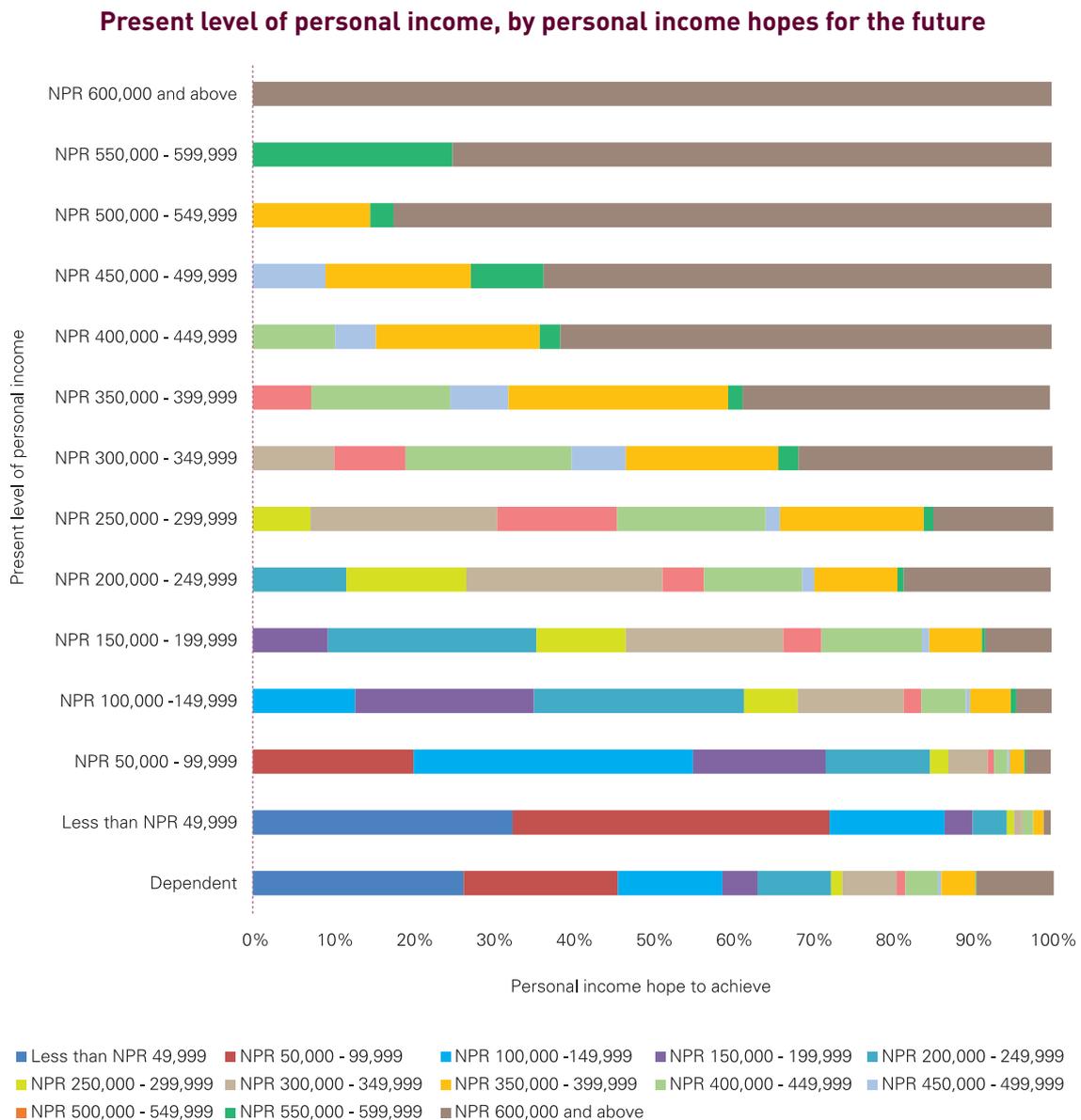


Figure 6.3.3: Q-G6C. What is your present level of personal income that you earn in a year? Q-G6D. What level of yearly income do you personally hope to achieve in the future? (N = 5,923)

6.4 MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES

Working in a foreign country

About one-quarter of households (25.6%) say that currently, at least one of their family members is working abroad. Respondents from Sudurpaschim Province are more likely to report having a family member working abroad, whereas Karnali Province has the lowest share of respondents (19.6%) saying the same. Overall, there was a slight decrease in the proportion of respondents who report that their family members are working abroad. In 2017, 28.3% of respondents said that at least one of their family members is working abroad, while 25.9% and 25.6% stated the same in 2018 and 2020, respectively.

There is a decline in the proportion of Nepalis saying that at least one family member is working in foreign country, in Province 1. In Province 1, 33.2% of respondents said they had a family member working abroad in 2017, 28.1% said so in 2018, and only 22.6% said the same in 2020. While in Province 5 increasing trend is observed in the percentage of people to say their family member is working in foreign country. In Province 5 it has increased from 26.8% in 2017 to 29.6% in 2018 further increased to 31.0% in 2020 (For details, see Figure 6.4.1).

Family member working in foreign country, by province and year

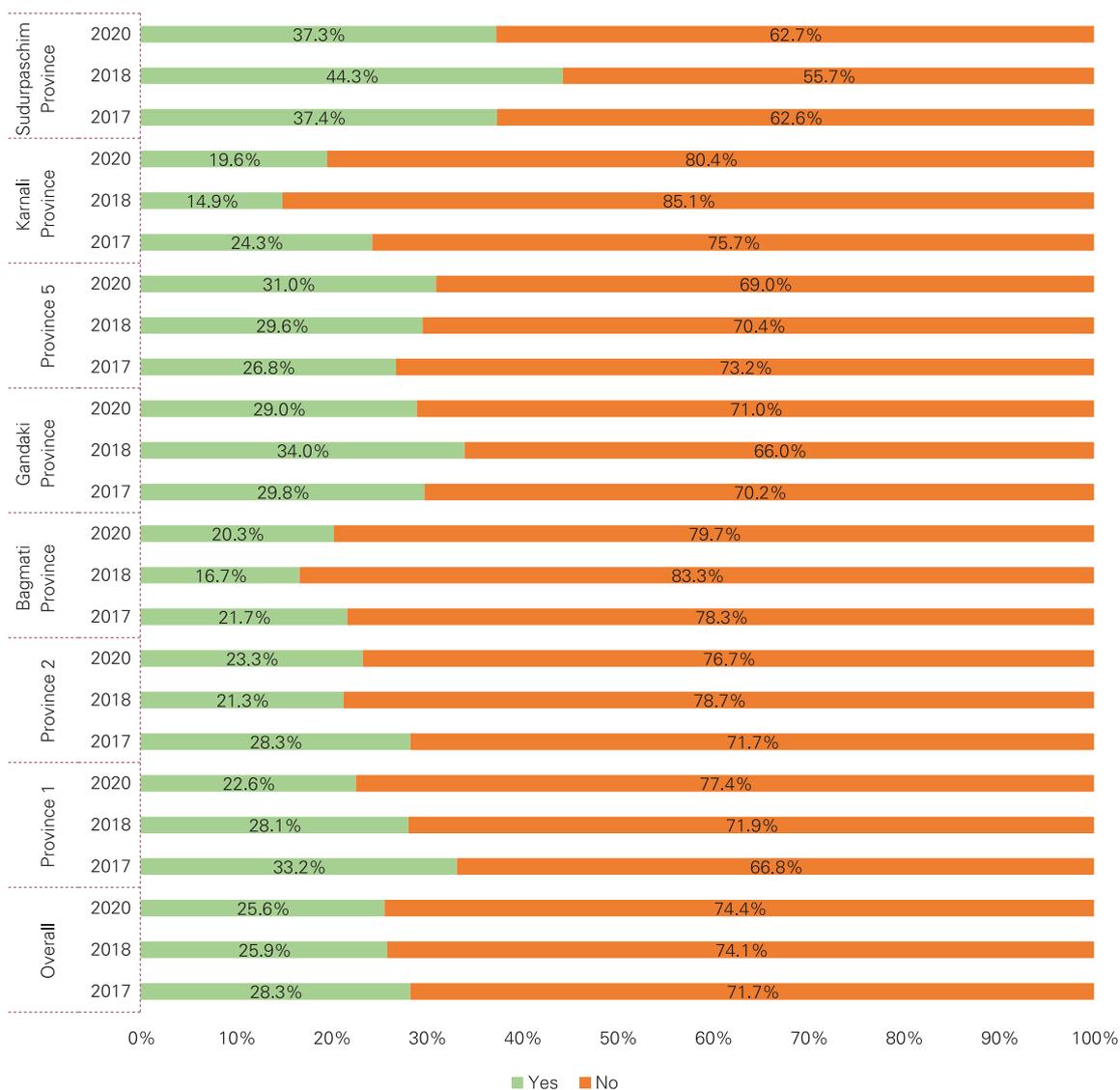


Figure 6.4.1: Q-G12. Is anyone in your family currently in a foreign country for work? (N = 7,060)

Nepalis residing in rural municipality (26.2%) and urban municipality (25.2%) are more or less equally likely to say at least one of their family members works abroad. In comparison to people residing in hilly region (26.1%), people residing in Mountain region (22.4%) are less likely to say that their family members are working abroad. Across castes and ethnicities, Hill Dalits (34.1%) are more likely to say at least one family member works abroad, compared to Madhesi (Adibasi/Janajati) groups (17.5%). Across religions, 43.8% of respondents in 'other religious groups' say that at least one family member is working abroad.

Family member working in foreign country, by residence, region, caste, religion, and household income

		Yes	No
Overall		25.6%	74.4%
Residence	Rural Municipality	26.2%	73.8%
	Urban Municipality	25.2%	74.8%
Region	Mountain	22.4%	77.6%
	Hill	26.1%	73.9%
	Terai	25.6%	74.4%
Caste	Hill Caste	26.8%	73.2%
	Hill Adibasi/Janajati	23.9%	76.1%
	Hill Dalit	34.1%	65.9%
	Madhesi Caste (Level - 1)	27.1%	72.9%
	Madhesi Caste (Level - 2)	24.5%	75.5%
	Madhesi (Adibasi/Janajati)	17.5%	82.5%
	Madhesi Dalit	24.6%	75.4%
	Other Cultural Groups	16.0%	84.0%
Religion	Hindu	25.4%	74.6%
	Buddhist	24.9%	75.1%
	Islam	30.4%	69.6%
	Kirat	21.8%	78.2%
	Christian	24.7%	75.3%
	Others	43.8%	56.3%
Household Income (In NPR)	Less than 10,000	18.5%	81.5%
	10,000 - 19,999	18.9%	81.1%
	20,000 -29,999	28.0%	72.0%
	30,000 - 39,999	35.3%	64.7%
	40,000 - 49,999	31.8%	68.2%
	50,000 - 59,999	35.0%	65.0%
	More than or equal to 60,000	38.9%	61.1%
	Don't know	17.6%	82.4%

Table 6.4.1: Q-G12. Is anyone in your family currently in a foreign country for work? (N = 7,060)

Destination of work

India, the Gulf region (primarily Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE), and Malaysia are the main international destinations for Nepali migrants. Given its proximity, socio-cultural affinities, and the open border between the two countries, India has been a favorite destination for Nepalis. Among those with a migrant household member, 27.2% cite India as the destination, closely followed by Gulf countries: Qatar (15.9%), Saudi Arabia (12.8%), United Arab Emirates (8.6%), Kuwait (2.2%), Bahrain (1.1%), Oman (0.7%) and Malaysia (14.9%). A small number of respondents also say their family members are working in the U.S., Australia, Japan, and South Korea (For details, see Table 6.4.2).

Destination of work

	Overall	Province						
		1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpas-chim
India	27.2%	2.5%	10.2%	7.5%	15.3%	27.0%	70.4%	87.9%
Qatar	15.9%	21.6%	30.4%	10.8%	13.4%	17.3%	8.2%	1.5%
Saudi Arab	12.8%	19.4%	19.1%	12.1%	14.4%	11.5%	8.2%	2.1%
UAE	8.6%	14.4%	4.8%	9.3%	17.8%	9.3%	2.0%	1.8%
Kuwait	2.2%	4.7%	0.8%	1.3%	3.0%	3.4%	2.0%	0.6%
Bahrain	1.1%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	2.0%	2.0%	-	-
Oman	0.7%	0.3%	-	1.0%	0.5%	2.0%	-	-
Malaysia	14.9%	24.7%	32.5%	7.2%	8.4%	13.3%	7.1%	3.3%
Japan	3.3%	2.2%	0.3%	8.0%	7.4%	3.6%	-	0.6%
Korea	1.8%	2.8%	0.3%	1.0%	2.5%	3.8%	1.0%	0.6%
Others Asian country	0.7%	0.9%	-	2.1%	2.0%	0.2%	-	-
Australia	3.5%	1.3%	-	15.2%	3.5%	1.4%	-	0.3%
New Zealand	0.1%	-	-	-	-	0.4%	-	0.3%
United State of America	2.4%	0.6%	-	9.3%	3.0%	1.6%	1.0%	0.3%
Canada	0.4%	-	-	1.8%	-	0.4%	-	-
Austria	1.1%	-	-	4.1%	1.0%	0.6%	-	0.9%
France	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	-	-
German	0.3%	-	-	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	-	-
Spain	0.2%	-	-	1.0%	0.5%	-	-	-
Netherland	0.2%	-	-	1.3%	-	-	-	-
Belgium	0.1%	0.3%	-	0.5%	-	-	-	-
Italy	0.0%	0.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others European country	1.9%	2.5%	0.5%	4.4%	4.5%	1.2%	-	-

Table 6.4.2: Q-G12.2. [If answered 'Yes' in Q-G12] Mention the name of the country in which the member(s) of your family have gone for foreign employment? (N = 2,238) (Total number of family members currently are working in foreign country)

Regardless of the whereabouts of respondents, most Nepalis from Sudurpaschim Province and Karnali Province prefer India as their destination of work abroad. Gulf countries and Malaysia are popular destinations for people residing in Provinces 1 and 2, whereas Gulf countries and India are popular work destinations for people residing in Gandaki Province and Province 5 (For details, see Figure 6.4.2).

Destination for work, by province

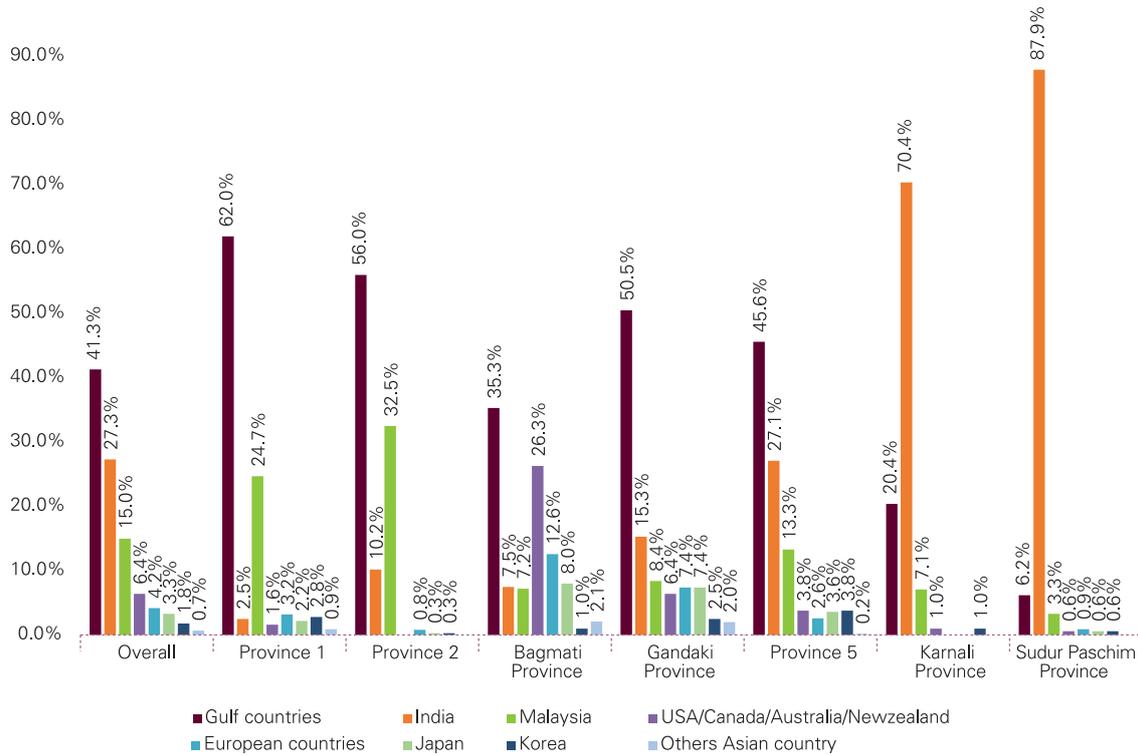


Figure 6.4.2: Q-G12.2. [If answered 'Yes' in Q-G12] Mention the name of the country in which the member(s) of your family have gone for foreign employment? (N = 2,238) (Total number of family members currently are working in foreign country)

Cost paid for foreign employment

Despite Nepal’s cost-free job agreements with many countries, Nepali migrant workers still pay hefty fees. Workers applying for jobs in destination countries, such as Arab, Gulf, and other countries, still pay fees higher than the government ceiling. While 24.6% of respondents’ say they paid less than NPR 25,000 (USD 213); 12.9% paid between NPR 100,000—124,999 (USD 1,065- 1,277); 15.5% paid NPR 150,000 –174,999 (USD 1,277- 1,490), and 13.8% paid NPR 300,000 (USD 2,555) or more (For details, see Figure 6.4.3).

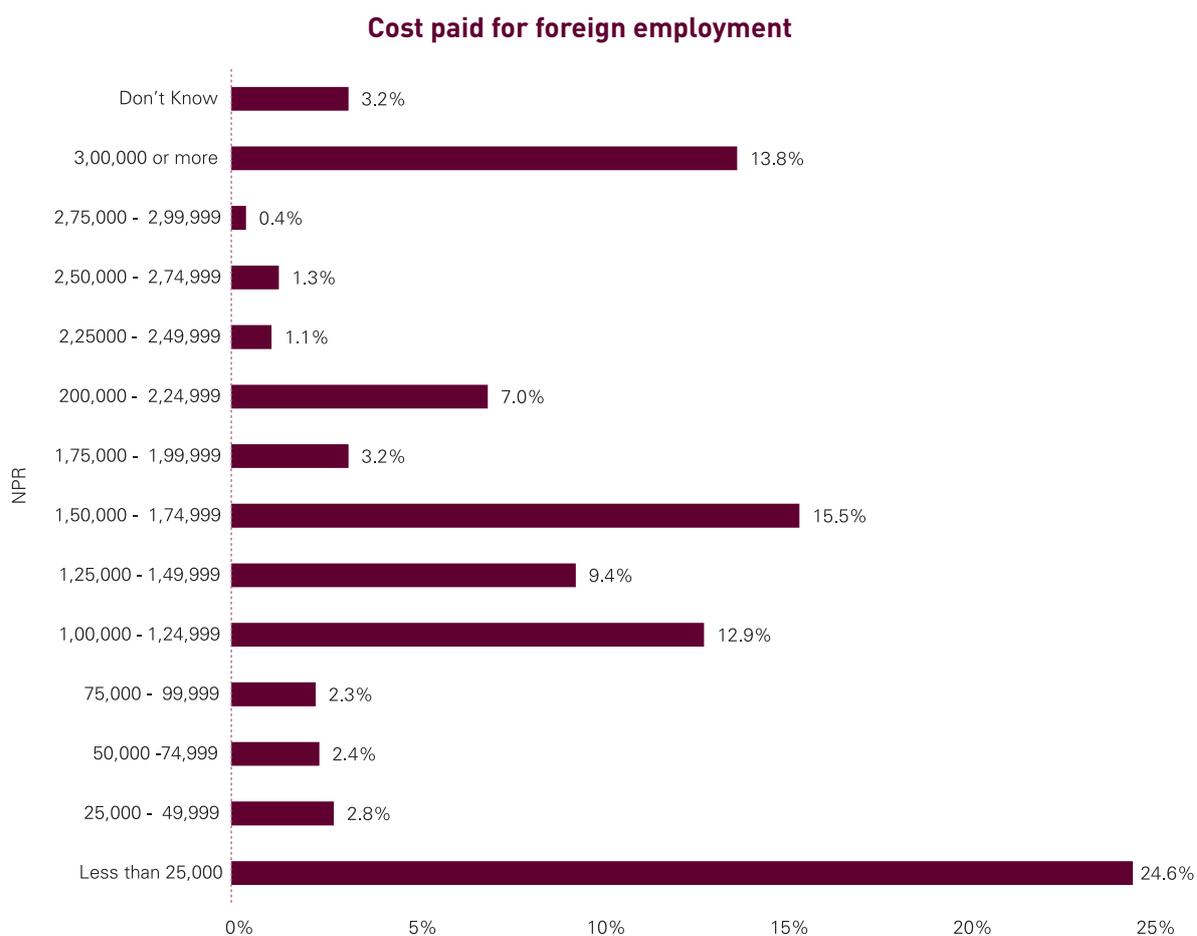


Figure 6.4.3: Q-G12.1b. [If answered 'Yes' in Q-G12] How much did it cost to go to the foreign employment?
(N = 2,238) (Total number of family members currently are working in foreign country)

Migrant workers who went to Japan, South Korea, the U.S., Canada, Australia, and New Zealand paid more than NPR 300,000 (USD 2,555) across all provinces. On the other hand, most migrant workers who went to India for work from Sudurpaschim and Karnali Provinces paid less than NPR 25,000 (USD 212) as a cost for foreign employment.

Amount paid to go to the foreign country for employment, by province

	Amount paid to go to the foreign country for employment (In NPR)	India	Malaysia	Gulf Countries	Korea	Japan	European Countries	USA/ Canada/ Australia/ New Zealand	Others Asian country
Province 1	Less than 25,000	50.0%	-	1.0%	-	-	-	-	-
	25,000 - 99,999	25.0%	-	9.7%	-	-	-	-	-
	1,00,000 - 1,99,999	-	84.6%	68.9%	33.3%	-	-	-	-
	2,00,000 - 2,99,999	25.0%	11.5%	14.8%	66.7%	-	10.0%	16.7%	33.3%
	3,00,000 or more	-	2.6%	2.6%	-	100.0%	90.0%	50.0%	66.7%
Province 2	Less than 25,000	78.0%	3.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25,000 - 99,999	22.0%	1.6%	3.2%	-	-	-	-	-
	1,00,000 - 1,99,999	-	77.8%	79.5%	-	-	33.3%	-	-
	2,00,000 - 2,99,999	-	15.9%	15.1%	-	-	33.3%	-	-
	3,00,000 or more	-	0.8%	0.5%	100.0%	100.0%	33.3%	-	-
Bagmati Province	Less than 25,000	51.7%	-	3.6%	-	-	-	-	-
	25,000 - 99,999	34.5%	14.3%	17.3%	50.0%	-	6.1%	-	-
	1,00,000 - 1,99,999	-	57.1%	66.2%	-	-	4.1%	8.8%	-
	2,00,000 - 2,99,999	-	25.0%	2.9%	-	-	-	5.9%	-
	3,00,000 or more	-	3.6%	5.8%	50.0%	93.5%	81.6%	73.5%	100.0%
Gandaki Province	Less than 25,000	61.3%	-	1.0%	-	-	-	-	-
	25,000 - 99,999	19.4%	5.6%	7.8%	-	-	-	-	25.0%
	1,00,000 - 1,99,999	9.7%	72.2%	67.0%	40.0%	26.7%	20.0%	7.1%	25.0%
	2,00,000 - 2,99,999	-	22.2%	18.4%	-	-	-	35.7%	-
	3,00,000 or more	6.5%	-	4.9%	60.0%	73.3%	80.0%	50.0%	50.0%
Province 5	Less than 25,000	88.2%	7.6%	0.9%	-	-	-	-	-
	25,000 - 99,999	5.9%	3.0%	11.0%	26.3%	-	-	-	-
	1,00,000 - 1,99,999	-	68.2%	64.0%	5.3%	-	-	15.0%	-
	2,00,000 - 2,99,999	0.7%	19.7%	17.1%	5.3%	-	7.1%	-	-
	3,00,000 or more	-	1.5%	3.5%	57.9%	52.9%	92.9%	80.0%	100.0%
Karnali Province	Less than 25,000	95.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25,000 - 99,999	4.3%	-	10.5%	-	-	-	-	-
	1,00,000 - 1,99,999	-	50.0%	63.2%	100.0%	-	-	-	-
	2,00,000 - 2,99,999	-	37.5%	21.1%	-	-	-	-	-
	3,00,000 or more	-	12.5%	-	-	-	-	100.0%	-
Sudur-paschim Province	Less than 25,000	91.9%	8.3%	9.5%	-	-	-	-	-
	25,000 - 99,999	8.1%	8.3%	4.8%	-	-	-	-	-
	1,00,000 - 1,99,999	-	41.7%	38.1%	50.0%	50.0%	-	-	-
	2,00,000 - 2,99,999	-	41.7%	28.6%	-	-	-	50.0%	-
	3,00,000 or more	-	-	14.3%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	50.0%	-

Table 6.4.3: Q-G12.1b. [If answered 'Yes' in Q-G12] How much did it cost to go to the foreign employment? (N = 2,238) (Total number of family members currently are working in foreign country)

Problems faced while working abroad

Most respondents (85.1%) say their family members working abroad did not face any problems at all. While 8.9% of respondents say they had to pay more than what they agreed, 5% complained that they had to work on different jobs than agreed, and 3.3% say they had to work in extreme conditions (For details, see Table 6.4.4).

Problems faced while working abroad

Problem	
No problems at all	85.1%
Payment other than what have been agreed	8.9%
Work other than what have been said	5.0%
Extreme working conditions	3.3%
Unfavorable work environment (weather, bad accommodations, humiliations)	1.5%
Physical injury or illness	1.4%
Sexual abuse and sexual violence	0.3%
Death	0.1%
Don't know	1.2%

Table 6.4.4: Q-G12.3. [If answered 'Yes' in Q-G12] Have you or the members of your family faced any kind of problem while working abroad in the foreign employment? (N = 1,804)

The survey also attempted to find whether or not respondents encouraged family members, friends, relatives, and other acquaintances to seek foreign employment. **Two-thirds of Nepalis (66.5%) say they do not encourage someone from their family, friends, or relatives to seek foreign employment, whereas, one-third (33.5%) say they would encourage others to seek foreign employment.**

More than eight in 10 respondents (83.4%) residing in Karnali Province say they do not encourage their family members, friends, relatives, and others to take up foreign employment. A relatively higher share (73.2%) of respondents from Province 5 also say that they do not encourage others to seek foreign employment. On the other hand, 43.6% of respondents from Gandaki Province, 39.4% from Province 1, 36.4% from Bagmati Province, and 33.7% from Sudurpaschim Province report that they do encourage others to seek foreign employment (For details, see Figure 6.4.4).

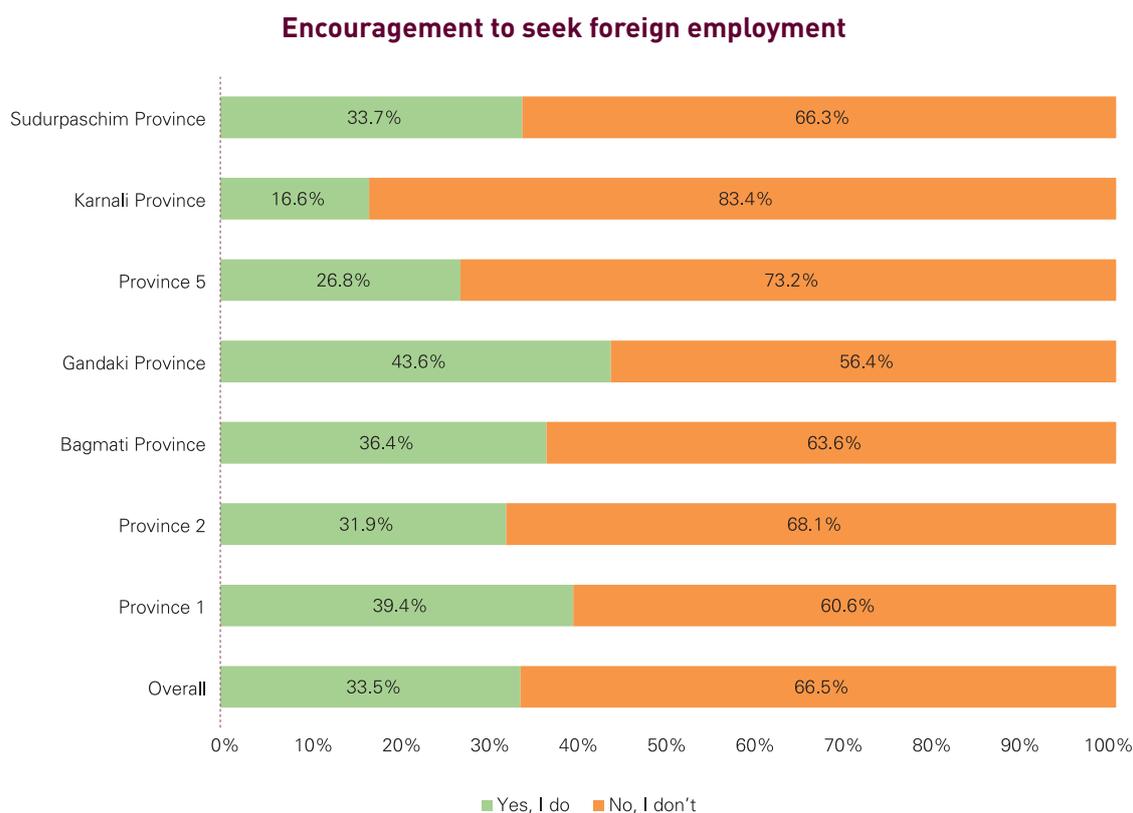


Figure 6.4.4: Q-G12.4. Do you encourage your family members, friends, relatives, and other people you know to go to the foreign employment? (N = 7,005) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

Respondents from households with at least one family member working abroad are more likely to encourage others to seek foreign employment, compared to respondents from households with no one working abroad: 43.4% of respondents from households with a migrant worker abroad encourage others, while 30.1% from households without a migrant worker do the same.

Encouragement to seek foreign employment

		Is anyone in your family currently in a foreign country for work?		Total
		Yes	No	
Do you encourage your family members, friends, relatives, and other people you know to go to the foreign employment?	Yes, I do	43.4%	30.1%	33.5%
	No, I don't	56.6%	69.9%	66.5%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 6.4.5: Q-G12.4. Do you encourage your family members, friends, relatives, and other people you know to go to the foreign employment by having a family member working in a foreign country (N = 7,003) (Response as 'Refused to Answer' is not included)

Remittances

About one-fifth of Nepali households (19.6%) receive remittances from outside of Nepal, and 11.6% receive it from within the country. Only a minority (2.4%) report receiving remittances from both outside the country and from within.

Ever received remittances from inside or outside the country

	Percent of Total	Valid Percent
Only from outside the country	19.6%	46.0%
Only from inside the country	11.6%	27.1%
Both inside and outside of the country	2.4%	5.7%
Remittance, not yet received	8.9%	20.9%
Don't know/can't say	0.1%	0.3%
Not applicable	57.4%	-
<i>N</i>	7,060	3,007

Table 6.4.6: Q-G13. Have you or your family members ever received remittance from inside or outside the country? (N = 7,060)

Since 2018, there was a slight increase in the share of respondents who receive remittances from within the country, and a slight decrease in those who receive remittances from outside the country. In 2017, 24.9% of respondents reported that their household received remittances only from inside the country, and 5.3% said their household received it only from outside the country. This figure has drastically changed in 2018, as 6.9% reported receiving it from inside Nepal, whereas 22.6% received it from outside. However, there was an increase in the proportion (11.6%) of respondents who say their household receives remittances only from inside the country, and a slight decrease (19.6%) in those who say they receive it only from outside the country.

The share of respondents who report that they do not receive any remittances has slightly declined in 2020, compared to 2017 and 2018. Over the years, there has been an increase in respondents who say they receive remittances from both inside and outside the country (For details, see Figure 6.4.5).

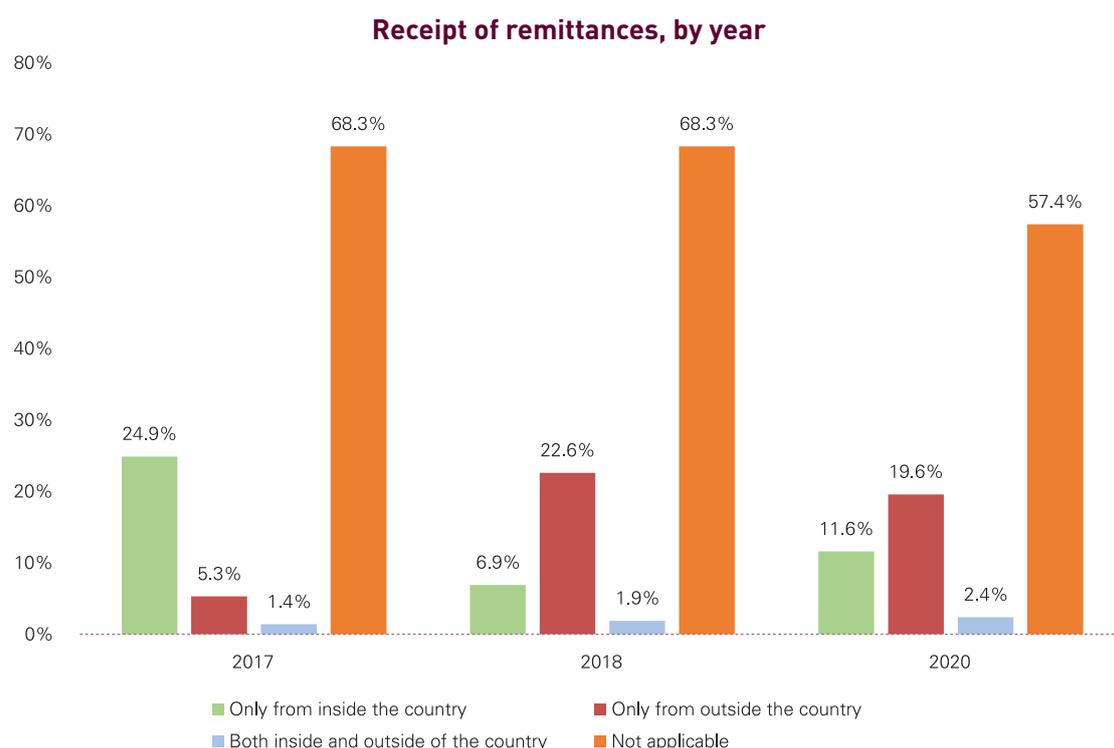


Figure 6.4.5: Q-G13. Have you or your family members ever received remittance from inside or outside the country? (N = 7,060) (Responses as 'Don't Know' and 'Remittance Not Yet Received' are not presented)

Nepalis residing in Sudurpaschim Province are most likely to receive remittances from outside the country, whereas those in Province 2 are most likely to receive remittances from within Nepal. Across the provinces, people from Sudurpaschim Province, Province 5, and Province 2 are the most likely to receive any remittances. **The share of respondents who say they receive remittances from both outside and inside the country in Province 2 (4.6%) is double the national figure (2.4%).**

Likelihood of receiving remittances, by province

	Overall	Province						
		1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Not applicable	57.4%	62.0%	52.5%	64.7%	62.3%	51.4%	63.0%	47.4%
Only from inside the country	11.6%	11.0%	16.6%	8.4%	6.6%	11.8%	11.4%	12.8%
Only from outside the country	19.6%	19.4%	16.7%	15.8%	24.5%	23.5%	9.9%	28.5%
Both inside and outside of the country	2.4%	1.1%	4.6%	1.6%	1.7%	3.2%	1.5%	1.9%
Remittance, not yet received	8.9%	6.4%	9.7%	9.4%	4.9%	9.9%	13.3%	9.4%
Don't know	0.1%	0.1%	-	0.1%	-	0.2%	1.0%	-

Table 6.4.7: Q-G13. Have you or your family members ever received remittance from inside or outside the country? (N = 7,060)

Compared to people residing in the Terai region (14.3%), those from the hill region (8.5%) are less likely to receive remittances only from inside the country. Across ecological zones, the share of people receiving remittances only from outside Nepal is more or less the same. Respondents from the Madhesi (Adibasi/Janajati) group (18.4%) are more likely to receive remittances from inside Nepal, whereas Hill Dalits (26.8%) and Muslims (21.0%) are more likely to receive them from outside the country. Households whose monthly household income is less than NPR10,000 (USD 85) are more likely to receive remittances from inside Nepal, whereas those whose monthly income is NPR 40,000 (USD 339) or greater are more likely to receive remittances from outside the country (For details, see Table 6.4.8).

Likelihood of receiving remittances

		Not applicable	Only from inside the country	Only from outside the country	Both inside and outside of the country	Remittance not yet received	Don't know
	Overall	57.4%	11.6%	19.6%	2.4%	8.9%	0.1%
Residence	Rural Municipality	56.6%	12.8%	20.1%	2.2%	8.1%	0.2%
	Urban Municipality	57.8%	10.9%	19.3%	2.5%	9.4%	0.1%
Region	Mountain	64.2%	10.9%	19.2%	1.2%	4.4%	-
	Hill	60.8%	8.5%	19.6%	2.1%	8.7%	0.2%
	Terai	53.6%	14.3%	19.6%	2.8%	9.6%	0.1%
Caste	Hill Caste	57.5%	10.5%	19.5%	2.4%	9.8%	0.2%
	Hill Adibasi/Janajati	61.9%	9.3%	19.6%	1.8%	7.4%	-
	Hill Dalit	51.6%	9.5%	26.8%	2.4%	9.2%	0.5%
	Madhesi Caste (Level - 1)	56.9%	13.8%	19.0%	6.9%	3.4%	-
	Madhesi Caste (Level - 2)	53.2%	16.3%	19.0%	2.7%	8.7%	-
	Madhesi (Adibasi/Janajati)	58.4%	18.4%	13.7%	1.3%	8.2%	-
	Madhesi Dalit	58.0%	10.4%	18.6%	3.8%	9.1%	-
	Other Cultural Groups	37.5%	-	12.5%	4.2%	45.8%	-
	Musalman	52.1%	11.0%	21.0%	4.5%	10.7%	0.6%
	Monthly household income (In NPR)	Less than 10,000	59.4%	18.4%	9.6%	4.0%	8.3%
10,000 - 19,999		66.3%	9.0%	14.6%	1.0%	8.9%	0.0%
20,000 - 39,999		52.5%	11.0%	25.8%	1.7%	8.7%	0.2%
40,000 and more		47.4%	10.7%	27.8%	4.0%	10.2%	-
Don't know		68.7%	10.3%	9.4%	5.2%	6.0%	0.4%

Table 6.4.8: Q-G13. Have you or your family members ever received remittance from inside or outside the country? (N = 7,060)

Purpose of remittances

The 33.6% of respondents who say they received remittances from within the country, outside the country, or both were further asked about remittance utilization. Multiple responses were allowed.

Most Nepalis use the remittances they receive to fulfil their basic needs. Of the respondents who receive remittances, the most common purposes are daily life expenses (75.7%), healthcare and medical expenses (54.2%), and children's education (49.0%). Other common uses of remittances are to pay off loans (37.0%) and to build a home (17.8%). Only a minority of respondents say their remittances are used to purchase land (9.6%) or for savings (7.6%).

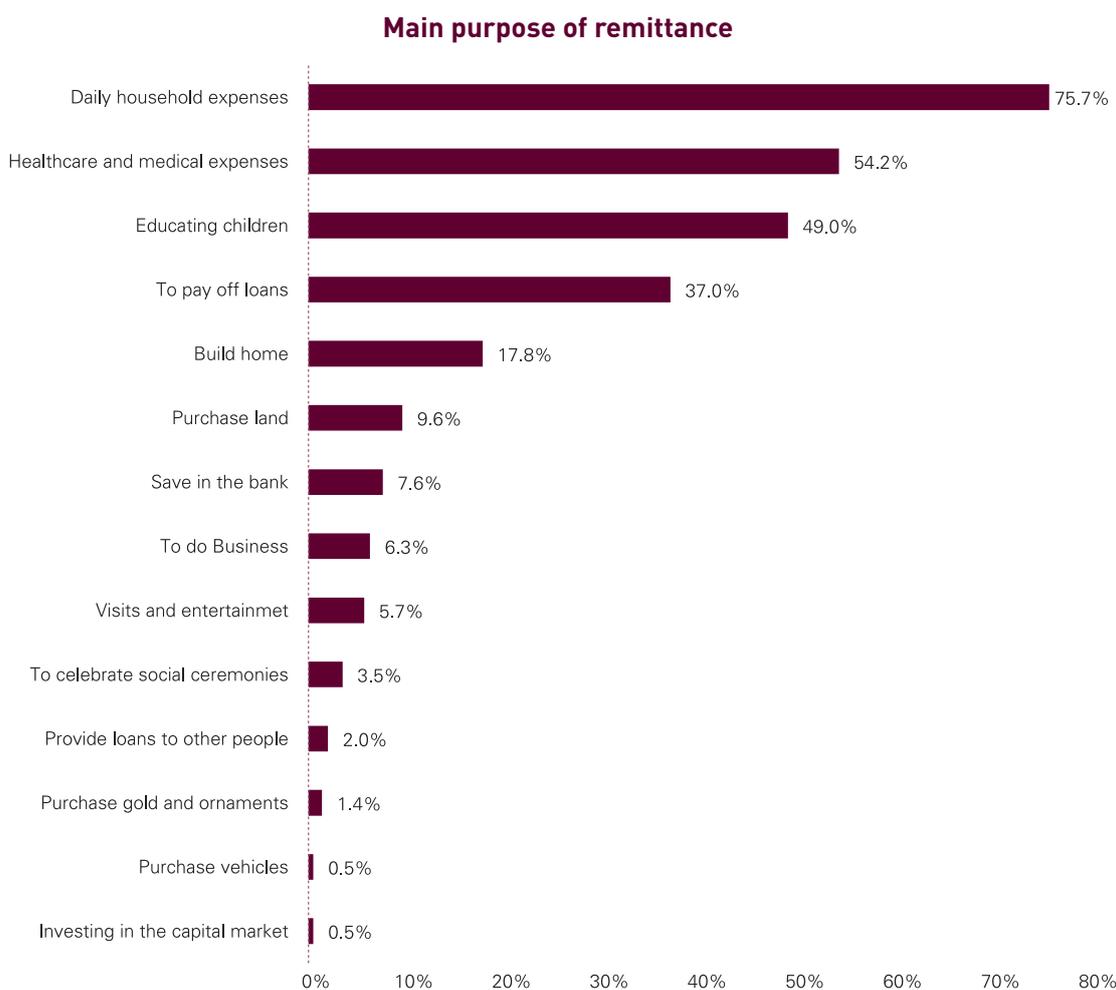


Figure 6.4.6: Q-G14A. [If answered 'Yes' in Q-G13] Generally for what purpose do you spend the remittance money that you or your family members receive? (N = 2,369)

6.5 AWARENESS AND ACCESS TO INSURANCE

Respondents were first asked whether or not they had heard about eight different types of insurance: a) life insurance, b) personal injury/accidental insurance, c) motor vehicle insurance, d) medical insurance, e) agricultural crop insurance, f) livestock insurance, g) property insurance, and h) travel insurance. Then, those who had heard about a particular type of insurance were further asked whether or not they have that insurance.

Overall, in 2020, there was a slight decrease in the proportion of respondents who have ever heard about any of the eight types of insurance. In 2018, 89.8% of respondents had heard about at least one type of insurance, while only 88.5% say the same in 2020. Across provinces, except in Gandaki Province, Province 5, and Karnali Province, the share of respondents who have ever heard of any kind of insurance has decreased (For details, see Table 6.5.1).

Awareness of insurance, by province and year

	Year	Yes	No
Overall	2018	89.8%	10.2%
	2020	88.5%	11.5%
Province 1	2018	94.9%	5.1%
	2020	89.6%	10.4%
Province 2	2018	85.9%	14.1%
	2020	82.9%	17.1%
Bagmati Province	2018	95.3%	4.7%
	2020	91.8%	8.2%
Gandaki Province	2018	90.8%	9.2%
	2020	97.1%	2.9%
Province 5	2018	85.4%	14.6%
	2020	91.1%	8.9%
Karnali Province	2018	81.8%	18.2%
	2020	82.7%	17.3%
Sudurpaschim Province	2018	88.6%	11.4%
	2020	83.4%	16.6%

Table 6.5.1: Q-G21a. Have you ever heard of any kind of insurance? (N = 7,060)

Life insurance, medical insurance, and motor vehicle insurance are the most widely known types of insurances in Nepal. A majority of respondents (96.8%) say they have heard of life insurance, 87.4% know of medical insurance, and another (82.3%) are aware of motor vehicle insurance. Property insurance is the least known of all insurances.

Awareness of various types of insurance has increased over the years. In 2018, 71.5% of respondents were aware of personal/accident insurance, whereas in 2020, this share increased to 79.8%. Likewise, awareness of auto/vehicle insurance increased from 73.9% in 2018, to 82.3% in 2020, health/medical insurance awareness increased from 80.6% in 2018, to 87.4% in 2020, and livestock insurance awareness rose from 64.4% in 2018, to 73.8% in 2020.

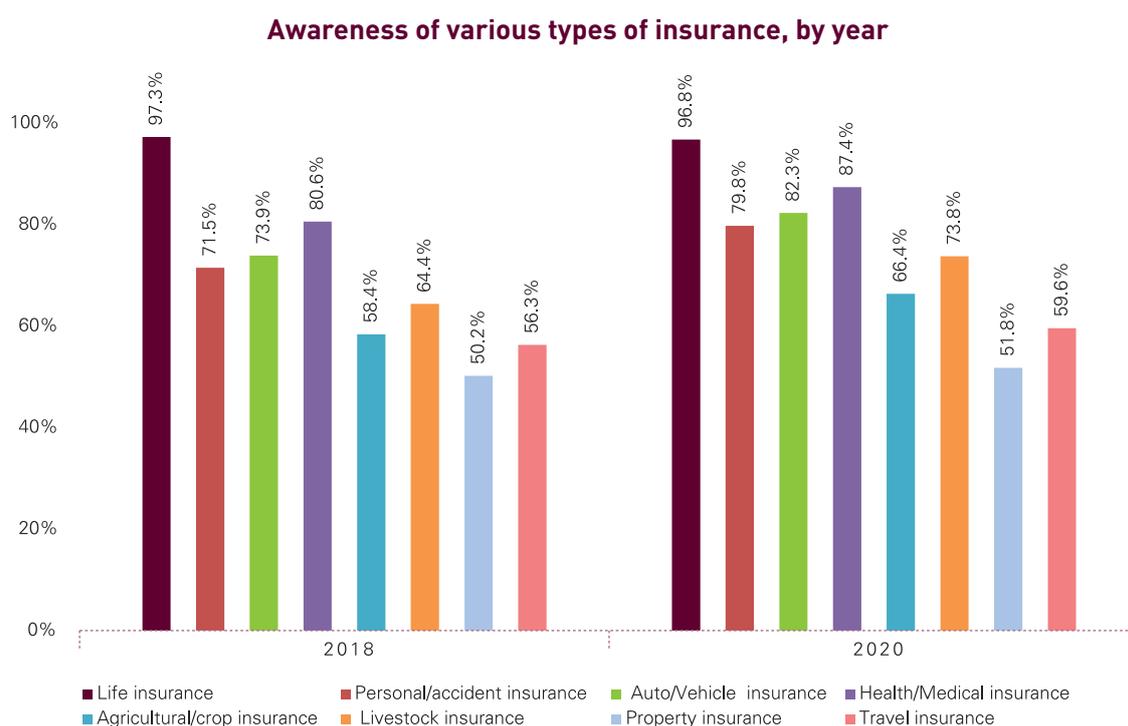


Figure 6.5.1: Q-G21b.a1-8. [If answered 'Yes' in Q-G21a] Have you heard of the following insurance? (N = 6,252)

There was a slight decrease in the share of the respondents who are aware of life insurance. In Province 1, 97% of respondents were aware of life insurance in 2018, while in 2020, the number declined to 94.9%. Similarly, in Province 2, this number decreased from 98.2% in 2018, to 97.6% in 2020 (For details, see Table 6.5.2).

Awareness of various types of insurance, by province and year

	Year	Insurance Type							
		Life	Personal/accident	Auto/Vehicle	Health/Medical	Agricultural/Crop	Livestock	Property	Travel
Overall	2018	97.3%	71.5%	73.9%	80.6%	58.4%	64.4%	50.2%	56.3%
	2020	96.8%	79.8%	82.3%	87.4%	66.4%	73.8%	51.8%	59.6%
Province 1	2018	97.0%	77.4%	77.8%	84.7%	63.4%	70.0%	52.2%	57.4%
	2020	94.9%	79.8%	82.6%	92.1%	64.8%	73.6%	48.1%	56.1%
Province 2	2018	98.2%	72.0%	78.2%	67.8%	57.2%	57.6%	55.8%	59.0%
	2020	97.6%	73.7%	78.7%	71.2%	45.2%	52.2%	30.2%	43.1%
Bagmati Province	2018	98.0%	73.5%	78.0%	87.5%	58.5%	61.4%	49.8%	58.0%
	2020	96.6%	81.6%	87.7%	89.8%	70.5%	81.0%	62.7%	68.3%
Gandaki Province	2018	94.3%	70.7%	73.5%	88.8%	56.4%	72.7%	49.5%	59.3%
	2020	97.6%	77.2%	79.9%	95.1%	74.9%	87.3%	50.9%	63.2%
Province 5	2018	97.8%	74.4%	75.4%	79.1%	67.3%	70.8%	53.4%	59.9%
	2020	97.6%	84.4%	86.1%	88.9%	80.0%	83.6%	61.7%	65.6%
Karnali Province	2018	94.2%	48.0%	43.4%	77.0%	39.4%	47.2%	27.6%	34.5%
	2020	97.1%	73.3%	67.4%	93.7%	66.3%	74.1%	55.2%	60.9%
Sudurpashchim Province	2018	98.4%	64.3%	63.6%	79.3%	48.8%	65.5%	43.9%	48.8%
	2020	96.1%	85.4%	80.2%	92.6%	68.5%	69.6%	57.8%	64.5%

Table 6.5.2: Q-G21b.a1-8. [If answered 'Yes' in Q-G21a] Have you heard of the following insurance? (N = 6,252)

Respondents who say they have heard of a type of insurance were further asked whether or not they have that particular type of insurance. **A majority of Nepalis have not purchased any insurance, although awareness and ownership of various types of insurance have increased over the years. The most widely purchased insurance in Nepal is motor vehicle insurance, followed by life insurance.** While 23.9% of respondents have motor vehicle insurance, 19.7% report have life insurance.

Awareness and ownership of various types of insurance, by province

		Overall	Province						
			1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpaschim
Life Insurance	Heard about	96.8%	94.9%	97.6%	96.6%	97.6%	97.6%	97.1%	96.1%
	Have insurance	19.7%	16.9%	12.9%	22.9%	19.9%	21.7%	21.8%	26.1%
Personal/Accident Insurance	Heard about	79.8%	79.8%	73.7%	81.6%	77.2%	84.4%	73.3%	85.4%
	Have insurance	6.2%	5.3%	4.1%	3.3%	5.4%	10.7%	6.1%	9.9%
Auto/Vehicle Insurance	Heard about	82.3%	82.6%	78.7%	87.7%	79.9%	86.1%	67.4%	80.2%
	Have insurance	23.9%	22.5%	20.5%	31.1%	22.5%	26.3%	12.0%	17.1%
Health/Medical Insurance	Heard about	87.4%	92.1%	71.2%	89.8%	95.1%	88.9%	93.7%	92.6%
	Have insurance	15.0%	18.4%	4.8%	17.4%	18.2%	16.6%	18.2%	10.9%
Agricultural/Crop Insurance	Heard about	66.4%	64.8%	45.2%	70.5%	74.9%	80.0%	66.3%	68.5%
	Have insurance	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%	1.6%	1.6%	3.1%	1.4%	1.0%
Livestock Insurance	Heard about	73.8%	73.6%	52.2%	81.0%	87.3%	83.6%	74.1%	69.6%
	Have insurance	6.2%	4.0%	3.2%	8.6%	6.6%	8.1%	4.4%	4.1%
Property Insurance	Heard about	51.8%	48.1%	30.2%	62.7%	50.9%	61.7%	55.2%	57.8%
	Have insurance	2.7%	1.3%	3.6%	4.5%	1.4%	2.0%	2.7%	1.5%
Travel Insurance	Heard about	59.6%	56.1%	43.1%	68.3%	63.2%	65.6%	60.9%	64.5%
	Have insurance	5.2%	3.4%	5.4%	5.0%	4.7%	6.9%	4.4%	5.7%

Table 6.5.3: Q-G21b_a1-8. [If answered 'Yes' in Q-G21b.a1-8] Have you heard of the following insurance? Q-G21b_b1-8. [If answered 'Yes' in Q-G21A-H] Do you have the following insurance? (N = 6,252)

Awareness and ownership of various types of insurance has increased considerably in 2020. The proportion of respondents who have purchased life insurance increased from 15.2% in 2018, to 19.7% in 2020. In Sudurpaschim Province, it increased from 14.8% in 2018, to 26.1% in 2020. Likewise, in Bagmati Province it increased from 10.6% in 2018, to 22.9% in 2020 (For details, see Table 6.5.4).

Ownership of various types of insurance, by province and year

		Overall	Province						
			1	2	Bagmati	Gandaki	5	Karnali	Sudurpas-chim
Life Insurance	2018	15.2%	18.2%	16.0%	10.6%	14.5%	16.2%	21.5%	14.8%
	2020	19.7%	16.9%	12.9%	22.9%	19.9%	21.7%	21.8%	26.1%
Personal/Accident Insurance	2018	4.9%	3.4%	3.8%	5.6%	3.6%	7.9%	7.3%	3.8%
	2020	6.2%	5.3%	4.1%	3.3%	5.4%	10.7%	6.1%	9.9%
Auto/Vehicle Insurance	2018	17.5%	20.4%	16.0%	15.9%	13.8%	23.5%	13.5%	12.0%
	2020	23.9%	22.5%	20.5%	31.1%	22.5%	26.3%	12.0%	17.1%
Health/Medical Insurance	2018	8.1%	7.7%	1.6%	9.7%	13.7%	9.1%	11.8%	6.1%
	2020	15.0%	18.4%	4.8%	17.4%	18.2%	16.6%	18.2%	10.9%
Agricultural/Crop Insurance	2018	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.4%	1.9%	0.7%	3.7%	1.0%
	2020	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%	1.6%	1.6%	3.1%	1.4%	1.0%
Livestock Insurance	2018	3.2%	2.1%	1.3%	4.4%	6.5%	3.7%	5.0%	1.2%
	2020	6.2%	4.0%	3.2%	8.6%	6.6%	8.1%	4.4%	4.1%
Property Insurance	2018	1.2%	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%	2.2%	3.2%	0.7%
	2020	2.7%	1.3%	3.6%	4.5%	1.4%	2.0%	2.7%	1.5%
Travel Insurance	2018	3.4%	1.8%	2.9%	6.7%	2.1%	2.9%	5.1%	1.0%
	2020	5.2%	3.4%	5.4%	5.0%	4.7%	6.9%	4.4%	5.7%

Table 6.5.4: Q-G21b_b1-8. [If answered 'Yes' in Q-G21b_a1-8] Do you have the following insurance? (N = 6,252)

6.6 EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GENERATION OPPORTUNITIES

Over the years, the share of respondents who think there are more employment opportunities in their local areas has increased. About three-fifths of Nepalis say that both employment and income generation opportunities in their locality have not changed in the past year, while about one-quarter (24.2%) of respondents think there are more employment opportunities now than previously. However, 14.2% of respondents think employment opportunities in their locality are decreasing.

Employment and income generation opportunities in local area

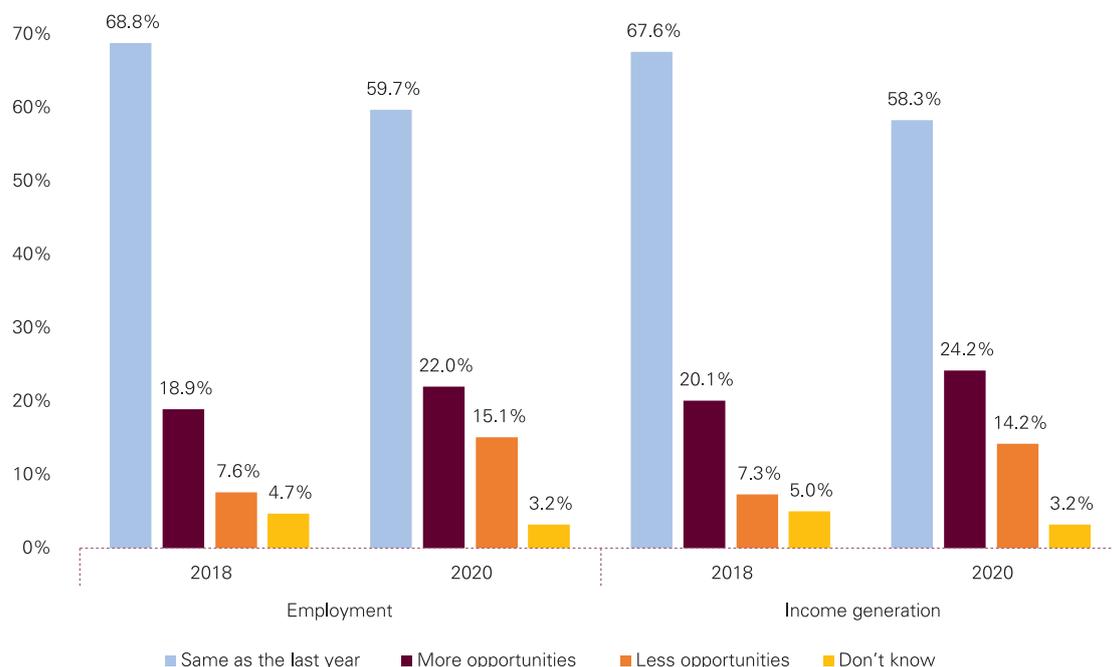


Figure 6.6.1: Q-G23a and Q-G23b. How do you consider the situation of employment opportunity and income generation opportunity in your local areas? (N = 7,060)

There are some variations in responses across provinces regarding to employment and income generation opportunities in local area. Residents in Sudurpaschim and Karnali Provinces are more optimistic about local employment opportunities and income generation opportunities, whereas those in Gandaki Province and Province 2 are less optimistic. In Sudurpaschim Province, 32.4% of respondents think local employment opportunities have increased, while 30.9% in Karnali Province think the same. Likewise, 32.6% of respondents in Karnali Province, and 31.9% in Sudurpaschim Province, believe that income generation opportunities have increased in their locality this year compared to last year.

Employment and income generation opportunities in local area, by province

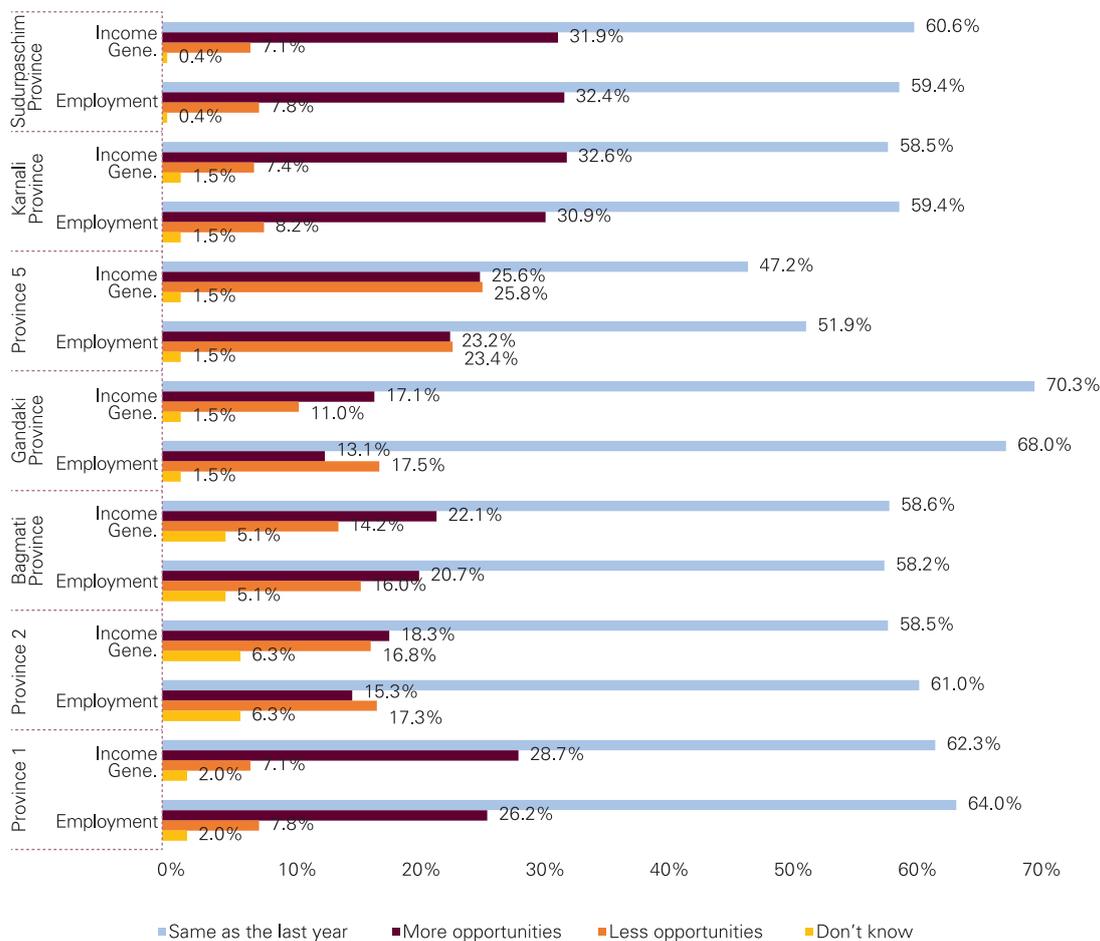


Figure 6.6.2: Q-G23a and Q-G23b. How do you consider the situation of employment opportunity and income generation opportunity in your local areas? (N = 7,060)

People in urban municipalities are more likely to think employment opportunities in their locality have increased this year, whereas those in rural municipalities are more likely to believe opportunities have decreased. People in urban municipalities of the Terai region are two times more likely to say employment opportunities in their area have increased than those in rural municipalities.

Employment and income generation opportunities in local area, by region and municipality

		Employment opportunities		Income generation opportunities	
		Rural Municipality	Urban Municipality	Rural Municipality	Urban Municipality
Overall	More	17.4%	24.7%	20.1%	26.6%
	Same	58.7%	60.2%	57.3%	58.9%
	Less	21.5%	11.4%	20.3%	10.8%
	Don't know	2.4%	3.7%	2.4%	3.7%
Mountain	More	25.8%	31.4%	25.6%	29.4%
	Same	50.2%	55.0%	52.6%	58.3%
	Less	22.1%	11.8%	19.9%	10.5%
	Don't know	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%
Hill	More	20.9%	23.3%	23.7%	25.2%
	Same	59.7%	61.6%	59.4%	60.6%
	Less	18.0%	10.5%	15.4%	9.6%
	Don't know	1.4%	4.6%	1.5%	4.6%
Terai	More	11.7%	25.1%	14.9%	27.4%
	Same	59.6%	59.6%	56.2%	57.7%
	Less	25.1%	12.1%	25.4%	11.7%
	Don't know	3.6%	3.2%	3.6%	3.2%

Table 6.6.1: Q-G23a and Q-G23b. How do you consider the situation of employment opportunity and income generation opportunity in your local areas? (N = 7,060)

Nepalis from younger age groups are more optimistic about employment and income generating opportunities in their locality. Further, the higher the level of education, the more optimistic respondents are about employment and income generating opportunities in their locality. Nepalis engaged in social services are more likely to say employment and income generating opportunities have increased, whereas those engaged in foreign employment are more likely to say opportunities have decreased (For details, see Table 6.6.2).

Employment and income generation opportunities in local area

	Employment opportunities				Income generation				
	Same as the last year	More	Less	Don't know	Same as the last year	More	Less	Don't know	
Overall	59.6%	22.0%	15.1%	3.2%	58.3%	24.2%	14.2%	3.2%	
Sex	Female	60.6%	21.1%	13.6%	4.7%	59.4%	23.1%	12.8%	4.7%
	Male	58.6%	23.0%	16.7%	1.7%	57.2%	25.4%	15.7%	1.7%
Age	18-25	57.6%	24.1%	15.4%	2.9%	57.7%	25.3%	14.1%	2.9%
	25-35	60.9%	22.9%	15.0%	1.1%	59.7%	25.0%	14.2%	1.1%
	35-45	62.4%	20.3%	14.3%	3.0%	58.1%	24.6%	14.3%	3.0%
	45-55	59.4%	21.1%	14.9%	4.6%	58.8%	22.5%	14.0%	4.6%
	55 and above	57.7%	20.9%	15.6%	5.7%	57.1%	22.8%	14.5%	5.7%
Education	No education	57.9%	12.6%	19.7%	9.8%	56.8%	13.9%	19.5%	9.8%
	No formal education	60.7%	22.1%	14.2%	3.0%	59.6%	24.7%	12.7%	3.0%
	Basic education	62.1%	21.2%	14.7%	2.1%	60.6%	23.7%	13.6%	2.1%
	Secondary education	58.8%	25.3%	14.2%	1.7%	57.7%	27.3%	13.4%	1.7%
	Higher education	58.7%	29.0%	10.6%	1.8%	55.0%	33.5%	9.7%	1.8%
Caste	Hill Caste	60.6%	24.9%	12.6%	1.9%	59.7%	27.0%	11.4%	1.9%
	Hill Adibasi/Janajati	57.9%	24.1%	13.9%	4.1%	57.8%	26.1%	11.9%	4.1%
	Hill Dalit	60.9%	23.5%	13.7%	1.9%	61.6%	24.4%	12.1%	1.9%
	Madhesi Caste (Level -1)	54.2%	15.3%	27.1%	3.4%	54.2%	13.6%	28.8%	3.4%
	Madhesi Caste (Level - 2)	64.2%	14.6%	17.1%	4.1%	60.8%	17.8%	17.3%	4.1%
	Madhesi (Adibasi/ Janajati)	52.5%	25.3%	18.7%	3.5%	50.4%	26.4%	19.8%	3.5%
	Madhesi Dalit	57.1%	12.0%	25.6%	5.4%	58.0%	14.5%	22.1%	5.4%
	Other Cultural Groups	66.7%	20.8%		12.5%	45.8%	41.7%		12.5%
	Musalman	62.1%	15.9%	19.1%	2.9%	54.2%	19.8%	23.1%	2.9%
Occupation	Agriculture	60.1%	20.8%	16.2%	2.8%	58.9%	23.1%	15.1%	2.8%
	Social service	54.8%	33.3%	9.5%	2.4%	50.0%	31.0%	16.7%	2.4%
	Labor	63.8%	18.4%	16.3%	1.6%	63.2%	20.0%	15.3%	1.6%
	Business	62.6%	22.9%	12.9%	1.5%	60.3%	26.2%	12.0%	1.5%
	Job	55.5%	32.6%	11.4%	0.5%	56.4%	33.1%	10.0%	0.5%
	Foreign employment	61.5%	17.9%	20.5%		60.5%	23.7%	15.8%	
	Household work/ Housemaker	61.6%	19.5%	12.4%	6.4%	59.0%	21.3%	13.2%	6.4%
	Student	49.2%	31.5%	16.2%	3.1%	49.4%	33.7%	13.8%	3.1%
	Unemployed	52.9%	23.9%	21.3%	1.9%	48.4%	27.1%	22.6%	1.9%
	Retired from job	55.2%	18.3%	16.8%	9.7%	55.4%	20.7%	14.3%	9.6%
Income (In NPR)	60,000 and less	60.2%	18.9%	17.4%	3.6%	60.9%	19.8%	15.7%	3.6%
	60,001-120,000	61.9%	22.4%	15.0%	0.7%	62.1%	24.1%	13.2%	0.7%
	120,001-200,000	59.8%	23.9%	15.4%	0.9%	56.4%	27.7%	15.1%	0.9%
	200,001 and more	57.2%	25.5%	14.3%	3.0%	53.6%	30.1%	13.3%	3.0%
	Dependent	59.3%	21.0%	13.9%	5.8%	58.3%	21.9%	13.9%	5.8%

Table 6.6.2: Q-G23a and Q-G23b. How do you consider the situation of employment opportunity and income generation opportunity in your local areas? (N = 7,060)

6.7 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Information on national events

Respondents were asked how they normally get information on ongoing national events and events in their area. Multiple responses were allowed.

For most Nepalis, friends, family, and neighbors; television; and community radio are their main sources of information on national events. More than half (57.5%) of respondents receive information on national events from their friends, family, and neighbors; 52.7% cite television as their primary source of information, followed by community radio (44.1%) and Radio Nepal (30.0%) (For details, see Figure 6.7.1).

In Provinces 1 and 5, friends, family, and neighbors; television; and community radio, are the main sources of information on national events, whereas in Gandaki Province and Bagmati Province television, friends, family, and neighbors; and community radio; are their main sources of information. Likewise, in Sudurpaschim and Karnali Provinces, community radio, friends, family, neighbors, and local community leaders are their main sources of information on national events.

Although television is widely cited source of information nationwide, only 25.5% of respondents in Karnali Province, and 30.0% in Sudurpaschim Province cite it as their primary source of information for national events. On the other hand, 50.8% of respondents in Karnali Province cite friends, family, and neighbors, followed by community radio (46.5%), while 67.0% of respondents from Sudurpaschim Province cite community radio, followed by friends, family, and neighbors (64.9%) as their main sources of information. While 59.2% of respondents in Province 1, 66.7% in Province 2, and 60.8% in Province 5 regard their friends, family, and neighbors, followed by television as their main sources of information, 71.8% in Gandaki Province and 68.2% in Bagmati Province regard television as the most preferred source of information on national events.

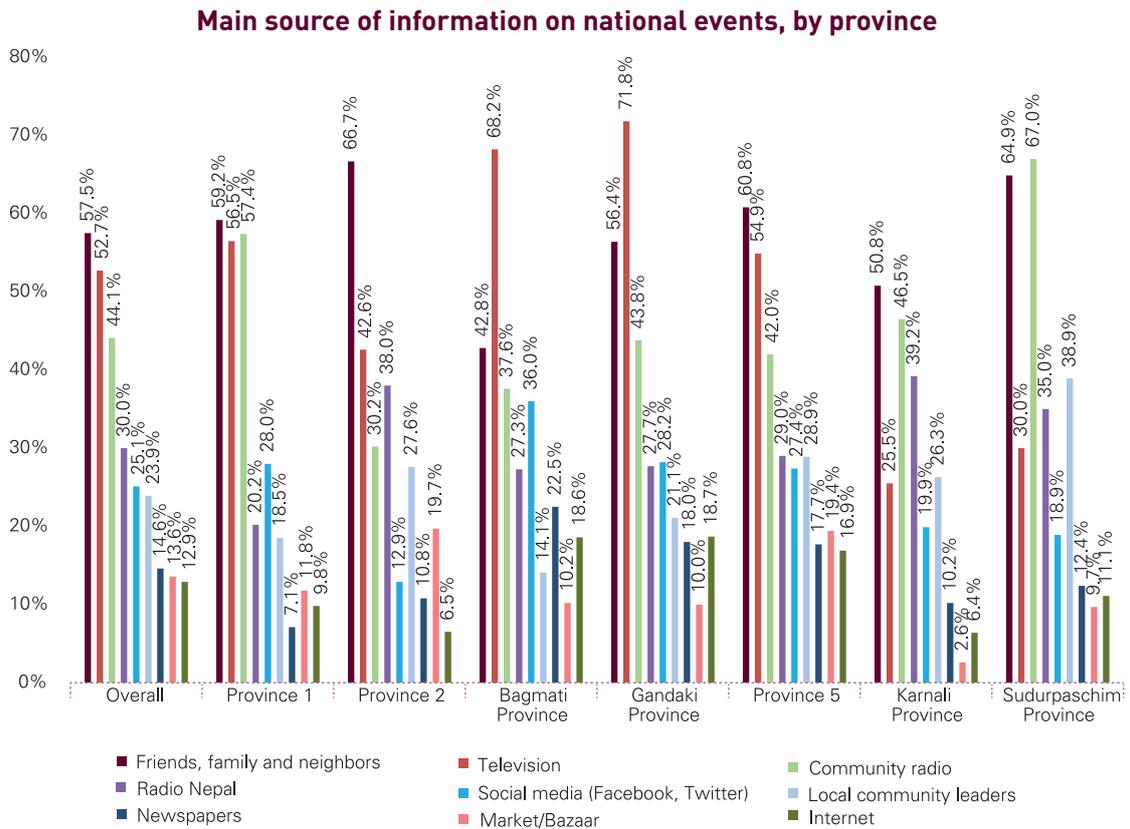


Figure 6.71: Q-H4. How do you normally get information about what is happening in the country or in the area where you live? (N = 7,060)

Respondents with higher levels of education consider television to be the main source of information, followed by social media, community radio friends, family, and neighbors. In contrast, respondents with no education at all, or no formal education are more likely to consider their friends, family, and neighbors as their main source of information. Likewise, respondents from higher income brackets are more likely to cite television as their main source of information, whereas those from lower income groups say friends, family, and neighbors are their main source of information. Younger people are more likely to get information from social media and the internet (For details, see Table 6.71).

Main source of information on national events, by caste, education, age and income

		Television	Friends family and neighbors	Community radio	Radio Nepal	Social Media	Local community leaders	News papers	Internet
Caste	Hill Caste	60.0%	48.4%	50.5%	30.4%	31.1%	20.1%	18.4%	15.6%
	Hill Adibasi/Janajati	57.1%	53.4%	47.2%	25.3%	28.5%	20.0%	13.3%	14.2%
	Hill Dalit	38.9%	60.1%	51.5%	28.0%	18.6%	25.5%	11.3%	10.3%
	Madhesi Caste (Level -1)	77.1%	69.0%	38.7%	51.7%	24.7%	49.3%	27.0%	14.8%
	Madhesi Caste (Level - 2)	41.5%	71.5%	31.5%	34.5%	17.1%	29.9%	12.9%	9.9%
	Madhesi (Adibasi/Janajati)	47.6%	66.3%	42.0%	32.8%	22.1%	33.9%	13.6%	14.2%
	Madhesi Dalit	39.8%	71.9%	30.1%	34.0%	10.9%	27.0%	7.2%	3.5%
	Other Cultural Groups	36.9%	34.1%	28.9%	25.2%	11.3%	35.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Education	Musalman	54.0%	67.3%	26.6%	33.5%	20.6%	27.7%	14.5%	7.6%
	No education	28.9%	74.6%	29.4%	20.6%	2.1%	26.3%	1.7%	1.1%
	No formal education	45.0%	63.9%	44.6%	25.1%	3.8%	32.9%	5.5%	1.9%
	Basic education	49.0%	61.9%	45.5%	30.4%	16.0%	25.7%	8.0%	6.2%
	Secondary education	63.3%	48.9%	47.4%	34.2%	39.4%	20.3%	22.5%	20.8%
Age	Higher education	73.6%	40.7%	56.1%	32.2%	64.7%	22.9%	38.8%	38.8%
	18-25	52.2%	53.9%	45.6%	32.6%	40.5%	19.9%	15.2%	19.1%
	25-35	54.2%	57.3%	45.9%	30.5%	31.3%	25.7%	15.5%	16.1%
	35-45	53.7%	57.2%	42.1%	29.3%	25.4%	23.4%	15.7%	12.5%
	45-55	52.4%	60.3%	43.0%	27.2%	13.8%	25.7%	14.2%	8.3%
Income (In NPR)	55 and above	50.7%	60.1%	42.7%	29.4%	7.2%	25.6%	11.6%	5.1%
	60,000 and less	36.4%	66.7%	44.5%	27.5%	12.8%	34.4%	4.6%	4.3%
	60,001-120,000	45.5%	62.1%	50.9%	33.2%	17.9%	26.4%	11.2%	9.3%
	120,001-200,000	55.3%	54.5%	52.1%	32.0%	26.5%	26.1%	15.5%	14.0%
	200,001 and more	73.3%	43.6%	45.3%	33.3%	38.7%	18.3%	28.4%	20.7%
Dependent	54.4%	58.3%	34.9%	27.0%	28.9%	17.7%	14.6%	15.6%	

Table 6.71: Q-H4. How do you normally get information about what is happening in the country or in the area where you live? (N = 7,060)

Sources of information for local government activities

Respondents were also asked to cite their sources of information on plans, programs, and budgets of local government. Multiple responses were allowed. **Nearly three-fifths of Nepalis consider friends, family, and neighbors as the key source of information on local government plans, programs, and budgets.** While 59.9% of respondents say their friends, family, and neighbors provide them with information on activities of their local government, 32.5% say community radio, 29.4% say television, 28.4% say local community leaders, and 14.4% say social media provide this information.

In Province 1 and Sudurpaschim Province, friends, family and neighbors, followed by community radio are respondents' main sources of information on local government activities. More than half of respondents in Gandaki Province (51.1%), and around one-third in Province 5 (36.1%) and Province 2 (32.7%) consider television to be their main source of information on local government activities. Community leaders are also a major source of information on local government activities.

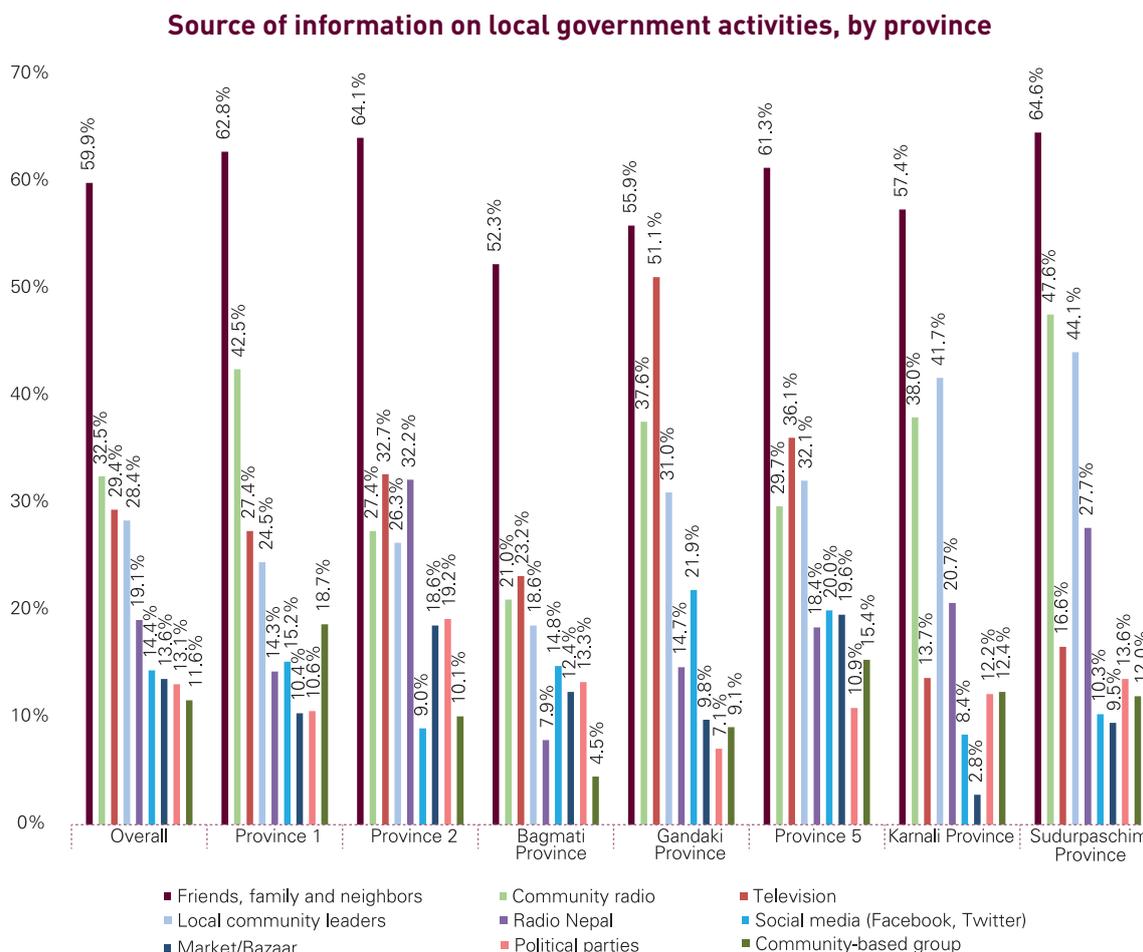


Figure 6.72: Q-H5. How do you normally get information about the plans, programs, and budget of local government? (N =7,060)

Over the years, the share of respondents who say they get information on local government activities through community radio, Radio Nepal, and local community leaders has increased considerably, while those who say they get it from friends, family, and neighbors has decreased slightly. In 2018, 67.3% of respondents said they received information from friends, family, and neighbors, whereas in 2020, this share had decreased to 59.9%. About one-quarter of respondents (25.5%) said they use community radio to get news on local government activities in 2018, whereas, 32.5% report the same in 2020. Likewise, while 23.1% said they received information on local government activities from local community leaders in 2018, 28.4% say so in 2020 (For details, see Figure 6.73).

Source of information about the plans, programs, and budget of local government, by year

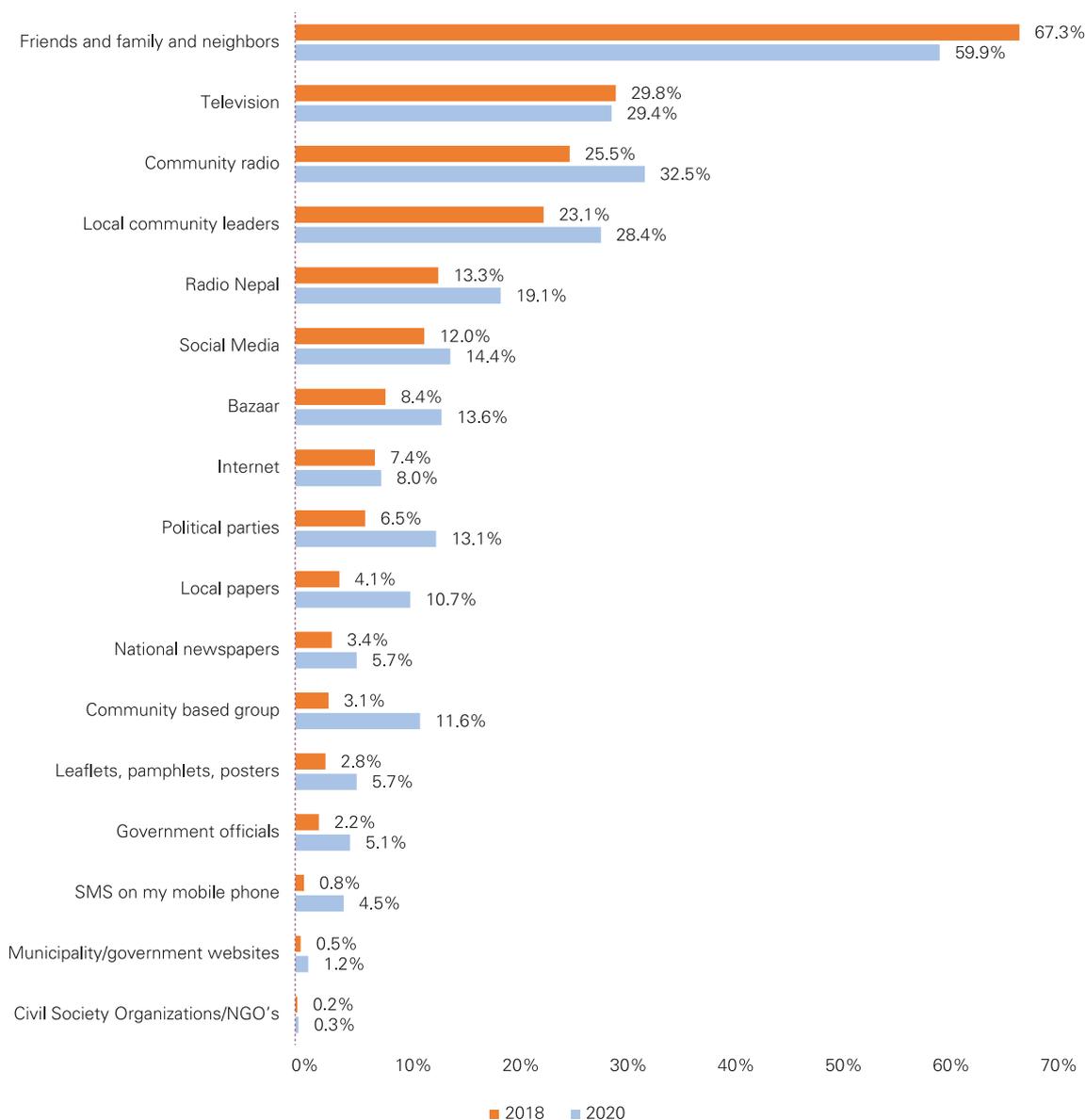


Figure 6.73: Q-H5. How do you normally get information about the plans, programs, and budget of local government? (N =7,060)

Regardless of socio-economic and demographic groups, friends, family and neighbors, followed by community radio, television, and local community leaders are the main sources of information on local government activities. Younger respondents (26.0%) are more likely to get information from social media than older age groups (4.4%). Likewise, respondents with higher education (35.8%) are more likely to get information on local government activities from social media than those with lower education. Similarly, people in higher income brackets (21.2%) and Madhesi Castes (Level 1) (21.6%) also use social media to get information on local government activities.

Sources of information about the plans, programs, and budget of local government

		Friend family and neighbors	Communi-ty radio	Tele vision	Local com-munity leaders	Radio Nepal	Social Media	Market/ Bazaar	Polit-ical parties
Overall		59.9%	32.5%	29.4%	28.4%	19.1%	14.4%	13.6%	13.1%
Age	18-25	59.1%	33.9%	31.5%	26.6%	22.4%	26.0%	14.4%	11.3%
	25-35	59.4%	33.8%	29.8%	28.3%	19.5%	16.1%	12.5%	14.0%
	35-45	60.5%	29.2%	29.1%	29.0%	18.6%	12.3%	12.6%	13.9%
	45-55	60.8%	31.7%	28.4%	29.9%	16.3%	9.4%	14.7%	13.8%
	55 and above	60.2%	32.9%	27.3%	29.0%	17.1%	4.4%	14.1%	12.3%
Education	No education	66.7%	21.9%	18.5%	25.8%	14.1%	1.6%	15.2%	11.1%
	No formal edu-cation	64.6%	32.9%	26.2%	33.7%	15.3%	2.4%	14.6%	10.7%
	Basic education	61.0%	34.7%	27.3%	29.7%	21.3%	9.8%	12.8%	13.5%
	Secondary education	56.7%	34.2%	34.4%	27.5%	20.2%	22.2%	13.5%	13.7%
	Higher educa-tion	51.2%	40.6%	38.6%	28.7%	21.1%	35.8%	11.1%	16.6%
Caste	Hill Caste	53.6%	36.6%	30.7%	27.7%	17.7%	17.4%	10.7%	11.5%
	Hill Adibasi/Janajati	57.7%	33.7%	27.2%	24.9%	12.6%	15.0%	12.2%	11.7%
	Hill Dalit	61.1%	36.9%	22.1%	34.4%	15.7%	10.5%	8.9%	11.3%
	Madhesi Caste (Level -1)	61.8%	47.4%	55.2%	42.3%	32.8%	21.6%	26.5%	14.6%
	Madhesi Caste (Level - 2)	68.1%	23.6%	29.7%	28.5%	28.3%	11.6%	20.4%	19.0%
	Madhesi (Adiba-si/Janajati)	66.4%	31.2%	34.6%	37.5%	23.7%	11.8%	14.1%	12.6%
	Madhesi Dalit	65.4%	28.2%	33.4%	27.3%	33.2%	7.5%	16.3%	17.6%
	Other Cultural Groups	65.6%	28.9%	40.5%	35.5%	19.4%	0.0%	14.4%	26.4%
	Musalman	72.3%	19.9%	26.7%	26.8%	20.8%	17.3%	23.4%	11.7%
Income (In NPR)	60,000 and less	65.5%	29.3%	19.7%	35.0%	16.8%	6.6%	11.6%	16.9%
	60,001-120,000	62.7%	38.0%	28.1%	31.0%	22.8%	11.9%	12.9%	15.3%
	120,001-200,000	60.6%	38.6%	33.4%	33.6%	21.7%	15.0%	12.9%	14.9%
	200,001 and more	52.2%	35.7%	38.4%	26.8%	19.8%	21.2%	16.6%	12.2%
	Dependent	58.7%	26.3%	29.1%	20.7%	16.6%	16.8%	13.9%	8.8%

Table 6.72. Q-H5. How do you normally get information about the plans, programs, and budget of local government? (N =7060)

An easier and effective way of disseminating for local government activities

Respondents were asked what they thought could be an effective way of accessing information on the plans, programs, and budgets of local government.

Nepalis say the most effective mediums to disseminate information on local government activities are through friends, family, and neighbors (55.1%), followed by community radio (44.9%), and television (41.3%). Other less commonly cited mediums include local community leaders (32.2%), Radio Nepal (26.5%), social media (Facebook, Twitter) (20.4%), local newspapers (17.2%), and community-based groups (16.0%).

An easier and effective way of disseminating for local government activities

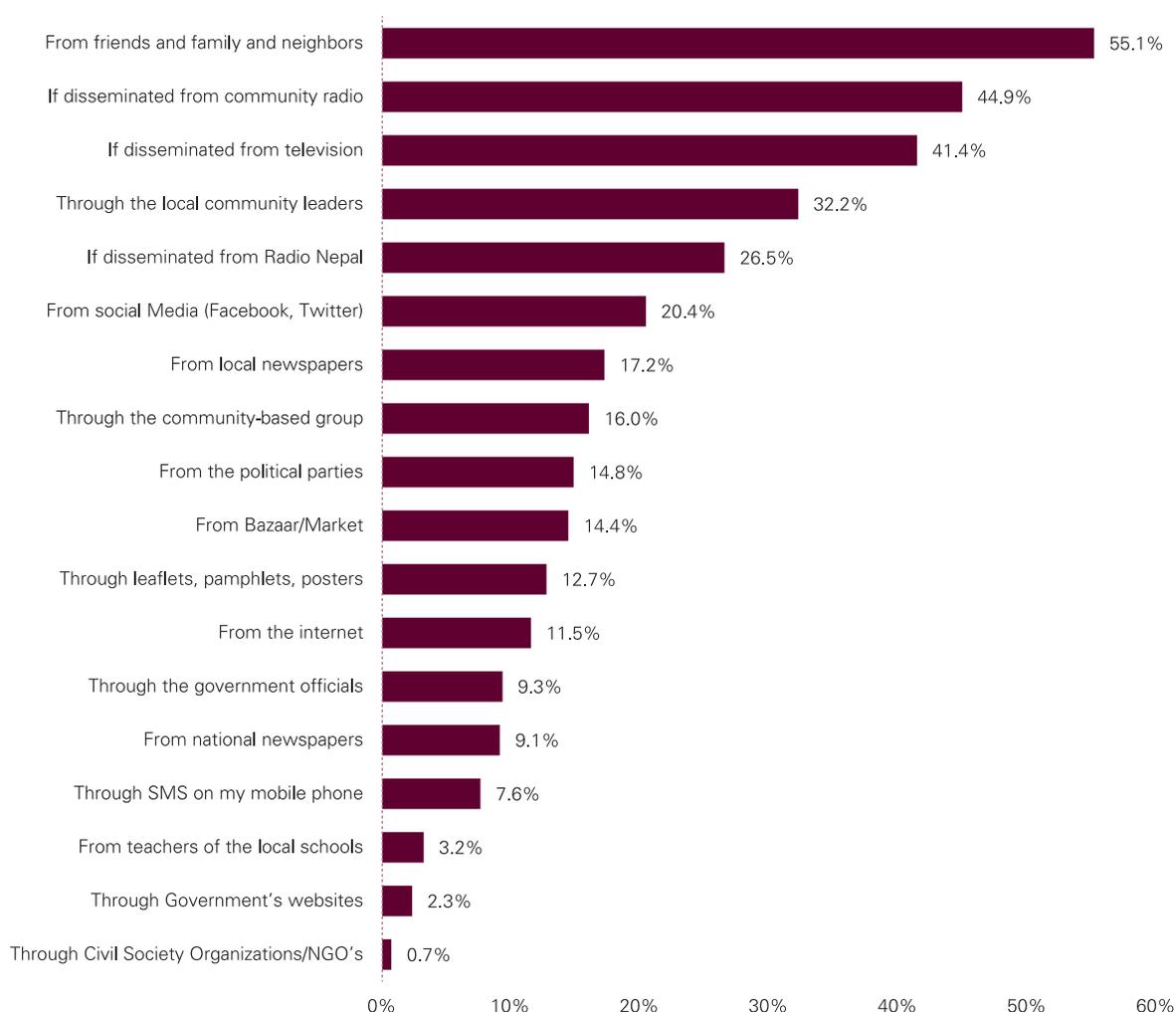


Figure 6.74: Q-H5A. To have proper information about the plans, programs, and budget of local government, what do you think will help you to get this information easily? What would be the easier and effective ways/means? (N = 7,060)

Suggestions for effective dissemination of information on local government activities varies across provinces, ecological regions, rural-urban municipalities, and other demographic parameters. More respondents from Province 5 (65.1%), followed by Province 2 (61.4%) and Bagmati Province (52.4%) say that disseminating information via their friends, family, and neighbors is the easiest and most effective way of getting information on their local government's activities. Likewise, the highest proportion of the respondents from Sudurpaschim Province (66.1%), Province 1 (52.5%), and Karnali Province (48.0%) say that accessing information on local government activities is best through local community radio. A considerably higher share of respondents from Gandaki Province (67.8%) say that information on local government activities should come through television. The share of respondents who

prefer television is also higher in Province 5 (47.2%) and Bagmati Province (47.0%), compared to others. The highest share of respondents in Sudurpaschim Province (42.5%), followed by Province 5 (38.2%), and Karnali Province (34.7%) say that local community leaders are the best source of information on local government activities.

An easier and effective way of disseminating information on local government activities, by province

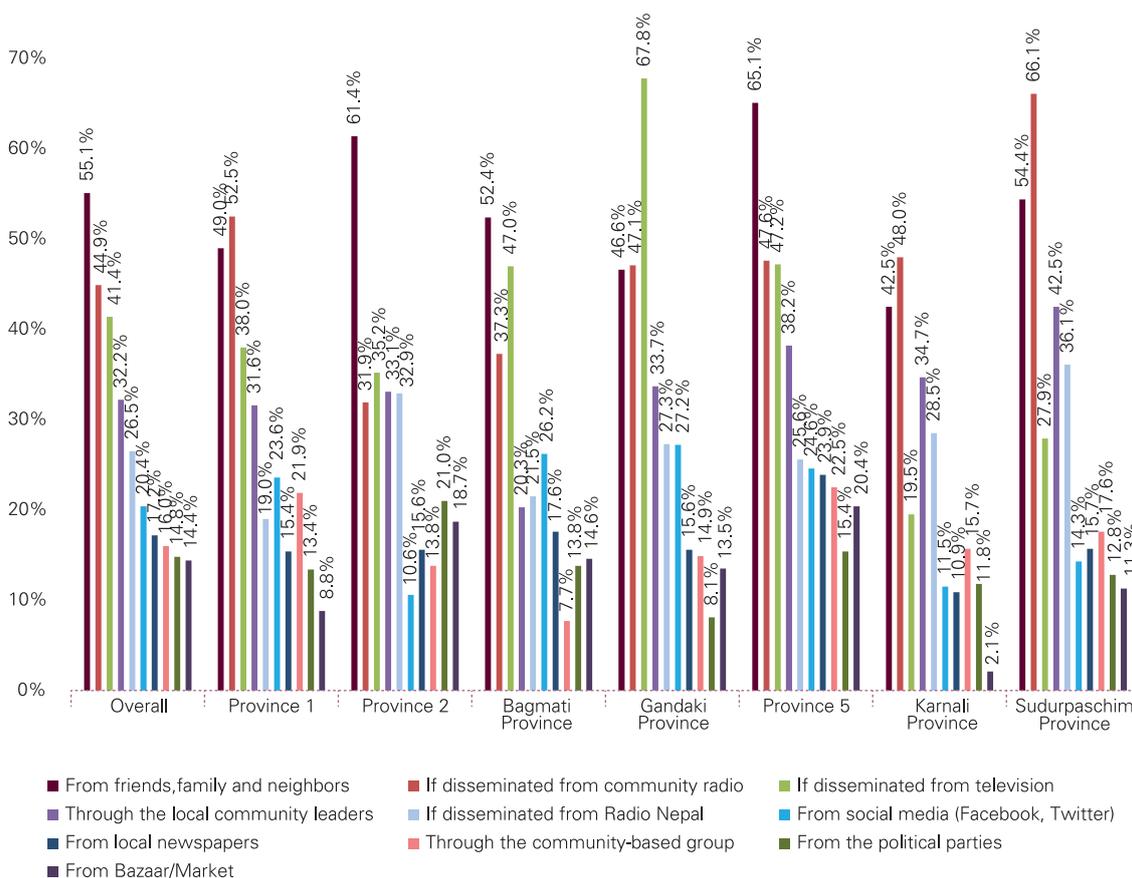


Figure 6.75: Q-H5A. To have proper information about the plans, programs, and budget of local government, what do you think will help you to get this information easily? What would be the easier and effective ways/means? (N = 7,060)

More people in urban municipalities (46.4%) than rural municipalities (32.5%) prefer receiving information about local government activities via television. Those who opt for television is higher in the hills (42.4%) and the Terai (43.0%) than those in the mountains (23.8%). Likewise, more Madhesi Castes (Level 1) (50.6%) than Madhesi Dalits (34.8%) prefer television for local government-related information.

Respondents with higher educational levels are more likely to suggest television, newspaper, the internet, and social media as their preferred mediums for information on local government activities. In contrast, respondents with lower educational levels are more likely to suggest friends, family, and neighbors as the best mode. A similar pattern is seen in respondents' income levels– the higher the education and income levels, the more likely respondents are to prefer television, newspaper, the internet, and social media for information dissemination. Younger respondents are more likely to suggest social media and the internet, compared to their older counterparts (For details, see Table 6.7.3).

An easier and effective way of disseminating for local government activities, by age, income, and education

		From friends, family, and neighbors	If disseminated from community radio	If disseminated from television	Through the local community leaders	If disseminated from Radio Nepal	From social media	From local news papers	Through community-based groups
Overall		55.1%	44.9%	41.4%	32.2%	26.5%	20.4%	17.2%	16.0%
Residence	Rural Municipality	60.7%	48.2%	32.5%	37.1%	23.2%	17.1%	12.3%	18.9%
	Urban Municipality	51.9%	42.9%	46.4%	29.4%	28.3%	22.2%	20.0%	14.4%
Region	Mountain	51.5%	73.0%	23.8%	34.4%	19.0%	18.5%	7.7%	13.5%
	Hill	47.5%	47.5%	42.4%	26.3%	24.3%	23.0%	15.3%	14.3%
	Terai	62.1%	38.7%	43.0%	36.8%	29.3%	18.4%	20.2%	17.9%
Sex	Female	56.5%	41.4%	39.7%	29.8%	24.5%	18.3%	13.2%	20.8%
	Male	53.5%	48.5%	43.1%	34.7%	28.6%	22.6%	21.4%	11.0%
Age	18-25	49.9%	45.3%	41.2%	29.6%	27.3%	32.5%	19.9%	13.6%
	25-35	52.8%	46.9%	40.7%	31.0%	26.7%	26.5%	17.6%	17.3%
	35-45	57.3%	41.4%	42.4%	31.7%	26.3%	19.1%	18.6%	17.8%
	45-55	57.7%	43.4%	41.1%	35.1%	25.1%	11.7%	16.2%	16.6%
	55 and above	60.0%	46.3%	41.7%	34.8%	26.3%	5.8%	12.9%	15.0%
Education	No education	67.7%	35.6%	27.1%	33.1%	19.2%	1.5%	3.5%	17.9%
	No formal education	61.9%	42.3%	36.9%	41.7%	22.3%	4.4%	4.9%	23.9%
	Basic education	57.7%	46.7%	39.6%	33.4%	27.9%	13.2%	13.5%	16.9%
	Secondary education	48.9%	46.6%	47.6%	29.8%	28.5%	31.8%	25.0%	13.5%
	Higher education	40.9%	56.2%	52.4%	25.0%	33.4%	50.9%	37.5%	12.3%
Caste	Hill Caste	46.6%	50.9%	46.0%	27.7%	27.5%	25.8%	19.1%	14.6%
	Hill Adibasi/Janajati	53.2%	46.4%	43.1%	29.2%	21.8%	22.3%	16.1%	15.9%
	Hill Dalit	56.0%	53.0%	32.2%	36.5%	24.6%	15.2%	11.7%	15.7%
	Madhesi Caste (Level -1)	63.2%	48.3%	50.6%	57.4%	25.3%	32.9%	33.9%	29.5%
	Madhesi Caste (Level - 2)	64.4%	34.3%	35.2%	37.3%	30.8%	14.3%	16.1%	14.9%
	Madhesi (Adibasi/Janajati)	61.4%	40.6%	42.2%	41.2%	29.4%	18.2%	21.6%	21.9%
	Madhesi Dalit	68.0%	29.5%	34.8%	34.8%	32.2%	6.9%	11.6%	15.1%
	Other Cultural Groups	51.2%	46.0%	36.9%	35.5%	41.5%	11.3%	9.1%	30.6%
	Musalman	70.2%	33.4%	38.5%	34.0%	25.7%	14.6%	19.8%	19.1%
	Income (In NPR)	60,000 and less	63.1%	44.0%	29.1%	38.3%	22.0%	10.1%	8.4%
60,001-120,000		57.6%	48.5%	37.7%	36.9%	27.8%	14.0%	13.2%	18.4%
120,001-200,000		53.3%	51.7%	45.1%	33.3%	29.9%	20.9%	18.8%	14.9%
200,001 and more		44.7%	46.0%	53.5%	26.7%	28.6%	31.9%	30.4%	11.2%
Dependent		55.2%	38.9%	42.6%	27.9%	25.5%	23.9%	16.9%	14.8%

Table 6.73: Q-H5A. To have proper information about the plans, programs, and budget of local government, what do you think will help you to get this information easily? What would be the easier and effective ways/means? (N = 7,060)



Photo by: Umesh Dhungana

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

METHODOLOGY

Sampling method

The Survey of Nepali People (SNP) 2020 employed the same sampling design as the previous SNP surveys - 2017 and 2018. The survey was administered to a nationally representative random sample of 7,060 Nepalis to document public opinion on various issues of public concern – public outlook/national mood, security, identity, governance, politics, economics, and access to information. Although the same sample design was adopted in both previous surveys, it does not imply that the same wards, households, and respondents were selected as a part of the sample in both surveys.

The sampling design was developed with the utmost care, where representation of the findings at the national level and provincial level was ensured with a minimum margin of error at 95% confidence level. The sample size of 7,060 is calculated at +/- 1.2% margin of error, at 95% confidence level. Since findings will be compared across provinces, the sample has been distributed equally across the seven provinces. For the provinces, the error margin is at around +/- 3%, at 95% confidence level.

While generating findings at the national level, weight was applied to reflect the distribution of the actual population.

The survey adopted a three multi-stage probability sampling design for the selection of the sample. To avoid personal bias and judgment, probability was adopted in each stage of the sampling.

Sample frame

The sample frame for this survey was obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) of the government of Nepal. The frame consists of provinces, districts, urban areas, rural areas, and wards with population size as per the 2011 National Population and Housing Census.

Selection of wards within provinces

In the first stage of the sampling, the national population was stratified into seven provinces, as per the new federal structure of Nepal. In each province, an equal sample size was allocated with the purpose of comparing findings across provinces at the same error margin and confidence level. Within the provinces, a sample frame was created that included all wards³¹ in that province. A total of 588 wards were then selected using probability proportional to size sampling (PPS-Sampling) technique. Even though ward is the smallest administrative unit of Nepal, these are still very large geographical areas. It is not possible to list all households of the sampled ward to isolate the 12 households in the sample using probability. Given the high density, household listing is even more difficult in urban areas. To overcome this constraint while still selecting households based on probability, the sample ward was further divided into enumerations areas (EAs), such that one ward would have several EAs. Out of these EAs, one EA was randomly selected.

31 A ward is the smallest administrative unit of Nepal and in the survey, it denotes a primary sampling unit (PSU).

Selection of households within wards

In each of the sampled EAs, a household list was prepared. Once the list of all households in that ward was prepared, households were selected using a systematic random sampling technique. From each list, a total of twelve households were selected.

Selection of respondents within households

In the third stage of the sampling, one respondent from each of the sampled households was selected through a simple random sampling method called the KISH GRID, which is a random number table technique. According to this technique, all members of the household, both male and female, aged 18 and above, are listed, and one member is randomly selected. This method ensures an equal chance of any member of the household aged 18 and above being selected.

Since the unit of analysis is the individual and not the household (head), the findings are generalizable to individuals across the country.

The detailed sample design across various levels are shown in the Figure below.

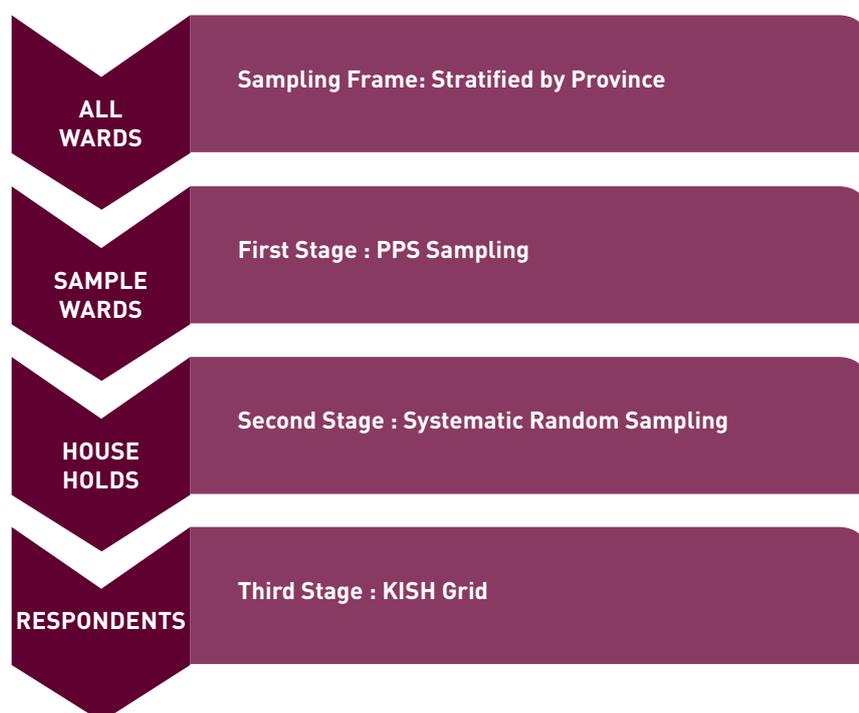
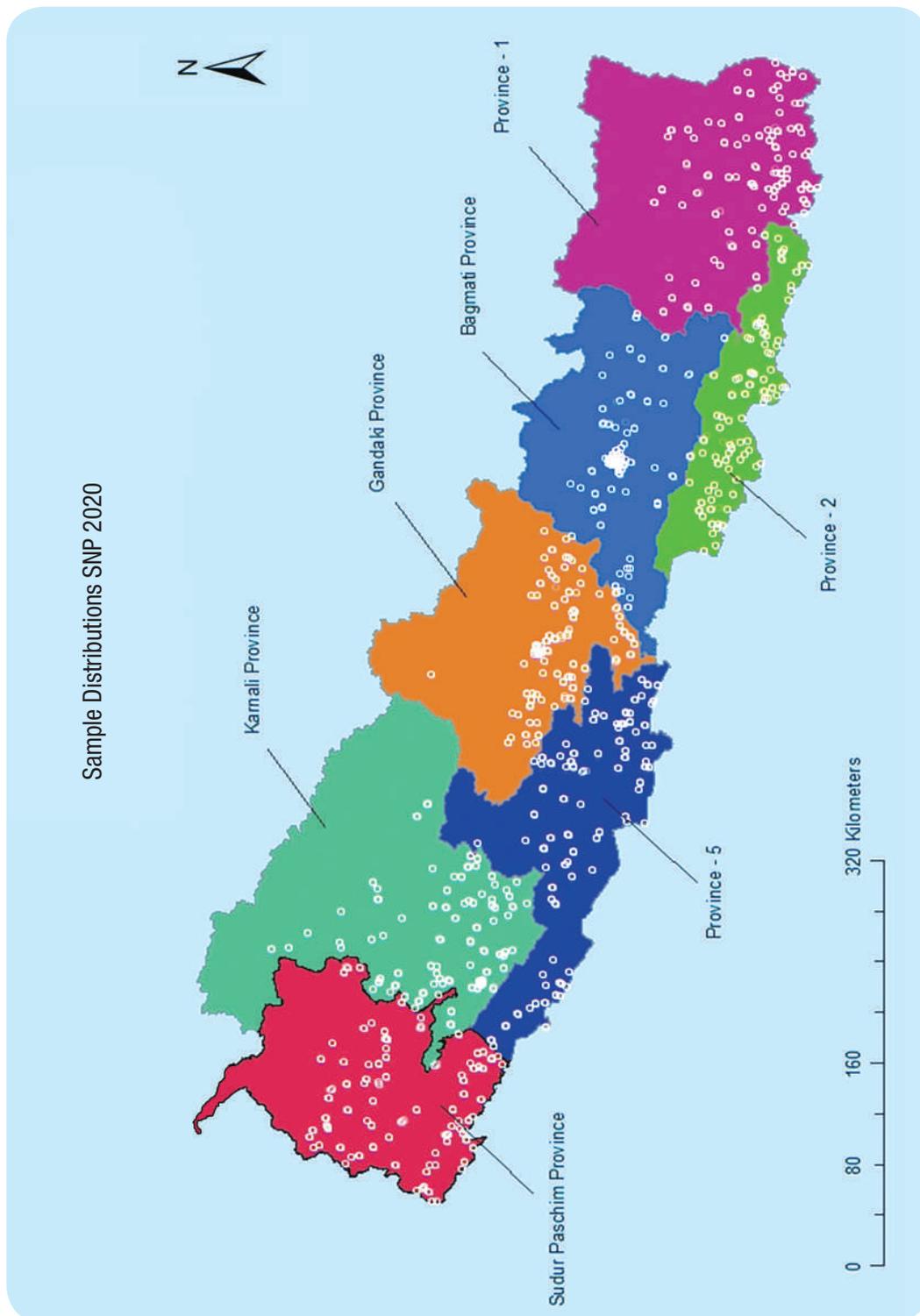


Figure: Sampling design

The survey employed probability sampling in each stage of sampling to ensure that the selection of the sample is representative.

Data weighting: In each province, an equal number of samples were allocated in order to maintain equal margin of error and to make the sample representative at the provincial level. This allows comparison of findings across provinces. While generating the findings, weightage was applied as per the National Census of 2011. The database was weighted using four parameters: province, sex, age, and caste/ethnicity.

Sample Distribution: Sample distribution of SNP 2020 is presented in figure



APPENDIX B

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The sample of 7,060 is spread across all seven provinces, as per the new structure, and across 75 out of 77 districts. According to the old administrative structure, it was spread across 485 VDCs and 48 municipalities.

This chapter presents the geographical, demographic, social, educational, and economic composition of those respondents. Overall, the sample closely matches the various parameters of the country's population.

GEOGRAPHICAL COMPOSITION

The sample of 7,060 respondents is spread across all seven provinces, all three ecological regions, and rural-urban municipalities.

The sample characteristics across provinces, ecological regions, and residences (rural municipality vs. urban municipality) closely resembles that of the population. The composition of samples by geographical region of all three surveys is presented in the table below.

Geographical composition, by provinces

Provinces	Population	SNP 2017 Sample	SNP 2018 Sample	SNP 2020 Sample
Province 1	17.1%	17.3%	17.1%	17.1%
Province 2	20.4%	18.8%	20.2%	20.5%
Province 3	20.9%	20.9%	21.3%	20.7%
Province 4	9.1%	8.7%	8.6%	8.4%
Province 5	18.5%	17.5%	17.0%	17.9%
Province 6	4.4%	6.3%	5.9%	5.7%
Province 7	9.6%	10.5%	9.9%	9.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Geographical composition, by ecological region

Ecological region	Population	SNP 2017 Sample	SNP 2018 Sample	SNP 2020 Sample
Mountain	6.7%	6.7%	6.2%	7.0%
Hill	43.0%	41.5%	43.7%	42.7%
Terai	50.3%	51.8%	50.1%	50.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Geographical composition, by Residence

Residence	SNP 2017 Sample	SNP 2018 Sample	SNP 2020 Sample
Rural Municipality	37.0%	37.2%	36.1%
Urban Municipality	63.0%	62.8%	63.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION

In terms of respondents' marital status, an overwhelming majority (83.8%) are married, and 12.3% are unmarried. Over the course of the three surveys, this proportion has more or less remained the same.

In terms of age groups, 22.3% of respondents belong to the 18-24 age group, 24.9% are in the 25-34 age group, and 27.4% are in the 35-49 age group. One-quarter (25.4%) of respondents belong to age group of 50 years and above.

In order to reflect the gender distribution of the country, males and females are equally distributed in the sample. The table below presents the detailed findings.

Demography composition, by marital status

Marital Status	SNP 2017 Sample	SNP 2018 Sample	SNP 2020 Sample
Never married	11.5%	12.3%	12.3%
Married	83.9%	83.6%	83.8%
Divorced/Separated/widow	4.5%	4.1%	3.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Demography composition, by age

Age Group	Population	SNP 2017 Sample	SNP 2018 Sample	SNP 2020 Sample
18 - 24	22.6%	22.5%	22.3%	22.3%
25 - 34	25.0%	24.3%	24.4%	24.9%
35 - 49	27.3%	26.8%	27.1%	27.4%
50 & Above	25.1%	26.4%	26.1%	25.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Demography composition, by sex

Gender	Population	SNP 2017 Sample	SNP 2018 Sample	SNP 2020 Sample
Female	51.5%	51.8%	51.3%	51.5%
Male	48.5%	48.2%	48.7%	48.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

SOCIAL COMPOSITION

The sample comprises of respondents from 90 castes and ethnic communities, which closely resembles their presence in the country's population. In Nepal, Chhetri and hill Brahman are the two largest castes in the population – these are more or less proportionately reflected in the sample as well. The detailed comparison of caste and ethnic groups in the sample, with population, is presented in the table below.

The actual and weighted breakdown of broad caste/ethnic groups, in comparison with the population census of 2011, is presented in the table below.

Caste-ethnic composition

Caste/Ethnicity	Population	SNP 2017 Sample	SNP 2018 Sample	SNP 2020 Sample
Chhetri	16.6%	16.1%	17.3%	17.5%
Brahman - Hill	12.2%	13.6%	12.9%	12.0%
Magar	7.1%	7.6%	8.3%	6.5%
Tharu	6.6%	6.5%	7.0%	6.9%
Tamang	5.8%	4.6%	4.7%	4.0%
Newar	5.0%	6.6%	6.1%	7.1%
Musalman	4.4%	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%
Kami	4.8%	3.5%	4.3%	4.2%
Yadav	4.0%	3.7%	4.1%	4.6%
Rai	2.3%	2.1%	2.5%	2.5%
Gurung	2.0%	2.6%	1.8%	2.2%
Damai/Dholi	1.8%	2.5%	2.2%	1.8%
Limbu	1.5%	1.2%	1.8%	2.3%
Thakuri	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%
Sarki	1.4%	1.5%	0.9%	1.3%
Teli	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%
Chamar/Harijan/Ram	1.3%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
Koiri/Kushwaha	1.2%	2.0%	1.5%	1.3%
Kurmi	0.9%	0.5%	1.0%	0.4%
Sanyasi/Dashnami	0.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%
Dhanuk	0.8%	1.3%	1.3%	1.0%
Musahar	0.9%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%
Dusadh/Pasawan/Pasi	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%
Sherpa	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%
Sonar	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%
Kewat	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	1.3%
Brahman - Terai	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Kathbaniyan	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Gharti/Bhujel	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%
Mallaha	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%
Kalwar	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%

Caste/Ethnicity	Population	SNP 2017 Sample	SNP 2018 Sample	SNP 2020 Sample
Kumal	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%
Hajam/Thakur	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Kanu	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%
Rajbansi	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%
Sunuwar	0.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.1%
Sudhi	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
Lohar	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Tatma/Tatwa	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%
Khatwe	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Dhobi	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Majhi	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Nuniya	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Kumhar	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Danuwar	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%

These various caste/ethnic groups are further grouped into nine broad groups: Hill Caste (Chhetri, Brahman-Hill, Thakuri, Sanyasi, etc.), Hill Adibasi/Janajati (Magar, Newar, Tamang, Rai, Gurung, Limbu, Sherpa, etc.), Hill Dalits (Kami, Sarki, Damai, etc.), Madhesi Castes (socio-economic Level 1) (Brahman-Terai, Rajput and Kayastha, etc.), Madhesi Castes (socio-economic Level 2) (Yadav, Teli, Koiri, Kurmi and Dhanuk, etc), Madhesi Adibasi/Janajati (Tharu, Rajbanshi, etc.), Madhesi Dalits (Chamar, Musahar, Dusadh, etc.), Musalman, and Other Cultural groups (Marwadi, Bangali, Punjabi and Foreigner, etc.). Details are presented in the table below.

Broad groups of caste/ethnic groups of respondents

	Population	SNP 2017 Sample	SNP 2018 Sample	SNP 2020 Sample
Hill Caste	31.2%	32.1%	31.9%	31.6%
Hill Adibasi/Janajati	27.2%	27.8%	28.1%	27.9%
Hill Dalit	8.1%	8.3%	8.3%	8.2%
Madhesi Caste (Level -1)	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Madhesi Caste (Level - 2)	14.5%	14.1%	14.2%	14.5%
Madhesi (Adibasi/Janajati)	7.6%	7.8%	7.7%	7.8%
Madhesi Dalit	4.5%	4.4%	4.3%	4.5%
Other Cultural Groups	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Musalman	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Caste/ethnic groups, by origin of respondents

	SNP 2017 Sample	SNP 2018 Sample	SNP 2020 Sample
Madhesi	31.8%	31.7%	32.3%
Non-Madhesi	68.2%	68.3%	67.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

These nine broad caste/ethnic groups are further categorized into two broad categories by origin: Non-Madhesi (Hill Castes, Hill Dalits, and Hill Adibasi/Janajati) and Madhesi (Madhesi Castes, Terai-Madhesi Ethnic, Madhesi Dalits, and Muslim).

The table below presents the religious composition of the sample and the country's population. The breakdown shows that the sample closely matches the composition of religions in the country's population as a whole. However, in the sample of all three surveys, Hindu respondents are slightly over-estimated and Buddhist respondents (Bouddha) are relatively under-estimated, in comparison to the country's population³².

Religious composition

Religion	Population	SNP 2017 Sample	SNP 2018 Sample	SNP 2020 Sample
Hindu	81.3%	86.0%	86.6%	85.1%
Bouddha	9.0%	6.3%	5.4%	6.1%
Islam	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%	4.4%
Kirat	3.0%	1.2%	2.3%	2.8%
Christian	1.4%	1.7%	1.2%	1.2%
Others	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

32 This has to do with how individuals belonging to certain communities such as Hill Adivasi/Janajati reported their religion in the survey. Certain ethnic communities within the Hill Adivasi/Janajati category are in the Hindu-Buddhist continuum – some being more Buddhist than Hindu and others being more Hindu than Buddhist and both having a sizable influence of shamanism. Individuals belonging to the various ethnic groups in this category, such as Gurungs and Magars, could sometimes report themselves as being “Hindu” and as “Buddhist” on other occasions.

EDUCATIONAL AND ECONOMIC COMPOSITION

The table below shows the occupational composition of respondents. In all three surveys, around half of respondents have an agricultural background. With regards to the main occupation, 44.9% report being involved in agriculture. The next largest group, 15.7%, report household work as their main occupation, while 11.9% of respondents cite business as their main occupation.

Occupational composition

	SNP 2017 Sample	SNP 2018 Sample	SNP 2020 Sample
Agriculture	50.4%	47.0%	44.9%
Labor	5.3%	6.1%	8.2%
Business	13.8%	14.5%	11.9%
Service/Job	6.9%	5.5%	6.6%
Household work	12.9%	14.6%	15.7%
Students	5.8%	6.8%	5.9%
Unemployed	3.3%	2.4%	2.2%
Others	1.6%	3.2%	4.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

With regards to educational composition, 16.7% of all respondents say they are illiterate, 9.4% are literate, but have no formal education, 17.9% completed primary-level education, 7.6% completed lower secondary-level education, and 22.6% completed secondary-level education. Some 8.8% of respondents completed SLC, 12.3% completed intermediate (12.3%), and 4.8% have a Bachelors' degree or above.

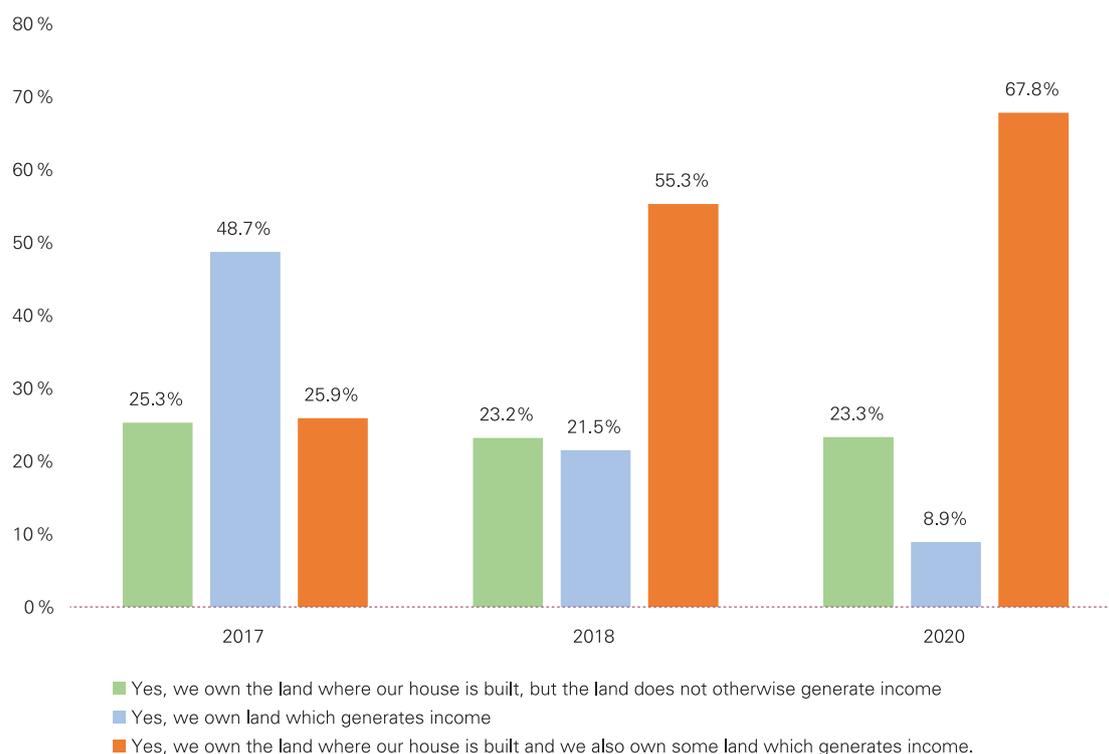
In all three surveys, the composition of respondents' educational attainment is more or less similar. In 2020, there are slightly more respondents who completed secondary education, and slightly fewer who are illiterate. Details of the educational composition of the respondents are presented in the table below.

Educational composition

Educational Status	SNP 2017 Sample	SNP 2018 Sample	SNP 2020 Sample
No education	18.3%	19.9%	16.7%
No formal education	12.4%	8.0%	9.4%
Primary	16.6%	16.4%	17.9%
Lower secondary	7.1%	7.1%	7.6%
Secondary	17.7%	19.9%	22.6%
SLC	10.8%	10.8%	8.8%
Intermediate	10.9%	11.9%	12.3%
Bachelor and above	6.1%	6.0%	4.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

With regards to land ownership, an overwhelming majority of respondents (90.9%) say their family owns land, while 9.1% do not own land. While 23.3% of respondents own the land where their house is built, although the land does not otherwise generate income, a considerable size (8.9%) reports that their family owns land, some of which generates income. Over two-thirds of respondents (67.8%) own the land where their house is built and also own some land which generates income.

Land ownership of family, by years

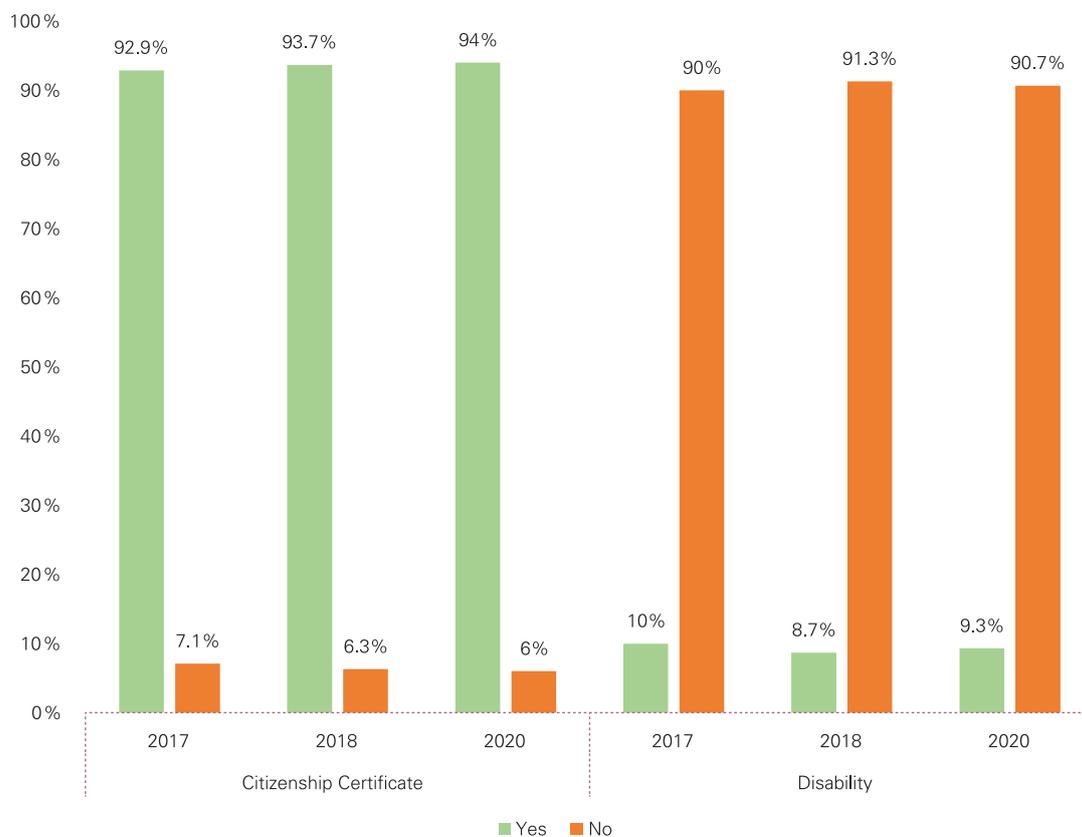


Of the total respondents, 9.3% say have some kind of disability, such as poor eyesight, poor hearing, limited mobility, etc.

Of the total respondents, 94.0% have a citizenship certificate, while 6.0% do not have a citizenship certificate.

Despite some minor fluctuations, survey findings across the three years show that the proportion of respondents with some kind of disability and those with citizenship has remained more or less the same.

Ownership of citizenship card and disability status, by years

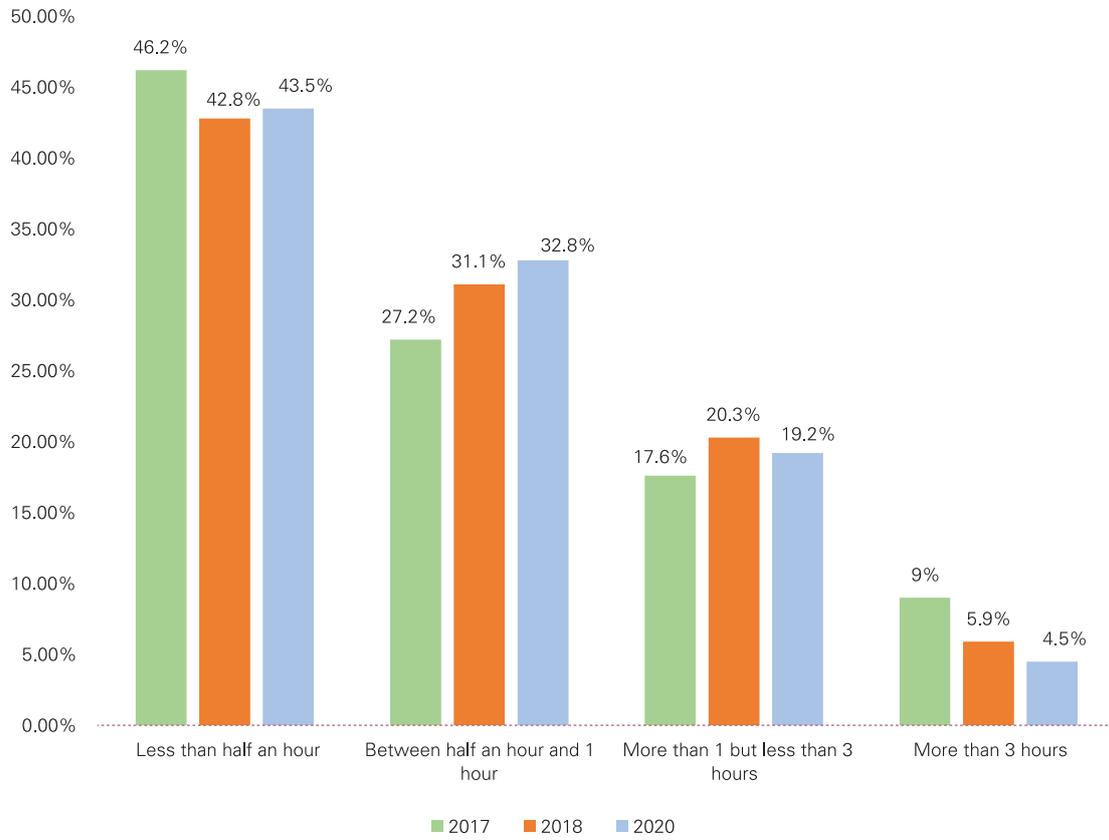


Remoteness

The categories of remoteness are based on the distance of respondents' wards to their rural municipality/urban municipality using the quickest means of transportation.

'Less remote' wards are less than one hour away from the municipality/rural municipality, while 'remote' wards are one-to-three hours away from the municipality/rural municipality, and 'more remote' wards are further than three hours away from the municipality/rural municipality. Most respondents either live in 'less remote' (43.5%) areas, whereas 4.5% of respondents reside in 'more remote' areas.

Remoteness, by year



APPENDIX C

BOOSTER SAMPLE

The survey took additional booster sample from three local units: Bhimeshwor Municipality, Dolkha from Province 3, Tansen Municipality, Palpa from Province 5, and Waling Municipality, Syangja from Gandaki Province to gauge and compare public opinion at local level, specifically within local municipalities, on same issues of public concern – public outlook/national mood, security, identity, governance, politics, economics, and access to information. The booster sampling was carried out to compare the findings at local and national level and assess the difference in perception.

Wards within the aforementioned three municipalities constituted the primary sampling unit and were selected using probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling (in terms of the old administrative structure). Even though ward is the smallest administrative unit of Nepal, these are still very large geographical areas.

A total of **385** face-to-face interviews across 23 wards in **Bhimeshwor Municipality**, **409** face-to-face interviews across 27 wards in **Tansen Municipality**, and **421** interviews across 28 wards in **Waling Municipality** were carried out for the study. The key findings from the booster sample are presented below:

DEMOGRAPHICS: BOOSTER SAMPLE

Residence (Previous)	Municipality		
	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Rural Area	31.4%	35.2%	51.3%
Urban Area	68.6%	64.8%	48.7%

Gender	Municipality		
	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Female	50.4%	50.1%	50.2%
Male	49.6%	49.9%	49.8%

Age group	Municipality		
	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
18-24	10.6%	12.2%	10.9%
25-34	25.2%	21.5%	18.3%
35-49	23.6%	32.0%	28.3%
50 and above	40.5%	34.2%	42.5%

Educational Status	Municipality		
	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Illiterate	21.3%	8.3%	12.4%
Non formal education	14.3%	7.1%	6.7%
Primary	20.3%	17.4%	18.3%
Lower Secondary	6.8%	7.8%	6.4%
Secondary	16.1%	25.4%	30.9%
SLC	10.9%	14.2%	8.8%
Intermediate	8.8%	13.4%	8.8%
Bachelor and above	1.6%	6.4%	7.8%

Caste/Ethnicity	Municipality		
	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Hill Caste	35.1%	44.0%	57.0%
Hill Adibasi/Janajati	60.0%	42.1%	29.5%
Hill Dalit	4.9%	13.2%	13.1%
Madhesi Caste (Level-2)	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%
Musalman	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%

Religion	Municipality		
	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Hindu	69.9%	94.4%	92.9%
Boudha	23.1%	4.2%	4.8%
Islam	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Kirat	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Christian	3.4%	1.0%	0.5%
Others	1.0%	0.2%	1.7%

Occupation	Municipality		
	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Agriculture	53.2%	38.1%	58.4%
Labor	10.1%	1.5%	2.9%
Business	11.2%	28.6%	14.7%
Service/Job	6.8%	6.8%	5.2%
Household work	7.8%	10.0%	8.1%
Students	2.3%	5.6%	3.6%
Unemployed	2.3%	1.0%	1.4%
Others	6.2%	8.3%	5.7%

Marital Status	Municipality		
	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Never married	6.8%	11.0%	7.6%
Married	86.8%	84.1%	84.8%
Divorced/Separated/Widow	6.5%	4.9%	7.6%

A. RESPONDENT'S INTRODUCTION

Q4. Remoteness: How much time does it take to reach your rural municipality/municipality Office from your home using the most accessible means of transportation? (It could be by either using vehicle or by walking or by using the combination of both.) Single Answer [SA]

	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Less than half an hour	29.9%	53.3%	33.7%
Between half an hour and 1 hour	50.4%	27.9%	45.6%
More than one hour but less than 3 hours	19.5%	18.8%	20.7%
Three hours or more	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%

A5. Citizenship: Do you have a citizenship certificate? Single Answer [SA]

	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	99.2%	97.8%	97.9%
No	0.8%	2.2%	2.1%

A10. Does your family own land? Single Answer [SA]

	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	96.4%	93.4%	98.6%
No	3.6%	6.6%	1.4%

A10.1 If Yes, what sort of land do you own? Single Answer [SA]

	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes, we own the land where our house is built, but the land does not otherwise generate income	15.6%	25.4%	16.1%
Yes, we own land which generates income (from farming, renting etc.)	4.9%	21.5%	1.4%
Yes, we own the land where our house is built and we also own some land which generates income.	79.5%	53.1%	82.4%

A11. Do you have any kind of physical disability? (For example: poor eyesight, poor hearing, limited mobility etc?) Single Answer [SA]

	Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Yes	15.8%	9.0%	12.6%
No	84.2%	91.0%	87.4%

B. PUBLIC PERCEPTION ON NATIONAL OUTLOOK

B1. Do you think things in Nepal today are going in the right direction, or do you think they are going in the wrong direction? Please answer considering the overall as well as social, economic, political, cultural, and physical (infrastructural) conditions of the country. Ask for each category. Single Answer [SA]

		National (N = 7059)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Overall Direction	Right direction	65.6%	53.0%	61.1%	64.6%
	Wrong direction	31.7%	46.5%	37.7%	35.4%
	Don't Know	2.7%	0.5%	1.2%	-
Socially	Right direction	75.7%	69.1%	69.9%	69.1%
	Wrong direction	21.0%	28.8%	27.4%	30.9%
	Don't know	3.3%	2.1%	2.7%	-

		National (N = 7059)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Economically	Right direction	56.0%	43.1%	58.9%	51.8%
	Wrong direction	39.7%	50.9%	38.1%	47.7%
	Don't know	4.2%	6.0%	2.9%	0.5%
Politically	Right direction	42.8%	31.4%	44.1%	30.2%
	Wrong direction	52.0%	65.2%	53.2%	69.1%
	Don't know	5.1%	3.4%	2.7%	0.7%
Culturally	Right direction	75.1%	75.6%	72.3%	72.2%
	Wrong direction	21.5%	22.6%	25.2%	27.3%
	Don't know	3.4%	1.8%	2.5%	0.5%
Physical (Infrastructure)	Right direction	76.9%	67.4%	77.3%	74.8%
	Wrong direction	20.7%	32.6%	20.8%	25.2%
	Don't know	2.4%	-	2.0%	-

B2. Why do you think that Nepal is going in the right direction? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

	National (N = 4,632)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 204)	Tansen (N = 250)	Waling (N = 272)
The roads/trails have improved	73.8%	78.4%	70.8%	90.4%
The supply of electricity has improved	46.0%	55.9%	54.4%	76.5%
Access to health services have increased	31.8%	33.8%	46.0%	24.3%
Access to education has increased	30.7%	19.1%	26.0%	16.2%
Drinking water services/facilities have improved	27.6%	27.9%	42.4%	27.6%
Conditions of women have improved	24.4%	28.4%	12.8%	47.4%
The social aspects of the country are good	24.1%	24.5%	14.0%	13.6%
The new constitution has come forth in the country	22.1%	27.0%	20.0%	11.0%
Things have improved overall	16.2%	17.6%	18.0%	0.7%
The decade long conflict has ended and there is peace	15.2%	15.7%	5.6%	27.2%
Relations between people of different groups/religion/caste/ethnicity have improved	13.3%	11.3%	2.4%	8.5%
The environmental conditions have improved	12.8%	2.0%	11.2%	1.5%
The economic conditions of the country have improved	12.2%	6.9%	12.4%	2.9%
There are progresses in freedom of expression, and making association among people	11.7%	21.1%	3.2%	21.0%

B3. In your view, what are the major problems the country is facing? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

	National (N = 7060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Corruptions have increased	51.9%	74.3%	73.6%	74.1%
The price of essential goods have risen up	43.2%	61.0%	37.7%	54.2%
Taxes are too high	37.9%	51.4%	47.7%	50.6%
It is difficult to work for livelihoods and to find jobs/works	35.5%	33.2%	30.6%	50.4%
Poverty has increased	18.6%	16.9%	13.2%	15.9%
Roads/trails are worse	17.1%	31.4%	15.4%	10.7%
The economic condition of the country is deteriorating	15.6%	15.6%	18.8%	10.0%
Drinking water services/facilities are inadequate	14.6%	27.5%	15.2%	28.3%
The political situation of the country is deteriorating	14.4%	15.8%	20.0%	19.2%
Access to health services is poor	13.9%	11.7%	7.6%	16.9%
There are foreign interventions in the internal affairs of Nepal	12.8%	9.1%	13.0%	6.9%

B4. Do you think things in your locality are improving, or do you think they are getting worse? Please answer considering the overall as well as social, economic, political, cultural, and physical (infrastructural) conditions of your municipality/rural municipality. Ask for each category. Single Answer [SA]

		National (N = 7059)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Overall Direction	Right direction	78.5%	76.1%	82.9%	94.5%
	Wrong direction	20.8%	23.6%	17.1%	5.5%
	Don't Know	0.7%	0.3%	-	-
Socially	Right direction	84.3%	84.2%	85.6%	94.1%
	Wrong direction	14.4%	14.3%	12.5%	5.9%
	Don't know	1.3%	1.6%	2.0%	-
Economically	Right direction	67.8%	57.0%	79.7%	89.3%
	Wrong direction	30.0%	38.0%	17.6%	10.5%
	Don't know	2.2%	4.9%	2.7%	0.2%
Politically	Right direction	55.0%	51.0%	62.6%	77.4%
	Wrong direction	41.1%	45.8%	34.2%	22.1%
	Don't know	3.9%	3.1%	3.2%	0.5%
Culturally	Right direction	84.0%	83.1%	86.3%	93.8%
	Wrong direction	14.3%	16.4%	12.0%	5.9%
	Don't know	1.6%	0.5%	1.7%	0.2%
Physical (Infrastructure)	Right direction	80.4%	72.5%	85.3%	95.7%
	Wrong direction	18.8%	27.5%	13.0%	4.3%
	Don't know	0.8%	-	1.7%	-

B5. [If answered “1 - mproving” in B4] In your view what things have improved in your area (municipality/rural municipality) compared to the past year? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

	National (N = 5,539)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 293)	Tansen (N = 339)	Waling (N = 398)
The roads/trails have improved	73.8%	69.3%	71.7%	97.5%
The supply of electricity has improved	40.6%	54.3%	46.9%	60.3%
Drinking water services/facilities have improved	28.6%	35.2%	50.1%	49.2%
Access to health services have increased	27.7%	42.0%	39.8%	21.9%
Access to education has increased	25.9%	22.9%	29.8%	16.6%
The social aspects have become good	25.1%	23.5%	15.6%	13.3%
Conditions of women have improved	19.9%	23.5%	17.4%	35.9%
Peace in the local level/locality	16.7%	9.9%	15.0%	2.0%
Things have improved National	16.4%	18.4%	13.9%	1.3%
Relations between people of different groups/religion/caste/ethnicity have improved	13.6%	14.0%	4.7%	2.5%

B6. In your view what are the major problems here in your area (where you live and work most of the time)? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

	National (N = 7,059)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Local taxes have become too high	43.2%	57.1%	66.0%	48.7%
Price of basic goods and necessities are higher	42.3%	59.7%	41.3%	50.4%
No adequate improvement in the drinking water supply/facilities	35.9%	45.2%	36.4%	24.2%
It is difficult to work for livelihoods and harder to find jobs/works	34.5%	32.2%	31.3%	50.1%
Poverty has increased	23.5%	14.3%	20.0%	10.7%
Access to cheap and accessible health-care facility is inadequate	20.8%	9.4%	9.5%	17.8%
The conditions of roads and trails have deteriorated	20.7%	33.5%	28.4%	3.8%
Corruptions are comparatively higher	17.7%	20.5%	27.9%	7.1%
No access to basic agriculture and animal health services at the local level	12.8%	9.4%	4.6%	40.9%
No adequate improvement in the supply of electricity in the area	10.7%	1.6%	11.2%	2.1%
Basic education is still not available	10.3%	5.2%	7.1%	3.3%

B6.A [ASK TO ALL] What changes do you expect in your locality or in the Municipality/rural municipality where you are living with regards to social, economic, political, cultural, physical infrastructure, education, environment and other sectors? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

Expectations	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Increase in the job opportunities	74.2%	79.5%	75.1%	85.7%
Proper management of roads, trails, etc.	54.8%	53.0%	43.8%	37.8%
Proper management of drinking water facilities	40.9%	47.8%	35.9%	28.7%
Proper management of irrigation facility	33.0%	34.8%	17.1%	18.8%
Increase in agriculture/livestock services/facilities	31.6%	36.6%	17.6%	59.9%
Proper management of transportation facility	25.6%	29.9%	7.6%	32.1%
Proper management of drainage/sewerage	22.6%	10.1%	14.2%	4.8%
Increase in productivity	19.9%	26.0%	12.0%	22.6%
Proper management of electricity supply	19.8%	4.7%	10.0%	1.2%
Proper management of local markets and haat bazaars	17.9%	14.5%	24.2%	41.8%
Protection of the elderly and disabled	17.2%	13.8%	29.8%	1.2%
Proper management of wastes	16.2%	11.2%	12.5%	5.7%
Prevalence of peace	12.0%	5.2%	22.7%	1.7%

B7. Now I would like you to think about the situation of your household. Compared to last year, would you say that the situation for your household has gotten better, remained the same or gotten worse with respect to the following? Single Answer for each row [SA]

Statements		National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Financial situation of your household	Better	41.8%	47.0%	49.4%	58.0%
	The Same	51.4%	40.5%	43.3%	39.4%
	Worse	6.7%	12.5%	7.3%	2.6%
Physical conditions of your house/dwelling	Better	30.5%	50.1%	51.6%	46.1%
	The Same	66.7%	43.6%	43.5%	52.7%
	Worse	2.8%	6.2%	4.9%	1.2%
Health/well-being of your family members	Better	32.7%	29.1%	59.4%	24.7%
	The Same	57.7%	52.7%	31.3%	64.8%
	Worse	9.6%	18.2%	9.3%	10.5%
Relations with other people in the community	Better	39.2%	39.1%	68.7%	44.4%
	The Same	59.9%	60.2%	30.5%	55.3%
	Worse	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.2%
Relations with local government and authorities	Better	32.2%	31.0%	63.2%	43.6%
	The Same	66.5%	63.6%	35.5%	56.4%
	Worse	1.3%	5.4%	1.3%	-
Access to electricity	Better	48.7%	64.7%	72.1%	83.6%
	The Same	48.5%	34.0%	26.4%	16.4%
	Worse	2.7%	1.3%	1.5%	-
Access to drinking water	Better	28.1%	26.5%	53.1%	63.2%
	The Same	63.0%	48.6%	40.3%	31.8%
	Worse	8.9%	24.9%	6.6%	5.0%

B8. Thinking back over the past 12 months, how often have you or your household faced the following situations? Single Answer for each row [SA]

		National	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Skipped a meal because you didn't have money to buy food.	Sometimes	6.0%	4.7%	3.2%	1.2%
	Never	94.0%	95.3%	96.8%	98.8%
Gone without medical treatment or medicine because did not have money	Often	1.3%	2.4%	1.5%	-
	Sometimes	14.2%	17.8%	5.6%	3.8%
	Never	84.5%	79.8%	92.9%	96.2%
Not been able to send children to school because of lack of money for transport or uniform or other school costs	Always	0.0%	-	0.5%	-
	Often	1.0%	1.2%	0.5%	-
	Sometimes	9.8%	9.1%	4.8%	0.9%
	Never	89.2%	89.7%	94.2%	99.1%

*Note: Base sample size varies for these tables.

C. SECURITY SUTIATION

C0. In your opinion, are there any security problems or threats to the people residing in this locality? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,057)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Yes	14.6%	23.4%	7.1%	8.8%
No	84.0%	76.6%	92.4%	91.2%
Don't know	0.4%	-	0.5%	-

C1. (If answered 1 in C0) In your opinion, what are the main threats to safety for most people in the area where you live and work most of the time? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

Expectations	National (N = 1,030)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 89)	Tansen (N = 29)	Waling (N = 37)
Alcohol abuse	39.0%	24.7%	51.7%	29.7%
Thieves/thefts	32.6%	36.0%	34.5%	18.9%
Natural disasters like earthquake, flood, landslide, etc.	22.4%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Attacks from wild animals	18.1%	65.2%	44.8%	56.8%
Poor infrastructure	12.3%	15.7%	10.3%	0.0%
Gender-based violence (for example domestic violence, sexual harassment, accusation of witchcrafts, chaupadi, etc.)	11.4%	5.6%	20.7%	0.0%
Corruption and corrupt elites/leaders	11.0%	10.1%	13.8%	2.7%
Absence of police	10.4%	14.6%	3.4%	2.7%
Weak rule of law, poor governance, ineffective justice system	7.8%	3.4%	3.4%	8.1%
Threats from gangs and similar groups	6.7%	11.2%	0.0%	0.0%

C2. How safe would you say you and your family are? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,045)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 384)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Very safe	17.8%	24.7%	17.8%	14.3%
Safe	78.8%	68.5%	80.7%	85.0%
Unsafe	3.4%	6.5%	1.5%	0.7%
Very unsafe	0.0%	0.3%	-	-

C3. Have you or has anyone in your household been the victim of the following types of violence or criminal act in the past year? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,060)		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)		Tansen (N = 409)		Waling (N = 421)	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Theft	3.6%	96.4%	3.1%	96.9%	9.5%	90.5%	2.1%	97.9%
Physical assault/beatings	0.7%	99.3%	1.6%	98.4%	1.7%	98.3%	1.2%	98.8%
Assault with weapon	0.2%	99.8%	0.3%	99.7%	0.2%	99.8%	0.5%	99.5%
Racketeering/Extortion	0.4%	99.6%	12.2%	87.8%	3.4%	96.6%	1.0%	99.0%
Burglary / Breaking and Entering / Looting	0.2%	99.8%	0.3%	99.7%	2.4%	97.6%	0.5%	99.5%
Motor vehicle theft /property taken from vehicle or vehicle parts stolen	0.7%	99.3%	1.0%	99.0%	3.4%	96.6%	0.5%	99.5%
Livestock theft	0.8%	99.2%	0.8%	99.2%	0.5%	99.5%	1.0%	99.0%
Experienced any form of violence during a political rally, protest or bandh	0.1%	99.9%	0.3%	99.7%	0.5%	99.5%	0.5%	99.5%
Kidnapping	0.0%	100.0%	0.3%	99.7%	0.0%	100.0%	0.5%	99.5%
Murder / murder attempt	0.1%	99.9%	0.3%	99.7%	0.0%	100.0%	0.5%	99.5%
Sexual violence	0.1%	99.9%	0.5%	99.5%	0.2%	99.8%	0.5%	99.5%
Human trafficking	0.1%	99.9%	0.3%	99.7%	0.0%	100.0%	0.5%	99.5%
Gender-based Violence	0.4%	99.6%	1.6%	98.4%	1.0%	99.0%	0.7%	99.3%
Physical Exploitation faced in course of foreign employment	0.5%	99.5%	1.1%	98.9%	2.0%	98.0%	0.5%	99.5%
Sexual Exploitation faced in course of foreign employment	0.0%	100.0%	0.3%	99.7%	1.2%	98.8%	0.5%	99.5%
Financial exploitation faced in course of foreign employment	1.2%	98.8%	0.8%	99.2%	2.0%	98.0%	1.2%	98.8%
Cheating in lending/borrowing or transaction	2.6%	97.4%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%

C6A. Do you ever fear of being physically assaulted in your lives? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,054)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Yes	6.0%	15.6%	4.9%	7.4%
No	94.0%	84.4%	95.1%	92.6%

C5a. If your household were involved in a dispute over land, from whom would you ask for help to resolve it?

	National (N = 7,015)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 384)	Tansen (N = 402)	Waling (N = 421)
Ward Chairperson / members	32.0%	59.1%	40.0%	47.0%
Traditional justice	15.8%	15.4%	10.0%	5.7%
Mayor / Rural Municipality Chair	12.1%	5.5%	13.2%	14.3%
Police	11.3%	5.2%	4.5%	0.7%
Land revenue office	8.5%	5.5%	11.2%	15.9%
Friends and family	5.6%	3.1%	13.9%	4.0%
Village or municipal Assembly	5.1%	0.8%		2.1%
Civil servants in village or municipal office	3.3%	0.3%	0.5%	6.9%
District court	1.8%	1.3%	1.5%	1.2%
I only rely on myself	1.8%	0.8%	0.7%	

C5b. If your household were involved in a dispute over borrowings/debt, from whom would you ask for help to resolve it?

	National (N = 7,038)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 383)	Tansen (N = 402)	Waling (N = 421)
Ward Chairperson / members	29.1%	41.3%	29.1%	53.4%
Police	24.4%	26.4%	22.9%	12.4%
Traditional justice (community leaders, elders/headmen, unofficial panchayat, religious entity etc.)	15.1%	3.1%	11.7%	9.0%
Mayor / Rural Municipality Chair	10.9%	1.3%	4.2%	8.1%
Friends and family	5.6%	2.6%	18.2%	3.6%
Village or municipal Assembly	4.9%	0.5%		1.4%
I only rely on myself	2.7%	20.4%	3.2%	1.0%
Civil servants in village or municipal office	2.6%		0.7%	7.6%
Community mediator	1.1%	2.3%	2.0%	1.2%
Judicial Committee	0.8%		4.0%	1.4%

C5c. If your household were involved in a dispute over domestic violence (gharelu hinsha), from whom would you ask for help to resolve it?

	National (N = 7,043)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 382)	Tansen (N = 407)	Waling (N = 421)
Police	24.7%	18.6%	19.7%	23.3%
Ward Chairperson/members	22.4%	38.2%	17.7%	37.1%
Traditional justice	14.3%	3.4%	10.1%	13.8%
I only rely on myself	9.9%	23.6%	15.2%	9.0%
Mayor / Rural Municipality Chair	9.4%	0.8%	4.2%	8.1%
Friends and family	6.5%	7.9%	17.4%	4.8%
Village or municipal Assembly	4.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Community mediator	2.2%	3.7%	6.1%	1.2%
Civil servants in village or municipal office	1.9%			1.4%
Women's group	1.4%	1.0%	4.7%	

C5d. If a member of your household were victim of a crime, for example theft or physical assault, from whom would you ask for help to resolve it?

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Police	49.6%	66.0%	58.9%	64.6%
Ward Chairperson / members	23.7%	29.6%	17.4%	25.2%
Mayor / Rural Municipality Chair	9.2%	0.3%	3.7%	5.2%
Traditional justice	7.7%	2.1%	5.6%	2.4%
Village or municipal Assembly	4.1%	0.3%	0.2%	
Friends and family	2.0%	0.8%	8.8%	1.0%
Civil servants in village or municipal office	1.3%		0.5%	0.2%
Army	0.6%			0.2%
Community mediator	0.4%	0.3%	2.4%	
Judicial Committee	0.3%		0.7%	1.2%

**C6. In each of the following cases, how confident are you that you would eventually receive justice?
Single Answer [SA]**

C6a. Dispute over land

	National (N = 7,054)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 382)	Tansen (N = 408)	Waling (N = 419)
Very confident	31.6%	29.6%	45.1%	26.0%
Reasonably confident	61.1%	60.2%	43.4%	69.2%
Not very confident	6.0%	7.1%	8.8%	4.3%
Not confident at all	1.3%	3.1%	2.7%	0.5%

C6b. Dispute over debt

	National (N = 7,055)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 381)	Tansen (N = 408)	Waling (N = 419)
Very confident	30.1%	22.3%	41.9%	26.3%
Reasonably confident	62.3%	49.9%	46.3%	70.2%
Not very confident	6.2%	17.3%	8.8%	3.3%
Not confident at all	1.4%	10.5%	2.9%	0.2%

C6c. Domestic violence

	National (N = 7,052)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 383)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Very confident	32.8%	25.8%	45.2%	34.9%
Reasonably confident	60.0%	63.7%	41.6%	63.9%
Not very confident	6.0%	7.0%	9.3%	1.2%
Not confident at all	1.3%	3.4%	3.9%	

C6d. Crime

	National (N = 7,055)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshor (N = 382)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Very confident	30.6%	23.6%	43.8%	31.4%
Reasonably confident	60.8%	61.0%	43.0%	67.0%
Not very confident	7.2%	10.7%	9.3%	1.7%
Not confident at all	1.5%	4.7%	3.9%	

C7. In the past twelve months, have you taken any of the following precautions for fear of being physically hurt or sexually assaulted? Single Answer [SA]

		National	Municipality		
			Bhimeshor	Tansen	Waling
Avoided going out of your house on your own	Never	94.8%	93.0%	95.8%	90.0%
	Sometimes	5.1%	6.8%	4.2%	9.3%
	Often	0.1%	0.3%		0.7%
Avoided taking certain streets/ roads or going to certain areas	Never	93.3%	79.5%	96.8%	99.5%
	Sometimes	6.5%	19.2%	3.0%	0.5%
	Often	0.2%	1.3%	0.2%	-
Avoided being around certain people you are afraid might hurt or sexually assault you	Never	96.6%	95.3%	97.3%	100.0%
	Sometimes	3.3%	4.4%	2.5%	-
	Often	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	-
Afraid for your safety inside your own home	Never	96.9%	87.8%	96.5%	100.0%
	Sometimes	2.7%	10.4%	3.0%	-
	Often	0.2%	1.0%	0.2%	-
	All the time	0.1%	0.8%	0.2%	-
Taken safety measures inside your own home.	Never	92.8%	47.5%	96.8%	58.9%
	Sometimes	4.0%	15.6%	2.7%	7.4%
	Often	2.2%	20.3%	0.2%	33.5%
	All the time	1.0%	16.6%	0.2%	0.2%

*Note: Base sample size varies for these tables.

C8. In the past one year, have you or the members of your family been to any institution, official or person to seek help for dispute resolution in each of the following cases? Single Answer [SA]

		National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Dispute over land	Yes	2.4%	4.7%	2.0%	2.4%
	No	37.0%	7.5%	58.2%	97.6%
	Not applicable	60.6%	87.8%	39.9%	-
Dispute over borrowing/debt	Yes	1.1%	5.2%	0.2%	1.0%
	No	37.5%	11.9%	59.7%	99.0%
	Not applicable	61.4%	82.9%	40.1%	
Domestic violence	Yes	0.3%	1.0%	0.2%	0.2%
	No	36.7%	5.2%	57.7%	99.5%
	Not applicable	62.9%	93.8%	42.1%	0.2%
Other form of violence or crimes	Yes	0.5%	1.3%	0.5%	-
	No	37.1%	6.0%	57.5%	100.0%
	Not applicable	62.4%	92.7%	42.1%	-

D. IDENTITY

D1. What is your mother tongue? (By mother tongue, we mean the first language you learned while growing up) Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Nepali	45.4%	60.8%	82.4%	85.3%
Bhojpuri	9.2%	-	-	0.2%
Doteli	5.7%	0.3%	-	-
Newari/Nepal Bhasa	4.9%	10.9%	6.1%	0.5%
Tamang	3.4%	14.0%	-	-
Magar	2.4%	-	11.0%	5.2%
Limbu	1.9%	0.3%	-	-
Gurung	1.5%	-	0.2%	8.8%
Thami	0.3%	13.0%	-	-
Sherpa	0.1%	0.8%	0.2%	-

D2. (If answered other than code 1 in D1) Do you feel disadvantaged because you cannot use your mother tongue, instead of Nepali, in the following situations? Single Answer [SA]

Statements	National (N = 3,748)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 147)	Tansen (N = 71)	Waling (N = 62)
When interacting with colleagues or clients at work.	18.2%	4.1%	1.4%	4.8%
	81.8%	95.9%	98.6%	95.2%

Statements		National (N = 2,311)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 35)	Tansen (N = 53)	Waling (N = 46)
When/if you go to the police station to report a problem	Disadvantage	16.6%	2.9%	-	-
	Not Disadvantage	83.4%	97.1%	100.0%	100.0%

Statements		National (N = 3,614)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 148)	Tansen (N = 66)	Waling (N = 57)
When/if you go to a government office to obtain official documents	Disadvantage	16.7%	3.4%	-	1.8%
	Not Disadvantage	83.3%	96.6%	100.0%	98.2%

Statements		National (N = 3,822)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 151)	Tansen (N = 71)	Waling (N = 62)
When going to the health post / hospital to access health services	Disadvantage	15.7%	3.3%	-	3.2%
	Not Disadvantage	84.3%	96.7%	100.0%	96.8%

Statements		National (N = 2,481)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 103)	Tansen (N = 60)	Waling (N = 38)
When studying at school or the university	Disadvantage	11.6%	-	-	2.6%
	Not Disadvantage	88.4%	100.0%	100.0%	97.4%

D3. Do you feel that your caste/ ethnicity is a disadvantage in the following situations? Single Answer [SA]

Statements		National (N = 6,830)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 382)	Tansen (N = 387)	Waling (N = 415)
When interacting with colleagues or clients at work.	Disadvantage	4.9%	4.2%	3.4%	2.2%
	Not Disadvantage	95.1%	95.8%	96.6%	97.8%

Statements		National (N = 4,399)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 113)	Tansen (N = 291)	Waling (N = 313)
When/if you go to the police station to report a problem	Disadvantage	4.4%	3.5%	0.7%	1.6%
	Not Disadvantage	95.6%	96.5%	99.3%	98.4%

Statements		National (N = 6,589)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 379)	Tansen (N = 382)	Waling (N = 406)
When/if you go to a government office to obtain official documents	Disadvantage	4.2%	3.7%	1.0%	1.0%
	Not Disadvantage	95.8%	96.3%	99.0%	99.0%

Statements		National (N = 6,952)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 382)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
When going to the health post / hospital to access health services	Disadvantage	3.6%	3.4%	0.7%	1.2%
	Not Disadvantage	96.4%	96.6%	99.3%	98.8%

Statements		National (N = 4,827)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 258)	Tansen (N = 332)	Waling (N = 277)
When studying at school or the university	Disadvantage	2.4%	1.6%	1.2%	1.4%
	Not Disadvantage	97.6%	98.4%	98.8%	98.6%

D4. (If the respondent is female and others) Did you ever have to feel disadvantaged in the following situations just because you are female (or others) Single Answer [SA]

Statements		National (N = 3,450)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 190)	Tansen (N = 189)	Waling (N = 207)
When interacting with colleagues or clients at work.	Disadvantage	6.5%	4.7%	3.7%	
	Not Disadvantage	93.5%	95.3%	96.3%	100.0%

Statements		National (N = 1,959)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 41)	Tansen (N = 134)	Waling (N = 153)
When/if you go to the police station to report a problem	Disadvantage	8.3%	7.3%	1.5%	
	Not Disadvantage	91.7%	92.7%	98.5%	100.0%

Statements		National (N = 3,345)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 192)	Tansen (N = 188)	Waling (N = 204)
When/if you go to a government office to obtain official documents	Disadvantage	6.5%	3.6%	1.6%	
	Not Disadvantage	93.5%	96.4%	98.4%	100.0%

Statements		National (N = 3,575)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 189)	Tansen (N = 203)	Waling (N = 211)
When going to the health post / hospital to access health services	Disadvantage	5.7%	3.2%	2.0%	
	Not Disadvantage	94.3%	96.8%	98.0%	100.0%

Statements		National (N = 2,213)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 124)	Tansen (N = 153)	Waling (N = 125)
When studying at school or the university	Disadvantage	4.1%	4.8%	1.3%	
	Not Disadvantage	95.9%	95.2%	98.7%	100.0%

Statements		National (N = 3,610)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 193)	Tansen (N = 205)	Waling (N = 210)
When travelling in public transport	Disadvantage	10.2%	38.3%	3.9%	1.9%
	Not Disadvantage	89.8%	61.7%	96.1%	98.1%

Statements		National (N = 3,602)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 189)	Tansen (N = 203)	Waling (N = 210)
Roaming/walking around the public places	Disadvantage	8.7%	15.3%	3.4%	1.4%
	Not Disadvantage	91.3%	84.7%	96.6%	98.6%

D5. Overall, in your opinion how is the relation between people from different ethnicity, religion or caste in Nepal? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,059)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Improving	69.4%	70.4%	64.3%	81.7%
Getting Worse	6.9%	11.2%	9.8%	14.0%
Same as Before	21.9%	16.9%	25.2%	4.3%
Don't know/can't say	1.8%	1.6%	0.7%	-

D6. (If answered “1 – Improving” in D5) What are the reasons you think that relations between people from different ethnicity, religion or caste are improving in Nepal? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

	National (N = 4,903)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 269)	Tansen (N = 259)	Waling (N = 344)
These days people give less importance to religion, caste/ethnicity	73.6%	74.0%	71.8%	82.0%
Government have provided proper recognition and equal rights to the people of all ethnicities, religions and castes	33.5%	45.4%	35.1%	14.2%
There is proper representation of all ethnicities, religions and castes in the parliament and government	10.7%	5.2%	22.4%	9.6%
People now have known their places better in the society.	17.0%	5.9%	41.7%	14.5%
The civil war (with the Maoists) is over	3.6%	0.4%	3.9%	0.0%
Nepal is no longer a Hindu state / is now a secular state	25.6%	19.3%	30.1%	11.9%
The constitution have ensured that there should be no discrimination on the basis of ethnicity or gender	18.3%	38.3%	17.4%	32.8%
Education	2.3%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%

D7. (If answered “2 – Getting worse” in D5) What are the reasons you think that relations between people from different ethnicity, religion or caste are getting worse in Nepal? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

	National (N = 480)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 43)	Tansen (N = 40)	Waling (N = 59)
These days people pay more attention to caste/ethnic/religious differences	60.7%	62.8%	72.5%	66.1%
Much attention and importance are given to the rights of minorities and so called lower castes.	16.1%	41.9%	12.5%	1.7%
Not enough attention is given to the rights of minorities and so called lower castes.	9.6%	4.7%	7.5%	1.7%
There is too much representation of minorities and lower castes in the parliament and government.	5.5%	9.3%	5.0%	1.7%
There is still not enough representation of minorities and lower castes in the parliament and government.	3.0%	7.0%	12.5%	0.0%
Divisive identity politics done by political parties and their leaders.	24.6%	25.6%	42.5%	32.2%
Caste/ethnicity-based parties were defeated in local elections.	6.6%	2.3%	2.5%	1.7%
People don't know their place in society anymore. They question the traditional order too much.	8.3%	4.7%	2.5%	6.8%
Nepal is now a secular state	32.0%	30.2%	27.5%	35.6%
The authorities still have not paid enough attention to fulfill the	10.2%	25.6%	10.0%	5.1%

D9. Would you accept if your son or daughter marry someone from a different caste? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,033)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 379)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
I will accept	73.6%	75.5%	80.0%	60.1%
I will not accept	22.6%	21.9%	19.6%	39.9%
Don't know/Can't say	3.8%	2.6%	0.5%	-

D10. Now I will read some statements about the position of men and women in the society. Would you tell me if you agree or disagree with these statements? Single Answer [SA]

		National (N = 7,043)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 384)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
D10a. It is more important for a family to have a son than a daughter	Strongly Agree	4.0%	9.9%	1.0%	5.5%
	Somewhat Agree	7.9%	12.2%	10.8%	11.4%
	Somewhat Disagree	13.7%	6.5%	10.3%	8.6%
	Strongly Disagree	74.3%	71.4%	78.0%	74.6%

		National (N = 7,043)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 384)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
D10b. A higher education is more important for a boy than for a girl	Strongly Agree	1.8%	1.8%	-	-
	Somewhat Agree	4.7%	2.9%	3.4%	0.7%
	Somewhat Disagree	13.8%	8.1%	13.7%	17.1%
	Strongly Disagree	79.7%	87.2%	82.9%	82.2%

		National (N = 7,042)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 384)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
D10c. Women should not be encouraged to work outside the home	Strongly Agree	1.6%	1.0%	0.2%	-
	Somewhat Agree	5.2%	1.3%	4.9%	0.5%
	Somewhat Disagree	14.4%	11.7%	12.5%	19.2%
	Strongly Disagree	78.8%	85.7%	82.4%	80.3%
	Can't say	0.1%	0.3%	-	-

		National (N = 7,041)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 384)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 420)
D10d. It is not suitable for women to engage in politics	Strongly Agree	1.5%	0.3%	0.5%	-
	Somewhat Agree	4.7%	3.9%	2.4%	0.5%
	Somewhat Disagree	14.9%	10.2%	14.7%	25.5%
	Strongly Disagree	78.7%	85.2%	82.2%	74.0%
	Can't say	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	-

		National (N = 7,041)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
D10e. Women should not have control over her income, movement and other decision making process	Strongly Agree	14.3%	60.8%	12.2%	-
	Somewhat Agree	13.1%	19.5%	18.1%	-
	Somewhat Disagree	12.8%	4.7%	13.9%	17.8%
	Strongly Disagree	59.6%	14.3%	55.7%	82.2%
	Can't say	0.1%	0.8%	-	-

		National (N = 7,036)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 383)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
D10f. A woman should not have the right to decide how many children she should bear.	Strongly Agree	1.6%	8.9%	-	-
	Somewhat Agree	4.5%	6.0%	2.9%	0.5%
	Somewhat Disagree	16.9%	9.9%	14.9%	17.6%
	Strongly Disagree	76.9%	74.9%	82.2%	81.9%
	Can't say	0.0%	0.3%	-	-

		National (N = 7,030)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 383)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
D10g. A woman should not approach community mediation center if her husband or family members give her problems	Strongly Agree	2.6%	7.0%	-	-
	Somewhat Agree	5.8%	3.7%	4.9%	
	Somewhat Disagree	15.8%	11.0%	14.2%	17.8%
	Strongly Disagree	75.7%	77.3%	80.9%	82.2%
	Can't say	0.1%	1.0%	-	-

		National (N = 7,031)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 382)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
D10h. If a wife does not obey her husband, he has the right to punish her	Strongly Agree	3.9%	3.4%	1.2%	0.2%
	Somewhat Agree	9.3%	6.8%	13.4%	0.7%
	Somewhat Disagree	14.9%	11.8%	14.9%	18.1%
	Strongly Disagree	71.9%	77.7%	70.4%	81.0%
	Can't say	0.1%	0.3%	-	-

		National (N = 7,033)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 384)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
D10i. To be a man, you need to be tough	Strongly Agree	7.1%	11.7%	5.4%	2.9%
	Somewhat Agree	19.6%	20.1%	15.4%	12.6%
	Somewhat Disagree	14.5%	17.2%	15.9%	24.2%
	Strongly Disagree	58.8%	50.8%	63.3%	60.3%
	Can't say	0.1%	0.3%	-	-

		National (N = 7,033)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
D10j. The participation of the father is important in raising children	Strongly Agree	15.3%	20.8%	12.0%	8.3%
	Somewhat Agree	19.2%	19.0%	15.9%	0.5%
	Somewhat Disagree	14.7%	11.2%	16.1%	17.6%
	Strongly Disagree	50.8%	49.1%	56.0%	73.6%

		National (N = 7,025)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 384)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
D10k. When job opportunities are limited, men should have more right to a job	Strongly Agree	3.0%	0.5%	1.0%	-
	Somewhat Agree	8.8%	5.7%	5.6%	0.2%
	Somewhat Disagree	14.4%	12.2%	13.7%	16.4%
	Strongly Disagree	73.4%	81.3%	79.7%	83.4%
	Can't say	0.3%	0.3%	-	-

		National (N = 7,031)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
D10l. It is a man's responsibility to fulfill the financial needs of his family.	Strongly Agree	8.2%	11.9%	2.7%	-
	Somewhat Agree	17.0%	22.1%	11.2%	0.2%
	Somewhat Disagree	13.1%	9.1%	16.4%	19.5%
	Strongly Disagree	61.6%	56.6%	69.7%	80.3%
	Can't say	0.1%	0.3%	-	-

		National (N = 7,014)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 383)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
D10m. Male members of family other than husband(father in law, brother in law) have right to punish the daughter in law if she disobeys them	Strongly Agree	2.1%	2.6%	-	-
	Somewhat Agree	5.4%	3.1%	2.4%	-
	Somewhat Disagree	13.4%	6.5%	13.4%	15.9%
	Strongly Disagree	79.0%	87.5%	84.1%	84.1%
	Can't say	0.1%	0.3%	-	-

D11. Thinking about leadership positions, who would be more acceptable - either men or women - to you as leaders in these types of organizations/institutions? Single Answer [SA]

		National (N = 6,926)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 364)	Tansen (N = 398)	Waling (N = 421)
Chief Executive Position of Federal Government	Women	13.8%	15.7%	8.0%	14.0%
	Men	11.7%	10.8%	4.8%	15.4%
	Capable Person	74.5%	73.5%	87.2%	70.5%
Chief Executive Position of State Government	Women	11.3%	10.4%	7.3%	8.1%
	Men	12.1%	11.0%	5.5%	13.8%
	Capable Person	76.6%	78.6%	87.2%	78.1%
Chief Executive Position of Local Government	Women	12.3%	12.4%	7.5%	6.2%
	Men	10.1%	12.1%	4.5%	10.7%
	Capable Person	77.6%	75.5%	87.9%	83.1%

		National (N = 6,926)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 364)	Tansen (N = 398)	Waling (N = 421)
Federal Parliamentarians	Women	10.0%	9.0%	6.8%	2.9%
	Men	9.5%	7.4%	2.8%	10.5%
	Capable Person	80.4%	83.5%	90.5%	86.7%
State parliamentarians	Women	9.8%	9.8%	6.3%	1.9%
	Men	9.8%	6.8%	2.5%	9.3%
	Capable Person	80.5%	83.4%	91.2%	88.8%
Local Assembly members	Women	11.6%	10.9%	9.8%	5.5%
	Men	9.3%	8.5%	1.3%	8.1%
	Capable Person	79.1%	80.5%	89.0%	86.5%
Ward Chairperson	Women	14.5%	21.9%	11.7%	11.4%
	Men	11.2%	11.2%	2.7%	6.9%
	Capable Person	74.3%	66.8%	85.6%	81.7%
Chairperson of Political party	Women	10.4%	12.8%	7.9%	5.0%
	Men	11.4%	11.5%	3.4%	7.6%
	Capable Person	78.2%	75.7%	88.7%	87.4%
Chairperson of User group	Women	18.0%	17.7%	11.3%	14.5%
	Men	8.1%	7.0%	2.5%	3.6%
	Capable Person	73.9%	75.3%	86.3%	81.9%
Chairperson of Saving and Credit Cooperatives	Women	21.2%	31.5%	11.8%	26.1%
	Men	6.7%	6.4%	2.0%	2.9%
	Capable Person	72.1%	62.1%	86.3%	71.0%
Chairperson of School Management Committee	Women	12.3%	18.4%	8.9%	12.6%
	Men	11.1%	9.6%	4.2%	4.0%
	Capable Person	76.6%	71.9%	86.9%	83.4%
CEO of private company/ organization	Women	10.7%	12.5%	7.7%	10.0%
	Men	10.2%	6.3%	4.7%	3.6%
	Capable Person	79.2%	81.3%	87.6%	86.5%

D14. In the past five years, what is the overall position of women compared to men in this country?
Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Improving	86.7%	81.6%	83.6%	98.3%
Getting worse	2.4%	10.9%	2.2%	0.7%
Same as before	10.1%	6.8%	13.2%	1.0%
Don't know	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	-

E. GOOD GOVERNANCE

E2. Do you know what changes the present Constitution of Nepal has introduced? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,055)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 418)
Yes, I know	31.6%	43.9%	28.1%	63.6%
No, I don't know	68.4%	56.1%	71.9%	36.4%

E2a. [If answered "1 – Yes" in E2] Can you please name the changes made that you are familiar with? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

	National (N = 2,231)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 169)	Tansen (N = 115)	Waling (N = 266)
Inter relationship between religion and state and secularism	37.6%	27.8%	42.6%	17.7%
New citizenship rules	26.2%	32.5%	44.3%	26.7%
Federalism/Seven States / Rural municipality/ Municipality	63.9%	71.0%	45.2%	68.0%
Proportional representation of women, dalits, janajatis and madhesi in the state institutions	47.3%	59.2%	68.7%	33.5%
Local election	34.7%	27.2%	27.0%	19.9%
Fundamental Rights of the citizen	19.6%	23.7%	21.7%	9.8%
LGBTQI Rights	2.9%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%

E4. What kind of change have you felt/noticed in the capacity of local body to deliver services after restructuring of local body? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
It has improved	58.6%	62.3%	63.1%	90.0%
It has deteriorated	4.6%	14.5%	4.4%	1.4%
Neither improved nor deteriorated	26.9%	13.0%	26.7%	3.3%
Too soon to tell anything	3.0%	3.1%	1.7%	3.1%
Don't know	6.9%	7.0%	4.2%	2.1%

E7. In comparison to before, how far do you have to travel to receive services (birth certificate, death certificate, marriage certificate, business license) from your new rural municipality/municipality? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,001)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 384)	Tansen (N = 408)	Waling (N = 421)
I have to travel a longer distance than before	13.8%	9.1%	5.9%	13.5%
I have to travel a shorter distance than before	43.7%	53.4%	47.5%	48.5%
The distance is similar	42.5%	37.5%	46.6%	38.0%

Q-E8a. Have you heard about following security allowance initiated by the Government of Nepal?
Single Answer [SA]

		National (N = 6,926)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Have you heard about Senior Citizen Allowance initiated by the Government of Nepal?	Yes	98.4%	99.7%	96.8%	98.8%
	No	1.6%	0.3%	3.2%	1.2%
Have you heard about Single Women Allowance initiated by the Government of Nepal?	Yes	95.7%	98.2%	95.6%	99.3%
	No	4.3%	1.8%	4.4%	0.7%
Have you heard about Disability Allowance initiated by the Government of Nepal?	Yes	88.9%	91.2%	79.0%	98.1%
	No	11.1%	8.8%	21.0%	1.9%
Have you heard about Unemployment Allowance initiated by the Government of Nepal?	Yes	56.4%	68.3%	59.9%	66.7%
	No	43.6%	31.7%	40.1%	33.3%
Have you heard about Health Insurance Benefit initiated by the Government of Nepal?	Yes	59.1%	50.6%	93.6%	88.1%
	No	40.9%	49.4%	6.4%	11.9%
Have you heard about Child protection grant initiated by the Government of Nepal?	Yes	50.9%	32.8%	55.5%	46.6%
	No	49.1%	67.2%	44.5%	53.4%
Have you heard about Benefit on contribution from employment initiated by the Government of Nepal?	Yes	28.9%	46.0%	31.3%	36.8%
	No	71.1%	54.0%	68.7%	63.2%
Have you heard about Child nutrition grant initiated by the Government of Nepal?	Yes	51.3%	37.4%	50.6%	41.3%
	No	48.7%	62.6%	49.4%	58.7%
E8a.9 Have you heard about Grant for Loonmukh Adivasi initiated by the Government of Nepal?	Yes	31.3%	32.5%	35.2%	41.1%
	No	68.7%	67.5%	64.8%	58.9%

Q-E8b: Have you or the members of the family received any benefits from social security policy initiated by the Government of Nepal? Single Answer [SA]

		National	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
E8_b1. Have you heard about Senior Citizen Allowance initiated by the Government of Nepal?	Yes	31.9%	47.1%	40.8%	54.7%
	No	68.1%	52.9%	59.2%	45.3%
E8b.2 Have you heard about Single Women Allowance initiated by the Government of Nepal?	Yes	18.1%	46.0%	24.5%	35.1%
	No	81.9%	54.0%	75.5%	64.9%
E8b.3 Have you heard about Disability Allowance initiated by the Government of Nepal?	Yes	4.5%	17.6%	7.9%	12.7%
	No	95.5%	82.4%	92.1%	87.3%
E8b.4 Have you heard about Unemployment Allowance initiated by the Government of Nepal?	Yes	0.6%	1.7%	1.8%	0.5%
	No	99.4%	98.3%	98.2%	99.5%
E8b.5 Have you heard about Health Insurance Benefit initiated by the Government of Nepal?	Yes	14.4%	4.0%	78.2%	26.5%
	No	85.6%	96.0%	21.8%	73.5%
E8b.6 Have you heard about Child protection grant initiated by the Government of Nepal?	Yes	14.3%	15.1%	8.9%	11.2%
	No	85.7%	84.9%	91.1%	88.8%
E8b.7 Have you heard about Benefit on contribution from employment initiated by the Government of Nepal?	Yes	2.3%	12.0%	1.6%	0.9%
	No	97.7%	88.0%	98.4%	99.1%
E8b.8 Have you heard about Child nutrition grant initiated by the Government of Nepal?	Yes	17.8%	11.2%	11.7%	4.4%
	No	82.2%	88.8%	88.3%	95.6%
E8b.9 Have you heard about Grant for Loonmukh Adivasi initiated by the Government of Nepal?	Yes	1.3%	10.0%	1.4%	-
	No	98.7%	90.0%	98.6%	100.0%

*Note: Base sample size varies for these tables.

E8D. How satisfied are you with the current social security benefits of the Government? [Rate the level of your satisfaction in a scale of 0 to 10; While 0 represents highly dissatisfied, 5 represents neither dissatisfied nor satisfied and 10 represents extremely satisfied]

	National	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwar	Tansen	Waling
N	7,023	383	409	421
Mean	7.00	8.06	6.36	6.52
SD	1.61	1.88	1.66	0.90

E9. Now I am going to ask you about some individuals, federation and institutions. For each of them, I would like you to tell me how much you trust them? (Fully trust, moderately trust, don't trust them much, and don't trust them at all). Single Answer [SA]

Entities	National	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwar	Tansen	Waling
Media (Radio, television, newspapers)	91.8%	96.6%	93.7%	98.1%
Community based organizations	90.7%	91.9%	90.2%	99.5%
Nepal Army	90.6%	90.4%	91.0%	98.5%
Public Service Commission	89.3%	93.7%	91.3%	98.3%
Human Rights Activists	88.2%	87.0%	85.2%	95.1%
Civil society	87.8%	85.5%	85.6%	97.1%
Court	87.7%	79.4%	89.8%	95.7%
Armed Police	87.1%	82.3%	89.5%	98.1%
Nepal Police	85.7%	70.8%	88.2%	95.5%
Judicial committee	85.3%	79.7%	86.2%	97.6%
Ward chairperson	84.6%	86.9%	87.9%	95.7%
Government employee	82.7%	72.4%	84.8%	73.6%
Current Municipality/rural municipality	81.2%	83.8%	82.4%	97.9%
Local community leaders	80.9%	86.8%	80.1%	94.5%
Mayor/Rural municipality chairperson	80.4%	83.2%	83.8%	97.6%
Religious or ethnic institutions/organizations	80.1%	69.6%	69.4%	91.9%
NGOs	78.7%	59.2%	73.6%	93.8%
Social networks (Facebook/Twitter etc.)	73.6%	60.2%	70.2%	80.9%
District coordination committee	73.3%	75.4%	70.7%	84.2%
Federal Government	67.2%	62.3%	64.2%	66.0%
State Government	67.1%	54.3%	62.4%	68.7%
State Assembly	66.6%	55.3%	61.6%	67.9%
Federal Parliament	65.2%	62.3%	60.1%	66.2%
Political parties	56.2%	39.8%	48.3%	54.1%

*Note: Base sample size varies for these tables.

E10AM.1, AN1, AO1: Are you aware about the Public Services provided by your Local, Province, and Federal government?

Aware about the Public Services provided by		National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwar (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Local government	Yes	47.9%	76.1%	40.6%	81.7%
	No	52.1%	23.9%	59.4%	18.3%
Province government	Yes	20.7%	26.2%	17.8%	29.0%
	No	79.3%	73.8%	82.2%	71.0%
Federal government	Yes	27.3%	62.9%	33.3%	36.8%
	No	72.7%	37.1%	66.7%	63.2%

E10AM.2, AN2, AO2 [If yes] Can you name the services provided by your Local, Province, and Federal government? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

Local Government

Services provided by local government	National (N = 3,383)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N =293)	Tansen (N =166)	Waling (N =344)
Road/Physical Infrastructure related services	86.9%	82.3%	82.5%	92.7%
Drinking Water related services	47.0%	70.0%	63.3%	40.4%
Education related services	40.0%	36.9%	40.4%	22.1%
Health related services	34.8%	33.4%	41.0%	27.9%
Electricity related services	25.9%	31.1%	36.1%	11.6%
Employment related services	19.8%	29.0%	8.4%	2.0%
Drainage/Sewerage Management related services	16.3%	18.8%	9.6%	1.7%
Protection of differently abled and senior citizen related services	15.9%	5.8%	7.8%	0.3%
Waste management related services	12.7%	24.9%	17.5%	4.4%
Management of community building and public spaces	10.3%	14.3%	7.8%	1.7%
Agriculture and Livestock related services	10.2%	13.3%	10.2%	15.7%
Irrigation	9.0%	13.0%	6.6%	4.1%
Distribution of house and land ownership certificate related services	4.5%	10.9%	1.8%	1.2%
Management of local market/ haat bazaar	4.3%	6.1%	9.6%	1.2%
Disaster/Risk Management related	1.9%	3.1%	0.6%	0.0%
Environment Protection related services	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	0.0%
Recommendation letter (Birth, death, marriage etc.)	0.3%	-	-	-

Provincial Government

Services provided by provincial government	National (N = 1,464)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 101)	Tansen (N = 73)	Waling (N = 122)
State level road and physical infrastructure	81.5%	75.2%	75.3%	81.1%
Education	46.3%	37.6%	54.8%	23.0%
Drinking water	39.2%	31.7%	50.7%	33.6%
Employment	31.6%	23.8%	26.0%	7.4%
Health	28.8%	24.8%	37.0%	23.0%
State level electricity services	28.0%	16.8%	39.7%	4.9%
State level irrigation facilities	15.4%	10.9%	19.2%	11.5%
Land Management	11.3%	4.0%	5.5%	0.0%
Disaster/Risk Management	7.5%	7.9%	12.3%	0.8%
Transportation	6.9%	14.9%	6.8%	0.8%
Industry	5.3%	16.8%	5.5%	0.8%
Environment Protection	4.7%	4.0%	4.1%	2.5%

Federal Government

Services provided by federal government	National (N = 1,928)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 242)	Tansen (N = 136)	Waling (N = 155)
Education/University related	58.7%	57.4%	48.5%	54.2%
National Highway/Physical Infrastructure	64.5%	78.1%	76.5%	64.5%
Social security	43.2%	42.1%	26.5%	46.5%
Employment	39.3%	46.3%	11.0%	8.4%
Large scale electricity	41.0%	44.6%	56.6%	39.4%
Health related policy and service	29.9%	31.0%	39.7%	35.5%
Large scale irrigation	26.3%	28.1%	47.1%	26.5%
Mining	4.7%	9.5%	2.2%	0.6%
Citizenship and Passport	16.0%	25.6%	15.4%	20.0%
Tourism Policy related	4.9%	9.1%	6.6%	0.6%
Land use policy	2.0%	2.5%	1.5%	0.0%
Telecommunication and postal service	1.2%	5.0%	2.2%	0.6%
Budget	0.50%	-	-	-

E10AM.3, AN3, AO3. What needs be done to make you easily aware about the services provided by your local, province, and federal government in your area? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

Local government

	National (N = 3,612)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 89)	Tansen (N = 241)	Waling (N = 77)
If disseminated from friends and family and neighbors	54.5%	53.9%	33.6%	23.4%
If disseminated from community/local radio network/stations	39.7%	69.7%	67.6%	77.9%
If disseminated from television	39.2%	37.1%	44.8%	87.0%
Through the local community leaders	29.1%	24.7%	18.3%	14.3%
If disseminated from Radio Nepal	27.0%	21.3%	27.4%	23.4%
Through the community-based group (women's group, savings and credit etc.)	15.9%	13.5%	5.8%	0.0%
From social Media (Facebook, Twitter)	14.5%	11.2%	27.4%	11.7%
Through leaflets, pamphlets, posters	13.3%	3.4%	6.2%	6.5%
From local newspapers	11.8%	6.7%	25.3%	5.2%
From Bazaar/Market	11.7%	13.5%	1.7%	9.1%
From the political parties	11.0%	6.7%	9.1%	0.0%
From the internet	8.8%	0.0%	12.0%	7.8%
Through the government officials	7.6%	0.0%	0.4%	11.7%
From national newspapers	6.8%	4.5%	10.0%	3.9%
Through SMS on my mobile phone	5.4%	0.0%	7.9%	1.3%
From teachers of the local schools	3.2%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Through Government's/Local government's websites	1.5%	1.1%	2.5%	0.0%
Through Civil Society Organizations/NGO's	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
By training	0.5%	-	-	-

Provincial government

	National (N = 5,466)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 275)	Tansen (N = 333)	Waling (N = 299)
If disseminated from television	47.7%	54.9%	59.2%	90.0%
If disseminated from friends and family and neighbors	46.0%	47.3%	24.0%	25.4%
If disseminated from community/local radio network/stations	44.7%	77.8%	64.9%	65.2%
If disseminated from Radio Nepal	30.3%	20.4%	27.9%	28.1%
Through the local community leaders	26.9%	18.5%	13.8%	14.4%
From social Media (Facebook, Twitter)	18.0%	17.5%	29.4%	17.7%
Through the community-based group (women's group, savings and credit etc.)	15.5%	11.6%	6.9%	2.3%
From local newspapers	13.5%	3.6%	31.5%	8.0%
From the internet (By introducing these in the webpage of the State government)	11.4%	4.4%	20.1%	10.7%
From Bazaar/Market	11.3%	6.9%	1.2%	10.7%
From national newspapers	11.0%	2.5%	14.7%	4.3%
From the political parties	10.7%	5.5%	7.5%	0.7%
Through leaflets, pamphlets, posters	10.2%	4.7%	3.0%	5.7%
Through the government officials	6.0%	2.5%	1.2%	13.4%
Through SMS on my mobile phone	5.4%	0.7%	4.5%	2.7%
From teachers of the local schools	2.7%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Through Government's/Local government's websites	1.3%	0.4%	4.8%	0.0%
Through Civil Society Organizations/NGO's	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%
By training /meeting	0.2%	-	-	-

Federal government

	National (N = 5,022)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 140)	Tansen (N = 270)	Waling (N = 266)
If disseminated from television	51.7%	60.0%	69.6%	94.0%
If disseminated from friends and family and neighbors	48.2%	45.7%	27.0%	18.8%
If disseminated from community/local radio network/stations	45.2%	69.3%	54.4%	66.2%
If disseminated from Radio Nepal	35.1%	25.7%	43.0%	31.6%
Through the local community leaders	28.9%	12.9%	11.9%	9.8%
From social Media (Facebook, Twitter)	16.8%	15.7%	22.2%	21.4%
Through the community-based group (women's group, savings and credit etc.)	16.1%	11.4%	5.2%	4.9%
From local newspapers	13.8%	3.6%	18.5%	6.4%
From Bazaar/Market	12.3%	7.9%	2.2%	10.5%
From national newspapers	12.1%	2.9%	25.9%	3.8%
From the political parties	11.8%	3.6%	8.1%	0.0%
From the internet (By introducing these in the webpage of the Federal Government)	11.0%	2.1%	17.4%	12.4%
Through leaflets, pamphlets, posters	10.5%	4.3%	3.7%	4.9%

	National (N = 5,022)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 140)	Tansen (N = 270)	Waling (N = 266)
Through the government officials	7.0%	0.7%	1.1%	12.4%
Through SMS on my mobile phone	6.3%	0.0%	4.8%	2.6%
From teachers of the local schools	2.7%	-	-	-
Through Government's/Local government's websites	1.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Through Civil Society Organizations/NGO's	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
By training/meeting	0.3%	-	-	-

E10. Now I would like to ask you about your experience in accessing certain public services in your municipality/rural municipality. Based on your experience of past one year, how easy or difficult is it to obtain the following services? Single Answer [SA]

		National (N = 1,245)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 100)	Tansen (N = 107)	Waling (N = 97)
Recommendation for Citizenship	Very easy	28.4%	10.0%	9.3%	51.3%
	Easy	60.8%	85.0%	83.2%	43.6%
	Difficult	8.1%	4.0%	5.6%	5.1%
	Very difficult	2.6%	1.0%	1.9%	-

		National (N = 1,617)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 71)	Tansen (N = 158)	Waling (N = 131)
Social security allowance (Single woman, senior citizen, disable)	Very easy	34.0%	32.4%	16.5%	57.3%
	Easy	61.3%	62.0%	76.6%	39.7%
	Difficult	4.1%	4.2%	7.0%	3.1%
	Very difficult	0.6%	1.4%	-	-

		National (N = 1,290)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 91)	Tansen (N = 105)	Waling (N = 29)
Birth certificate, death certificate, marriage certificate, migration certificate.	Very easy	26.0%	11.0%	5.7%	65.5%
	Easy	69.0%	86.8%	89.5%	34.5%
	Difficult	4.3%	2.2%	4.8%	-
	Very difficult	0.7%	-	-	-

		National (N = 66)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 9)	Tansen (N = 13)	Waling (N = 1)
Divorce certificate	Very easy	38.9%	22.2%	-	-
	Easy	54.9%	66.7%	38.5%	100.0%
	Difficult	5.3%	11.1%	61.5%	-
	Very difficult	0.9%	-	-	-

		National (N = 274)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 71)	Tansen (N = 83)	Waling (N = 1)
Services related to employment	Very easy	15.0%	5.6%	2.4%	-
	Easy	52.9%	64.8%	19.3%	100.0%
	Difficult	26.9%	28.2%	55.4%	-
	Very difficult	5.2%	1.4%	22.9%	-

		National (N = 157)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 25)	Tansen (N = 57)	Waling (N = 82)
Services given by judicial committee	Very easy	23.4%	32.0%	7.0%	14.6%
	Easy	66.5%	36.0%	28.1%	30.5%
	Difficult	9.4%	32.0%	64.9%	54.9%
	Very difficult	0.7%	-	-	-

		National (N = 3,001)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 171)	Tansen (N = 250)	Waling (N = 379)
Services related to land tax/ revenue	Very easy	25.3%	11.1%	20.4%	29.6%
	Easy	70.8%	84.2%	70.4%	70.4%
	Difficult	3.8%	4.7%	8.8%	-
	Very difficult	0.1%	-	0.4%	-

		National (N = 2,577)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 166)	Tansen (N = 192)	Waling (N = 139)
Admission in government school	Very easy	30.3%	30.7%	21.4%	39.6%
	Easy	68.4%	68.7%	76.0%	60.4%
	Difficult	1.1%	0.6%	2.6%	-
	Very difficult	0.1%	-	-	-

		National (N = 4,645)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 362)	Tansen (N = 366)	Waling (N = 391)
Health checkup in government health post/hospital	Very easy	22.4%	21.3%	34.2%	20.2%
	Easy	73.0%	75.7%	59.6%	78.0%
	Difficult	4.2%	3.0%	5.7%	1.8%
	Very difficult	0.4%	-	0.5%	-

		National (N = 527)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 40)	Tansen (N = 68)	Waling (N = 9)
Receiving service from police	Very easy	18.3%	25.0%	8.8%	55.6%
	Easy	68.1%	60.0%	88.2%	33.3%
	Difficult	12.7%	12.5%	2.9%	11.1%
	Very difficult	0.9%	2.5%	-	-

		National (N = 342)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 29)	Tansen (N = 56)	Waling (N = 44)
Business license	Very easy	21.6%	17.2%	8.9%	47.7%
	Easy	65.6%	48.3%	76.8%	50.0%
	Difficult	12.2%	34.5%	14.3%	2.3%
	Very difficult	0.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		National (N = 2,337)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 273)	Tansen (N = 322)	Waling (N = 265)
Tax related work	Very easy	15.2%	12.5%	26.7%	15.1%
	Easy	80.9%	83.5%	67.7%	83.8%
	Difficult	3.8%	4.0%	5.6%	1.1%
	Very difficult	0.1%	-	-	-

		National (N = 673)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 113)	Tansen (N = 89)	Waling (N = 12)
Recommendation for other government work	Very easy	13.5%	5.3%	3.4%	25.0%
	Easy	77.5%	87.6%	87.6%	75.0%
	Difficult	8.5%	7.1%	7.9%	-
	Very difficult	0.5%	-	1.1%	-

E10Ha- E10Hc. How satisfied are you with the education related; health related; road related services provided by the rural municipality/municipality in your area? [Rate the level of your satisfaction in a scale of 0 to 10]

	National			Bhimeshwor			Tansen			Waling		
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
How satisfied are you with the education related services provided by the rural municipality / municipality in your area?	7060	6.35	1.54	385	6.61	1.69	409	6.45	1.45	421	6.59	0.98
How satisfied are you with the health related services provided by the rural municipality / municipality in your area?	7060	6.25	1.62	385	6.53	1.63	409	6.78	1.46	421	6.41	1.05
How satisfied are you with the road services provided by the rural municipality / municipality in your area?	7060	6.26	1.79	385	6.07	1.89	409	5.9	1.65	421	6.9	1.02

E12a. By using the easiest means of transportation available, how much time does it take you to go to the nearest health service center (health post/health center/hospital, etc.)? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Less than 10 minutes	20.1%	2.1%	34.5%	12.8%
From ten minutes to less than 30 minutes	54.7%	63.6%	53.5%	55.8%
30 minute to less than one hour	15.7%	22.6%	11.0%	15.9%
One hour to less than two hours	7.1%	10.4%	0.7%	15.4%
Two hours to less than 3 hours	1.9%	0.5%	0.2%	-
Three hours or more	0.6%	0.8%	-	-

E12b. How would you rate the quality of the health service present in your area (municipality/rural municipality)? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Very Good	3.5%	8.3%	3.9%	0.5%
Good	78.8%	77.1%	89.2%	96.0%
Bad	12.1%	12.5%	6.4%	3.6%
Very Bad	1.1%	2.1%	0.5%	-
Don't know	4.4%	-	-	-

E12c. Who in government do you think is primarily responsible for improving the quality of the health service center/hospital/etc. in your local area? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Local government	83.6%	63.9%	79.2%	98.6%
State government	4.5%	6.2%	6.4%	0.2%
Federal government	6.7%	21.6%	10.0%	0.5%
Hospital/Doctors	0.1%	-	-	-
Don't know	5.1%	8.3%	4.4%	0.7%

E12d. Have there been any positive or negative changes in the quality of health services in your municipality/rural municipality during the past year? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 6,939)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Positive change	50.5%	61.3%	67.8%	85.3%
Negative change	5.0%	6.8%	1.2%	2.6%
No change	37.4%	30.1%	29.7%	11.9%
Don't know	7.1%	1.8%	1.2%	0.2%

E12e. [If answered 1 in E12d] What positive changes there have been? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

	National (N = 3,501)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 236)	Tansen (N = 276)	Waling (N = 359)
Medicines are readily available	40.0%	34.7%	41.3%	33.7%
The health center is providing quality service	36.1%	26.7%	34.1%	36.5%
The health service center has been managed properly	35.7%	34.3%	43.1%	40.9%
Management of the staffs have improved	35.6%	33.5%	45.7%	26.5%
Now, the health service center is near	31.7%	30.5%	37.7%	27.3%
New health service centers are established	28.7%	14.0%	21.4%	13.4%
The costs of service have decreased	15.5%	7.2%	5.8%	1.9%
Health insurance	0.4%	-	-	-
New building/ambulance	0.2%	-	-	-

E12f. [If answered 2 in E12d] What negative changes there have been? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

	National (N = 348)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Medicines are scarce and not available easily	60.9%	100.0%	20.0%	81.8%
National management of the health service center is not good	42.1%	46.2%	60.0%	45.5%
The quality of health service is going down	31.6%	26.9%	40.0%	9.1%
The staffs tend to be away from the health center	31.3%	34.6%	60.0%	9.1%
Management of the staffs in the health service center has deteriorated	27.8%	46.2%	20.0%	27.3%
Health service centers are far	18.8%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%
The costs of service have increased	18.4%	3.8%	60.0%	0.0%

E12g. What needs to be done to improve the quality of health service provided by the health center in your local area (municipality/rural municipality)? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

	National (N = 7,009)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Facilities of medicine should be good	64.9%	70.5%	66.1%	82.4%
Provision of laboratories should be good	51.4%	56.9%	60.4%	66.7%
Good ways of diagnosing patients should be in practice	47.8%	53.0%	56.8%	32.5%
Quality health workers should be in place	43.4%	46.7%	32.2%	40.9%
Health service should be free	38.9%	42.6%	21.9%	10.0%
Management of the staffs should be good	34.5%	19.6%	30.5%	48.0%

	National (N = 7,009)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Health service center should be near	29.1%	18.5%	30.2%	4.3%
Building of health care center should be good	22.5%	10.4%	9.1%	11.9%
Health workers should be well conversant in the local language/local health workers should be in place	14.9%	3.1%	3.9%	1.4%
Others (Maternity ward, all types of treatment, ambulance, lab equipment etc.)	0.4%	1.3%	1.0%	0.2%

E13a. How would you rate the quality of roads in your municipality/rural municipality? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,051)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Very good	6.3%	4.4%	1.7%	7.8%
Good	74.4%	55.3%	77.0%	90.5%
Not good	16.5%	29.9%	18.4%	1.7%
Not good at all	2.7%	10.4%	2.9%	

E13b. Who in government do you think is primarily responsible for building and maintaining roads in your local area? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Local government	89.6%	74.3%	81.9%	97.4%
State government	3.6%	6.2%	4.4%	1.2%
Federal Government	3.9%	12.7%	10.0%	0.7%
Don't know	2.9%	6.8%	3.7%	0.7%

E13c. Have there been any positive or negative changes in the quality of roads in your municipality/rural municipality during the past year? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Positive change	67.1%	50.9%	66.3%	97.6%
Negative change	7.3%	21.8%	8.8%	1.4%
No change at all	24.4%	26.8%	24.4%	1.0%
Don't know	1.2%	0.5%	0.5%	

E13d. [If answered 1 in E13c] What positive changes there have been? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

	National (N = 3,501)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 196)	Tansen (N = 271)	Waling (N = 411)
Many new roads have been constructed	61.4%	60.7%	69.0%	84.9%
Roads are broader and wider	38.9%	33.2%	51.7%	75.7%
Government have properly upgraded the conditions of existing roads	28.2%	55.1%	20.3%	9.0%
Roads are black-topped	19.5%	2.6%	32.1%	15.6%
Prompt action by the government for maintenance of damaged roads	19.3%	15.3%	32.1%	5.6%
Government have included the public during the planning and discussion of the road projects	13.4%	6.6%	7.0%	0.5%
Government has impartially selected which roads to upgrade	11.9%	8.7%	12.5%	1.2%

E13e. [If answered 2 in E13c] What negative changes there have been? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

	National (N = 3,501)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 84)	Tansen (N = 36)	Waling (N = 6)
Conditions of existing roads have deteriorated	75.7%	90.5%	63.9%	83.3%
The roads that need to be constructed have not been made	57.6%	17.9%	55.6%	66.7%
Delay in the maintenance of damaged roads by the government	48.1%	83.3%	44.4%	66.7%
Government is biased with regards to selection while upgrading the existing roads	16.1%	10.7%	41.7%	0.0%
Government have not included the public during the planning and discussion of the road projects	14.1%	17.9%	30.6%	0.0%
Floods/landslides have come	6.8%	19.0%	2.8%	0.0%
Agricultural land has been destroyed	5.5%	11.9%	8.3%	0.0%
The sources of water have dried/ have been extinct	2.6%	2.4%	5.6%	0.0%
Deforestation	1.3%	3.6%	2.8%	0.0%
Damage in the ecosystem	0.6%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%

E13f. What needs to be done to improve the quality of roads (services) in your local area (municipality /rural municipality)?

	National (N = 3,501)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Roads should be black-topped	73.5%	88.6%	81.2%	93.6%
Prompt maintenance of road services should be in place in case of damaged roads	47.1%	64.7%	50.1%	37.6%
Proper upgrading of the existing roads should be in place	46.9%	47.0%	41.1%	56.2%
The roads should be designed properly	28.7%	21.3%	39.1%	7.9%
Planning and discussion about road projects should include all the local public	26.7%	13.8%	17.1%	3.3%
Taxes collected from roads should be spent in roads	20.1%	14.5%	15.6%	1.9%
Drainage should be on both side of road	0.6%	0.5%	2.0%	0.0%

E13g. National, are you satisfied from the services delivered by the local government (rural municipality/urban municipality) of your area? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,006)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 381)	Tansen (N = 407)	Waling (N = 421)
Yes	68.9%	71.4%	78.9%	95.2%
No	31.1%	28.6%	21.1%	4.8%

E14. Now I would like to ask you about the presence and availability of municipality/rural municipality elected officials. How often are they present at their office most of the time? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 1,214)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 384)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Always present	19.9%	20.6%	9.3%	29.7%
Present most of the time	44.8%	41.4%	53.8%	39.2%
Present some of the time only	18.5%	12.0%	20.8%	22.1%
Never present	2.3%	2.6%	2.9%	1.4%
Work from elsewhere most of the time	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	-
Don't know	14.2%	23.2%	12.5%	7.6%

E15. Now, I would like to ask you about taxes. Have you or your family paid any of the following types of tax/service charge/fees within the last one year? Single Answer [SA]

		National (N = 6,312)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 380)	Tansen (N = 405)	Waling (N = 378)
Property tax	Yes	58.7%	84.5%	90.4%	50.5%
	No	38.6%	15.3%	9.4%	49.2%
	Don't know	2.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%

		National (N = 1,600)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 28)	Tansen (N = 176)	Waling (N = 160)
House rent tax	Yes	27.7%	25.0%	40.3%	11.3%
	No	66.5%	67.9%	59.1%	88.8%
	Don't know	5.9%	7.1%	0.6%	

		National (N = 3,702)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 192)	Tansen (N = 245)	Waling (N = 271)
Individual income tax	Yes	22.0%	37.0%	19.6%	5.5%
	No	73.6%	58.9%	73.9%	93.0%
	Don't know	4.4%	4.2%	6.5%	1.5%

		National (N = 2,286)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 76)	Tansen (N = 214)	Waling (N = 133)
Business tax	Yes	39.2%	48.7%	61.7%	48.1%
	No	56.0%	44.7%	37.4%	50.4%
	Don't know	4.8%	6.6%	0.9%	1.5%

		National (N = 2,968)	Municipality		
			Bhimeswor (N = 50)	Tansen (N = 216)	Waling (N = 182)
Vehicle tax	Yes	63.4%	80.0%	63.0%	76.4%
	No	32.9%	10.0%	34.3%	22.5%
	Don't know	3.7%	10.0%	2.8%	1.1%

		National (N = 3,201)	Municipality		
			Bhimeswor (N = 131)	Tansen (N = 273)	Waling (N = 268)
Land registration charge	Yes	30.8%	7.6%	48.0%	23.1%
	No	65.2%	82.4%	46.2%	75.4%
	Don't know	4.0%	9.9%	5.9%	1.5%

		National (N = 4,980)	Municipality		
			Bhimeswor (N = 321)	Tansen (N = 348)	Waling (N = 378)
Entertainment tax	Yes	62.1%	74.8%	72.7%	91.5%
	No	34.4%	21.2%	19.5%	8.5%
	Don't know	3.5%	4.0%	7.8%	

		National (N = 6,249)	Municipality		
			Bhimeswor (N = 345)	Tansen (N = 390)	Waling (N = 420)
Land tax (malpot)	Yes	65.6%	53.9%	84.9%	95.5%
	No	32.3%	43.8%	12.8%	4.0%
	Don't know	2.0%	2.3%	2.3%	0.5%

		National (N = 1,269)	Municipality		
			Bhimeswor (N = 19)	Tansen (N = 129)	Waling (N = 87)
Advertisement tax	Yes	13.0%		6.2%	52.9%
	No	78.7%	26.3%	89.1%	47.1%
	Don't know	8.3%	73.7%	4.7%	

		National (N = 3,724)	Municipality		
			Bhimeswor (N = 234)	Tansen (N = 249)	Waling (N = 296)
Income tax on Agriculture	Yes	14.2%	1.3%	3.6%	0.7%
	No	81.7%	95.7%	93.6%	99.0%
	Don't know	4.1%	3.0%	2.8%	0.3%

		National (N = 1,590)	Municipality		
			Bhimeswor (N = 15)	Tansen (N = 120)	Waling (N = 118)
Institutional income tax Property tax	Yes	13.7%		3.3%	3.4%
	No	78.8%	40.0%	94.2%	95.8%
	Don't know	7.6%	60.0%	2.5%	0.8%

		National (N = 4,115)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 222)	Tansen (N = 252)	Waling (N = 290)
Remuneration tax	Yes	21.4%	23.0%	17.1%	4.5%
	No	74.2%	72.5%	77.0%	94.1%
	Don't know	4.5%	4.5%	6.0%	1.4%

		National (N = 4,916)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 325)	Tansen (N = 315)	Waling (N = 410)
Others taxes	Yes	10.8%	3.4%	11.4%	
	No	84.9%	92.3%	83.2%	100.0%
	Don't know	4.3%	4.3%	5.4%	

E15N. How convenient is it for you while paying the taxes/service charge/fees? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 5,744)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 355)	Tansen (N = 397)	Waling (N = 417)
Easy	82.6%	74.4%	87.4%	99.5%
Difficult	4.9%	9.3%	9.1%	0.2%
Don't know	12.5%	16.3%	3.5%	0.2%

E15O. If it's difficult/inconvenient to pay the taxes/service charges/fees, what should be done to make the process more convenient? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

	National (N = 311)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 33)	Tansen (N = 36)	Waling (N = 1)
Facilities of paying all kinds of taxes/fees from the ward office alone	30.6%	45.5%	47.2%	100.0%
It would be better if different department were set and employees were deployed in the ward office for taxation	21.2%	66.7%	36.1%	0.0%
Provisions of online payment of all kinds of taxes/fees	17.2%	15.2%	44.4%	100.0%
I wish there were authorities who come door to door to collect the taxes/fees	31.1%	48.5%	44.4%	0.0%

E16a. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements. Single Answer [SA]

Statement		National (N = 7,059)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
I wish I had clearer information or understanding of taxes that I am supposed to pay for federal, state and local government	Strongly agree	73.2%	54.2%	73.6%	93.8%
	Agree	25.3%	41.4%	25.9%	6.2%
	Disagree	0.4%	0.5%		
	Strongly disagree	0.2%		0.5%	
	Don't know	0.9%	3.9%		
I wish I had more information on how the government spends taxes.	Strongly agree	74.3%	69.3%	73.3%	93.6%
	Agree	24.3%	27.9%	25.9%	6.4%
	Disagree	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	
	Strongly disagree	0.1%		0.5%	
	Don't know	0.9%	2.3%		

Statement		National (N = 7,059)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
As a citizen I wanted to know clear information on what benefits we get in return for paying the taxes.	Strongly agree	74.8%	70.1%	74.3%	93.8%
	Agree	23.8%	27.5%	25.2%	6.2%
	Disagree	0.3%	0.3%		
	Strongly disagree	0.2%		0.5%	
	Don't know	0.9%	2.1%		
I believe that the tax I paid is being properly utilized.	Strongly agree	26.1%	17.6%	26.9%	5.7%
	Agree	28.6%	34.3%	38.6%	29.2%
	Disagree	23.6%	16.8%	22.5%	27.1%
	Strongly disagree	16.4%	18.9%	9.8%	32.3%
	Don't know	5.3%	12.5%	2.2%	5.7%

E16b. During the last one year, did you have to pay any extra cash or kinds or any type of gifts (other than that fixed by the government) to any person while paying the taxes? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 5,744)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 348)	Tansen (N = 391)	Waling (N = 417)
Yes	2.4%	0.9%	1.8%	0.5%
No	95.7%	96.3%	97.7%	99.5%
Don't know/Can't say	2.0%	2.9%	0.5%	-

E16b.1. (If answered Yes in E16b) To whom did you have to pay extra amount? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

	National (N = 134)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 3)	Tansen (N = 7)	Waling (N = 2)
Third party (broker)	59.9%	100.0%	57.1%	50.0%
Employee of local government	34.2%	33.3%	42.9%	50.0%
Employee of federal government	11.0%	-	-	-
Elected representatives	3.9%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Employee of state government	3.7%	-	-	-

E16. Would you be willing to pay more local taxes or fees if the quality of services like road maintenance, education or healthcare were improved? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Yes	63.7%	70.4%	70.2%	70.5%
No	31.7%	26.2%	29.8%	29.5%
Don't know/ Can't say	4.6%	3.4%		

E17. During the past one year, did you have to give money or gift to perform a favor to obtain services from the officials in the following cases? Single Answer [SA]

Statement		National (N = 1,949)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 54)	Tansen (N = 140)	Waling (N = 421)
Vehicle related services (e.g. getting license, license renew, getting blue-book, bluebook renew, name transfer etc.)	Yes	6.0%	5.6%	4.3%	3.4%
	No	94.0%	94.4%	95.7%	96.6%

Statement		National (N = 4,077)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 237)	Tansen (N = 248)	Waling (N = 304)
Land related services (e.g. buying land, land transfer, land tax, plotting etc.)	Yes	4.3%	2.1%	3.2%	0.7%
	No	95.7%	97.9%	96.8%	99.3%

Statement		National (N = 2,684)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 132)	Tansen (N = 205)	Waling (N = 99)
Various official documents (birth certificates, marriage certificates, citizenship)	Yes	4.5%	1.5%	3.4%	1.0%
	No	95.5%	98.5%	96.6%	99.0%

Statement		National (N = 2,234)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 120)	Tansen (N = 229)	Waling (N = 162)
Banking related services (e.g. while getting loan etc.)	Yes	2.0%	1.7%	3.1%	-
	No	98.0%	98.3%	96.9%	100.0%

Statement		National (N = 1,194)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 31)	Tansen (N = 112)	Waling (N = 17)
Receiving service from police?	Yes	4.6%	-	4.5%	-
	No	95.4%	100.0%	95.5%	100.0%

Statement		National (N = 984)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 22)	Tansen (N = 100)	Waling (N = 9)
Receiving service from court.	Yes	3.6%	-	3.0%	-
	No	96.4%	100.0%	97.0%	100.0%

Statement		National (N = 1,372)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 85)	Tansen (N = 154)	Waling (N = 26)
Searching for employment	Yes	2.8%	1.2%	2.6%	-
	No	97.2%	98.8%	97.4%	100.0%

Statement		National (N = 4,900)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 356)	Tansen (N = 357)	Waling (N = 371)
Receiving health service from the government	Yes	0.8%	0.3%	2.0%	-
	No	99.2%	99.7%	98.0%	100.0%

Statement		National (N = 4,109)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 215)	Tansen (N = 236)	Waling (N = 233)
Getting admission in school or university	Yes	1.0%	0.9%	3.8%	-
	No	99.0%	99.1%	96.2%	100.0%

E18. Are you aware of any development projects/budget planned for execution by your local government in the current fiscal year? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Yes	28.4%	32.7%	24.2%	52.7%
No	71.6%	67.3%	75.8%	47.3%

E18a. Can you name any one development project that you are aware of? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 2,008)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 126)	Tansen (N = 99)	Waling (N = 222)
Road/ Physical infrastructure	70.3%	69.8%	58.6%	89.6%
Drinking water	9.7%	12.7%	24.2%	7.2%
Education	7.9%	4.0%	12.1%	0.9%
Drainage/Sewerage management	2.9%	0.8%	1.0%	-
Health	1.8%	1.6%	1.0%	1.8%
Management of community buildings/space	1.6%	1.6%	-	-
Electricity	1.5%	-	1.0%	-
Irrigation	1.5%	3.2%	-	-
Agriculture/ Livestock service	0.8%	4.8%	1.0%	-
Solid waste management	0.7%	-	1.0%	-
Local market / haat bazaar	0.6%	-	-	-
Employment	0.4%	1.6%	-	0.5%
Disaster risk management	0.3%	-	-	-
Environment protection	0.0%	-	-	-

E19. Below is the list of services that your municipality or rural municipality is supposed to provide. In your opinion, which service should get first priority from your local government? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Education related services	22.2%	20.5%	30.8%	11.9%
Road and other physical infrastructure related services	28.0%	19.0%	29.1%	29.5%
Drinking water related services	11.8%	13.2%	17.1%	6.7%
Employment related services	14.6%	29.6%	7.3%	24.5%
Electricity related services	2.8%	0.5%	0.2%	-
Health related services	7.7%	8.1%	7.3%	20.2%
Services related to the management of community buildings/space	0.3%	0.5%	-	-
Waste management related services	1.0%	0.3%	1.7%	-
Services related to drainage/sewerage management	4.3%	0.8%	4.4%	0.5%
Management of local market/ haat bazaar	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Irrigation related services	2.4%	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%
Agriculture and livestock related services	2.4%	2.3%	-	5.0%
Protection of Senior citizen and disabled people	0.7%	2.6%	0.5%	0.7%
Disaster Management	0.3%	-	-	-
Distribution of land ownership certificate	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	-
Environment protection	0.1%	-	-	-
Don't know	0.2%	0.3%	-	-

E20. In last one year have there been any public hearing in your rural municipality/ municipality, including in your ward? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Yes	23.2%	28.8%	41.1%	31.1%
No	33.1%	13.5%	21.8%	15.9%
Don't know	43.7%	57.7%	37.2%	53.0%

E20a. (If answered 1 in E20) Did you participate in any of the public hearings that was conducted in your rural municipality/municipality or in your ward? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 1,636)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 111)	Tansen (N = 168)	Waling (N = 131)
Yes, in most of them	8.9%	12.6%	4.2%	2.3%
Yes, in some of them	33.8%	41.4%	35.1%	30.5%
No, never	57.2%	45.9%	60.7%	67.2%

E21. In last one year have there been any public audit in your rural municipality/ municipality/ward? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Yes	16.6%	14.5%	35.0%	19.2%
No	35.5%	16.6%	25.7%	20.2%
Don't know	47.9%	68.8%	39.4%	60.6%

E22. (If answered 1 in E21) Did you participate in any of the public audits of the community development programs that was conducted in your rural municipality/municipality/ward? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 1,170)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 56)	Tansen (N = 143)	Waling (N = 81)
Yes, in most of them	8.5%	10.7%	3.5%	-
Yes, in some of them	31.1%	23.2%	31.5%	28.4%
No, never	60.4%	66.1%	65.0%	71.6%

E23. In the past one year, did you participate in preparing the local development plans of your rural municipality/municipality/ward or while implementing those plans/programs? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 5,804)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 336)	Tansen (N = 399)	Waling (N = 415)
Yes, in most of them	2.0%	6.0%	1.5%	1.4%
Yes, in some of them	12.6%	22.9%	20.1%	13.7%
No, never	85.5%	71.1%	78.4%	84.8%

E23a. (If answered 1 or 2 in E23) In which programs did you participate while preparing the local development plans or during the implementation of the development plans? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

	National (N = 844)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 97)	Tansen (N = 86)	Waling (N = 63)
Road and other physical infrastructure	79.1%	78.4%	75.6%	84.1%
Drinking water	35.3%	66.0%	55.8%	50.8%
Education related	26.9%	5.2%	24.4%	9.5%
Electricity related	16.2%	3.1%	4.7%	3.2%
Health related	14.4%	4.1%	14.0%	14.3%
Irrigation	8.9%	12.4%	0.0%	3.2%
Management of community buildings/space	8.6%	34.0%	11.6%	0.0%
Employment related	8.0%	4.1%	1.2%	3.2%
Drainage/Sewerage management	7.4%	2.1%	4.7%	3.2%
Waste management	7.2%	0.0%	8.1%	3.2%
Agriculture and livestock related	5.9%	9.3%	2.3%	7.9%
Protection of Senior citizen and disabled	3.3%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%
Management of local market/haat bazaar	2.0%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%
Disaster management	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Environment protection	1.2%	1.0%	2.3%	0.0%
Distribution of land ownership certificate	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

F. VIEWS ON POLITICIANS AND POLITICAL PARTIES

F1. What do you think about the people who are elected to the following government bodies? Do you think they care about people like you? Single Answer [SA]

Statement		National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
F1i. What do you think about the people who are elected to the Municipal Assembly/Rural Municipality Assembly?	Yes, strongly think they care	10.4%	7.5%	9.5%	10.2%
	Yes, they care somewhat	63.7%	63.1%	55.3%	78.6%
	No, they do not care much	17.2%	18.4%	21.8%	10.7%
	No, they do not care at all	5.9%	7.5%	7.8%	0.5%
	Don't know	2.8%	3.4%	5.6%	-
F1ii. What do you think about the people who are elected to the State Parliamentarians?	Yes, strongly think they care	6.9%	4.4%	5.6%	1.2%
	Yes, they care somewhat	55.3%	36.0%	50.9%	60.8%
	No, they do not care much	22.8%	28.5%	24.4%	20.9%
	No, they do not care at all	6.7%	12.5%	8.6%	1.7%
	Don't know	8.3%	18.5%	10.5%	15.4%
F1iii. What do you think about the people who are elected to the Federal Parliamentarians?	Yes, strongly think they care	6.7%	5.0%	5.6%	1.9%
	Yes, they care somewhat	55.4%	46.2%	51.1%	44.7%
	No, they do not care much	24.1%	31.1%	24.0%	26.4%
	No, they do not care at all	6.9%	10.4%	8.6%	1.9%
	Don't know	6.8%	7.3%	10.8%	25.2%

F1A. Compared to the past year, to what extent do you think the government has become responsive to the needs of people? Single Answer [SA]

Statement		National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
F1A_i. Local Government (Municipality/Rural municipality)	Remained same	31.1%	30.6%	37.4%	12.4%
	Improved than last year	58.9%	58.4%	50.6%	86.2%
	Gotten Worse	6.3%	8.8%	3.7%	1.4%
	Don't know	3.6%	2.1%	8.3%	
F1A_ii. State Government	Remained same	36.3%	39.7%	44.0%	35.6%
	Improved than last year	44.2%	27.0%	39.9%	43.5%
	Gotten Worse	7.9%	10.6%	5.4%	1.9%
	Don't know	11.6%	22.6%	10.8%	19.0%
F1A_iii. Federal Government.	Remained same	38.5%	46.0%	43.5%	44.7%
	Improved than last year	43.6%	34.5%	40.3%	23.8%
	Gotten Worse	8.5%	11.9%	5.4%	2.6%
	Don't know	9.4%	7.5%	10.8%	29.0%

F8. Have you personally tried to contact one of your elected local representatives for help in solving any of your personal or community problems in the past year? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,039)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Yes	12.5%	34.0%	14.2%	19.5%
No	87.5%	66.0%	85.8%	80.5%

F9. [If answered yes, in F8] How satisfied were you with the result of this contact? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 874)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 131)	Tansen (N = 58)	Waling (N = 82)
Very satisfied	7.1%	6.9%	8.6%	2.4%
Satisfied	53.1%	64.9%	62.1%	76.8%
Dissatisfied	26.7%	21.4%	19.0%	17.1%
Very dissatisfied	13.0%	6.9%	10.3%	3.7%

G. ECONOMIC OUTLOOK AND OPPORTUNITIES

G1. Do you think economic conditions in your municipality/rural municipality are improving? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Yes, they are improving	40.1%	35.8%	41.3%	87.6%
They are staying the same	45.1%	43.6%	47.9%	5.2%
No, they are getting worse	4.3%	7.0%	1.2%	-
Don't know/can't say	10.5%	13.5%	9.5%	7.1%

G2. (Ask if answered “1 – Economic conditions are improving” in G1) Why do you think that economic conditions are improving in your municipality/rural municipality?

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Better infrastructure	66.7%	41.3%	61.5%	87.0%
Federal government has allocated more budget to our rural/urban municipality	28.0%	35.5%	32.0%	20.6%
Water supply is improving	16.8%	10.9%	30.2%	36.3%
More investment opportunities	11.6%	11.6%	10.7%	0.3%
Better opportunities of training	11.6%	8.7%	29.6%	13.0%
It's easier for women to work	9.1%	8.0%	12.4%	1.9%
Easier to find work	7.8%	7.2%	3.0%	0.0%
Easier to access market to sell products (better roads etc.)	7.4%	29.0%	10.1%	1.9%
National there is progress	7.0%	18.1%	11.8%	0.8%
Remittances are increasing	5.7%	13.0%	21.9%	2.2%
Better government support services, subsidies	5.6%	6.5%	5.3%	0.0%
More opportunities for labor migration	5.5%	0.0%	28.4%	0.0%
Less corruption, bribes	4.0%	2.9%	3.0%	0.0%
Work pays more	3.4%	8.0%	3.6%	0.0%
Easier to get loans, find capital	2.2%	13.8%	4.7%	1.6%
Tax collection	0.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
More NGOs and international development projects	0.7%	0.7%	3.0%	1.1%

G3. (Ask if answered “3 –Conditions are getting worse” in G1) In your view, why are economic conditions in your getting worse in your municipality/rural municipality? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

	National (N = 299)	Municipality	
		Bhimeshwor (N = 27)	Tansen (N = 5)
More corruption, bribes	60.4%	25.9%	80.0%
Infrastructure getting worse	49.7%	37.0%	40.0%
Less job/working opportunities	23.8%	66.7%	40.0%
Harder to find work	20.8%	29.6%	20.0%
Prices for what I buy are going up	18.4%	25.9%	20.0%
The water supply is getting worse	17.4%	22.2%	60.0%
Government support services are getting worse	16.5%	3.7%	20.0%
Less access to training opportunities	13.7%	33.3%	20.0%
Less investment opportunities	8.9%	33.3%	20.0%
Harder to access market to sell products (poor roads etc.)	7.9%	29.6%	40.0%
Work pays less	6.8%	7.4%	0.0%
It's less easy for women to work	6.6%	11.1%	0.0%
National there is little progress	5.8%	22.2%	40.0%
Prices for what I sell are going down	4.2%	29.6%	20.0%
The federal government has decreased the budget to our rural/urban municipality	2.8%	3.7%	0.0%
Haven't received post-earthquake recovery assistance	2.1%	7.4%	0.0%

G4. Approximately how much was your household income per month in the last year? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 6,990)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 382)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Less than NPR 10,000	16.3%	10.5%	10.3%	3.1%
NPR 10,000 to NPR 19,999	29.0%	25.1%	23.7%	18.8%
NPR 20,000 to NPR 39,999	33.6%	44.0%	41.6%	53.0%
More than or equal to NPR 40,000	17.8%	20.2%	23.5%	25.2%
Don't know/can't say	3.3%	0.3%	1.0%	-

G5. How has your household income changed in the last year? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,052)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Increased	32.4%	42.60%	34.70%	38.70%
Remained the same	58.0%	47.50%	58.20%	58.70%
Decreased	7.9%	9.40%	7.10%	2.60%
Don't know/can't say	1.6%	0.50%	-	-

G6. Do you expect your household's economic welfare to improve in the next 5 years? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 6,981)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 382)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Very confident it will improve	16.6%	12.0%	18.8%	13.1%
Think it will improve	69.0%	66.5%	63.8%	76.7%
Think it will stay around the same	12.7%	19.1%	16.6%	10.0%
Think it will get worse	1.5%	2.1%	0.7%	0.2%
Very confident it will get worse	0.2%	0.3%	-	-

G12. Is anyone in your family currently in a foreign country for work? Single Answer [SA]

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Yes	25.6%	13.0%	23.7%	38.2%
No	74.4%	87.0%	76.3%	61.8%

G12.3 Have you or the members of your family faced any kind of problems while working abroad in the foreign employment? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

	National (N = 1,804)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 50)	Tansen (N = 97)	Waling (N = 161)
No problems at all	85.1%	72.0%	82.5%	99.4%
Payment other than what have been agreed	8.9%	16.0%	12.4%	1.2%
Work other than what have been said	5.0%	10.0%	7.2%	0.6%
Extreme working conditions	3.3%	12.0%	1.0%	0.0%
Working environment not good for example, weather, bad accommodations, humiliations	1.5%	2.0%	2.1%	0.0%
Physical injury or illness	1.4%	2.0%	2.1%	0.0%
Sexual abuse and sexual violence	0.3%	-	-	-
Death	0.1%	-	-	-
Don't know	1.2%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%

G12.4 Do you encourage your family members, friends, relatives, and other people you know to go to the foreign employment? Single Answer [SA].

	National (N = 7,005)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 380)	Tansen (N = 408)	Waling (N = 421)
Yes, I do	33.5%	41.1%	14.7%	44.2%
No, I don't	66.5%	58.9%	85.3%	55.8%

G13. In the past one year, have you or the members of your family received remittance from outside

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Not applicable	57.4%	67.0%	44.7%	54.4%
From outside the country only	19.6%	9.6%	20.5%	39.0%
From inside the country only	11.6%	15.6%	22.7%	4.0%
Both inside and outside of the country	2.4%	3.1%	2.4%	1.0%
Remittance, not yet received	8.9%	3.9%	9.5%	1.7%
Don't know	0.1%	0.8%	-	-

G14. [If answered 1 or 2 or 3 in G13] Compared to the previous year, has the amount of remittance that your household have been receiving increased, remained same or decreased? Single Answer [SA].

	National (N = 2,369)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 109)	Tansen (N = 187)	Waling (N = 185)
Decreased	7.9%	7.3%	2.1%	2.7%
Remained same	61.1%	49.5%	59.9%	57.8%
Increased	29.5%	43.1%	38.0%	39.5%
Don't know/can't say	1.4%	-	-	-

G14.A [If answered 1 or 2 or 3 in G13] Generally for what purpose do you spend the remittance money that you or your family members receive? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

	National (N = 2,369)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 109)	Tansen (N = 187)	Waling (N = 185)
Daily household expenses	75.7%	66.1%	75.9%	93.0%
Healthcare and medica expenses	54.2%	25.7%	36.9%	40.0%
Educating children	49.0%	22.0%	65.2%	44.3%
To pay off loans	37.0%	28.4%	35.8%	11.4%
Build home	17.8%	28.4%	17.1%	15.7%
Purchase land	9.6%	3.7%	9.1%	7.6%
Save in the bank	7.6%	7.3%	15.0%	5.4%
Business	6.3%	9.2%	18.2%	1.6%
Visits and entertainmet	5.7%	0.9%	1.1%	0.5%
Marriage/bratabandha and other ceremonies	3.5%	0.9%	3.7%	0.0%
Provide loans to other people	2.0%	4.6%	3.2%	0.0%
Purchase gold and ornaments	1.4%	3.7%	1.6%	0.0%
Investing in the capital market	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Purchase vehicles	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%

G21.a Have you ever heard of any kind of insurance? Single Answer [SA].

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Yes	88.5%	86.2%	97.1%	99.5%
No	11.5%	13.8%	2.9%	0.5%

G21b_a [If answered 'Yes' in Q-G21a] Have you heard of the following insurance?

Statement		National (N = 6,248)	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor (N = 332)	Tansen (N = 397)	Waling (N = 419)
Have you heard about this Life insurance?	Yes	96.8%	91.9%	94.7%	98.1%
	No	3.2%	8.1%	5.3%	1.9%
Have you heard about this Personal/accident insurance?	Yes	79.8%	74.1%	77.3%	82.8%
	No	20.2%	25.9%	22.7%	17.2%
Have you heard about this Auto insurance?	Yes	82.3%	74.70%	77.30%	80.90%
	No	17.7%	25.30%	22.70%	19.10%
Have you heard about this Health insurance?	Yes	87.4%	82.8%	99.5%	98.6%
	No	12.6%	17.2%	0.5%	1.4%
Have you heard about this Agricultural insurance?	Yes	66.4%	60.8%	73.0%	73.5%
	No	33.6%	39.2%	27.0%	26.5%
Have you heard about this Livestock insurance?	Yes	73.8%	88.0%	79.1%	98.8%
	No	26.2%	12.0%	20.9%	1.2%
Have you heard about this Property insurance?	Yes	51.8%	62.7%	52.9%	47.3%
	No	48.2%	37.3%	47.1%	52.7%
Have you heard about this Travel insurance?	Yes	59.6%	60.8%	68.3%	66.6%
	No	40.4%	39.2%	31.7%	33.4%

Q-G21b_b1-8. [If answered 'Yes' in Q-G21b_1-8] Do you have the following insurance?

Statement		National	Municipality		
			Bhimeshwor	Tansen	Waling
Do you have this Life insurance?	Yes	19.7%	15.4%	29.0%	22.1%
	No	80.3%	84.6%	71.0%	77.9%
Do you have this Personal/accident insurance?	Yes	6.2%	1.6%	7.2%	5.8%
	No	93.8%	98.4%	92.8%	94.2%
Do you have this Auto insurance?	Yes	23.9%	11.3%	24.1%	33.3%
	No	76.1%	88.7%	75.9%	66.7%
Do you have this Health insurance?	Yes	15.0%	8.0%	83.0%	28.1%
	No	85.0%	92.0%	17.0%	71.9%
Do you have this Agricultural insurance?	Yes	2.0%	3.0%	4.1%	-
	No	98.0%	97.0%	95.9%	100.0%
Do you have this Livestock insurance?	Yes	6.2%	8.9%	9.2%	12.1%
	No	93.8%	91.1%	90.8%	87.9%
Do you have this Property insurance?	Yes	2.6%	4.8%	5.7%	1.5%
	No	97.4%	95.2%	94.3%	98.5%
Do you have this Travel insurance?	Yes	5.2%	3.0%	9.2%	8.2%
	No	94.8%	97.0%	90.8%	91.8%

*Note: Base sample size varies for these tables.

G23A. Compared to last year, how are the opportunities of employment in your area? Single Answer [SA].

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeswor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
More opportunities	22.0%	32.7%	18.3%	18.1%
Same as the last year	59.6%	42.3%	55.7%	59.6%
Less opportunities	15.1%	23.1%	20.5%	22.3%
Don't know	3.2%	1.8%	5.4%	

G23B. Compared to last year, how are the opportunities of income generation in your area? Single Answer [SA].

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeswor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
More opportunities	24.2%	32.7%	22.5%	26.6%
Same as the last year	58.3%	42.3%	52.6%	71.5%
Less opportunities	14.2%	23.4%	20.0%	1.9%
Don't know	3.2%	1.6%	4.9%	

H. ACCESS TO INFORMATION**H4. How do you normally get information about what is happening in the country or in the area where you live? Is there any other way you get information about what is happening in the country? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]**

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeswor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Friends and family and neighbors	57.5%	47.5%	20.0%	34.2%
Television	52.7%	58.4%	74.6%	91.7%
Community/local radio network/stations	44.1%	79.7%	53.8%	65.1%
Radio Nepal	30.0%	17.9%	39.4%	27.6%
Social Media (Facebook, Twitter)	25.1%	29.1%	36.2%	37.8%
Local community leaders	23.9%	18.2%	8.6%	9.0%
Newspapers	14.6%	9.1%	34.2%	8.3%
Market/Bazaar	13.6%	9.1%	0.0%	8.3%
Internet	12.9%	9.4%	16.9%	25.9%
Community-based group (women's group, savings and credit etc.)	11.9%	8.3%	2.7%	5.0%
Political parties	10.2%	5.5%	9.0%	0.5%
Leaflets, pamphlets, posters	5.7%	4.7%	1.7%	0.0%
SMS on my mobile phone	5.2%	0.8%	5.9%	1.2%
Government officials	4.1%	1.8%	1.0%	7.8%
Government's websites	0.7%	1.0%	3.9%	0.7%
Civil Society Organizations/NGO's	0.5%	0.3%	1.5%	0.0%

H5. How do you normally get information about the plans, programs and budget of local government? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
Friends and family and neighbors	59.9%	55.6%	20.0%	42.8%
Community/local radio network/stations	32.5%	59.0%	63.1%	67.0%
Television	29.4%	25.2%	49.6%	81.9%
Local community leaders	28.4%	26.8%	15.9%	16.2%
Radio Nepal	19.1%	8.8%	27.9%	20.7%
Social Media (Facebook, Twitter)	14.4%	22.3%	34.2%	32.3%
Market/Bazaar	13.6%	13.5%	1.0%	12.1%
Political parties	13.1%	15.8%	7.3%	2.6%
Community-based group (women's group, savings and credit etc.)	11.6%	9.6%	6.6%	5.7%
Local Newspapers	10.7%	4.7%	33.3%	6.4%
I normally don't get information about the plans, programs and budget of local government	8.9%	6.0%	1.7%	0.0%
Internet	8.0%	5.2%	20.5%	25.2%
National Newspapers	5.7%	5.7%	11.7%	4.3%
Leaflets, pamphlets, posters	5.7%	3.6%	2.2%	0.0%
Government officials	5.1%	4.2%	0.7%	11.2%
SMS on my mobile phone	4.5%	0.3%	3.9%	1.0%
Teachers of the local schools	1.8%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Government's/Local government's websites	1.2%	1.0%	5.6%	1.7%
Civil Society Organizations/NGO's	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%

H5A. To have proper information about the plans, programs, and budget of local government, what do you think will help you to get these information easily? What would be the easier and effective ways/means? More than one answer is possible [Multiple Response]

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
From friends and family and neighbors	55.1%	52.5%	22.7%	43.2%
If disseminated from community/local radio network/stations	44.9%	71.4%	65.8%	64.8%
If disseminated from television	41.4%	38.2%	52.6%	89.8%
Through the local community leaders	32.2%	37.7%	17.1%	12.6%
If disseminated from Radio Nepal	26.5%	12.2%	29.6%	24.5%
From social Media (Facebook, Twitter)	20.4%	26.2%	33.3%	27.6%
From local newspapers	17.2%	7.3%	37.2%	8.8%
Through the community-based group (women's group, savings and credit etc.)	16.0%	13.0%	7.1%	6.4%
From the political parties	14.8%	16.1%	8.8%	1.9%
From Bazaar/Market	14.4%	13.0%	0.5%	16.6%
Through leaflets, pamphlets, posters	12.7%	7.8%	4.6%	6.7%
From the internet	11.5%	9.4%	19.8%	17.3%
Through the government officials	9.3%	5.7%	1.2%	11.2%

	National (N = 7,060)	Municipality		
		Bhimeshwor (N = 385)	Tansen (N = 409)	Waling (N = 421)
From national newspapers	9.1%	5.2%	13.0%	4.8%
Through SMS on my mobile phone	7.6%	1.0%	6.1%	2.6%
From teachers of the local schools	3.2%	3.6%	0.0%	0.5%
Through Government's/Local government's websites	2.3%	1.6%	5.1%	2.6%
Through Civil Society Organizations/ NGO's	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%
From friends and family and neighbors	55.1%	52.5%	22.7%	43.2%
If disseminated from community/local radio network/stations	44.9%	71.4%	65.8%	64.8%

APPENDIX D

LIST OF ENUMERATORS

Team	Name	Designation	Districts
A	Dipak Rijal	Supervisor	Jhapa, Panchthar, Illam, Taplejung
	Laksha Prakash Malla	Enumerator	
	Jyoti Thapa magar	Enumerator	
	Devaka Khatiwada	Enumerator	
B	Sarmila Bhudhathoki	Supervisor	Morang, Sunsari, Dhankuta, Sankhu-wasabha, Tehrathum, Bhojpur
	Suman Ghimire	Enumerator	
	Pashupati Bista	Enumerator	
	Nirajan Khadka	Enumerator	
	Ramesh Gurudhami	Enumerator	
	Manju Lingthep	Enumerator	
C	Ravi Varan Chaudhary	Supervisor	Saptari, Siraha, Dhanusha
	Ram Murat Yadav	Enumerator	
	Bhanu Pratap Yadav	Enumerator	
	Subodh Ram	Enumerator	
D	Ramesh Dhungana	Supervisor	Okhaldhunga, Solukhumbu, Khotang, Udayapur, Bara, Sarlahi, Rautahat
	Mitra Lal Puri	Enumerator	
	Suman Adhikari	Enumerator	
	Sangam Sapkota	Enumerator	
	Jumma din Miya	Enumerator	
	Laxmi Upreti	Enumerator	
	Bhuban Rayamajhi	Enumerator	
	Seema Vishwakarma	Enumerator	
E	Lal Babu Shah	Supervisor	Mahottari, Parsa, Makwanpur, Chitwan, Sindhuli
	Raj Kumar Das	Enumerator	
	Puja Khadka	Enumerator	
	Puja Chaudhary	Enumerator	
F	Ramesh Dulal	Supervisor	Dolakha, Ramechhap, Kavrepalanchok, Sindhupalchok
	Chanika Lama	Enumerator	
	Saraswoti Tamang	Enumerator	
	Pravat Pokharel	Enumerator	
	Prakash Tamang	Enumerator	
	Babu Ram Adhikari	Enumerator	
G	Lila Mainali	Supervisor	Bhaktapur, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Nuwakot,
	Bhawani Maharjan	Enumerator	
	Damu Giri	Enumerator	
	Sangita Dhimal	Enumerator	

Team	Name	Designation	Districts
H	Sushila Khadka	Supervisor	Gorkha, Lamjung, Tanahun, Dhading,
	Ridhima Tulachan	Enumerator	
	Kamal D.C.	Enumerator	
	Prakash Jung Pokharel	Enumerator	
I	Basanti Lama	Supervisor	Syangja
	Kesa Maya Dahal	Enumerator	
	Jivan Bhattarai	Enumerator	
	Kiran Luitel	Enumerator	
J	Salima Miya	Supervisor	Nawalparasi, Nawalpur, Rupandehi, Kapilvastu, Arghakhanchi
	Ananta Raj Ghimire	Enumerator	
	Amir Ahamad Musalman	Enumerator	
	Sandip Kumar Gupta	Enumerator	
	Ravindra Kumar Ram	Enumerator	
	Saloni Edrishi	Enumerator	
K	Debraj Dhakal	Supervisor	Palpa, Gulmi
	Ashok Darlami	Enumerator	
	Ram Chandra Adhikari	Enumerator	
	Shibaji Budhathoki	Enumerator	
	Sushil Thakur	Enumerator	
	Mahesh Rijal	Enumerator	
L	Umesh Dhungana	Supervisor	Baglung, Kaski, Myagdi, Parbat, Mustang
	Diwash Thopra Subba	Enumerator	
	Tulasha Limbang	Enumerator	
	Pooja Katwal	Enumerator	
M	Yam Kumari Kandel	Supervisor	Kailali, Kanchanpur, Dadeldhura
	Bela Kumari Rawal	Enumerator	
	Lajjawati Chaudhary	Enumerator	
	Manoj Kumar Chaudhary	Enumerator	
	Pratiksha Acharya	Enumerator	
	Bhim Raj Bhatta	Enumerator	
N	Laxmi Khatri	Supervisor	Banke, Bardiya
	Srijana Shah	Enumerator	
O	Mamata Hamal	Supervisor	Dang, Salyan, Eastern Rukum, Western Rukum, Rolpa, Pyuthan
	Shanta Kumar Tharu	Enumerator	
	Nirmala Kafle	Enumerator	
	Hira Khatri	Enumerator	
	Tulsa Karki	Enumerator	
	Khadaka Bdr. Thapa	Enumerator	
P	Bharat Neupane	Supervisor	Baitadi, Darchula, Bajhang, Bajura, Achham, Doti
	Chandra Dev Joshi	Enumerator	
	Surendra Jaishi	Enumerator	
	Dev Kumar Chaudhary	Enumerator	
	Tekendra Bogati	Enumerator	
	Nabin Kafle	Enumerator	

Team	Name	Designation	Districts
Q	Buddhi Gautam	Supervisor	Surkhet, Dailekh, Jajarkot, Jumla, Kalikot,
	Shiva Pd. Upadhaya	Enumerator	
	Lokendra Raj Giri	Enumerator	
	Bishal Bdr. Chalaune	Enumerator	
	Dhan Lal Khatri	Enumerator	
	Kishor Adhikari	Enumerator	
	Jeevan Acharya	Enumerator	
Keshab Raj Aryal	Enumerator		
R	Nanda Lal Budha	Supervisor	Mugu, Dolpa, Humla
	Rup Lal Tharu	Enumerator	

