



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



NEPAL INTEGRATED GOVERNANCE PROJECT (IGP)

END-LINE SURVEY 2019

NEPAL INTEGRATED GOVERNANCE PROJECT (IGP) END-LINE SURVEY 2019

October 2020

Evaluation/Survey Mechanism Number: AID-367-C-15-00001

Disclaimer

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Nepal Integrated Governance Project (IGP) End-line Survey 2019	ii
Acronyms and Abbreviations	v
Survey Team Members	vi
Executive Summary	vii
Survey Purpose	vii
Project Background	vii
Findings	viii
Conclusions	ix
Introduction and Background	1
Survey Purpose	1
Survey Methodology	2
Sampling Frame	2
Survey Instrument	4
Limitations	5
Findings	7
Section 1: Inclusion and Tolerance	7
Section 2: Peaceful Conflict Resolution	9
Remaining Issues of the Peace Process	12
Section 3: Participation and Governance	15
B. Sixteen IGP Indicators	15
C. Media	21
D. Election	21
E. Corruption	23
F. Citizens Interactions With Elected Representatives and the Bureaucracy	25
G. Human Trafficking	27
GI. The Proportion of People Who Are Aware of Human Trafficking	27
H. Effective Government	28
I. Assessment of Governments After The New Constitution	29
Appendix 1: Survey Statement of Work	38
Appendix 2: List of Indicators That Changed Significantly Between 2015 and 2019	43
Appendix 3: Contributing Questions for 16 IGP Indicators	57
Appendix 4: Desegregation of 16 PMP IGP Indicators	59
Appendix 5: Study Districts and Cluster and Sample Size	75
Appendix 6: Tables of All Questions Comparing the 2015 Baseline, 2017 Midline, and 2019 End-line	80
Appendix 7: Survey Questionnaire	116

Appendix 8: Support letter from Ministry of Federal Affairs for Data Collection	162
Appendix 9: Study and Data Collection Team	163
Appendix 10: Disclosure of Any Conflicts of Interest	164

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADS	Automated Directives Systems
AOR	Agreement Officer's Representative
APR	Annual Performance Review
AT+	AID Tracker Plus
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CIO	Chief Information Officer (USAID Bureau for Management)
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CLA	Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Accord
DDL	Development Data Library
DEC	Development Experience Clearinghouse
DGO	Democracy and Governance Office (USAID/ Nepal)
DMD	Deputy Mission Director
DO	Development Objective
DRRO	Disaster Risk Reduction Office (USAID/ Nepal)
DRG	Democracy, Human Right and Governance
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FY	Fiscal Year
GIS	Geographic Information System (or Services)
HEO	Health and Education Office (USAID/ Nepal)
IMET	Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Team (USAID/ Nepal)
IP	Implementing Partner
IT	Information Technology
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (USAID/ Nepal Project)
OAA	Office of Acquisition and Assistance (USAID/ Nepal)
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
PMP	Performance Management Plan
POC	Point of Contact
PPD	Program and Project Development (USAID/ Nepal Office)
PPR	Annual Performance Plan and Report
RFP	Request for Proposal
SEED	Social, Environmental, and Economic Development Office (USAID/ Nepal)
SLT	Senior Leadership Team
SOW	Scope of Work
STTA	Short Term Technical Assistance
TOC	Theory of Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development/ Mission
VDC	Village Development Committee

Survey Team Members

Sudhindra Sharma, PhD, Independent Consultant

Kshitiz Shrestha, Evaluation Specialist, CAMRIS International

Ganesh Sharma, Statistician/Data Analyst Specialist, CAMRIS International

Ram Khoju Shrestha, Data Management Specialist

Manorama Adhikari, Deputy Chief of Party, CAMRIS International

New Era: Survey Partner

Executive Summary

This report presents the findings from the 2019 End-line Survey of the Integrated Governance Project (IGP), comparing these findings from the baseline (2015/16) and midline (2017) surveys of IGP. Where applicable, this report also highlights the major differences between the USAID and national samples. Furthermore, this report analyzes data and findings beyond those covered in the USAID/Nepal Performance Management Plan (PMP) indicators by developing relevant themes and by mapping the survey questions to those pertinent themes.

SURVEY PURPOSE

The IGP surveys provide information on the extent to which the Mission's programs have been successful in increasing the inclusion of the Nepalese population in civic and political life and improving the government's ability to respond to people's needs and demands. In addition to the involvement and satisfaction of the overall population with the government programs, the surveys also examine the involvement and satisfaction of traditionally marginalized and excluded groups, including women, youth, Dalit, Janajati, and Madhesi, among others. The surveys intend to provide a richer and more detailed understanding of Nepalese people's attitudes, values, and aspirations, and how these are translated into their relationships with their government. Furthermore, the surveys supplement monitoring and evaluation activities supported by USAID and others by providing bottom-up information about the success of Mission programs. Through all this information, the surveys' major objective is to provide evidence-based findings to the Mission and its implementing partners to improve the design and implementation of ongoing and new programs and to inform the new USAID/Nepal Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS).

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The IGP surveys play an important role in providing information for USAID's comprehensive 2014 PMP, reflecting the CDCS. The PMP is a single, Mission-wide source of information which assists USAID in managing results to achieve its development goals. The CDCS has guided approximately \$400 million in investments from fiscal years 2014 to 2019. The overall goal for the Mission, as stated in the CDCS, is "a more democratic, prosperous, and resilient Nepal." Three development objectives (DO) contribute to the achievement of this goal and reflect the key development hypotheses that informed USAID/Nepal's projects and activities over the five-year CDCS period:

DOI: More Inclusive and Effective Governance.

DO2: Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth to Reduce Extreme Poverty.

DO3: Increased Human Capital.

Within the PMP, DOI established indicators for each intermediate result (IR) and each of the four sub-immediate results, including peace, accountability, civil participation, and performance. The IGP surveys supply several datasets for monitoring and evaluation efforts under the PMP. Finally, the surveys provide valuable information to the Mission's implementing partners from across the USAID development sectors.

FINDINGS

This report focuses on key IGP performance indicators from the USAID/Nepal Mission Performance PMP, comparing responses to questions in the 2015/16 baseline survey and 2017 survey to responses in the 2019 end-line survey to determine the level of change in three areas: (1) inclusion and tolerance, (2) peaceful conflict resolution, and (3) participation and governance.

Regarding inclusion and tolerance, the share of people who agree with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities has declined by 9.2 percent between the baseline and end-line. Similarly, the percent of those who express tolerance towards other groups (Dalits, women, indigenous peoples, youths, Muslim, Brahmin/Chettri, etc.) also has declined by 7.1 percent points in the four years between 2015 and 2019. Not all facets of inclusion have declined, however. The percent of those who agree with the concept that all segments of the population should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities has more or less remained the same (99 percent) during these four years.

Regarding peaceful conflict resolution, the share of people expressing awareness of any community efforts to resolve conflicts has declined by 6.3 percent between 2015 and 2019. Regarding the indicator on willingness to resort to violent protests if the peace and reconciliation process does not meet their expectations, there is a significant increase - 24.3 percent between the baseline and the end-line. The share of people mentioning unresolved local conflicts in their community between the baseline and the end-line has declined by 11.9 percent. Likewise, the share of people who think that the peace process is progressing in the right direction increased by 29.6 percent in 2019 compared to 2015.

The share of people who think the Truth and Reconciliation Commission is performing well has decreased by 1.2 percent points in the total sample between the baseline (50.5 percent) and end-line (49.3 percent). And the proportion of people who think the Commission on Investigation of Disappeared Persons is performing well has decreased by 5.2 percent points in the total sample between the mid-line (44.4 percent) and end-line (39.2 percent) (Note: this question was not asked during the baseline). The proportion of people who think true and unbiased information has to be provided to conflict victims has declined by 3.8 percent from the baseline (99.5 percent) to the end-line (95.7 percent). Ninety-five percent of the people in the end-line, compared to 79.4 percent in the baseline, think it is important to provide required services to conflict victims. Though slightly less than the baseline (98.3 percent), a vast majority of the people in the end-line (96.2 percent) still think that those who commit crimes and human rights violations should be punished for their actions.

As for participation and governance, the proportion of people who used social accountability mechanisms in the past 12 months has increased by 5 percent between 2015 and 2019. The share of people saying that they actively participate in oversight and monitoring of subnational government activities has increased by 21.2 percent point. The percentage of people who think community organizations very effectively advocate the people's interests to the government has increased by 9 percent from the baseline to the end-line. Similarly, the share of people who feel that they have a strong voice in political decisions that affect them/their community increased by 20.3 percent from 2015 to in 2019. Likewise, there is a significant increase in the share of people who report being satisfied with government services – a 44.9 percent increase in 2019 compared to 2015. Similarly, the share of people who report that services received satisfactorily respond to their needs also increased by 22.9 percent. Those who say they experience discrimination in accessing public services has remained more or less the same in 2019 compared to 2015. However, the share of people who report that they often participate in community groups/organizations decreased by 14.5 percent in 2019 compared to 2015.

The percentage of people reporting to have had pay a bribe in the past 12 months (without specifying the actual situation/circumstances) increased from 8 percent to 11.5 percent between the baseline and

end-line period, and those reporting to have paid a bribe in the past 12 months (specifying the actual situation/circumstances) also increased from 5.7 percent to 8.3 percent in the same period. Regarding citizen's interaction with elected representatives, political party leaders, community service organizations, and bureaucrats, 20.8 percent had mentioned having done so in the baseline, and 28.8 percent have mentioned doing so in the end-line – an increment of 8.8 percent. Only 25.8 percent of people reported during the baseline that the government had made improvements in various aspects of people's lives, such as livelihood, health, education, infrastructure, social security, etc. However, the share of people replying in the affirmative during the baseline increased to 83.3 percent – an increment of 57.5 percent. Lastly, while 33.2 percent of the respondents during the baseline had reported that civil society organizations are effectively performing their roles and responsibilities, 49.7 percent reported the same in the end-line – an increment of 16.5 percent.

CONCLUSIONS

Though the value of two out of the three main indicators on inclusion and tolerance has declined in the end-line compared to the baseline, an overwhelming majority still adhere to it. In other words, a majority continue to agree that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities. Similarly, a significant majority still express tolerance towards groups other than their own.

Regarding peaceful conflict resolution, comparison between the baseline and end-line values present a mixed picture. The share of people expressing awareness of any community efforts to resolve conflicts has declined, and worryingly, there is a significant increase in the percentage of the population willing to resort to violent protests if the peace and reconciliation process does not meet their expectations. However, it is encouraging that the share of people mentioning unresolved local conflicts in their community between the baseline and the end-line has declined, and the share of people who think that the peace process is progressing in the right direction also has increased considerably in the end-line. Similarly, there has been a considerable increase in the percentage of people who believe that it is important to provide required services to conflict victims, and a vast majority of people still think that those who are responsible for crimes and human rights violations should be punished for their actions.

In contrast to the above two thematic areas, most of the indicators related to participation and governance show that overall, there is good progress. Both the share of people who assert that they actively participate in oversight and monitoring of subnational government activities and the percentage of people who state that the effectiveness of community organizations in advocating the government for the people's interests vary have increased in the end-line. Similarly, the share of people who feel that they have a strong voice in political decisions that affect them/their communities and the share of people who report being satisfied with government services have both increased significantly compared to the baseline. But it is worth noting that there is an increase in the percentage of people in the end-line who reported having paid a bribe. Furthermore, the share of people who experienced discrimination while accessing public services has more or less remained the same as the baseline. However, since the time of the baseline, there has been an increase in citizen's interactions with elected representatives, political party leaders, community service organization, and bureaucrats, and there has been a significant increase in the percentage of people who believe that the government has made improvements in various aspects related to people's lives.

Introduction and Background

USAID's 2013 Violent Extremism Assessment and the U.S. Government's 2011 Interagency Conflict Assessment stated that while the likelihood of returning to a major conflict is currently low in Nepal, poor governance remains a conflict driver that could lead to increased violence. Additionally, USAID's Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) Assessment identified several critical barriers to good governance that reflect the grievances of Nepal's conflicts. These include a lack of public accountability by the government, limited capacity to address Nepal's growing demands and increased expectations of government, and the need for powerful institutions to include women and other marginalized groups in decision-making and service provision. The DRG Assessment described the main DRG problem as a "government effectiveness gap," in which the Government of Nepal (GON) fails to meet the increasing demands for inclusion. To address this gap and to achieve the objective of effective governance and political inclusion in Nepal, four conditions must be achieved: peace, accountability, civic participation, and better performance. Without peace, human development is not possible, and without human development, peace is unsustainable. The Mission will target these conditions at the local level while pushing for national-level accountability and reform to close the government's effectiveness gap on the ground.

The IGP surveys play an important role in providing information for USAID's comprehensive 2014 Performance Management Plan (PMP), reflecting the USAID/Nepal Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS). The PMP is a single, Mission-wide source of information to assist USAID in managing results to achieve its highest development goals. The CDCS guides approximately \$400 million in investments from fiscal years 2014 to 2019. The overall goal for the Mission, as stated in the CDCS, is "a more democratic, prosperous, and resilient Nepal." Three development objectives (DOs) contribute to the achievement of this goal and reflect the key development hypotheses that will inform USAID/Nepal's projects and activities over the five-year CDCS period:

DOI: More Inclusive and Effective Governance.

DO2: Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth to Reduce Extreme Poverty.

DO3: Increased Human Capital.

Within the PMP, DOI established indicators for each intermediate result (IR) and each of the four sub-immediate results, including peace, accountability, civil participation, and performance. The surveys of the Integrated Governance Project (IGP) supply several datasets for monitoring and evaluation efforts under PMP. Finally, the surveys provide valuable information to the Mission's implementing partners from across the development sectors within USAID.

Survey Purpose

In 2015, 2017, and again in 2019, the USAID's Democracy and Government Office (DGO) conducted a nationally representative IGP survey to assess the progress of the Mission's CDCS in meeting the goals of DOI: More Inclusive and Effective Governance. In-depth, in-person interviews were conducted in households to measure attitudes, perceptions, and experiences of respondents. The first (baseline) survey was conducted between November 28, 2015 and January 5, 2016, with most interviews in December 2015. The second (midline) survey was conducted between August 25, 2017 and October 16, 2017, with most interviews occurring in September, and the third (end-line) survey was conducted between June and July 2019.

The purpose of the survey is to provide information on the extent to which the Mission's programs successfully increased the inclusion of Nepalese in civic and political life and improved the government's ability to respond to public needs and demands. In addition to the overall citizen involvement and satisfaction with government programs, the project also will examine the involvement and satisfaction of traditionally marginalized and excluded groups, including women, youth, Dalit, Janajati, and Madhesi, among others. The intention is to provide actionable information that will allow the Mission and its implementing partners to assess and improve the design and implementation of its programs across the remaining life of the CDCS (2014-2019). The survey also intends to provide a richer and more detailed understanding of Nepali attitudes, values, and aspirations, and how these are translated into their relationships with their government. The surveys supplement monitoring and evaluation activities supported by USAID and others by providing bottom-up information about the success of Mission programs.

In addition to the 2015 and 2017 reports, this report has tried to analyze the data beyond those covered in USAID's PMP indicators by developing relevant themes and mapping the survey questions to the pertinent themes. The number of indicators of PMP DOI and additional indicators are presented in the below table.

Indicator Type/ Theme	Inclusion and Tolerance	Peaceful Conflict Resolution	Participation and Governance	Total
Main	3	4	9	16
New	0	5	16	21
Total				37

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SAMPLING FRAME

The survey methodology was designed to collect a representative sample of respondents using a stratified multi-stage cluster sampling strategy ending with a random selection of household members aged 18 to 65. Interviews were conducted face-to-face with data collected on electronic devices. A total of 1,980 interviews were conducted during the baseline survey, 1,994 interviews during the midline survey, and 2,112 interviews during the end-line survey.

Identical stratification and selection of village development committees (VDCs)¹ were used in all three periods. Two distinct samples were designed to compare USAID targeted VDCs and with the rest of the country. There was an overlapping of districts (seven districts) for the national and USAID sample, but not at the VDC level. The national sample consisted of 780 respondents in the baseline, 786 respondents in the midline, and 832 in the end-line. The USAID sample consisted of 1,200 respondents in the baseline, 1,208 respondents in the midline, and 1,280 in the end-line.

Sampling within VDCs differed somewhat between the baseline and midline surveys. However, the sampling procedures during the midline and end-line remained the same. Details of the sampling methodology used in each round are described in detail below.

¹ Original sample frame was finalized during baseline (2015) and has been followed/remained the same until end line, so we shouldn't change the language. However, it is noted that the term VDC has become obsolete since Nepal moved into new federal administrative restructuring since 2017.

The national sample in 2019 replicated the methodology in baseline and midline methodology for stratification. The sample was split into fifteen strata based on administrative region (Eastern, Central, Western, and Mid and Far Western), and geo-climatic region (Terai, Hills, and Mountains). The administrative regions run from east to west, while the geo-climatic regions run from south to north, so these fifteen strata approximate a 3 x 5 grid laid over a map of Nepal. In the national sample, 52 clusters (wards) spreading over 42 districts were allocated across the strata based on the strata's population. Fifteen households were selected from each stratum for an interview. (See table 1 for cluster allocation).

Table 1. Cluster Allocation Based on the Population Distribution for the National Survey (in 2015 baseline and 2017 midline)

Domain	Eastern Region	Central Region	Western Region	Mid-Western Region	Far Western Region	All Nepal
Mountain	1	1	1	1	1	5
Hill	2	3	5	9	3	22
Terai	2	3	4	9	7	25
Total	5	7	10	19	11	52

Similarly, the midline USAID sample replicated the stratification process used in the baseline. Eighty clusters were allocated across eight key districts (Makawanpur, Kapilvastu, Dang, Surkhet, Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, and Kanchanpur) in USAID program districts. However, these eighty clusters were divided equally (10 in each district) rather than based on the population. (See table 2)

Table 2. Cluster Allocation Based on the Survey of Population Distribution for USAID Program Districts (in 2015 baseline and 2017 midline)

Domain	Far Western Region	Mid-Western Region	Western Region	Central Region	Eastern Region	All Nepal
Mountain	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hill	0	10	0	10	0	20
Terai	20	30	10	0	0	60
Total	20	40	10	10	0	80

In all three surveys, ward (cluster), the lowest administrative unit in Nepal, was taken as the primary sampling unit within the strata, and the households were selected randomly. The most recent population census (2011) was used to determine the size of wards. Respective wards were selected in the midline and the end-line, both for the national sample and USAID sample, to maintain comparability with the baseline.

Within wards, the methodology for identifying 15 or 16 households for selection changed somewhat between the baseline and midline surveys. However, the methodology remains the same in the midline and end-line. In the baseline survey, the survey team selected 15 households from each ward by choosing a landmark and following a “right-hand” rule. Thus, those households near the landmark had a

much higher probability of inclusion, but the methodology used possibly excluded important population sub-groups that often reside outside of the landmark coverage. For example, chosen landmarks were usually a marketplace, church, school, or health post. However, the most vulnerable minority and disadvantaged group (MDAG), who typically reside away from these areas, had a much lower probability of being selected.

In contrast to the baseline, the midline survey randomly selected multiple areas (six to seven landmarks) across the ward to increase the coverage of the population. After randomly selecting three of the six to seven landmarks, the survey team listed the households and selected five to six of them using systematic random sampling from each landmark area, making a total of 15 to 16 households from each ward. In both baseline and midline surveys, interviewers followed a Kish grid approach (where male and female respondents are alternated). Similarly, interviewers attempted three “callbacks,” and after the third attempt to interview at the household, teams moved to the adjacent household. The survey team replicated the same methodology in the end-line survey as well.

In the midline survey, the survey team introduced a training of trainers and cognitive pretesting. It extended the duration of the main training (in days) to ensure that the tools were reliable and clear in terminology and that enumerators established a good connection with the questionnaire. The survey team for the end-line used the same approach. In the first round, from April 8 to May 6, 2019, the team conducted a questionnaire review and cognitive pretesting to improve further and make the instruments clearer. Between May 7 to 11, 2019, the team trained supervisors on paper and tablets, and from May 19 to June 4, 2019, trained enumerators, including supervisors. Piloting started in Kathmandu Valley from June 3 to 4, 2019. The 19 teams, each consisting of three enumerators and one supervisor, embarked on a trip to the field for data collection from June 6 to July 7, 2019.

Moreover, a key issue identified in the baseline was the absence of an instruction manual, which raised concerns about the integrity of questionnaire administration. This was corrected in the midline and the end-line by introducing the training manual that included specific instructions to address such issues. Terminology definitions also were included in the manual to ensure consistency. Another critical issue this midline survey addressed was the local language (Awadhi, Bhojpuri, and Maithali) – enumerators fluent in these languages were assigned to their respective clusters. The same was replicated in the end-line.

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

The overall comparability from baseline to midline/end-line is ensured methodologically, though several improvements were made after the baseline. PMP performance and context indicators from the baseline survey were maintained in the midline survey to allow for a comparison of these indicators. However, a thorough attempt was made to simplify the questions and better organize and sequence them around the themes so that it was convenient for the respondents to understand the questions. In a few instances, the team converted the short themes/options present in the baseline questions as a complete question by linking them with the main question. Additionally, the team introduced filter questions wherever applicable to minimize the errors, particularly for the questions with skip patterns.

There also was an effort to reduce the length of the survey in 2017. Through back-and-forth meetings and discussion with the Mission, the team removed some survey response options. The team eliminated questions because they were redundant, no longer valid or relevant, had extremely high numbers of non-responses, were confusing, or otherwise found to be unnecessary by the Mission. Even though the team also administered the 2017 survey instruments using electronic devices (like in the baseline survey), it introduced quality-control protocols to review and remove poor quality interviews. Poor quality interviews included those where the location for the interview was outside of the assigned

sample area, and where interviewers did not follow the necessary interview protocols (e.g., whether the interview read the consent form, read too quickly, skipped parts of the question, did not allow the respondent to answer, etc.).

In 2019, the survey team added six perception-related questions concerning the proportionate budget allocation of three government tiers, benefit-sharing from federal and province-level, including the religious and cultural rights, and the inclusiveness of Nepal's constitution.

Where applicable, data in this report appears in comparative tables with information from the baseline 2015, the midline 2017, and the end-line 2019 surveys.

LIMITATIONS

While a considerable effort was made to maintain comparability across the surveys conducted during the three periods, there are some differences in the survey instruments and the samples. There is, however, a higher level of consistency in the midline and end-line, besides a few additional questions in the end-line to capture the changed context. As a result, some differences observed between the surveys may be due to changes in the survey (measurement error) rather than changes in the population's attitudes and behaviors. The table below gives a snapshot of the 2015 baseline limitations and the improvements made in 2017 and 2019 surveys. Note that this could be a limitation in terms of the comparability of two datasets. The questionnaire and the methodology in midline and end-line, however, remained relatively consistent.

Limitations in 2015	Improvements in 2017 and 2019
The survey team selected 15 households from each ward by choosing a landmark and following a “right-hand” rule, increasing the probability of choosing well-off households living in or near landmarks or possibly excluding important population sub-groups that often reside outside of the landmark coverage.	The team first randomly listed multiple areas (6 -12 landmarks) across the ward and selected at least three landmarks (5 households from each) to increase the coverage of the population.
The duration of the enumerators' training was insufficient, and English words were translated literally in Nepali.	The number of days of training for enumerators was increased to establish a good connection with questionnaires, and cognitive pre-testing also was done. Additionally, the distribution of revised “cheat sheets” were given if there still were difficult words to understand.
There was no instruction manual, which raised concerns about the integrity of the questionnaire administration.	Both an instructional manual and survey-to-go manual were developed and implemented, ensuring integrity and standardization.
There were language issues as a few study team members had to rely on local interpreters to help translate information to non-Nepali speakers, which, in turn, compromised the reliability of responses.	Enumerators familiar with local languages (Awadhi, Bhojpuri, Maithili, and Tamang) were hired and allocated to respective language clusters.
The survey team completed the pre-testing in an urban setting, one in Kavrepalanchowk and another near Budhanilkantha; both areas are near the country's capital, Kathmandu. Thus, it lacked representation of rural settings.	Enumerators conducted cognitive in Patlekhat, Kavrepalanchowk, and performed the pilot testing in Rabiopi VDC. Both locations were rural and inhabited by illiterate and marginalized communities.

Limitations in 2015	Improvements in 2017 and 2019
The baseline questionnaire was theme-based.	Themes were elaborated and asked by framing them as questions
In some instances, there were no filter questions. Enumerators inquired about the satisfaction of different services without knowing whether the respondents visited the institutions that provide such services within the previous 12 months.	Enumerators asked respondents who visited the institutions in the previous 12 months about satisfaction-related questions.
Questions and options.	A few questions that were irrelevant, confusing, or unnecessary were removed.

However, some contextual factors, worth nothing during all three periods, might have affected the responses. Those tables with methodological issues include a hash symbol (#) at the end of the table name.

Between November 28, 2015 and January 5, 2016, several events took place in Nepal before the baseline survey. In April and May 2015, two devastating earthquakes struck Nepal. Though the central development region's mountain and hill districts were most severely affected, parts of the eastern development region and western development region were also adversely affected. The earthquakes killed and injured thousands of people, left several thousand homeless, and impacted people's livelihood options and the local economy. However, the earthquakes prompted the political parties to draft and promulgate the much-delayed new constitution in September 2015 through a fast-track process. The Nepali people received their new constitution on September 20, 2015, just two months before the fieldwork for the baseline started.

However, the fast-track process failed to consider all interest groups and demands from various quarters. Among other failures, the failure to accommodate the diverse interests led to the Madhesi parties' agitation against the constitution and the ensuing economic blockade, which affected different spheres of Nepali society, from the end of September 2015 to early 2016. During this time, the public mood was marked by both a sigh of relief that the new constitution had been passed and the day-to-day difficulties faced due to the economic blockade.

The fieldwork for the midline survey occurred from August 25, 2017 to October 16, 2017. By the time the midline survey was underway, the new local structures had already come into effect (from March 14, 2017), and the first and second phases of local level elections had just concluded. Besides the above-mentioned differences in the 2015 and 2017 surveys, two critical contextual factors characterize the national context during the 2017 midline survey: Elections and flooding. Due to the elections, the team conducted the midline survey in two phases: Enumerators collected data in the immediate post-period of the local level elections and during the pre-election period of the provincial and federal elections. After all elections concluded, the survey team collected data in province 2, which accounts for eight percent of the sample size. The midline data collection also occurred in the aftermath of flooding that affected most of the Terai and a handful of Hill districts. Respondents' agitation in the immediate aftermath of floods and heated political environment during the pre- and post-election periods might have affected the responses to a substantial number of indicators, mainly the tolerance, community conflicts, and resort to violent protest indicators. On the other hand, there was a sense of elation among the citizens that the elections of the local bodies were taking place after a gap of 20 years.

The new constitution recognized local governments along with the provincial and federal governments. The local governments were larger geographical units (compared to the erstwhile VDCs and

municipalities) and were considerably empowered. Local elections to these newly structured and empowered local governments took place in three phases on May 14, June 28, and September 6, 2017. A little less than two years before the end-line survey fieldwork, elections for the national and provincial governments took place in Nepal – Phase 1 on November 26, 2017, and Phase 2 on December 7, 2017. The national and provincial level elections led to the coalition between the two left parties -the Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Marxist – Leninist), or CPN (UML), and Maoists. They won the elections and subsequently formed the government. KP Sharma Oli was appointed as the new prime minister on February 15, 2018, and the two leftist parties later reunited as the Nepal Communist Party.

Thus, by the time the end-line survey was underway, Nepalis had witnessed a government at the center that had lasted more than two years – a special feat in a country that had perennially suffered from political instability during the previous three decades and where, on average, a government lasted only nine months. By the time the end-line survey was underway, elected local government officials had been functioning for two years. This backdrop needs to be kept in mind when analyzing the findings of the survey data.

As noted above, though the sampling method and the tools remained consistent between the midline and end-line surveys, the 2017 survey team made drastic improvements in the survey methodology and tools to capture better representative data and quality datasets. In turn, this change might have compromised the comparability of datasets between the baseline and midline surveys and the baseline and end-line surveys. The survey team based the midline survey methodology on a more robust sampling approach to get a better representation of respondents. It conducted a few significant tests to understand whether the sample characteristics (age, marital status, education qualification, and caste/ethnicity) were significantly different between the 2015 and 2019 surveys. The demographic characteristics of the respondents in the 2015 and 2019 surveys was found to be significantly different in all four characteristics. Thus, this might have affected the comparability of the two datasets.

FINDINGS

The purpose of this analysis is to determine the extent of change, if any, in key performance indicators from the USAID/Nepal PMP between the baseline, midline, and end-line. The findings are organized into three sections: (1) Inclusion and Tolerance, (2) Peaceful Conflict Resolution, and (3) Participation and Governance.

Section 1: Inclusion and Tolerance

The composite measure designed to gauge the extent to which attitudes toward gender equality have changed shows a slight decline in the percentage of those who support the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities. The measure includes questions that ask whether men should have priority over women for employment when jobs are scarce, whether men make better leaders than women, and whether males and females should have an equal opportunity to social, economic, and political opportunities.

In the 2015 baseline survey, 82.2 percent agreed with the concept of gender equality, while this percentage was 70 percent in 2017 (midline) and 73 percent in 2019 (end-line). The decline was more pronounced in the national sample with a difference of 13.3 percent than in the USAID sample (6.5 percent) when comparing the baseline and the end-line.

(PI 1-3) There was an overall decrease of 9 percent between the baseline and end-line, and it was highly significant ($<.05$). In the end-line, there was a difference of around 6 percent between the USAID sample and the national sample – the difference was statistically significant ($<.05$).

One may conclude that the inclusion agenda, in particular, the idea that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities, though still high, is less than what it was in 2015.

PI 1-3 Proportion of Target Population Agreeing with the Concept that Males and Females Should Have Equal Access to Social, Economic, and Political Opportunities

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Yes	1627	82.2*	81.4	82.7	1395	70.0	66.9	71.9	1542	73.0*	68.1**	76.2**
No	353	17.8	18.6	17.3	597	29.9	33.0	28.0	570	27.0	31.9	23.8
Total	1980	100	100	100	1994	100	100	100	2112	100	100	100

* Denotes sig test between baseline and end-line (if significant).

** Denotes sig test between National and USAID sample in end-line (if significant)/

In contrast to attitudes towards gender equality and support for equality for ethnic, cultural, and marginalized groups remains high across the four years. The composite measure combined questions asking about an agreement with statements about the following: whether people from all ethnic and cultural groups should be allowed to run for office; whether all communities should be allowed to protest; whether people from all ethnic and cultural groups should have equal access to social, economic, and political rights; whether the country would be better off if marginalized groups played a more equal role in politics and government; and whether religion, caste, ethnicity or gender should be an obstacle to assuming the office of the PM. The combined measure shows a near-universal agreement with the concept that all segments of the population should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities. In all surveys – baseline, midline, and end-line – and across all samples – there is more than 98 percent agreement.

PI 1-4 Proportion of the Target Population Agreeing with the Concept That All Segments of the Population Should Have Equal Access to Social, Economic, and Political Opportunities

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Yes	1966	99.3	99.4	99.3	1960	98.3	97.1	99.1	2080	98.7	99.0	98.5
No	14	0.7	0.6	0.7	34	1.7	2.9	0.9	32	1.3	1.0	1.5
Total	1980	100	100	100	1994	100	100	100	2112	100	100	100

Tolerance towards other cultural or ethnic groups declined slightly from 2015 to 2019 in all samples. This composite measure combines agreement with statements about whether people from all ethnic and cultural groups should be allowed to live in my community, and whether a child should only be allowed to marry someone from his /her own cultural or ethnic group. More than half of the baseline, midline, and end-line samples showed a tolerant attitude. However, compared to the baseline, the number of people exhibiting a tolerant attitude in the end-line declined a little. If in 2015, 58.9 percent exhibited a tolerant attitude, in 2019, 51.8 percent did so – a decline of 7.1 percent. It had declined for both national as well as the USAID samples.

A decline of 7.8 percent in tolerance towards other groups is observed in the USAID sample compared to a decline of 6.1 percent in the national sample in 2019 when compared to 2015. (PI 1.1-3) Between the baseline and the end-line, there was an overall decline of 6 percent and it was highly significant ($p < .05$). In contrast, a 2.8 percent difference between the national and USAID samples in the end-line was not significant ($p > .05$). The response to these sets of questions indicates a decline in an inclusivist attitude though slightly more than 50 percent of the people still adhere to it.

PI 1.1-3: Percent of Public in Target Districts Expressing Tolerance Towards Other Groups (Dalits, women, indigenous peoples, youth, Muslims, Brahmin/Chhetri, etc.)

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Yes	1166	58.9*	56.3	60.6	1080	54.2	50.5	56.5	1094	51.8*	50.2**	52.8**
No	814	41.1	43.7	39.4	913	45.8	49.4	43.5	1018	48.2	49.8	47.2
Total	1980	100	100	100	1994	100	100	100	2112	100	100	100

Section 2: Peaceful Conflict Resolution

There is a total of four indexes in the section on Peaceful Conflict Resolution.

The first of these is an awareness of community efforts to resolve conflicts. Overall, most respondents, over 60 percent in all samples (the baseline, midline, and end-line surveys), reported that they are aware of community efforts to resolve conflicts. Compared to 2015, the share of people stating awareness declined slightly in 2019. If 72.3 percent had mentioned that they were aware of community efforts to resolve conflict in 2015, 63.1 percent had mentioned this in 2017, and 66 percent mentioned this in 2019. Between the four years, the share of people expressing awareness declined by 8.4 percent. Comparing the national sample and the USAID sample, the decline between 2015 and 2019 is 8.1 percent and 5.2 percent, respectively. The share of decline is relatively higher in the national sample than in the USAID sample.

While a decrease of about 6.3 percent between the baseline and end-line was highly significant ($p < .05$), the difference of .6 percent between the USAID and national samples in the end-line was not significant ($p > .05$).

PI 1.1.2-2 Percent Aware of Community Efforts to Resolve Conflicts

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Yes	667	72.3*	74.4	70.9	765	63.1	60.9	64.4	816	66.0*	66.3	65.7
No	255	27.7	25.6	29.1	448	36.9	39.1	35.6	416	34.0	33.7	34.3
Total	922	100	100	100	1213	100	100	100	1222	100	100	100

The second index is on unresolved local conflicts in their community. The percentage of people who reported that there is no significant conflict in communities has decreased from 53.4 percent in 2015 to 41.5 percent in 2019 – a decline of 11.9 percent. A similar decline is observed in the national and USAID samples between the baseline and the end-line surveys. However, those reporting that there are occasional but mostly minor conflicts are relatively higher by around 1-2 percentage points in 2019

compared to 2015 in all samples (36.4 percent in 2015 to 37.7 percent in 2019). Similarly, the share of the population who reported that there are moderate continuing conflicts has increased by around 9.9 percent, from 9.2 percent in 2015 to 19.1 percent in 2019. This increased share of people is relatively higher in the USAID sample (11.2 percent) than in the national sample (7.3 percent). The proportion of respondents who mentioned that there are major unresolved conflicts was 1.6 percent in 2019, while this share was 1 percent in 2015. The share of people who say so is relatively more in 2019 by 0.6 percent than in 2015. This increased share of people is relatively higher in the national sample (1.3 percent) than in the USAID sample (0.3 percent).

(PI 1.1.2-1) There was a significant difference($p<.05$) between the baseline and end-line after combining the first two categories into one and the latter two into another. However, no significant difference($p>.05$) in terms of the USAID sample and the national sample was observed in the end-line.

PI 1.1.2-1: Percent of Respondents with Continuing/Ongoing and/or Major Unresolved Local Conflicts in Their Community

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
People mostly get along; there are no significant conflicts	1058	53.4*	50.5	55.3	780	39.1	40.5	38.2	876	41.5*	39.5	42.8
There are occasional conflicts, but they are mostly minor	721	36.4	36.5	36.3	801	40.2	39.7	40.5	796	37.7	38.9	37.0
There are moderate continuing conflicts	182	9.2*	12.1	7.3	386	19.4	18.1	20.2	403	19.1*	19.4	19.0
There are major unresolved conflicts	19	1.0	0.9	1.0	25	1.3	1.8	0.9	34	1.6	2.2	1.3
Total	1980	100	100	100	1992	100	100	100	2109	100	100	100

The third index is the willingness to resort to violence.

Between the baseline and the end-line, there is an increase in the number of people reporting a willingness to engage in violent protests if the peace and reconciliation process does not meet their expectations. While only 2.6 percent reported that they are certainly willing to engage in violent protests in 2015, this share increased to 26.9 percent in 2019. The proportion of respondents who said so is relatively higher in the national sample (28.8 percent) than the USAID sample areas (25.6 percent). Similarly, the share of those who say that they will probably engage in violent protests if the peace and reconciliation process does not meet their expectations has also increased from 5.6 percent in 2015 to 23 percent in 2019. This share of the population is 21.5 percent in the national sample and 24.1 percent in the USAID sample in 2019, while it was 5.9 percent in the national sample and 5.3 percent in the USAID sample in 2015.

(PI 1.1-2) There was a significant difference ($P < .05$) between the baseline and end-line after combining the first two categories into “willing” and the latter two categories into “not willing.” But no significant difference ($p > 0.5$) was observed in the USAID and national samples in the end-line.

A sharp increase in the number of people reporting a willingness to engage in violent protests if the peace and reconciliation process does not meet their expectations is worrisome. However, it is important to keep in mind that this is a hypothetical and purely attitudinal question. Therefore, it does not precisely reflect the reality of resorting to violent protests, as the PMP also highlights. The limitation of this indicator is that attitude might quickly shift based on the local context.

PI 1.1-2 Percent of People Willing to Resort to Violence Protest if the Peace and Reconciliation Process Does Not Meet Their Expectations

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Certainly willing	51	2.6*	2.3	2.8	544	27.5	21.9	31.2	565	26.9*	28.8	25.6
Probably willing	110	5.6*	5.9	5.3	437	22.1	22.4	21.9	484	23.0*	21.3	24.1
Probably not willing	296	14.9*	15.5	14.6	199	10.1	12.4	8.6	205	9.7*	11.2	8.8
Certainly not willing	1522	76.9*	76.2	77.3	797	40.3	43.4	38.3	850	40.4*	38.7	41.5
Total	1979	100	100	100	1992	100	100	100	2104	100	100	100

Another indicator is how the peace process is progressing.

Those who had reported that the peace process is too slow was 86.8 percent in the 2015 baseline but declined to 50.3 percent in 2019 baseline; thus, there was a 36.5 percent decline from the baseline to the end-line. Likewise, those who report that the peace process is about the right speed have increased by 29.6 percent point in 2019 (from 11.8 percent in 2015 to 41.4 percent in 2019). The largest increase was among respondents in the USAID sample, which increased from 10.4 percent in 2015 to 41.3 percent in 2019.

PI 1.1.1-1 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Their Perception on How Peace Process in Progressing (PPSPEED)

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Too Slow	1705	86.8	84.7	88.1	1088	55.1	57.1	53.8	1052	50.3	49.3	51.0
About the right Speed	231	11.8	13.9	10.4	751	38.0	35.4	39.7	866	41.4	41.6	41.3
Too Fast	29	1.5	1.4	1.5	136	6.9	7.4	6.5	172	8.2	9.1	7.7
Total	1965	100	100	100	1975	100	100	100	2090	100	100	100

Linked to the perception of the peace process are the comprehensive peace accord milestones perceived as having been completed. This is the last indicator in the section on Peaceful Conflict Resolution.

The Table below is the composite score of eleven elements related to the comprehensive peace agreement measured on a five-point Likert scale. The table does not represent the actual progress on the peace process, but people's perception towards it, which might vary depending on the situation, timing, and micro-level incidences at the time of interviews. Whereas 10 percent of respondents in all samples and the USAID sample in 2015 believed that the peace process has been completed, only 1.1 percent responded as such in samples in 2017. Likewise, those reporting "partially completed" varied from 71 percent and 68.5 percent in the national and USAID sample in 2015 to 53 percent among both the samples in 2017. In contrast, the share of people saying the peace process has not been completed has decreased from 19 percent and 21 percent among all samples and the USAID sample in 2015 to 46 percent in 2017 among both samples. *The responses of people for this indicator was not captured in the end-line survey, which was carried out in 2019.*

PI 1.1.1-1 Average Percentage of Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) Milestones Perceived as Completed by the Public (Cumulative indicator calculated from different CPA elements) (#)

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Yes	195	10	9.2	10.3	22	1.1	1.3	1.0	32	1.5	1.9	1.3
Partially completed	1414	71	76.0	68.5	1055	53.0	52.9	53.0	1210	57.4	59.4	56.1
No	370	19	14.8	21.3	915	45.9	45.9	46.0	867	41.1	38.7	42.7
Total	1965	100	100	100	1975	100	100	100	2109	100	100	100

REMAINING ISSUES OF THE PEACE PROCESS

This IGP end-line longitudinal survey sought to document deeper and measure changes and continuing views of people regarding the peace process. In this context, the survey team developed some composite indicators. The first indicator is about the performance of the truth and reconciliation commission. Responses of people on three questions were considered to calculate the value of this composite index. The three questions were (1) whether people have heard of the truth and reconciliation commission, (2) people's knowledge about the commission, and (3) evaluation of the progress made by the commission. The table below measures the changes based on the composite index.

Survey findings reveal that around half of the people think that the truth and reconciliation commission is performing well. Though this share of the population is almost the same in all samples in all survey rounds, people who think the commission is performing well is relatively higher in the midline compared to baseline and end-line surveys. The share of people who think the commission is performing well has gone down by 8.9 percent points in the national sample between baseline (58.6 percent) and end-line (49.7 percent). The share of people who think the commission is performing well has declined in the USAID sample by 3.9 percent point from the baseline (57.9 percent) to the end-line (54 percent).

(AI) A decrease of around 9 percent between the baseline and end-line was highly significant ($p < .05$). However, in 2019, the USAID sample showed a difference by 11 percent than the national sample, and that difference was unlikely due to chance alone ($p < .05$).

The decline in this indicator need not come as a surprise, given the slow pace at which the Truth and Reconciliation Commission is progressing. There have hardly been stories in the media about what the Truth and Reconciliation Commission is doing or if it is making any progress.

A1. The Proportion of People Who Think the Truth and Reconciliation Commission is Performing Well

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N (1980)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (1994)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (2112)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Yes	436	58.6*	59.6	57.9	415	56.6	52.4	59.5	370	49.7*	43.1	54.0
No	308	41.4	40.04	42.1	318	43.4	47.6	40.5	375	50.3	56.9	46.0
Total	744	100	100	100	733	100	100	100	745	100	100	100

The second composite index was about the performance of the Commission on Investigation of Disappeared Persons. This composite index is calculated by combining the responses of people on three questions: (1) whether people heard of the commission, (2) people's knowledge about the commission, and (3) evaluation of the progress made by the commission. This index was not calculated in the baseline survey because questions related to this index had not been asked in the baseline. The finding shows that compared to mid-line (44.4 percent), relatively fewer respondents in the end-line (39.2 percent) think that this commission is performing well. Likewise, compared to the midline, around 5 percent fewer people in all samples in the end-line think that commission is performing well.

(A2) USAID sample reported a higher value than that of the national sample by 6.5 percent, and that difference was significant ($p < .05$) in 2019.

Though baseline figures do not exist, given the decline between the midline and the end-line, need not come as a surprise given the slow pace at which the Commission on Investigation of Disappeared Persons is progressing. As with the earlier indicator, there have hardly been stories in the media about what the Commission on Investigation of Disappeared Persons is doing or if it is making any progress.

A2. The Proportion of People Who Think the Commission on Investigation of Disappeared Persons is Performing Well

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N (1980)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (1994)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (2112)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Yes	This question was not captured in baseline				422	44.4	40.2	46.9	387	39.2	35.3**	41.8**
No					529	55.6	59.8	53.1	600	60.8	64.7	58.2
Total					951	100	100	100	987	100	100	100

The third index was about the proportion of people who think true and unbiased information must be provided to the families of conflict victims. More than 95 percent of respondents in all rounds of surveys in all samples reported that true and unbiased information must be provided to the families of conflict victims. However, the share of people who think so is relatively less in the mid-line and end-line compared to baseline.

Since this is a normative question, it is not surprising that most respondents believe that this has to be done.

A3. The Proportion of People Who Think True and Unbiased Information Must be Provided to the Families of Conflict Victims

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N (1980)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (1994)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (2112)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Yes	1966	99.3*	99.5	99.2	1849	93.1	93.2	93.0	2015	95.7*	95.9	95.5
No	14	0.7	0.5	0.8	138	6.9	6.8	7.0	91	4.3	4.1	4.5
Total	1980	100	100	100	1987	100	100	100	2106	100	100	100

Another index is related to the proportion of people who think required services should be provided to the conflict victims. This index is based on a response of people to a single question. Most people in all rounds of surveys in all samples believe that these services are important for the victims of conflicts. The share of people who think these services are important for the victims of conflict has increased by 15.6 percentage points from the baseline (79.4 percent) to the end-line (95 percent). This increased share of the population is relatively higher in the USAID sample (16.9 percent) than the national sample (13.6 percent).

(A4) A decrease of 3.6 percent between the baseline and end-line was recorded, and that was highly significant ($p < .05$). In contrast, no significant ($p > .05$) difference was observed during the end-line between the USAID and national samples.

There has been a slight decline in the number of people who think required services should be provided to the conflict victims. Nevertheless, despite the decline, an overwhelming majority continue to think that required services should be provided to the conflict victims. This is also indicative of people's strong support for social justice.

A4. The Proportion of People Who Think Required Services Should be Provided to the Conflict Victims

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N (1980)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (1994)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (2112)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Very important	632	32.1	33.8	30.9	1246	63.3	63.0	63.4	1532	73.0	73.9	72.4
Somewhat important	931	47.3	48.3	46.6	610	31.0	30.6	31.2	461	22.0	21.8	22.0
Not very important	333	16.9	14.4	18.5	48	2.4	2.2	2.6	50	2.4	1.7	2.8
Not at all important	74	3.8	3.5	3.9	65	3.3	4.1	2.8	57	2.7	2.7	2.8
Total	1970	100	100	100	1969	100	100	100	2100	100	100	100

The last index in the section on the peace process was the proportion of people who think that individuals who are responsible for crimes and human rights violations should be punished. Two questions were taken into account to calculate the index value: (1) to what extent people think it is important to ensure that human rights abuses will not happen again in Nepal, and (2) to what extent people think it is important to punish those who are responsible for crimes and other human rights violation during a conflict. An overwhelming majority of people with more than 95 percent in all samples of baseline, midline, and end-line think that those who are responsible for crimes and human rights violations should be punished.

(A5) An overall decrease of 2.1 percent was observed, and that was highly significant ($p < .05$). However, there was no significant difference ($p > .5$) between the USAID and national samples in 2019.

A5. The Proportion of People Who Think That Individuals Responsible for Crimes and Human Rights Violations Should be Punished

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N (1980)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (1994)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (2112)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Yes	1947	98.3*	98.1	98.5	1892	95.2	94.4	95.8	2029	96.2*	96.9	95.8
No	33	1.7	1.9	1.5	95	4.8	5.6	4.2	80	3.8	3.1	4.2
Total	1980	100	100	100	1987	100	100	100	2109	100	100	100

Section 3: Participation and Governance

B. SIXTEEN IGP INDICATORS

One indicator of participation and governance is using social accountability mechanisms in the past 12 months. This is a composite index, developed from six different questions.

The share of people who report having used an accountability mechanism out of the six (social audit, public hearing, citizen scorecard, CIAA grievance report, right to information, and Hello Sarkar) increased a little bit between the baseline (7.2 percent) and the end-line (12.2 percent). This share of the people who reported using an accountability mechanism in the past 12 months is almost the same in the national and the USAID samples in 2015 and 2019. The largest increase was in the USAID sample by 5.6 percent compared to the national sample (3.9 percent). Though there is a relative increment in the share of people who say so in 2019 as compared to 2015, when compared to the mid-line survey of 2017, those reporting this in 2019 has declined considerably (from 23.8 percent in 2017 to 12.2 percent in 2019).

(PI 1.2-3) A significant difference of 5.2 percent in the baseline and end-line was observed. But while checking the difference of 1.1 percent between the USAID and national samples in 2019, it seemed that it occurred only by chance alone ($p>0$).

Many of the accountability mechanism tools were developed during the Local Governance and Community Development Programme period and were being implemented before the state restructuring came into being. The existing local governments made efforts to see to it that these were implemented. Even though the current constitution does not have provisions for some of these accountability mechanisms, their practices have continued to a certain extent at the local government level. This explains why there has been a slight increase between the baseline and end-line and why this peaked during the mid-line in 2017.

PI 1.2-3 Percent of People Who Used a Social Accountability Mechanism in the Past 12 Months of Those Who Have Heard About It

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Yes	143	7.2*	7.6	7.0	475	23.8	22.3	24.8	257	12.2*	11.5	12.6
No	1837	92.8	92.4	93.0	1519	76.2	77.7	75.2	1855	87.8	88.5	87.4
Total	1980	100	100	100	1994	100	100	100	1745	100	100	100

Another indicator of participation and governance is the oversight and monitoring of subnational government activities. There is a similar increase in the percent of respondents participating in local government oversight activities. While 8.3 percent reported participating in oversight and monitoring subnational government activities in 2015, 29.5 percent reported this in 2019. In the USAID sample, 7.7 percent reported this in the baseline, and 29.9 percent reported this in 2019 – an increase of 22.2 percent.

(PI 1.2.2-1) An additional 21.7 percent of people reported participating in the end-line than in baseline, and it was highly significant ($p < .05$). But no significant difference ($p > 0.5$) was observed between the USAID and national samples in 2019

The reason for the increase in oversight and monitoring of subnational government activities in the baseline compared to the end-line is because there is provision for oversight and monitoring of subnational government in the current constitution. Once local elections were held to the local government, processes that related to oversight and monitoring of local government got underway.

PI 1.2.2-1 Percent of People Who Indicate That They Actively Participate in Oversight and Monitoring of Subnational Government Activities

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Yes	165	8.3*	9.4	7.7	605	30.4	29.3	31.2	622	29.5*	29.0	29.9
No	1814	91.7	90.5	92.3	1384	69.6	70.7	68.8	1485	70.5	71.0	70.1
Total	1979	100	100	100	1989	100	100	100	2107	100	100	100

Another indicator of participation and governance is participation in community groups/organizations. Among those who are members of community groups or organizations, 58.8 percent of the respondents reported participating “often” in group meetings of activities in 2015. The share of those reporting “often” declined to 43.9 percent in 2019. The decreased share of people who say so is higher in the national sample (17.8 percent) than the USAID sample (12.4 percent). However, those who reported they participate sometimes increased in 2019 compared to 2015 (34.4 percent in 2015 to 37.9 percent in 2019). Notably, the percentage of those saying that they never participate in community organizational activities increased from 1.8 percent in 2015 to 13.7 percent in 2019.

(PI 1.3-4) There was a 14.5 percent decline from the baseline to the end-line among those who reported participating “often,” and the decrease was highly significant ($p < .05$). Around 7 percent more people participated in the USAID sample than in national samples, and it was not due to chance alone ($p < .05$).

There has been a decline in participation in community groups/organizations. User groups/community groups had been provided for at the local level by the earlier Local Governance and Community Development Programme.

These are not recognized by the constitution, and acts that define how these entities are to function have not yet come into existence. Even though the current constitution does not have provision for some of these community groups/organizations, their practices have continued to an extent, at the local government level. This explains why there has been a decline between the baseline and end-line. Despite the decline, the proportion who say they “often” participate in community groups/organizations remained high in 2019.

PI 1.3-4 Percent of People Who Often Participate in Community Groups/Organizations

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Often	396	58.4*	57.6	58.8	447	32.1	29.6	33.8	492	43.9*	39.8**	46.4**
Sometimes	233	34.4	34.7	34.2	573	41.2	40.5	41.6	425	37.9	41.7	35.5
Rarely	37	5.5	5.1	5.7	52	3.7	4.0	3.6	51	4.5	5.6	3.9
Never	12	1.8	2.5	1.4	319	22.9	25.8	21.0	154	13.7	13.0	14.2
Total	678	100	100	100	1391	100	100	100	1122	100	100	100

Another indicator of participation and governance is local organizations effectively advocate the peoples’ interests to the government. The percentage of respondents saying that community organizations effectively advocate for the people’s interests in government increased from 10.3 percent in 2015 to 19.3 percent in 2019. Similarly, the share of those who say community organizations somewhat effectively advocate for the people’s interests in the government is also relatively higher in 2019 than in 2015 (61.6 percent in 2015 to 70.6 percent in 2019). Conversely, the percentage of respondents saying that these organizations are not effective declined from about 28.1 percent in 2015 to less than 10.1 percent in 2019.

(PI 1.3-3) There was a substantial increase of 9 percent of respondents saying “very effective” in the end-line than in the baseline, and that increase was not due to chance alone ($p < .05$). Interestingly, a difference of around 4 percent in the national and USAID samples was significant ($p < .05$).

There has been an increase among these who say that local organizations effectively advocate the peoples’ interests to the government because local organizations – be these community-based organizations (CBOs) or local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) – continue to remain functional and have good communication channels with the elected local government. Even while many of the provisions at the local level – such as the existence of ward citizen forums (WCFs), community awareness centers (CACs), and other entities – changed between the old interim constitution and the new constitution, the CBOs and local NGOs continued to function at the local level.

PI 1.3-3 Percent of the Public Who Think Community Organizations Effectively Advocate the People’s Interests to the Government

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Very Effective	197	10.3*	8.3	11.3	241	21.2	23.2	19.8	365	19.3*	21.6**	17.7**
Somewhat Effective	1177	61.6	66.6	56.6	789	69.3	68.1	70.1	1338	70.6	66.9	73.1
Not effective	537	28.1	25.1	29.1	43	8.43	7.6	9.0	192	10.1	11.5	9.2
Total	678	100	100	100	1126	100	100	100	1895	100	100	100

Another indicator of participation and governance is moderate or strong voice in political decisions that affect them or their community.

While very few respondents felt that had a very strong voice in political decisions affecting them, or their community in 2015 (less than 4.1 percent) in all samples, a higher proportion of respondents feel so in 2019 (around 23 percent). Similarly, the share of those respondents saying they have a moderate voice also was higher in 2019 (47 percent) than 2015 (35 percent). Concomitantly there was a large decline in the percentage of people saying they had “a weak voice” – this declined from 40.1 percent in 2015 to 7.9 percent in 2019. The share of people who said they had “a weak voice” is declined more significantly (by 35 percent) in the USAID sample than in the national sample (by 28 percent point) between the baseline and end-line.

(PI 1.3.2-2) There was about 30 percent difference between those (saying either strong or moderate voice) between baseline (38.9 percent) and end-line (70.5 percent) and that difference was highly significant ($p < .05$). But no such significant difference was observed in the USAID sample and national sample in the end-line.

This could be explained by the elected local government undertaking deliberations with the local community people – due to which people think they have either a strong voice or a moderate voice in political decisions that affect them or their community.

PI 1.3.2-2 Percent of People Who Feel That They Have a Moderate or Strong Voice in Political Decisions That Affect Them or Their Community

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
A very strong voice	59	3.0	4.1*	2.3	554	28.0	28.7	27.5	489	23.3*	23.3	23.2
A moderate voice	709	35.8	35.8*	35.9	887	44.8	41.8	46.8	992	47.2*	45.6	48.3
A weak voice	793	40.1	37.1	42.1	135	6.8	6.6	7.0	165	7.9	9.1	7.1
No voice at all	415	21	22.9	19.8	402	20.3	22.9	18.6	465	21.7	22.0	21.4
Total	1976	100	100	100	1978	100	100	100	2101	100	100	100

Another indicator of participation and governance is free and fair elections in Nepal.

In 2015, more than 85.6 percent of respondents thought that elections were either completely, or mostly, free and fair. But when this question was asked in 2019, the share of people who thought that elections were either completely, or mostly, free and fair was 67.9 percent. Moreover, in 2019, 10.3 percent of respondents said that elections were “not at all free and fair,” compared to 4.2 percent in 2015. It is worth noting that the 2019 survey was administered roughly two years after the elections were underway in Nepal – while the local elections were underway in summer and monsoon of 2017, provincial and national elections were underway in winter of 2017. There are no major variations between the overall, national, and USAID samples across the baseline, midline, and end-line surveys.

(PI 1.2.3-1) There was a decrease in the perception of election fairness by 17.6 percent (combining the first two and last two categories) between the baseline and end-line. The decrease was unlikely by chance alone ($p < .05$). There was no noticeable difference between the USAID sample and the national sample in 2019. There is no single clear explanation of why people feel this way some two years after the election has already been underway.

PI 1.2.3-1 Percent of the Public Who Consider Elections in Nepal as Free and Fair

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Completely free and fair	636	32.8*	32.9	32.7	427	22.4	22.5	22.3	468	22.8*	21.1	24.0
Mostly free and fair, but with minor problems	1025	52.8*	54.6	51.7	751	39.4	39.5	39.3	925	45.1*	47.2	43.8
Somewhat free and fair, but with major problems	198	10.2	8.9	11.1	440	23.1	22.0	23.8	446	21.8	21.4	22.0
Not at all free and fair	81	4.2	3.7	4.5	289	15.2	16.0	14.6	211	10.3	10.3	10.3
Total	1940	100	100	100	1907	100	100	100	2050	100	100	100

Satisfaction with government services is yet another indicator of participation and governance.

The measure of satisfaction with government services is based on a composite of questions asking respondents their level of satisfaction with eleven different government services (e.g., district hospitals, health clinics, public schools, agricultural and forestry services, and subnational government offices). Based on this measure, the percent of individuals satisfied with such services increased from 41.1 percent of respondents in the USAID sample in 2015 to 91 percent in 2019. The percent of the national sample respondents increased by 37.2 percent (from 52.7 percent in 2015 to 89.9 percent in 2019), and by 49.9 percent (from 41.1 percent to 91 percent) in the USAID sample.

(CI* 1.4-3) An increase of 45 percent between the baseline and end-line, which was highly significant ($p < .05$). And no such significant difference ($p > .05$) was observed between the national and USAID samples in 2019.

The respondents for this question differed slightly in 2017 and 2019 compared to that of 2015. In 2015 this question was asked to all the respondents irrespective of their status of the service sought from these institutions. However, in 2017 and 2019, this question was asked only to respondents who have received the services from these institutions within the previous 12 months of the survey. The timeline of 12 months has, to a large extent, rectified the recall bias.

There has been a sharp increase among the people reporting satisfaction with government services because the agencies mandated with delivering services have begun providing their services. Many of the services are now under the mandate of local governments. After the local government elections, the elected local governments have begun performing, which implies that the public has started receiving services.

CI* 1.4-3 Percent of People Satisfied With Government Services (#)

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Yes	904	45.7*	52.7	41.1	1416	78.7	79.1	78.4	1417	90.6*	89.9	91.0
No	1076	54.3	47.3	58.9	384	21.3	20.9	21.6	147	9.4	10.1	9.0
Total	1940	100	100	100	1800	100	100	100	1564	100	100	100

There is another related indicator of participation and governance regarding whether the services received satisfactorily responded to their needs.

Respondents in 2019 reported being more satisfied that their needs are being met by a variety of services provided by all actors than in 2015. A composite measure of satisfaction was comprised of responses to a question about several services, including healthcare, agricultural assistance, education, protection from crime and violence, dispute resolution, and information on safe migration from government, non-government, and private service providers. The percentage of satisfied respondents increased in the national sample from 51.4 percent in 2015 to 67.8 percent in 2019. Likewise, the percentage of those satisfied in the USAID sample increased from 41.3 percent in 2015 to 68.8 percent in 2019. Interestingly, the percentage increase was substantially more in the USAID sample (27.5 percent) than in the national sample (16.4 percent) between 2015 and 2019.

(CI* 1.4-3) An increase of about 23 percent between the baseline and end-line was observed, and that increase is highly significant ($p < .05$). And no such significant difference ($p > .05$) was observed between the national and USAID samples in 2019.

This, again, could be explained by the fact that the agencies mandated with delivering services have begun providing their services. A higher proportion of people think that the availed services satisfactorily responded to their needs.

PI 1.4.2-2 Percent of People Who Report That Services Received Satisfactorily Respond to Their Needs (#)

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Yes	896	45.3*	51.4	41.3	1380	69.7	69.0	70.2	1438	68.2*	67.8	68.8
No	1084	54.7	48.6	58.8	599	30.3	31.0	29.8	671	31.8	32.2	31.2
Total	1980	100	100	100	1979	100	100	100	2109	100	100	100

Discrimination in accessing public services is yet another indicator of participation and governance.

While satisfaction with services increased in 2019, there is also a slight increase in the percentage of those who report discrimination in accessing public services. In 2015, about 2 percent, overall, reported they experienced discrimination. Those reporting so in 2019 was 3 percent. An overwhelming majority of people report not feeling discriminated in accessing public services, with more than 95 percent of respondents in all samples saying so in the baseline, midline, and end-line.

(PI 1.4.2-3) There was a difference of 0.9 percent between baseline and end-line, but the difference was not insignificant ($p > .05$). Between the 2019 USAID and national samples, the difference was only due to chance ($p > .05$).

PI 1.4.2-3 Percent of People Who Reported Experiencing Discrimination in Accessing Public Services

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Yes	37	1.9	1.4	2.2	95	4.8	5.0	4.6	58	2.8	3.3	2.4
No	1939	98.1	98.6	97.8	1882	95.2	95.0	94.5	2043	97.2	96.7	97.6
Total	1976	100	100	100	1977	100	100	100	2101	100	100	100

C. MEDIA

This study also measures the changes in people's views regarding the media's performance over a period. A composite indicator was developed to measure people's opinions about media performance. Responses on three questions were taken into account to calculate the indicator's value - whether the media's reporting about government is generally accurate and reliable, whether the government controls too much of the media, and whether the media covers the government and the opposition fairly.

Most people think that the media is performing in an unbiased manner and independently. The proportion of people who think so has remained almost the same in all samples in all rounds of surveys (72.4 percent in 2015, 73.2 percent in 2017, and 72.8 percent in 2019).

(CI) There is no significant difference between the baseline and end-line and neither is there between the USAID and national samples in the end-line.

CI. The Proportion of People Who Think the Media is Performing in an Unbiased manner and Independently

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N (1980)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (1994)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (2112)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Yes	1416	72.4	74.0	71.3	1452	73.2	72.7	73.6	1522	72.4	72.8	72.1
No	540	27.6	26.0	28.7	531	26.8	27.3	26.4	581	27.6	27.2	27.9
Total	1956	100	100	100	1983	100	100	100	2103	100	100	100

D. ELECTION

This category mainly covers people's views regarding citizen's duty to vote and confidence in the Election Commission of Nepal. Three indicators were developed. The first indicator is about people's views on whether citizens have a duty to vote. The questions asked to measure respondents' views were whether they think their votes don't matter and whether they think a citizen has a duty to vote. The finding reveals that most people believe that a citizen has a duty to vote. This share of people who adhere to this view is almost the same in all samples of all survey rounds (98.3 percent in 2015, 92.1 percent in 2017, and 98.5 percent in 2019).

DI. The Proportion of People Who Think a Citizen Has a Duty to Vote

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End line (2019)			
	N (1980)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (1994)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (2112)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Strongly Agree	1617	81.7	82.1	81.4	1611	81.0	80.4	81.4	1897	89.9	90.3	89.7
Somewhat agree	328	16.6	16.3	16.8	221	11.1	11.5	10.9	182	8.6	8.3	8.8
Somewhat disagree	30	1.5	1.4	1.6	41	2.1	2.0	2.1	19	0.9	1.2	0.7
Strongly Disagree	5	0.3	0.3	0.3	115	5.8	6.0	5.6	12	0.6	0.2	0.8
Total	1980	100	100	100	1988	100	100	100	2110	100	100	100

The second indicator was developed to understand whether people who were registered had voted in national or local/provincial elections. Over three-quarters of respondents who were registered said that they did vote – this is true in the case of all the samples. The share of people who said they had voted is higher in 2019 (86.8 percent) than the midline (81.4 percent) and baseline (75.4 percent). A similar pattern is observed in all samples in all survey rounds. However, those who said they had voted is 4.5 percentage points higher in the USAID sample than the national sample in the end-line survey.

DI_1 Percent of People Who Either Voted in a National or Local/Provincial Election

Response	Baseline (2015)-2013 single election				Midline (2017)2013 single election				End-line (2019)- 2017			
	N (1980)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (1994)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (2112)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Yes	1422	75.5	76.4	74.9	1310	81.4	81.4	81.4	1443	86.8	84.1	88.6
No	461	24.5	23.6	25.1	300	18.6	18.6	18.6	220	13.2	15.9	11.4
Total	1883	100	100	100	1610	100	100	100	1663	100	100	100

The third composite indicator measures the confidence of people towards the Election Commission of Nepal (ECN). Responses of two questions were considered to calculate the value of this indicator. The first question regarded how much confidence people have in the ECN to manage the election process. The second question considered how much confidence people have in ECN to honestly and accurately report results. Even though a very small share of people say they have no confidence at all in ECN, the value of this indicator shows that the share of people who said they have a lot of confidence in ECN is not significantly higher in all samples in all round of surveys. A relatively large proportion of people expressed some confidence in the ECN.

Taken together, all the additional three indicators related to ECN show a stable high level of support and trust towards ECN.

D2. The Proportion of People Who Have Confidence in the ECN

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N (1980)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (1994)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (2112)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
A lot of confidence	716	36.9	38.9	35.6	627	34.2	35.5	33.4	872	42.6	40.5	43.9
Some confidence	1016	52.4	52	52.6	941	51.4	50.2	52.1	864	42.2	43.8	41.2
Little confidence	171	8.8	7	10	214	11.7	11.2	12	209	10.2	11.6	9.3
No confidence at all	37	1.9	2.1	1.8	50	2.7	3.1	2.5	102	5	4.1	5.6
Total	1940	100	100	100	1832	100	100	100	2047	100	100	100

E. CORRUPTION

Enumerators asked two types of questions to document changes regarding people's experience of corruption. The first question regarded whether people have had to pay a bribe in the previous 12 months. This question was a general question and did not specify the entity to which the bribe had to be paid but only asked if the respondent had paid a bribe within the 12 previous months. A composite index was then developed by considering the various entities/organizations to which a bribe was paid for services. This composite index is a combination of whether people had to pay a bribe or give a gift to the police, someone in the educational system, judicial system, health system, government registry/permit, utility service provider, tax office, or a service provider.

Concerning whether people have had to pay a bribe in the previous 12 months, the end-line findings show that 11.5 percent of respondents, up from 3.5 percent during the baseline, reported having to give a bribe. This increased share of the population is relatively higher in the national sample (which increase by 6.1 percent) than in the USAID sample (which increased by 1.8 percent).

Though the share of people who had experienced corruption in the 12 months before each survey increased from 2015 to 2019, this share of the population decreased during the end-line (2019) as compared to midline (2017) by 4.3 percent. Moreover, this reduced population share is higher in the USAID sample (5.8 percent) than the national sample (2.1 percent). Thus, the level of corruption was higher in the mid-line than in the baseline and the end-line.

(E1a) There was a difference of 3.5 percent between the baseline and end-line, and that difference was not due to chance alone; it was highly significant ($p < .05$). Similarly, a difference of 3 percent between the national and USAID samples was also significant ($p < .05$).

The data seems to indicate an increase in the number of people who have experienced corruption.

El a. The Proportion of People Who Experienced Corruption in the Previous 12 Months

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N (1980)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (1994)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (2112)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Yes	158	8.0*	7.2	8.5	312	15.8	15.4	16.1	241	11.5*	13.3**	10.3**
No	1815	92.0	92.8	91.5	1661	84.2	84.6	83.9	1863	88.5	86.7	89.7
Total(n)	1973	100	100	100	1973	100	100	100	2104	100	100	100

As mentioned above, a composite index was developed by considering the various entities/organizations to which a bribe was paid for services. Respondents paid bribes to the police, educational system, judicial system, health system, government registry/permit, utility service provider, tax office, and land service providers. The end-line findings show that most of the people (91.7 percent) didn't experience corruption in the past 12 months. Some 8.3 percent reported having to give bribe during the end-line. While comparing the findings between baseline and end-line, the share of people who have experienced the corruption has gone up by 2.6 percentage points in the end-line. This increased share of the population is relatively higher in the national sample (gone up by 3.8 percent) than in the USAID sample (gone up by 2 percent).

Even though the share of people who have experienced corruption in the past 12 months has increased in 2019 compared to 2015, this share of population has gone down in end-line (2019) compared to mid-line (2017) by 2 percentage points. This decreased share of populations is higher in the national sample (gone down by 2.9 percent) than in the USAID sample (gone down by 1.8 percent). As in the case of the earlier question on corruption, for the composite index of corruption as well, the level of corruption is observed to be higher in the mid-line than in the baseline or in the end-line.

(El b) The difference of 2.6 percent between the baseline (5.7) and end-line value (8.3) was highly significant ($p < .05$). However, there was no significant difference ($P > 0.5$) between the national and USAID samples in 2019.

The response to this question substantiates the earlier response. When specifying situations related to the police, the educational system, judicial system, health system, government registry/permit, utility service provider, tax office, and land service providers, the share of people who have experienced the corruption has increased 2.6 percentage points in the end-line. Although it may appear to be a small percentage, the increment in the number of people experiencing corruption is statistically significant.

El b. The Proportion of People Who Experience Corruption While Accessing Different Listed Services

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N (1980)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID sample	N (1994)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (2112)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Yes	112	5.7*	5.4	5.8	203	10.3	12.1	9.1	175	8.3*	9.2	7.8
No	1861	94.3	94.6	94.2	1770	89.7	87.9	90.9	1929	91.7	90.8	92.2
Total(n)	1973	100	100	100	1973	100	100	100	2104	100	100	100

The third index of corruption was developed to measure people's views about where they think corruption is higher - is it higher in the national government or the local/provincial government. While the earlier questions sought to measure people's actual experiences as far as corruption is concerned,

this question is primarily perception related. The index value shows that in the end-line, most of the population (72.9 percent) think that corruption is the same at both the national and local/provincial levels. In the baseline, 54.9 percent believed that corruption is the same in both the national and local/provincial governments. The share of the population who expressed this opinion had increased significantly during mid-line to 78.6 percent. Then between the mid-line (2017) and end-line (2019), the figure declined by 5.7 percentage points.

The share of the population who think the national government is more corrupt has decreased significantly by 19 percentage points in the end-line (13.7 percent) compared to the baseline (32.3 percent). The same response is observed in both samples (the national and USAID samples) of baseline, midline, and end-line.

On the other hand, those who think local/provincial government is more corrupt, except for the midline, has remained the same across the four years – while 12.8 percent had this opinion in the baseline, 13 percent have this opinion in the end-line. The trend is similar for both the national and USAID samples. However, this population share is relatively lower in the midline study than in the baseline and the end-line.

(E2) While combining two former categories into one and comparing with corruption is the same at different levels, an approximate 18 percent was detected, which was highly significant ($p < .05$).

E2. The Proportion of People Who Think Corruption is More in the National and Provincial Governments Than in the Local Government

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N (1980)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (1994)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (2112)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
National Government is more corrupt	625	32.3	29.6	34.1	257	13.7	14.1	13.5	272	13.7	14.1	13.5
Local/ Provincial government is more corrupt	247	12.8	12.6	12.9	144	7.7	8.9	6.9	265	13	13.6	13.6
Corruption in both is same	1061	54.9	57.8	53.0	1472	78.6	77.0	79.6	1444	72.9	72.9	72.9
Total(n)	1933	100	100	100	1873	100	100	100	1981	100	100	100

F. CITIZENS INTERACTIONS WITH ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES AND THE BUREAUCRACY

One of the indicators is related to citizens' interaction with elected representatives, political party leaders, community service organizations, and bureaucrats. This is a composite index comprised of five questions – whether a respondent requested help from elected parliament members, local political parties, bureaucrats, or community service organizations in the previous two years. The index value shows that the share of people who sought help is higher in 2017 (32.9 percent) than in 2015 (20.8 percent) and 2019 (28.8 percent). The share of people who sought help is relatively higher in the USAID sample in the midline and end-line than in the national sample. But this share of the population is relatively less in the USAID sample in the baseline compared to the national sample.

(F1) The difference of 8 percent between the baseline and end-line was highly significant ($p < .05$). But there was no significant difference ($p > .05$) between the USAID and national samples in 2019.

Regarding citizen's interaction with elected representatives, political party leaders, community service organizations, or bureaucrats, a higher number of people reported seeking help. This could be due to the local government being in place – after a long gap – and functioning.

F1. The Proportion of People Who Sought Help From Elected Representatives, Political Party Leaders, Community Service Organizations, or Bureaucrats During the Previous Year

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N (1980)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (1994)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (2112)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Yes	412	20.8*	22.6	19.7	657	32.9	31.0	34.2	608	28.8*	27.5	29.6
No	1568	79.2	77.4	80.3	1337	67.1	69.0	65.8	1504	71.2	72.5	70.4
Total (n)	1864	100	100	100	1994	100	100	100	2112	100	100	100

In this regard, another index is used to measure how satisfied the people have been with the help they received. Findings show that most respondents of the baseline (88.3 percent)², midline (85.9 percent), and end-line (84.5 percent) said they are either very satisfied or somewhat satisfied with the help they received. This share of populations is uniform with the majority in all rounds.

Even though most people in all survey rounds were satisfied with the help they received, the share of people who were dissatisfied with the help they received has been gradually increasing across the four years (from 11.7 percent in 2015 to 14.1 percent in 2017 to 15.6 percent in 2019).

The share dissatisfied people is almost double in the USAID sample (14.4 percent)³ than in the national sample (7.9 percent) at the baseline. Whereas in the midline this share of people is lower in the USAID sample than in the national sample. In the end-line, this share of people is the same in both the national and USAID samples.

(F2) A difference of around 4 percent between the baseline and end-line (after combining the former two categories into “satisfied” and the latter two into “unsatisfied”) was observed; however, it was not significant ($p > .05$). Between the USAID and national samples in the end-line, the difference was not significant either ($p > 0.5$).

F2. The Proportion of People Who are Satisfied With the Help That They Received

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N (1980)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID sample	N (1994)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID sample	N (2112)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID sample
Very satisfied	91	28.9	30.7	27.7	117	31.1	31.7	30.7	138	35.8	33.8	36.8
Somewhat Satisfied	187	59.4	61.4	58.0	206	54.8	50.3	57.6	188	48.7	50.4	47.8
Somewhat unsatisfied	30	9.5	6.3	11.7	18	4.8	6.2	3.9	20	5.2	8.3	3.6
Very unsatisfied	7	2.2	1.6	2.7	35	9.3	11.7	7.8	40	10.4	7.5	11.9
Total(n)	315	100	100	100	376	100	100	100	386	100	100	100

² Sum of very satisfied and somewhat satisfied.

³ Sum of very unsatisfied and somewhat unsatisfied.

G. HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The study also sought to document awareness about human trafficking. This was asked in all survey rounds. An overwhelming majority of people are likely to report that they are aware of human trafficking. Nevertheless, over time the share of people who say that they are aware of human trafficking has declined. In the baseline, 91.4 percent of respondents mentioned that they were aware of human trafficking, and 80.7 percent noted they were aware of human trafficking in the end-line. During the midline, 79.9 percent stated they were aware of human trafficking. Almost the same pattern of responses was observed in both the national and USAID samples in all survey rounds.

GI. THE PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WHO ARE AWARE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N (1980)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (1994)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (2112)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Yes	1809	91.4	91.7	91.2	1591	79.9	77.1	81.7	1700	80.7	80.7	80.7
No	171	8.6	8.3	8.8	400	20.1	22.9	18.3	407	19.3	19.3	19.3
Total(n)	1980	100	100	100	1991	100	100	100	2107	100	100	100

The second indicator regarding human trafficking was about the kind of trafficking people heard of. This indicator's value is calculated from the responses of those who said they are aware of human trafficking. Most people in all survey rounds reported they have heard of sex trafficking. The population share who mentioned that they have heard of sex trafficking increased over the four years, from 70.9 percent in 2015 to 73.1 percent in 2017 to 91.6 percent in 2019. This population share increased in the USAID sample by 23 percent, from 67.5 percent in 2015 to 90.5 percent in 2019. However, it increased in the national sample by 17.1 percent, from 76.2 percent in 2015 to 93.3 percent in 2019.

The second type of human trafficking that people heard of is child trafficking. The proportion of people who said they have heard of child trafficking decline from the baseline to the end-line by 21.3 percent (51.7 percent in 2015 to 47.7 percent in 2017 to 30.4 percent in 2019). The same pattern of response was observed in both the national and USAID samples in all survey rounds.

The third type of human trafficking that people heard of is labor trafficking. The share of people who said they have heard of labor trafficking is relatively higher in the midline (40.7 percent) than in the baseline (36.8 percent) and in the end-line (27.2 percent).

The fourth type of human trafficking that people heard of is forced marriage. The proportion of people who said they have heard of forced marriage has declined from the baseline to the end-line by 20.6 percent (27.4 percent in 2015 to 14.3 percent in 2017 to 6.8 percent in 2019). The same pattern of responses was observed in the national and USAID samples in all survey rounds.

The fifth type of human trafficking that people heard of is organ trafficking. The proportion of people who said they have heard of organ trafficking decreased from the baseline to the end-line by 13 percent (21.6 percent in 2015 to 15.2 percent in 2017 to 8.6 percent in 2019). The same pattern of responses was observed in the national and USAID samples in all survey rounds.

G1. The Proportion of People Who Have Heard of Different Kinds of Trafficking

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N (1980)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (1994)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (2112)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Sex	1283	70.9	76.2	67.5	1098	73.1	72.5	73.5	1538	91.6	93.3	90.5
Labor	665	36.8	40.1	34.6	611	40.7	40.4	40.9	457	27.2	26.5	27.7
Organ	391	21.6	31.0	15.4	228	15.2	19.5	12.6	144	8.6	8.5	8.6
Forced marriage	495	27.4	29.7	25.9	215	14.3	13.9	14.6	114	6.8	5.2	7.9
Child Trafficking	936	51.7	55.1	49.5	717	47.7	49.6	46.6	511	30.4	28.0	32.0

The last indicator related to human trafficking was whether the government addresses human trafficking well. A much larger proportion of people in the end-line (86.1 percent) thought that the government addresses human trafficking well than those who think the government is unable to address it (13.8 percent)⁴. The share of people who think the government addresses human trafficking well increased by 36.4 percent over the four years, from 49.7 percent in 2015 to 80.3 percent in 2017 to 86.1 percent in 2019⁵. A similar pattern of responses was observed in the national and USAID samples in all survey rounds.

(G3) A difference of around 36 percent (after combining the former two categories into “well” and the latter two into “badly”), between the baseline and end-line, and was highly significant ($p < .05$). Similarly, A difference of 3.6 percent between the USAID and national samples also was significant ($p < .05$).

G3. The Proportion of People Who Think the Government Addresses Human Trafficking Well

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N (1980)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (1994)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (2112)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Very well	202	10.8*	9.8	11.5	511	26.3	23.8	27.9	592	30.6*	29.8	31.2
Fairly well	725	38.9*	38.7	39.0	1050	54.0	56.4	52.4	1073	55.5*	54.1	56.4
Fairly badly	907	48.7	50.6	47.4	197	10.1	9.5	10.5	143	7.4	8.3	6.8
Very badly	30	1.6	0.8	2.1	187	9.6	10.3	9.2	124	6.4	7.8	5.6
Total(n)	1864	100	100	100	1945	100	100	100	1932	100	100	100

H. EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT

A composite index was developed to document the changes in people’s views regarding government efforts to improve various aspects related to people’s lives. This index comprised of 10 related questions. These questions are how the respondent thinks the GON has (1) improve the living standard of the poor, (2) improved education, (3) improved social security, (4) created jobs, (5) kept prices down, (6) reduced crimes, (7) enhanced basic health services, (8) fights corruption, (9) provides clean water and sanitation, and (10) provides a reliable supply of electricity when needed.

The finding of the index value shows that the proportion of people who think the government of Nepal has made improvements in various aspects of people’s lives, such as livelihood, health, education, infrastructure, social security, and so on, has increased by 57.7 percent from the baseline to the end-line

⁴ Sum of fairly bad and very bad.

⁵ Sum of very well and fairly well.

(25.8 percent in 2015 to 77.8 percent in 2017 to 83.8 percent in 2019). This increased share of people is the same in the national and USAID samples.

(H1) A difference of 58 percent between baseline and end-line was highly significant ($p < .05$)—however, there was no such significant difference ($p < .05$) between the USAID and national samples in the end-line.

A sharp increase in the number of people reporting that the government has made improvements in various aspects of people's lives is probably due to political stability. After the early 1990s, the (federal) government has lasted for more than three years. Likewise, the provincial and local governments that have been formed after the elections have continued uninterrupted. This implies that the federal, provincial, and local governments have been able to provide the minimum level of services that they are mandated to provide. This, in turn, has registered a positive assessment on the part of the public.

HI. The Proportion of People Who Think the GON Makes Improvement in the Various Aspects of People's Lives (livelihood, health, education, infrastructure, social security etc.)

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N (1980)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (1994)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (2112)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Yes	511	25.8*	26.0	25.7	1551	77.8	74.9	79.6	1759	83.3*	83.9	82.9
No	1469	74.2	74.0	74.3	443	22.2	25.1	20.4	353	16.7	16.1	17.1
Total(n)	1980	100	100	100	1994	100	100	100	2012	100	100	100

I. ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENTS AFTER THE NEW CONSTITUTION

In response to the question whether the local government is getting a fair budget from the central and provincial governments, a much larger share of people (78.5 percent) think that the local government is getting a fair budget compared to those who think local government is not getting a fair budget (21.5 percent). This question was asked only in the end-line survey. A similar pattern of responses was observed for the national and the USAID samples.

(II) A difference of 1.1 percent between the USAID and national samples was not significant ($p > 0.5$).

This, too, corresponds to the experiences of the people. Local governments are indeed receiving a generous budget from central and provincial governments. In relative terms, the budget volumes are much bigger than the budgets that used to be allocated to erstwhile VDCs. People may be aware of these processes and could be why they gave the responses they did.

II. The Proportion of People Who Think the Local Government is Getting a Fair Budget From the Central and Provincial Governments

Response	End-line (2019)			
	N (2112)	Total (1%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
Yes	442	78.5	77.8	78.9
No	1613	21.5	22.2	21.1
Total(n)	1912	100	100	100

J. Discrimination

A composite index was developed to measure the experience of discrimination faced by people. This composite index comprised the response to seven questions: about whether people experienced unfair treatment because of their gender, ethnicity, or religion or caste in the following situations: (1) when accessing healthcare service, (2) when accessing agriculture extension services, (3) when accessing education for their child, (4) when receiving protection from crime and violence (5) when there are disputes with other citizens or the authorities, (6) receiving information on safe migration, (7) when accessing services from a VDC/CDO.

The longitudinal IGP survey reveals that an overwhelming majority of people (97 percent) reported that they do not feel or experience discrimination when accessing the above-mentioned services. The share of people is the same in all samples in all survey rounds.

(J1) There was no significant difference ($p>0.5$) between the baseline and end-line, nor between the USAID and national samples in the end-line was detected.

J1. The Proportion of People Who Feel or Experience Discrimination While Accessing Services

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N (1980)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID sample	N (1994)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID sample	N (2112)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID sample
Yes	37	1.9	1.4	2.2	52	2.6	2.2	2.9	39	1.9	2.1	1.7
No	1943	98.1	98.6	97.8	1925	97.4	97.8	97.1	2073	98.1	97.9	98.3
Total(n)	1980	100	100	100	1977	100	100	100	2101	100	100	100

K. Role of Civil Society Organizations

A composited indicator was developed to understand and measure the changes in people's views regarding the roles and responsibilities of CSOs. This indicator comprised people's responds to six different but related questions: how effectively CSOs advocates people's interest to the government, provide needed services to their members, give a sense of belongingness to their members, hold the government accountable to respond to citizen concerns, improve people's daily lives, and strengthen the political voices of the people.

Most people believe that CSOs are not effectively performing their roles and responsibilities. However, the share of people who think that they are effectively performing their roles and responsibilities increased by 16.5 percent from the baseline to the end-line (33.2 percent in 2015 to 47.1 percent in 2017 to 49.7 percent in 2019). A similar pattern of responses was observed in all samples in survey rounds.

This finding may be contrary to the perception that CSOs may not be performing well at a cursory level. There has been regular reporting in the media in the past two to three years that the space for CSOs has been shrinking. This composite index's findings appear to contradict the widespread perception (about the space for civil society becoming narrower) that a greater number of people in 2019 think that CSOs are effectively performing their roles. However, it's important to note that the "civil society" organization in the question does not distinguish between service delivery CSOs and advocacy CSOs. If it did, the findings likely would have yielded different results since most CSOs are service delivery

organizations. Thus, this finding does not refute media reports or reports by the intelligentsia that the space for CSOs is shrinking.

(K1) There was a difference of 16.5 percent between the baseline and end-line, and the difference was highly significant ($p < .05$) – not due to chance alone. But no such difference was detected between the USAID and national samples in 2019.

K1. The Proportion of People Who Think Civil Society Organization are Effectively Performing Their Roles and Responsibilities

Response	Baseline (2015)				Midline (2017)				End-line (2019)			
	N (1980)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (1994)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample	N (2112)	Total (%)	National Sample	USAID Sample
Yes	652	33.2*	34.6	32.4	536	47.1	45.1	48.3	950	49.7*	49.5	49.8
No	1310	66.8	65.4	67.6	603	52.9	54.9	51.7	962	50.3	50.5	50.2
Total(n)	1962	100	100	100	1139	100	100	100	1912	100	100	100

Conclusions

I: Inclusion and Tolerance

While comparing the overall figures relating to people's views on inclusion and tolerance between the baseline and end-line, the values of two of the three main indicators appears to be declining. The share of people who agree with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities declined by 9.2 percent between 2015 and 2019. Similarly, those who expressed tolerance towards other groups (Dalits, women, indigenous peoples, youths, Muslim, Brahmin/Chettri, etc.) also have declined by 7.1 percent from 2015 to 2019. However, not all facets of inclusion have declined. Those who agree with the concept that all segments of the population should have equal access to social, economic, and political activities have more or less remained the same in these four years.

However, it is important to keep in mind that though the value of two out of the three main indicators on inclusion and violence has declined in the end-line compared to the baseline, an overwhelming majority still adhere to it. In other words, a significant majority continue to agree that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities. Similarly, a significant majority still express tolerance towards groups other than their own. To understand why fewer people in 2019 think that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities than in 2015 (a 9.2 percent decline) and why fewer people in 2019 expressed tolerance towards other groups (Dalits, women, indigenous peoples, youths, Muslim, Brahmin/Chettri, etc.) than 2015 (has declined by 7.1 percent), one needs to consider the political events immediately preceding 2015 and between 2015 and 2019.

Though all the main political parties had discussed and espoused concerns about inclusion, the Maoists spearheaded it. As the Maoists, a hitherto extremist-marginal political force that had undertaken an armed rebellion, began to gravitate towards the center after joining mainstream politics in 2006, so did the agenda they had spearheaded. When the Maoists became the main political party in the constituent assembly after the first constituent assembly election in 2008, the issue of inclusion came to the fore. However, the first constituent assembly was unable to formulate the constitution and was eventually dissolved. When the second constituent assembly election in 2013 drastically reduced the Maoists' size within Nepal's mainstream politics, the Nepali Congress and NCP UML became the second constituent assembly's leading political parties. The election of 2013 also was a litmus test for the various agenda items the Maoists championed, which, besides inclusion, also involved ethnicity-based federalism. The

defeat of the Maoists could be interpreted as the public not supporting the radical elements of the Maoists' agenda. Though the mainstream political parties that became victorious in 2013 adopted the agenda, they watered it down so that they would not alienate themselves from any specific society sections. The constitution that was eventually passed by the second constituent assembly in September 2015 did have provisions related to inclusion but in a much less stringent form than what the Maoists had championed.

Once the constitution was passed in September 2015, the contours of what was permissible was sealed.

Thus, by 2019 though a high proportion of the public still adhered to inclusion and evinces a largely tolerant outlook, fewer people, compared to 2015, agreed with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities. Other nationwide public opinion surveys, such as Survey of Nepali People 2017 and Survey of Nepali People 2018, have attempted to delve further into equal access to men and women in the social, economic, and political domains, and these surveys provide a more nuanced view of which areas men should have access to and which areas women should have access to regarding social, economic and political opportunities.

Similarly, though a high proportion of the public still shows tolerance towards other groups (Dalits, women, indigenous peoples, youths, Muslims, Brahmin/Chettri, etc.), fewer people do so in 2019 compared to 2015.

Those who agree with the concept that all segments of the population should have equal access to social, economic, and political activities have more or less remained the same in these four years.

2: Peaceful Conflict Resolution

While comparing people's views on peaceful conflict resolution between the baseline and end-line, the picture is mixed. Among the five main indicators, while the values of two of the indicators are declining, the other two indicators' values are increasing. Regarding the share of people expressing awareness of any community efforts to resolve conflicts, one of the indicators, has declined by 6.3 percent between 2015 and 2019⁶. Worrisome is that the indicator on willingness to resort to violent protest if the peace and reconciliation process does not meet their expectation registers a significant increase - 24.3 percent between the baseline and the end-line. Regarding the share of people mentioning unresolved local conflicts in their community between the baseline and the end-line, there was a 11.9 percent decline, which is positive. Regarding the perception of the peace process, the share of people who think that the peace process is progressing in the right direction increased by 29.6 percent from 2015 to 2019.

Among the additional five indicators, the values of three indicators declined, the value of one indicator increased, and the value of one indicator remained constant. Regarding the proportion of people who think the Truth and Reconciliation Commission is performing well, the share of people who think that it is performing well decreased by 1.2 percent between the baseline (50.5 percent) and end-line (49.3 percent). Regarding the proportion of people who think the Commission on Investigation of Disappeared Persons is performing well decreased by 5.2 percent points between the mid-line (44.4 percent) and end-line (39.2 percent) (Note: the baseline did not include this question). The proportion of people who think true and unbiased information has to be provided to the conflict victims, declined by 3.8 percent from the baseline (99.5 percent) to the end-line (95.7 percent). Regarding the proportion of people who think required services should be provided to conflict victims, the share

⁶ This, however, may be either positive or negative. Positive because since there may not be any conflicts in the community, people may not be aware of any community efforts to resolve the conflicts. The indicator may be negative for obvious reasons.

increased by 15.6 percent from the baseline (79.4 percent) to the end-line (95 percent). Similarly, 98.3 percent of people in the baseline and 96.3 percent in the end-line think that those who are responsible for crimes and human rights violations should be punished.

The period between the baseline and the end-line (December 2015 to September 2019), was a period wherein elections to the new structures (the local, provincial, and federal governments) envisaged by the constitution took place, and when the elected officials begun functioning and executing their roles.

As far as peaceful conflict resolution is concerned, the period between 2015 and 2019 furthered processes that had been initiated earlier. The incidents of severe disputes in communities generally declined with the passing of the constitution in September 2015, except for the Tarai-Madhes based political parties which continued to vent their grievances for the next several months. Thus, it does not surprising that the share of people expressing awareness of community efforts to resolve conflicts, an indicator, declined between 2015 and 2019.

With the main Maoist party firmly involved in the constitution-making process and in the mainstream, only a radical fringe led by Biplav, denounced the constitution and continued to take up arms against the state. This has been a small force and has been unable to undermine the state or disrupt ordinary men's or women's lives. This probably explains why there has been a significant jump in the proportion of people who think that the peace process is progressing in the right direction in the end-line compared to baseline.

There had been attempts in the past to strengthen informal justice and adjudication mechanisms at the local level through Community Mediation Centers (CMCs). The constitution recognized the informal justice and adjudication mechanism's importance by vesting the local governments with this authority, with the deputy mayors of Gaonpalika and Nagarpalika being designated as chiefs of the judicial committees. The role played by CMCs in the past and the roles played by the judicial committees after the enactment of the constitution may be one of the reasons why fewer people in 2019 than in 2015 asserted that there were local disputes and conflicts. This further underscores the idea that disputes and conflicts in society need to be resolved peacefully.

At variance with the general trend is the indicator on the willingness of individuals to resort to violent protests if the peace and reconciliation process does not meet their expectations. This indicator registers a significant increase. This orientation has probably come about because of the bad precedent set by the Maoist conflict, which, though, was ultimately resolved peacefully, those involved in gross human rights violations have not faced justice. This precedent could have created the impression in people's minds that violence pays and that one could get away with violent acts. This is unfortunate and would probably not have come about if the two important commissions - Truth and Reconciliation Commission and Commission on Investigation of Disappeared Persons – had performed their functions well.

3: Participation and Governance

In contrast to the above two thematic areas, most of the indicators related to participation and governance show that overall, there is good progress. Out of the nine indicators related to participation and governance, the values of seven indicators have increased from the baseline to the end-line. Regarding the proportion of people who used a social accountability mechanism in the previous 12 months, the indicator's value increased by 5 percent between 2015 and 2019. The share of people saying that they actively participate in oversight and monitoring of subnational government activities increased by 21.2 percent. The percentage of people who think community organizations very effectively advocate to the government people's interest has increased by 9 percent from the baseline to the end-line.

Similarly, the share of people who feel that they have a strong voice in political decisions that affect them or their community increased 20.3 percent from 2015 to 2019. Likewise, there is a significant increase in the share of people who report being satisfied with government services - 44.9 percent increase from 2015 to 2019. Similarly, the share of people who report that services received satisfactorily respond to their needs also increased by 22.9 percent. In contrast to the seven indicators mentioned above which have registered a change in the positive direction, those who say they experienced discrimination in accessing public services remained more or less the same from 2015 to 2019. However, the share of people who report that they often participate in community groups/organizations declined by 14.5 percent from 2015 to 2019.

Among the 13 additional indicators on participation and governance, the values of four indicators decreased, four indicators increased, and three remained constant; it is not possible to frame values as increasing or decreasing for two indicators. Regarding the performance of the media over a period of time, there is no significant difference between the baseline and end-line. There is no significant difference between baseline and end-line regarding whether people who were registered had voted in national or local/provincial elections. Regarding people's confidence in the Election Commission of Nepal, while 75.5 percent of respondents mentioned that they were confident (sum of "a lot of confidence" and "some confidence") in the baseline, 86.8 percent reported so in the end-line. Regarding whether people have had to pay a bribe in the previous 12 months – without specifying the actual situation/circumstances – 8 percent reported in the baseline that they had paid bribes, and 11.5 percent reported in the end-line that they had done so. This increment in the number of people reporting having to pay bribes is negative.

Likewise, regarding whether people have had to pay a bribe in the previous 12 months – specifying the actual situation/circumstances – 5.7 percent of respondents in the baseline reported having paid bribes, and 8.3 percent of respondents reported so in the end-line. As in the earlier case, this increment in the number of people reporting having to pay bribes is negative. Regarding people's views about where they think the corruption is higher - is it higher in national government or is it higher in the local/provincial government, it is not possible to record the differences in terms of either positive or negative. Regarding citizen's interaction with elected representatives, political party leaders, community service organizations and bureaucrats, 20.8 percent of respondents in the baseline mentioned having done, and 28.8 percent of respondents in the end-line reported doing so – an increment of 8.8 percent. Concerning how satisfied people have been with the help they received, 88.3 percent (the combination of "very satisfied" and "somewhat satisfied") reported this in the baseline, and 85.5 percent reported this in the end-line – a decline of 3.8 percent. Regarding people's views of the government's efforts to improve various aspects related to people's lives, only 25.8 percent had replied in the affirmative in the baseline, but 83.3 percent replied in the affirmative in the end-line – an increment of 57.5 percent. Since the end-line included the question about whether the local government is getting a fair budget from central and provincial governments, it is impossible to frame the response as having increased or decreased. Regarding the experience of discrimination faced by the people, 1.9 percent of respondents in the baseline and 1.9 respondents in the end-line felt they had been discriminated against; thus, the value of that indicator has remained constant. Lastly, regarding CSOs' roles and responsibilities, 33.2 percent of respondents in the baseline reported CSOs effectively performed their roles and responsibilities, and 49.7 percent of respondents reported the same in the end-line.

It is unsurprising that the indicators related to participation and governance have mostly increased from the baseline to the end-line. This is because the period was when the constitution was enacted, elections to the local government, provincial government and federal government were held, and when elected officials of all the three types of government had begun functioning and executing their roles. By the time

the end-line survey was underway in August-September 2019, most of the local governments, except for Province 2, had already been functioning for two years.

Local government elections have been especially crucial since local governments are the entities responsible for managing services related to people's daily lives. And prior to the elections, there had been a 20-year hiatus since the local governmental positions had been filled. Many of the indicators related to participation and governance are directly or indirectly connected with the proper functioning and effectiveness of local government.

As noted above, the various indicators associated with participation and governance increased between the baseline and the end-line. The important indicators in this area include: using social accountability mechanism; active participation in oversight and monitoring of subnational government activities; community organizations very effectively advocate the people's interests to the government; the share of people who feel that they have a strong voice in political decisions that affect them or their community; share of people who report being satisfied with government service; the share of people who report that services received satisfactorily respond to their needs; citizen's interaction with elected representatives, political party leaders, community service organization and bureaucrats; the views of people regarding the effort the government made to improve the various aspect related to people's lives; the roles and responsibility of civil society organization. All these indicators presume an effective and properly functioning local government.

An indicator that registers no change but is important for the functioning of democracy is the media's performance.

The increase in the number of people who report having to pay bribes is something that is important to pay attention to as it could undermine the gains of democracy if not addressed timely.

Implications of the Findings for Future Programs

The implications of the findings for future programs are informed by the emergence of three features in Nepal's current political landscape: (1) formation of a government led by the Communist Party of Nepal, (2) functioning of local, provincial, and federal governments, and (3) perceptions regarding growing incidents of corruption.

How to support the functioning of local, provincial, and federal governments relates to the procedural aspects of supporting democracy. However, strengthening democracy and governance in the historical juncture that Nepal is in entails supporting democracy substantially, including supporting procedural democracy.

The Communist Party of Nepal (CPN), created after the merger of the hitherto CPN UML and Maoists, not only leads the government but also is an overwhelming majority in the parliament. The K.P. Sharma Oli led government has continued at the center for more than two years – a feat in a country that had perennially suffered from political instability during the past three decades. Though the former two communist parties have merged, unification has occurred mainly at the top leadership, and infighting between the two factions – the hitherto UML and the Maoists – continues. This, however, has not led to the breakup of the party so far, and K.P. Sharma Oli-led government has continued.

While it is commendable that a government supported by an overwhelming majority in the parliament has continued in office for more than two years, there is a danger that the communist government could veer towards what could be regarded as a totalitarian regime. Experiences from various countries ruled by a communist government or a single political party clearly shows that the rule of law in those

countries tend to be weak. The media tends to be muzzled, the judiciary is not independent, and separation of powers between the legislature, executive, and the judiciary, tend to be non-existent. As the CPN's hold on the government continues, there is a danger that Nepal, too, may succumb to this fate. Strengthening substantive democracy in these circumstances through support to the rule of law and ensuring that the media remains free and vibrant, becomes more pressing.

Another issue that needs to be tackled is the corrosive effect of corruption. Corruption by elected officials and public servants undermines the trust in public institutions and democracy and, in the long run, threatens the survival of democracy itself, as discussed in the relevant section above.

In a context characterized by the domination of a communist party and the possibility of undermining plurality, periodic public opinion surveys and reporting of the surveys' findings in the media help strengthened substantive democracy.

Opinion polls are tools that can help democratize the polity in numerous ways. Public opinion surveys not only help democratize the polity by providing information about what the average person thinks, but also help ensure the general public's participation. In the poll-taking exercises, what is important is what an average person thinks – just as in the outcome of an election, it is the vote of the ordinary person that matters. Third, the very exercise of poll-taking and the dissemination of the main findings in the public domain underscore its relationship with the right to freedom of opinion and expression in that it gives voice to minorities and those who are marginalized, who otherwise would be unable to articulate their opinions and expressions; therefore, the exercise helps ensure inclusion and tolerance. Fourth, by providing regular feedback to the government on how the average person assesses their various decisions, periodic public opinion surveys could become an important tool for political parties and the government to strengthen democratic governance. Fifth, and linked to an earlier point, periodic or longitudinal opinion surveys could help in internal political party reforms so that the political parties meet the democratic aspirations of the people.

Recommendations for Future USAID Programs in Nepal

I. Inclusion and Tolerance

In the context of the Communist Party of Nepal forming an overwhelming majority in the federal parliament, promote pluralism and substantive democracy. Work to ensure that males and females have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities in circumstances where this liberal orientation seems to be declining. This could be done at a strategic level by working with USAID's larger gender quality and social inclusion (GESI) strategies, including integrating GESI in all aspects of DRG programming.

Pluralism, inclusion, and a tolerant outlook go hand in hand. Promote tolerant outlooks (i.e., help ensure that people, irrespective of their caste-ethnic groups, are tolerant and have goodwill towards one another is nurtured).

Likewise, promote further an attitude that all segments of the population should have equal access to social, economic, and political activities. Support the strengthening of the rule of law, the balance of powers, and an independent in order to promote pluralism and substantive democracy and help ensure that Nepal remains a tolerant society.

2. Peaceful Conflict Resolution

Continue strengthening initiatives aimed at informal justice and adjudication mechanisms. In circumstances where this authority has been given to local governments, and where local governments have generally been executing this function generally well, strengthen local civil societies that could function as effective watchdogs of the local and provincial governments.

As mentioned earlier, it is worrisome that the indicator on willingness of individuals to resort to violent protests if the peace and reconciliation process does not meet their expectation registers a significant increase. To counter this tendency, the two important commissions - Truth and Reconciliation Commission and Commission on Investigation of Disappeared Persons – need to perform their functions well. Repeated coverage in the media about what the two commissions are doing (or not doing) could help build pressure and be an impetus so that the two commissions perform their roles well.

3. Participation and Governance

As local governments and provincial governments begin to perform their functions well, and as their dealings with the public grow, there is a danger that some office bearers and some public servants will engage in corrupt behavior. The behavior of corrupt office bearers and corrupt public servants could discredit entire provincial or local governments. If corruption is not tackled, it could undermine the very functioning of democracy. Strengthen civil society at the local and provincial levels to raise awareness about issues, advocate against corruption, and act as watchdogs. Doing so, could be an important mechanism for further enhancing accountability and transparency of local and provincial governments, thereby helping to ensure that federalism works in Nepal.

Appendix I: Survey Statement of Work

I. Introduction

This is a scope of work for the USAID/Nepal Integrated Governance Project (IGP) Survey. This IGP survey is intended to capture a mid-term data for indicators set in 2015 baseline survey. The outcome of this survey assists in tracking USAID/Nepal's progress on Development Objective (DO) I, More Inclusive and Effective Governance, as part of its Country Development and Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), FY 2014-2019. Baseline survey was conducted in 2015 and an End-Line survey will be conducted in 2019. The same methodology will be applied for all three surveys.

USAID/Nepal's CDCS focuses efforts towards moving the dial on ending extreme poverty in Nepal. As of 2011, approximately 25 percent of the population still lived below the international poverty line of \$1.25 per day.⁷ The greatest population density is found along the lower elevation of the Terai, where 50 percent of Nepalis live and where poverty is concentrated. Inclusive poverty reductions in Nepal require coordinated and sustained efforts to improve the health, education, and livelihood opportunities for the duration of the strategy period and onward. The depth of poverty has plummeted from 26 percent in 1996, to 18 percent in 2003, to 5.6 percent in 2010, demonstrating the viability of meaningful poverty reductions in Nepal. Further reductions require widespread engagement with marginalized and vulnerable populations, which is a cross-cutting theme throughout USAID/Nepal's five-year strategy.

II. Background

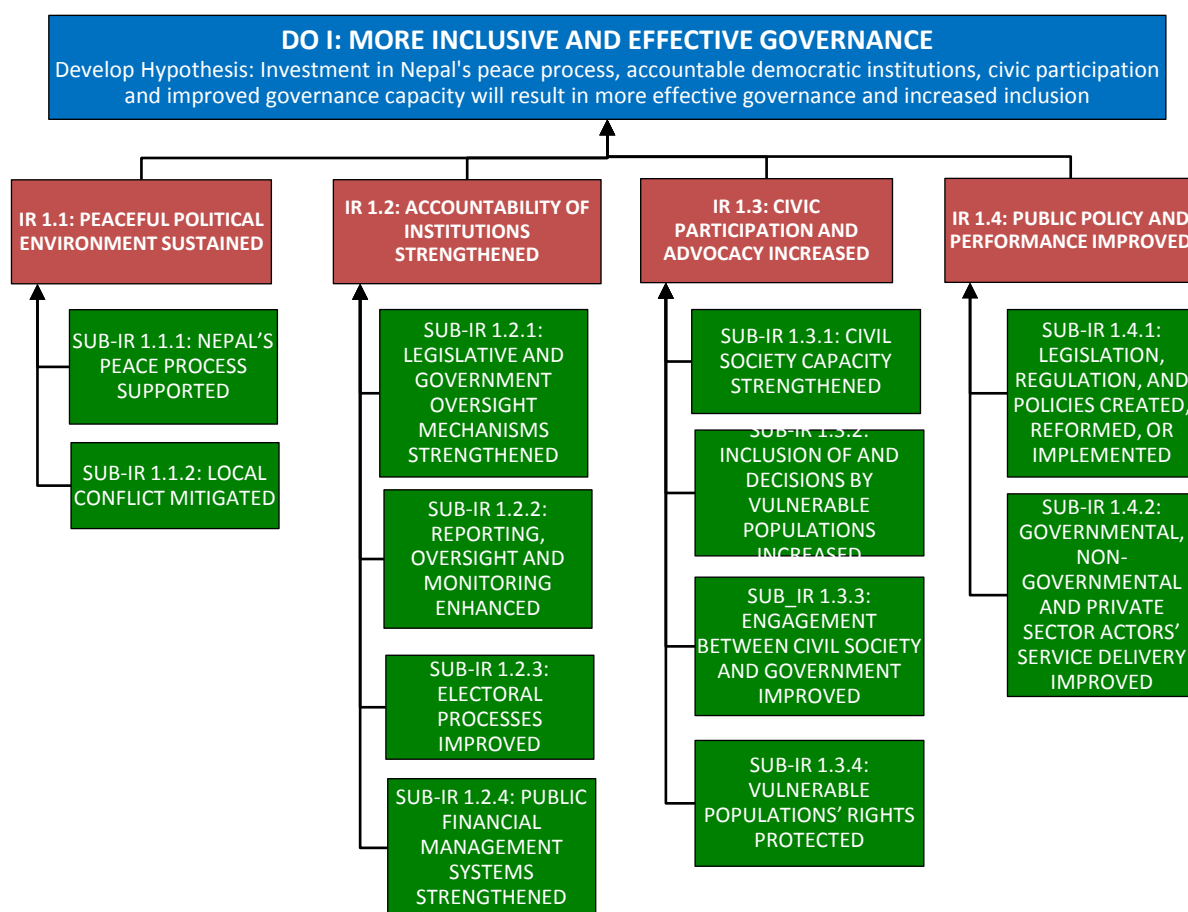
USAID's 2013 Violent Extremism Assessment and the U.S. Government's 2011 Interagency conflict Assessment state that while the likelihood of returning to a major conflict is currently low in Nepal, poor governance remains a conflict driver that could lead to increased violence. Additionally, USAID's Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) Assessment identified a number of critical barriers to good governance that reflect the grievances of Nepal's conflict. These include: a lack of public accountability by the government; limited capacity to address Nepal's growing demands and increased expectations of government; and the need for powerful institutions to include women and other marginalized groups in decision-making and service provision. The DRG Assessment described the main DRG problem as a "government effectiveness gap," in which the Government of Nepal (GON) fails to meet the increasing demands for inclusion. To address this gap and to achieve the objective of effective governance and political inclusion in Nepal four conditions must be achieved—peace, accountability, civic participation, and better performance. Without peace, human development is not possible, and without human development, peace is not sustainable. The Mission will target these conditions at the local level, while pushing for national level accountability and reform to close the government effectiveness gap on the ground.

The IGP Survey plays an important role in providing information for USAID's comprehensive 2014 Performance Management Plan (PMP), reflecting the CDCS. The PMP is a single, Mission-wide source of information aimed at assisting USAID to manage for results in order to achieve its highest development goals. The CDCS guides approximately \$400 million in investments through Fiscal Year 2019. The overall goal for the Mission, as stated in the CDCS, is "a more democratic, prosperous, and resilient Nepal." Three development objectives (DO) contribute to the achievement of this goal and reflect the key development hypotheses that will inform USAID/Nepal's projects and activities over the five-year CDCS period:

⁷ Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, <http://data.worldbank.org/country/nepal>

DOI: More Inclusive and Effective Governance
 DO2: Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth to Reduce Extreme Poverty
 DO3: Increased Human Capital

Within the PMP, DOI established indicators for each intermediate result (IR) and each of the four sub-immediate results including peace, accountability, civil participation and performance. The IGP Survey will supply several data sets for monitoring and evaluation effort under PMP. Finally, the survey will provide valuable information to the Mission's implementing partners from across the development sectors within USAID.



III. Rationale and Purpose

USAID/Nepal's Democracy and Governance Office (DGO) expects Mission's Monitoring Evaluation and Learning project (MEL) conduct this survey to track and assess the progress of the Missions CDCS in meeting the goals of DOI: More Inclusive and Effective Governance. The IGP Survey will provide information on the extent to which the Mission's programs successfully increased inclusion of Nepalis in civic and political life and improved the government's ability to respond to public needs and demands. The survey's focus will not only be on overall citizen involvement and satisfaction with government programs but also on the involvement and satisfaction of traditionally marginalized and excluded groups including women, youth, Dalit, Janajati, and Madhesi, among others. The intention is to provide actionable information that will allow the Mission and its partners to assess and improve the design and implementation of its programs across the remaining life of the CDCS. The survey also is intended to provide a richer and more fine-grained understanding Nepali attitudes and values and aspirations and

their relationships both with one another with their government. The survey will supplement other monitoring and evaluation activities supported by USAID and others by providing bottom up information about the success of Mission programs.

This mid-term survey will follow the methodology and indicators used in 2015 baseline survey conducted in partnership with DRG Center's Learning Division and will present the changes from 2015 to 2017.

IV. Scope of survey

Scope of the mid-term survey are to

- Review survey design from 2015 baseline survey, update as needed and present a written survey design for 2015 mid-term survey
- Capture 2017 comparable dataset for all the indicators used in 2015 baseline survey, and present 2017 data together with comparison to 2015 data

Refer to set of methodological and output reports from 2015 baseline survey conducted in partnership with DRG Center's Learning Division. 2015 survey conducted 2,828 household visits across 42 districts with over 100 questions to cover set of data for over 15 indicators under immediate results of peace, accountability, civic participation and performance.

V. Requirements, Deliverables and Timelines

The survey will consist of a nation-wide area probability sample of approximately 800 citizens, ages 16 years and over. Because of an interest in some municipally-based programs in smaller cities, the nation-wide probability survey will be augmented with oversamples of 150 respondents each of eight districts where USAID programming has been concentrated including: Banke, Bardiya, Dang, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Surkhet, Kapilvastu, and Makawanpur. The total sample will be approximately 2,000 responded cases, post-weighted to ensure that the final sample is nationally and demographically representative.

Age and gender quotas will be used at the household level to facilitate representation by gender and age. Per new USAID/Nepal policy, "all person-level indicators for which data are collected (either through quarterly/annual reports, surveys, or evaluations) should be disaggregated by sex and caste/ethnicity. The caste/ethnicity disaggregation should follow, at a minimum, the following six categories: Dalit, Muslim, Brahmin/Chhetri, Newar, Janajati, and Other." This survey needs to take this into consideration, particularly in relations to sampling to be nationally representative. Given the Mission's strategy and focus on extreme poverty, the survey methodology also should offer stratification to present comparative analysis of the extremely poor with other socioeconomic conditions.

The survey is likely to be complex with numerous skip questions, a need to randomized response options for numerous questions, and the possible use of survey experiments and list questions (requiring the random selection of respondents into treatment and control groups) so the use of electronic, hand-held devices is essential.

The survey will follow requirements as per 2015 baseline survey with revisions if required. Any revisions need to be justified and agreed, which maintains the comparability as minimum. The scope of this analysis would be directed by the set of data available from 2015 baseline survey, Mission priorities and agreed upon with the contractor.

Deliverables will include:

Deliverable	Due
Written survey design that includes key questions, methods, description of sampling frame, samples, data collection instruments/forms, data collection and analysis plan, crews, management and quality assurance plan etc.	May 2017
Datasets —and supporting documentation such as code books with questionnaires, output tables, data dictionaries, scope, and methodology used to collect and analyze the data, list of respondents, list of enumerators etc.	Mid-November 2017
Draft Demo Tables of PMP indicators	Mid-November
A draft report in agreed format with data disaggregated by gender, age, caste, ethnicity, and socioeconomic	Mid-December
A final report in agreed format	Within two weeks of receipt of comments from USAID.

Expected Timeline

Responsible Party	Task	Timeline
USAID/Nepal	PPD/DGO sends SOW to MEL	End-Jan 2017
MEL	MEL sends survey proposal with team composition, LOE, modality, response to SOW	Feb
USAID/Nepal	PPD/DGO provides comments to the proposal	2nd week March
MEL	Submits final proposal	3rd week March
USAID/Nepal	PPD/DGO finalizes the task	3rd week April
MEL	Submits survey design report	3rd week May
USAID/Nepal	PPD/DGO provides comments to design report	2nd week of June
MEL	Submits final design report addressing Mission comments	
MEL	Conducts the fieldwork	July-August
MEL	Submits the demo table for PMP indicators	Mid-November
USAID/Nepal	PPD/DGO provides comments on demo table	Third week of November
MEL	Submits datasets	Mid-November
MEL	Submits draft report	Mid- December
USAID/Nepal	Provides comments on draft report	End December
MEL	Provides final report within 2 weeks of receipt of Mission's comments.	2 weeks of receipt of Mission comments.

VI. Methods

The survey will replicate methods as per 2015 baseline survey with revisions if required. Any revisions need to be justified and agreed, which maintains the comparability as minimum. The 2015 baseline mainly involved quantitative data collection methods with household survey, and tablet assisted data entry. Data analysis was made with database program.

VII. Roles and Responsibilities

USAID/Nepal provides timely feedback to the MEL team on draft products delivered and may join events for quality assurance and backup. USAID/Nepal may provide coordination support when MEL requires to coordinate with USAID partners and stakeholders.

MEL manages this survey through set of hired survey team. It also manages all the logistics and ensures timely delivery of quality products.

VIII. Team Composition

An appropriate team, with subject matter and methodological expertise, shall be proposed by MEL as part of the proposal. Reference to be made to 2015 baseline survey as in terms of individuals, qualification, experience as appropriate. The comparability of 2017 results to 2015 baseline will not be compromised due to changes in team members.

IX. Documents to Review

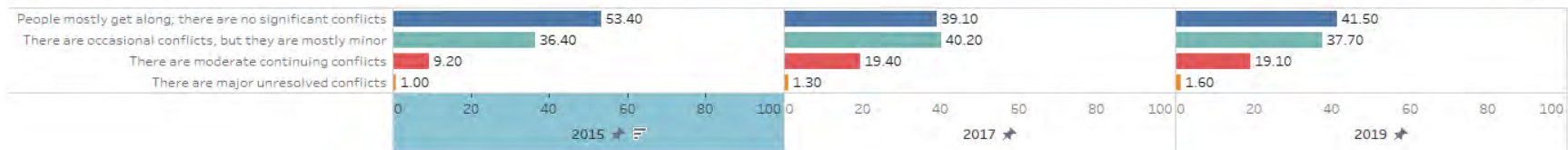
Set of 2015 Baseline report with survey design, fieldwork plan, sampling, outputs reports/tables, questionnaires/checklists, data codebook.

Appendix 2: List of Indicators That Changed Significantly Between 2015 and 2019

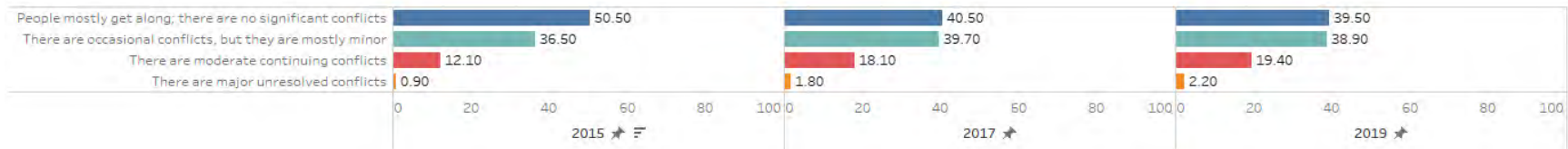
https://public.tableau.com/views/IGP-Indicators/IGP-Dashboard1?:language=en&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link

PI 1.1.2-1: Percent of respondents with continuing/ongoing and/or major unresolved local conflicts in their community

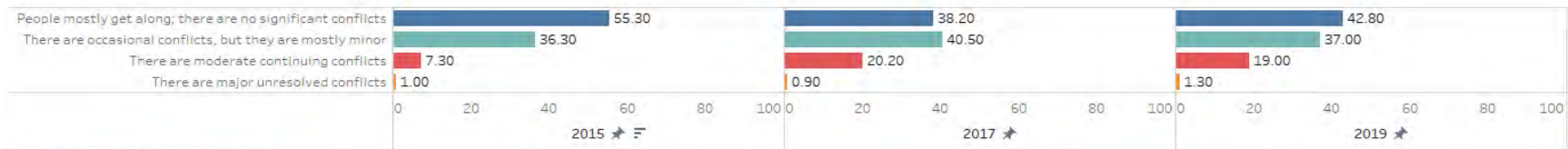
Overall Sample



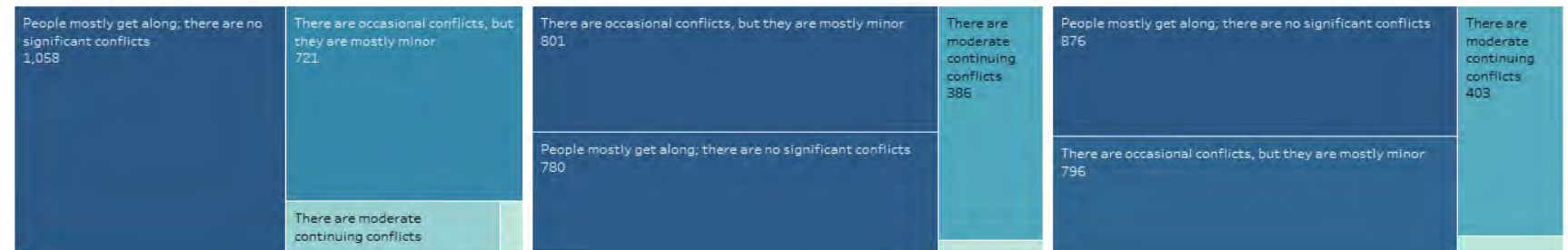
National Sample



USAID Sample



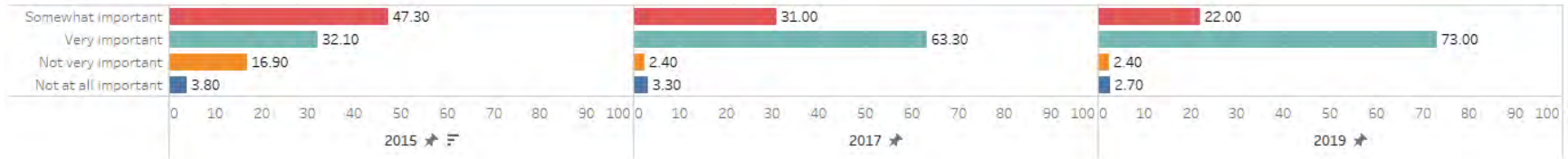
Number of Respondents



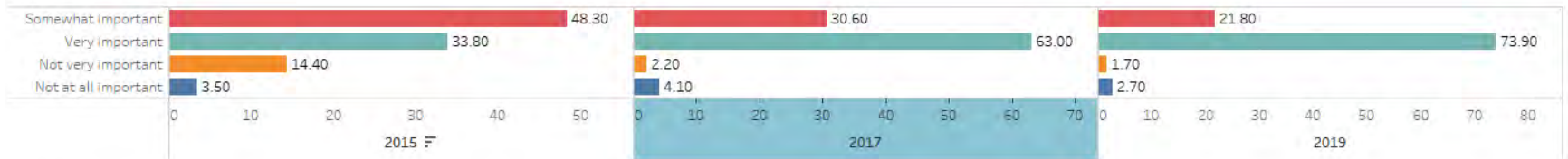
https://public.tableau.com/views/IGP-Indicators2/Dashboard12?:language=en&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link

A4. Proportion of people who think required services should be provided to the conflict victims

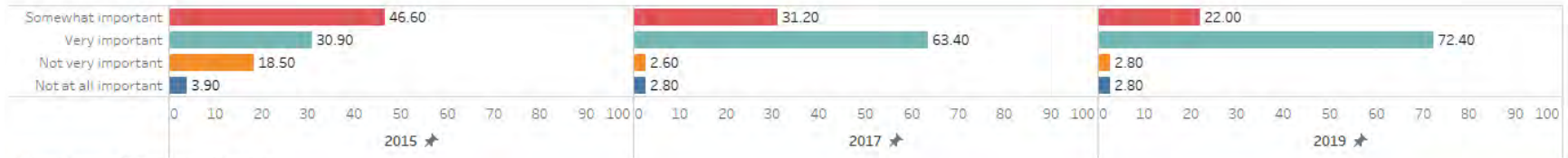
Overall Sample



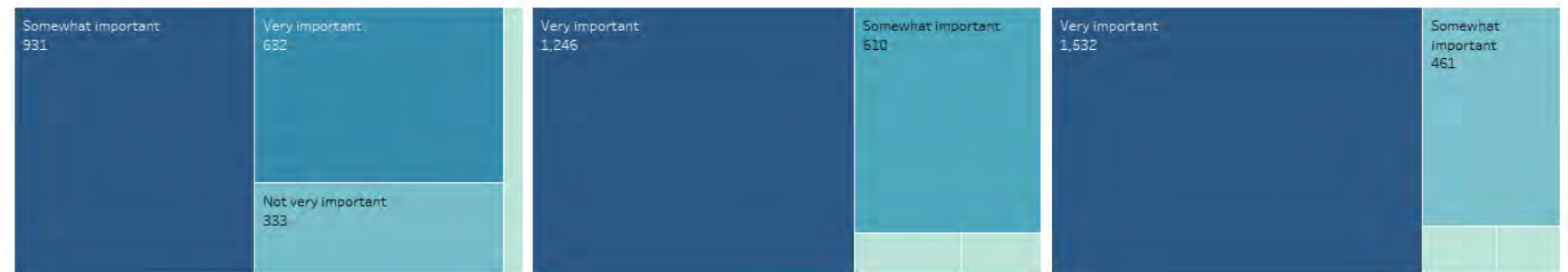
National Sample



USAID Sample



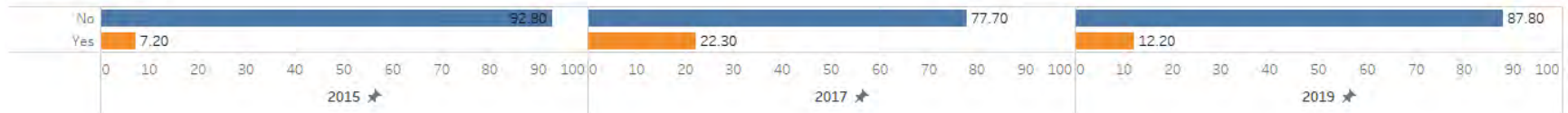
Number of Respondents



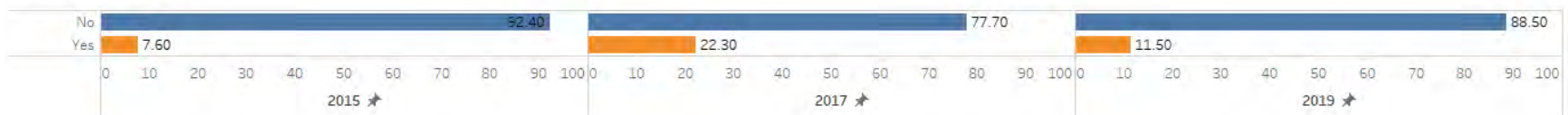
https://public.tableau.com/views/IGP-Indicators3/Dashboard13?:language=en&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link

PI 1.2-3 Percent of people who used a social accountability mechanism in past 12 months those who have heard about it

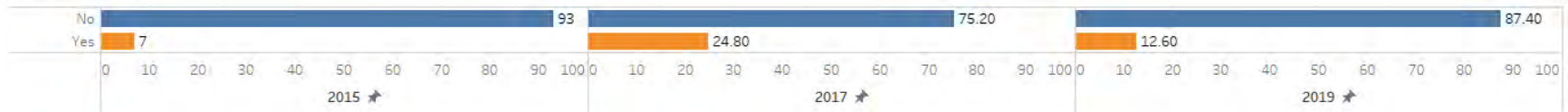
Overall Sample



National Sample



USAID Sample



Number of Respondents



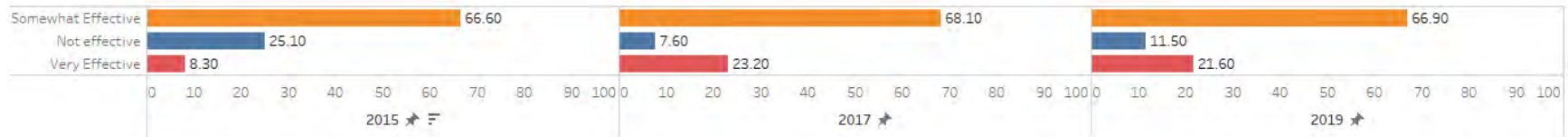
https://public.tableau.com/views/IGP-Indicators4/Dashboard14?:language=en&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link

PI 1.3-3 Percent of public who think community organizations effectively advocate the people's interests to the government

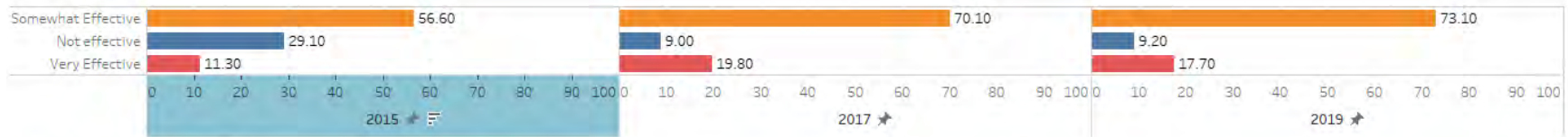
Overall Sample



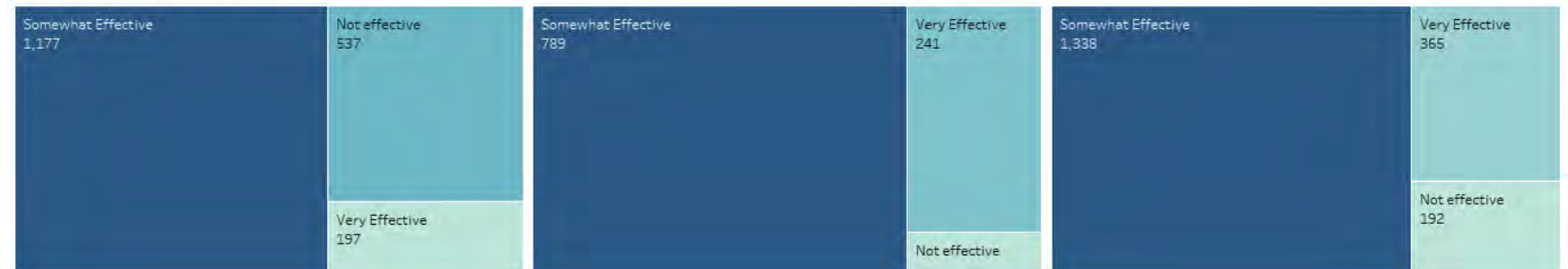
National Sample



USAID Sample



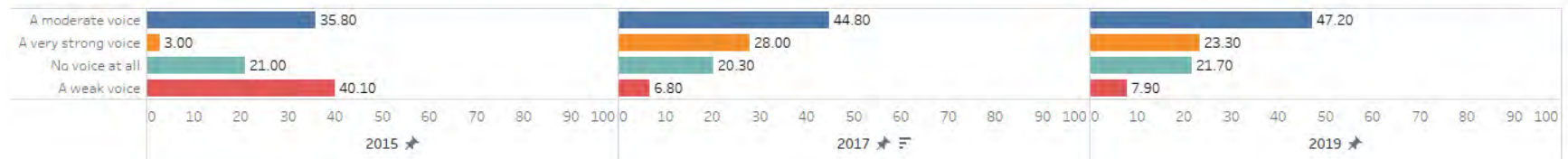
Number of Respondents



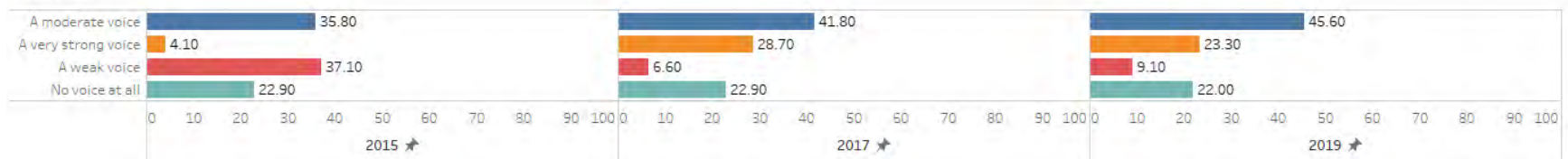
https://public.tableau.com/views/IGP-Indicators5/Dashboard15?:language=en&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link

1.3.2-2 Percent of people who feel that they have a moderate or strong voice in political decisions that affect them or their community

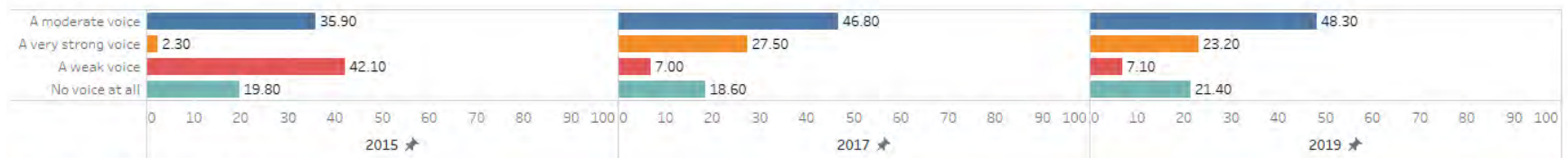
Overall Sample



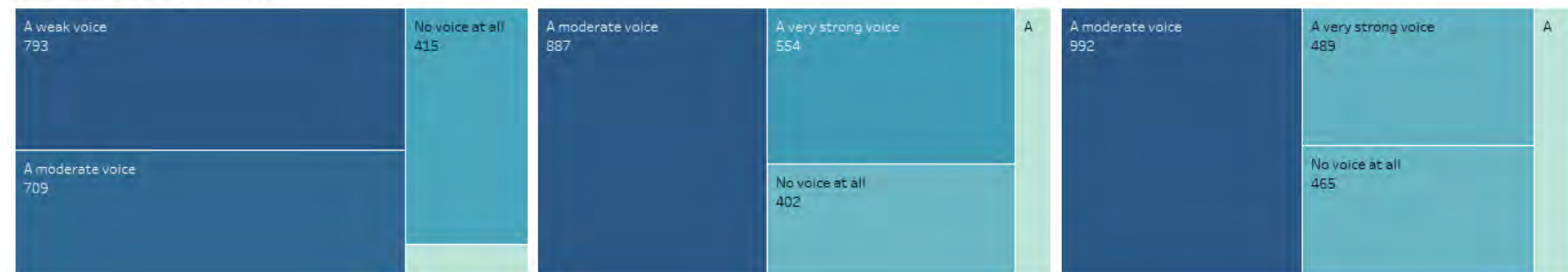
National



USAID Sample



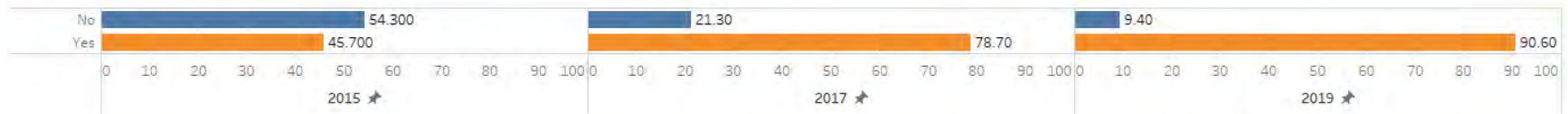
Number of Respondents



https://public.tableau.com/views/IGP-Indicators6/Dashboard16?:language=en&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link

CI* 1.4-3 Percent of people satisfied with government services(#)

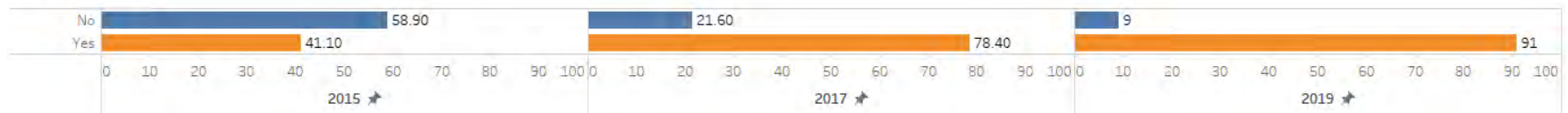
Overall Sample



National Sample



USAID Sample



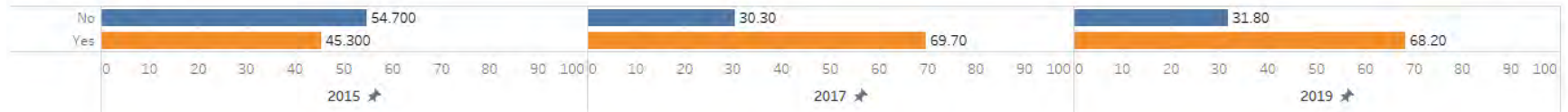
Number of Respondents



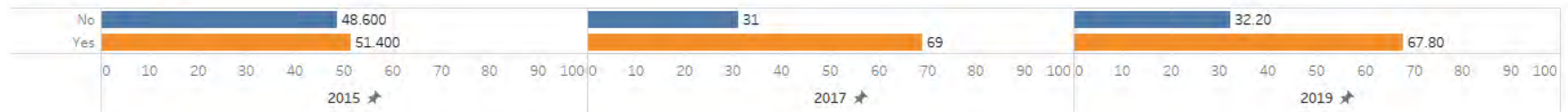
https://public.tableau.com/views/IGP-Indicators7/Dashboard17?:language=en&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link

PI 1.4.2-2 Percent of people who report that services received satisfactorily respond to their needs (#)

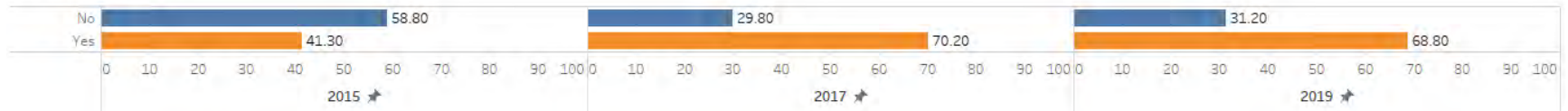
Overall Sample



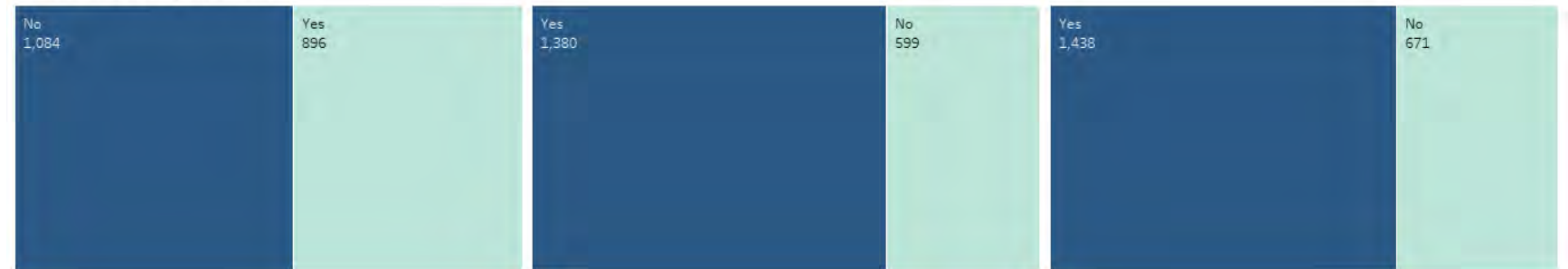
National Sample



USAID Sample



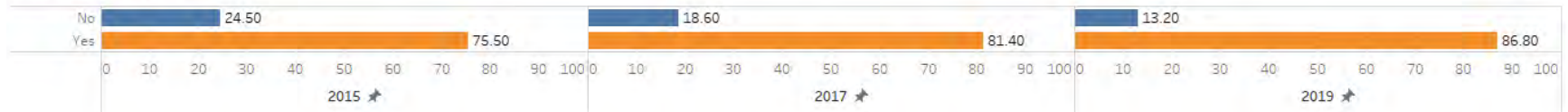
Number of Respondents



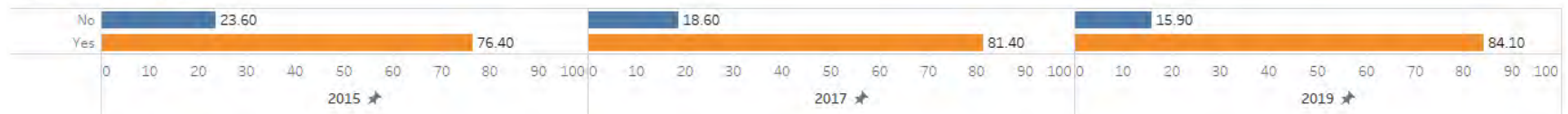
https://public.tableau.com/views/IGP-Indicators8/Dashboard18?:language=en&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link

D1_1 Percent of people who either voted in National or Local/Provincial election who were registered to vote

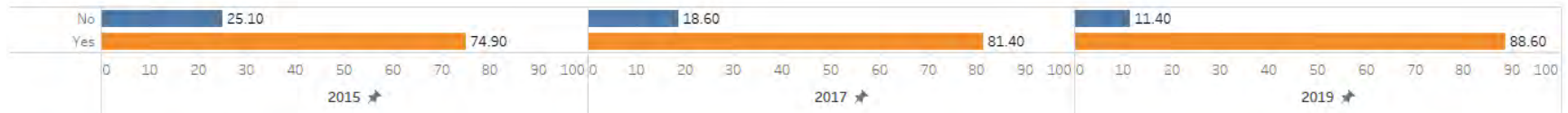
Overall Sample



National Sample



USAID Sample



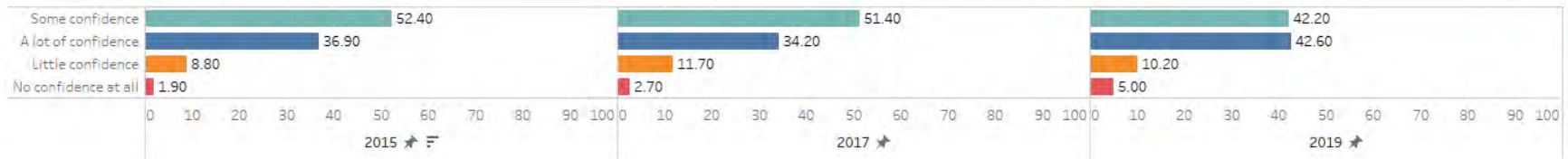
Number of Respondents



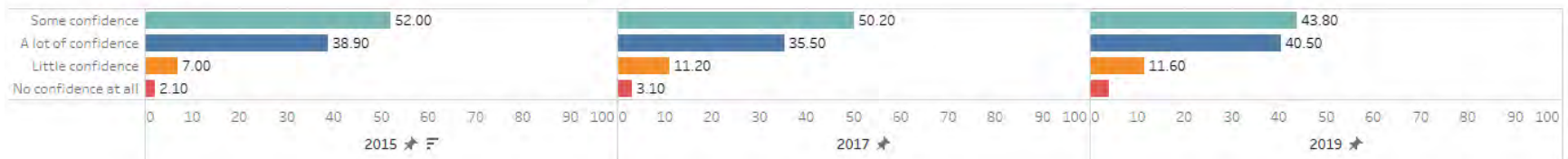
https://public.tableau.com/views/IGP-Indicators9/Dashboard19?:language=en&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link

D2. Proportion of people who have confidence on ECN

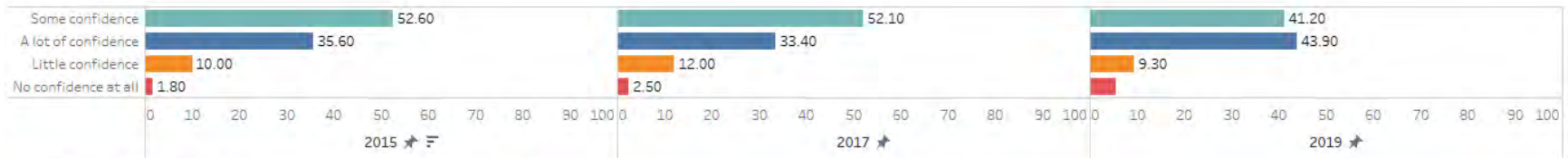
Overall Sample



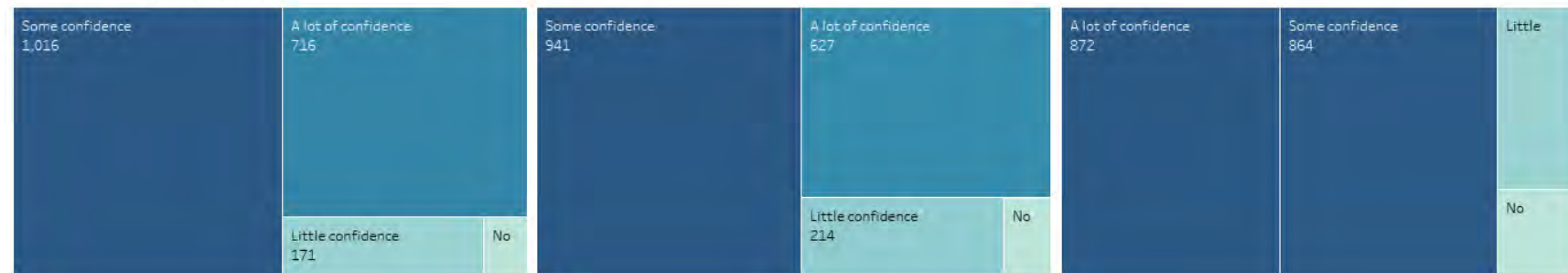
National Sample



USAID Sample



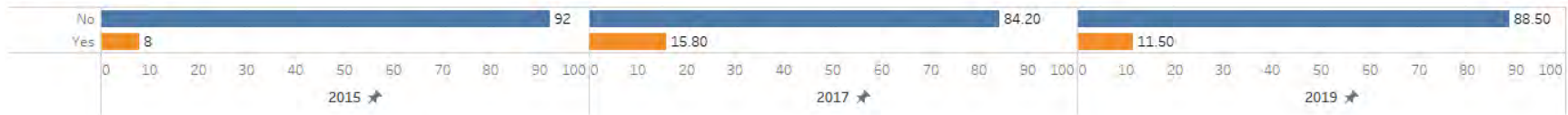
Number of Respondents



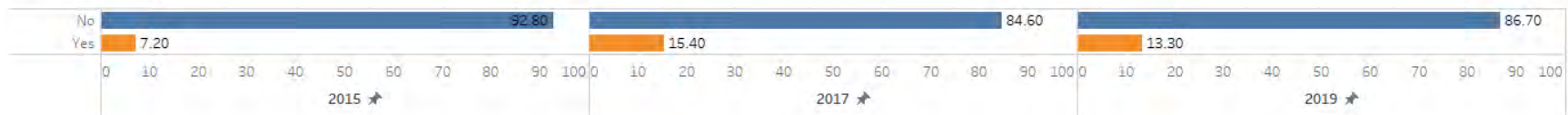
https://public.tableau.com/views/IGP-Indicators10/Dashboard110?language=en&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link

E1a. Proportion of people who experience corruption in last 12 months

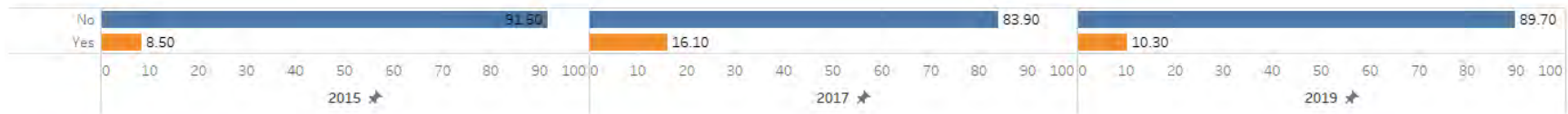
Overall Sample



National Sample



USAID Sample



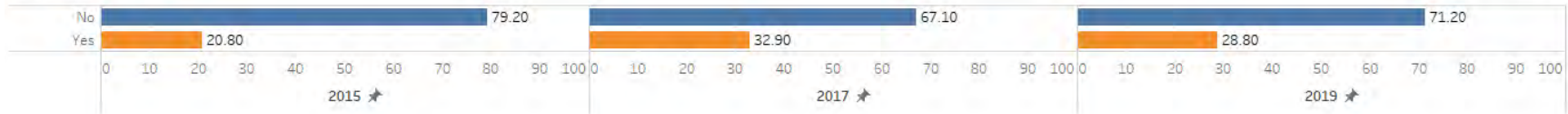
Number of Respondents



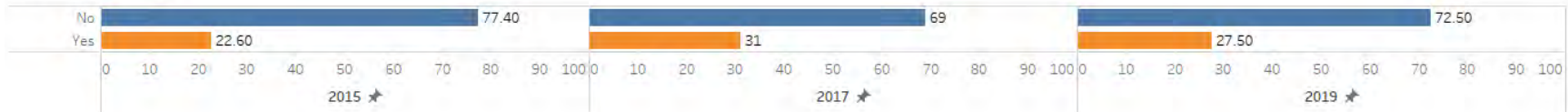
https://public.tableau.com/views/IGP-indicators11/Dashboard111?:language=en&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link

F1. Proportion of people who sought help from elected representative, political party leader, community service organization and bureaucrats last year

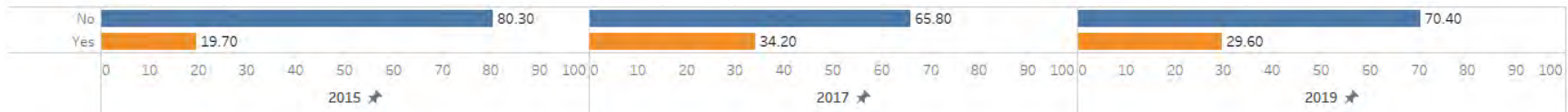
Overall Sample



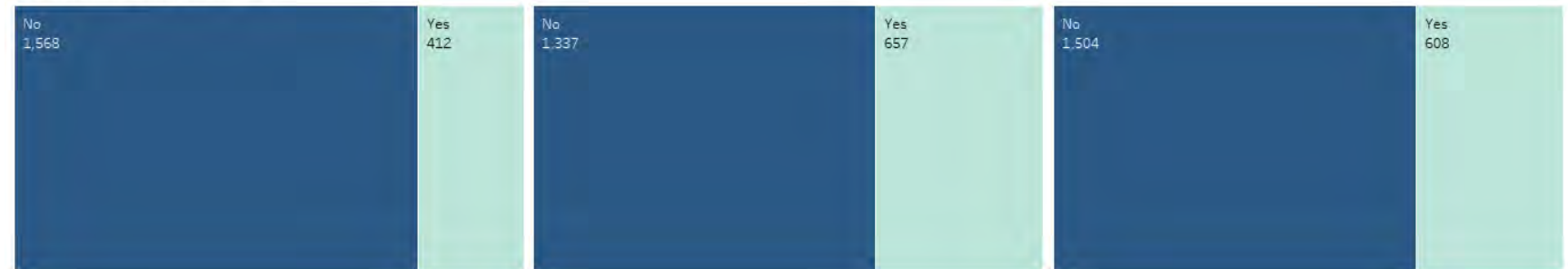
National Sample



USAID Sample



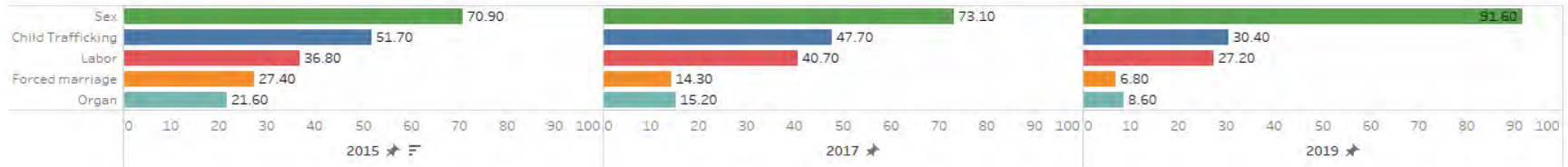
Number of Respondents



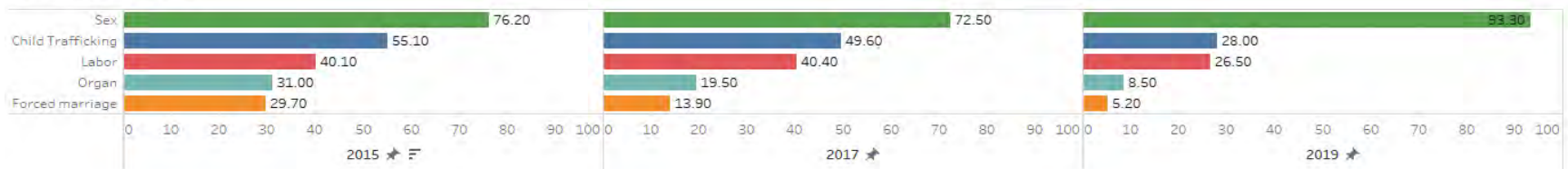
https://public.tableau.com/views/IGP-Indicators%20Dashboard%201%20?:language=en&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link

G1. Proportion of people heard of different kinds of trafficking

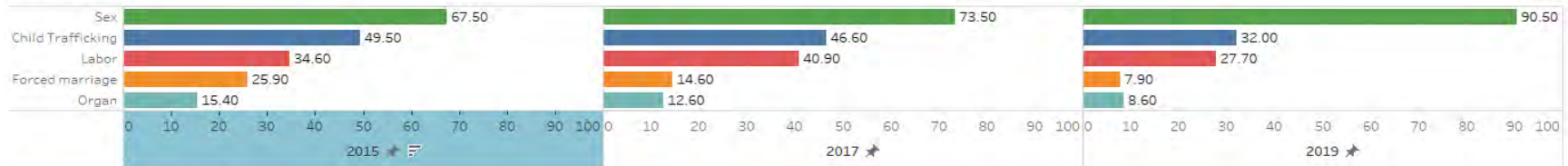
Overall Sample



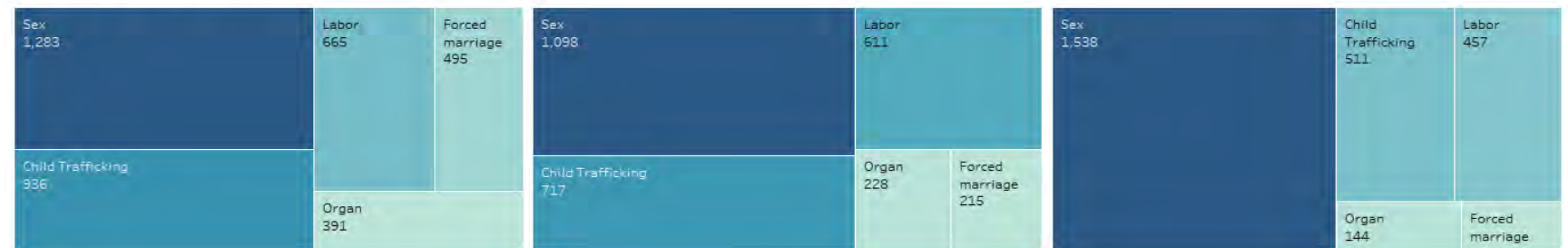
National Sample



USAID Sample



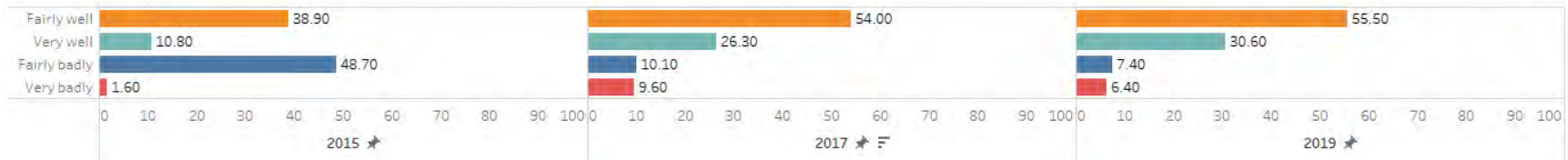
Number of Respondents



https://public.tableau.com/views/IGP-Indicators%20Dashboard%201%20?:language=en&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link

G3. Proportion of people who think government addresses human trafficking well

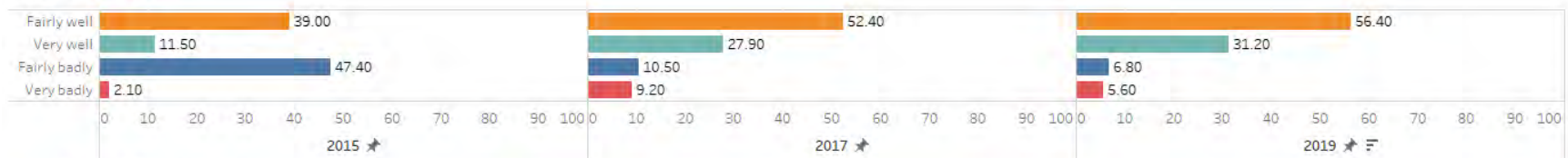
Overall Sample



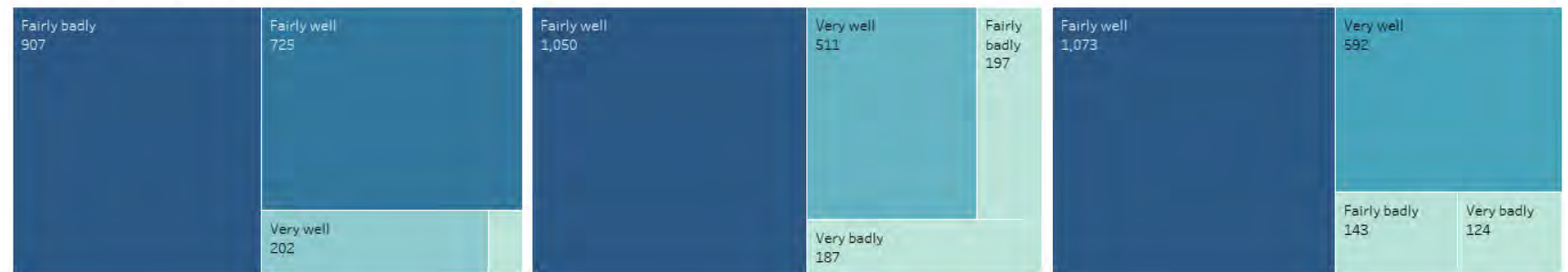
National Sample



USAID Sample



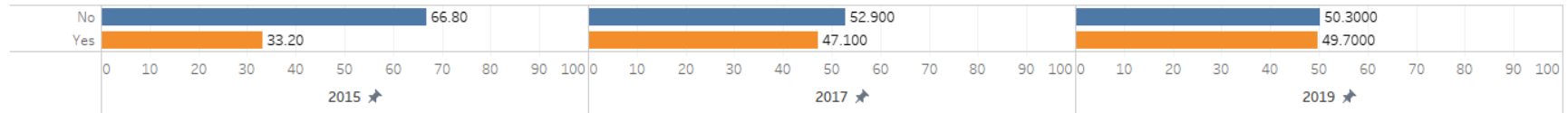
Number of Respondents



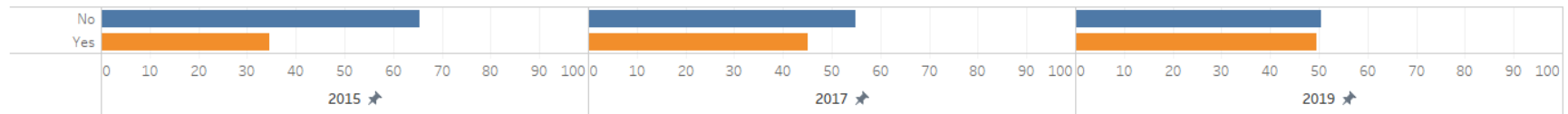
https://public.tableau.com/views/IGP-Indicators14/Dashboard114?language=en&:display_count=y&publish=yes&:origin=viz_share_link

K1. Proportion of people who think civil society organization are effectively performing their roles and responsibility

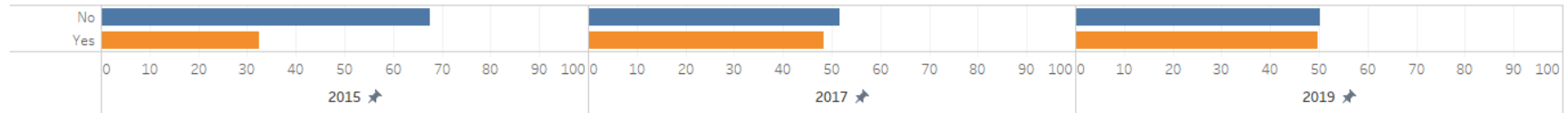
Overall Sample



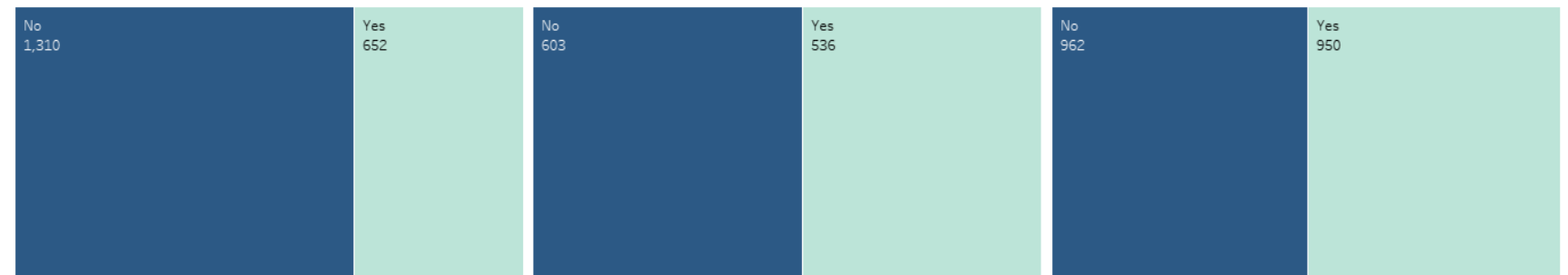
National Sample



USAID Sample



Number of Respondents



Appendix 3: Contributing Questions for 16 IGP Indicators

S. N.	Indicator Number	Indicator Name	Question/s contributing to it
1	PI* 1-3	Proportion of the targeted population reporting an increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities (GNDR 4)	POLMEN GNDRJOBS FEMRGHT
2	PI 1-4	Proportion of the targeted population reporting increased agreement with the concept that all portions of the population should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities	LLGELCT LLGDEMON LLGEQUAL EQLRGHT PMRGHT LLGEQUAL
3	PI 1.1-2	Percent of people willing to resort to violence if peace and reconciliation process does not meet their expectations	VIOLENT
4	PI 1.1-3	Percent of public in target districts expressing tolerance towards other groups (Dalits, women, indigenous peoples, youth, Muslims, Brahmin/Chhetri, etc.)	LLGBAN and LLGMARY
5	PI 1.1.1-1	Average percentage of CPA milestones perceived as completed by the public	PPSPEED
6	PI 1.1.2-1	Percent of the public with continuing/ongoing and/or major unresolved local conflicts in their community	CNFLCT
7	PI 1.1.2-2	Percent of the public in target USAID districts aware of any community efforts in to resolve conflicts	CNFLCTRSLV
8	PI 1.2-3	Percent of people who used a social accountability mechanism in the previous 12 months	SOACCMECH, MECHUSE and MECHWHEN
9	PI 1.2.2-1	Percent of people who indicate that they actively participate in oversight and monitoring of subnational government activities	GVRNPRT
10	PI 1.2.3-1	Percent of the public who consider elections in Nepal as free and fair	ELCTFREE
11	PI 1.3-3	Percent of the public who think local organizations effectively advocate the peoples' interests to the government	ADVOCATE_9
12	PI 1.3-4	Percent of people in USAID-targeted districts who often participate in community groups/organizations	ORGTIME
13	PI 1.3.2-2	Percent of people who feel that they have a moderate or strong voice in political decisions that affect them or their community	POLVCE
14	CI* 1.4-3	Percent of people in the target districts satisfied with government services as provided by target institutions	SATGOVSERV (1-11)
15	PI 1.4.2-2:	Percent of people who report that services received satisfactorily respond to their needs	SOCSRVLTH, SOCSRAG, SOCSRVEDU, SOCSRVSER, SOCSRJUST, SOCSRTRAFF and

S. N.	Indicator Number	Indicator Name	Question/s contributing to it
			SOC SRVCDO/ VDC/CDO
16	PI 1.4.2-3	Percent of people reporting experience of discrimination in accessing public services	DISCPUB

Appendix 4: Desegregation of 16 PMP IGP Indicators

PI* 1-3 Proportion of Target Population (by gender, age, and caste/ethnicity) Reporting Increased Agreement With the Concept That Males and Females Should Have Equal Access to Social, Economic, and Political Opportunities

Background characteristics	Baseline (2015)						Midline (2017)						End-line (2019)					
	National Sample			USAID Sample			National Sample			USAID Sample			National Sample			USAID Sample		
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)
Gender																		
Female	85.4	14.6	390	85.2	14.8	600	70.5	29.5	398	77.8	22.2	599	73.3	26.7	416	81.7	18.3	640
Male	77.4	22.6	390	80.2	19.8	600	63.4	36.6	388	66.3	33.7	609	63.0	37.0	416	70.6	29.4	640
Age																		
15-24	85.5	14.5	145	86.1	13.9	266	67.3	32.7	202	75.0	25.0	348	69.8	30.2	159	79.9	20.1	308
25-34	83.3	16.7	198	83.6	16.4	342	68.3	31.7	205	74.2	25.8	353	69.9	30.1	249	79.5	20.5	391
35-44	79.7	20.3	217	80.9	19.1	278	70.4	29.6	159	72.1	27.9	219	71.9	28.1	171	72.7	27.3	304
45 and above	78.6	21.4	220	80.3	19.7	314	63.0	37.0	219	65.5	34.5	287	62.8	37.2	253	71.1	28.9	277
Caste-ethnicity																		
Brahmin/Chhetri	87.9	12.1	290	84.2	15.8	463	77.7	22.3	297	77.9	22.1	530	80.4	19.6	327	82.1	17.9	588
Janajati	82.6	17.4	270	85.3	14.7	429	62.8	37.2	290	67.1	32.9	429	65.5	34.5	267	73.6	26.4	458
Dalit	74.7	25.3	95	83.1	16.9	130	59.2	40.8	98	70.3	29.7	145	57.1	42.9	105	68.0	32.0	147
Others [#]	68.8	31.2	125	71.9	28.1	178	55.4	44.6	101	64.4	35.6	104	51.9	48.1	133	63.2	36.8	87

PI 1-4 Proportion of the Target Population (by gender, age, and caste/ethnicity) Reporting Increased Agreement With the Concept That All Portions of the Population Should Have Equal Access to Social, Economic, and Political Opportunities

Background characteristics	Baseline (2015)						Midline (2017)						End-line (2019)					
	National Sample			USAID Sample			National Sample			USAID Sample			National Sample			USAID Sample		
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)
Gender																		
Female	99.5	0.5	390	99.3	0.7	600	97.2	2.8	398	98.7	1.3	599	98.8	1.2	416	98.4	1.6	640
Male	99.7	0.3	390	99.7	0.3	600	96.9	3.1	388	99.5	0.5	609	98.8	1.2	416	98.1	1.9	640
Age																		
15-24	100.0	0.0	145	98.9	1.1	266	95.5	4.5	202	98.6	1.4	348	97.5	2.5	159	99.0	1.0	308
25-34	100.0	0.0	198	100.0	0.0	342	97.6	2.4	205	99.4	0.6	353	99.2	0.8	249	98.0	2.0	391
35-44	99.5	0.5	217	100.0	0.0	278	97.5	2.5	159	99.1	0.9	219	99.4	0.6	171	99.0	1.0	304
45 and above	99.1	0.9	220	99.0	1.0	314	97.7	2.3	219	99.3	0.7	287	98.8	1.2	253	97.1	2.9	277
Caste-ethnicity																		
Brahmin/Chhetri	99.3	0.7	290	99.8	0.2	463	96.3	3.7	297	99.4	0.6	530	99.1	0.9	327	98.8	1.2	588
Janajati	100.0	0.0	270	99.5	0.5	429	96.9	3.1	290	98.4	1.6	429	98.9	1.1	267	97.6	2.4	458
Dalit	98.9	1.1	95	100.0	0.0	130	98.0	2.0	98	100.0	0.0	145	97.1	2.9	105	98.6	1.4	147
Others [#]	100.0	0.0	125	98.3	1.7	178	99.0	1.0	101	99.0	1.0	104	99.2	0.8	133	97.7	2.3	87

PI 1.1-2 Percent of people (by gender, age and caste/ethnicity) Willing to Resort to Violence if the Peace and Reconciliation Process Does Not Meet Their Expectations

Background characteristics	2015 baseline					2017 Midline					End-line (2019)				
	National Sample					USAID Sample					National Sample				
	Certainly willing (%)	Probably willing (%)	Probably not willing (%)	Certainly not willing (%)	Total (n)	Certainly willing (%)	Probably willing (%)	Probably not willing (%)	Certainly not willing (%)	Total (n)	Certainly willing (%)	Probably willing (%)	Probably not willing (%)	Certainly not willing (%)	Total (n)
Gender															
Female	1	4	15	80	390	1	4	15	80	600	24	24	12	40	398
Male	4	8	16	72	390	4	7	15	74	600	20	21	13	47	388
Age															
15-24	3	9	16	72	145	5	7	9	79	266	27	26	15	32	202
25-34	1	7	14	78	198	2	5	18	75	342	26	22	12	40	205
35-44	2	4	15	79	217	1	4	12	82	278	17	20	12	52	159
45 and above	3	5	17	75	220	3	5	18	75	314	17	21	10	52	219
Caste-ethnicity															
Brahmin/Chhetri	2	6	12	80	290	3	5	13	79	463	21	20	11	48	297
Janajati	2	4	14	79	270	2	7	16	76	429	23	24	15	39	290
Dalit	1	8	24	66	95	2	2	17	79	130	27	32	11	31	98
Others [#]	5	7	20	68	125	5	6	13	75	178	17	17	9	57	101

PI 1.1-3: Percent of the Public (by gender, age, and caste/ethnicity) in Target Districts Expressing Tolerance Towards Other Groups (Dalits, women, indigenous peoples, youth, Muslims, Brahmin/Chhetri, etc.)

Background characteristics	Baseline (2015)						Midline (2017)						End-line (2019)					
	National Sample			USAID sample			National Sample			USAID sample			National Sample			USAID sample		
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)
Gender																		
Female	54.9	45.1	390	55.8	44.2	600	49.9	50.1	398	53.6	46.4	599	45.9	54.1	416	51.9	48.1	640
Male	57.7	42.3	390	65.3	34.7	600	51.3	48.7	388	59.4	40.6	609	54.6	45.4	416	53.8	46.3	640
Age																		
15-24	64.8	35.2	145	74.8	25.2	266	59.4	40.6	202	65.8	34.2	348	59.7	40.3	159	67.5	32.5	308
25-34	61.1	38.9	198	61.1	38.9	342	52.7	47.3	205	60.6	39.4	353	55.0	45.0	249	57.8	42.2	391
35-44	52.1	47.9	217	56.5	43.5	278	48.4	51.6	159	52.5	47.5	219	48.0	52.0	171	44.1	55.9	304
45 and above	50.5	49.5	220	51.6	48.4	314	42.0	58.0	219	43.4	56.6	287	41.1	58.9	253	39.0	61.0	277
Caste-ethnicity																		
Brahmin/Chhetri	57.6	42.4	290	59.4	40.6	463	52.0	48.0	297	56.2	43.8	530	49.2	50.8	327	50.3	49.7	588
Janajati	63.3	36.7	270	66.0	34.0	429	55.2	44.8	290	62.9	37.1	429	56.9	43.1	267	58.5	41.5	458
Dalit	61.1	38.9	95	77.7	22.3	130	42.9	57.1	98	52.4	47.6	145	51.4	48.6	105	49.0	51.0	147
Others [#]	34.4	65.6	125	38.2	61.8	178	40.6	59.4	101	37.5	62.5	104	38.3	61.7	133	46.0	54.0	87

PI 1.1.1-1 Average Percentage of CPA Milestones the Public Perceived as Being Completed

Background Characteristics	2015 Baseline								2017 Midline								End-line (2019)							
	National Sample				USAID Sample				National Sample				USAID Sample				National Sample				USAID Sample			
	Yes (%)	Partially completed (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	Partially completed (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	Partially completed (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	Partially completed (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	Partially completed (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	Partially completed (%)	No (%)	Total (n)
Gender																								
Female	64	48	54	390	52	49	53	600	60	52	48	398	83	55	42	599	81	52	46	416	70	53	45	638
Male	36	53	46	390	48	51	47	600	40	48	52	388	17	45	58	609	19	48	54	416	30	47	55	639
Age																								
15-24	24	19	12	145	20	23	19	266	20	30	21	202	58	32	25	348	25	23	13	159	55	29	15	308
25-34	25	25	26	198	37	27	30	342	10	25	28	205	8	31	28	353	31	32	27	249	25	30	31	390
35-44	36	26	35	217	22	24	23	278	10	19	22	159	8	18	18	219	19	21	20	171	5	23	25	303
45 and above	15	30	27	220	20	26	28	314	60	26	30	219	25	20	29	287	25	23	41	253	15	17	29	276
Caste-ethnicity																								
Brahmin/Chhetri	10	76	15	290	11	67	21	463	10	39	37	297	25	44	45	530	25	37	43	327	25	44	51	588
Janajati	11	76	13	270	9	70	21	429	60	38	35	290	33	36	35	429	50	34	29	267	70	37	32	456
Dalit	4	76	20	95	20	65	15	130	10	9	11	98	33	13	11	145	6	14	11	105		12	12	147
Others [#]	8	78	14	125	2	71	26	178	20	14	16	101	8	8	9	104	19	15	17	133	5	7	6	86

PI 1.1.2-1: Percent of the Public (by gender, age, and caste/ethnicity) with Continuing/Ongoing and/or Major Unresolved Local Conflicts in Their Community

Background Characteristics	2015 Baseline					2017 Midline					2019 End-line				
	National Sample					USAID Sample					National Sample				
	People mostly get along; there are no significant conflicts (%)	There are occasional conflicts, but they are mostly minor (%)	There are moderate continuing conflicts (%)	There are major unresolved conflicts (%)	Total (n)	People mostly get along; there are no significant conflicts (%)	There are occasional conflicts, but they are mostly minor (%)	There are moderate continuing conflicts (%)	There are major unresolved conflicts (%)	Total (n)	People mostly get along; there are no significant conflicts (%)	There are occasional conflicts, but they are mostly minor (%)	There are moderate continuing conflicts (%)	There are major unresolved conflicts (%)	Total (n)
Gender															
Female	55	32	12	1	390	58	33	8	1	600	43	39	16	1	398
Male	46	41	12	1	390	52	40	7	1	600	38	40	20	2	388
Age															
15-24	54	32	12	1	145	54	40	6	0	266	31	47	20	2	202
25-34	54	34	12	1	198	57	33	9	2	342	42	40	16	2	205
35-44	52	36	12	1	217	60	32	7	1	278	42	35	23	1	159
45 and above	45	42	12	1	220	51	41	7	1	314	0	37	15	2	219
Caste-ethnicity															
Brahmin/Chhetri	61	35	3	1	290	66	27	6	1	463	47	35	17	1	297
Janajati	57	34	8	1	270	51	42	6	1	429	39	41	18	2	290
Dalit	36	38	26		95	59	35	6		130	34	44	20	2	98
Others [#]	22	46	30	2	125	35	50	15	1	178	35	44	20	2	101

PI 1.1.2-2 Percent of the Public (by gender, age, and caste/ethnicity) in Target USAID Districts Aware of Any Community Efforts to Resolve Conflicts

Background Characteristics	Baseline (2015)						Midline (2017)						End-line (2019)					
	National Sample			USAID Sample			National Sample			USAID Sample			National Sample			USAID Sample		
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)
Gender																		
Female	68.2	31.8	390	62.8	37.2	600	55.8	44.2	398	57.9	42.1	599	59.7	40.3	231	58.6	41.4	343
Male	79.5	20.5	390	78.0	22.0	600	65.7	34.3	388	70.3	29.7	609	71.9	28.1	267	72.2	27.8	381
Age																		
15-24	73.1	26.9	145	61.0	39.0	266	54.0	46.0	202	59.9	40.1	348	52.3	47.7	107	55.6	44.4	196
25-34	67.4	32.6	198	66.2	33.8	342	59.7	40.3	205	66.5	33.5	353	70.6	29.4	153	66.4	33.6	235
35-44	76.2	23.8	217	72.3	27.7	278	64.5	35.5	159	68.0	32.0	219	70.1	29.9	97	72.6	27.4	157
45 and above	78.7	21.3	220	82.4	17.6	314	67.5	32.5	219	65.8	34.2	287	69.5	30.5	141	71.3	28.7	136
Caste-ethnicity																		
Brahmin/Chhetri	76.8	23.2	290	69.4	30.6	463	71.1	28.9	297	61.1	38.9	530	71.4	28.6	199	67.2	32.8	296
Janajati	80.2	19.8	270	76.2	23.8	429	51.7	48.3	290	64.8	35.2	429	64.6	35.4	158	59.7	40.3	288
Dalit	75.4	24.6	95	64.2	35.8	130	50.8	49.2	98	66.3	33.7	145	62.7	37.3	59	78.8	21.2	85
Others [#]	63.9	36.1	125	66.4	33.6	178	71.2	28.8	101	75.0	25.0	104	59.8	40.2	82	69.1	30.9	55

PI 1.2-3 Percent of People (by gender, age, and caste/ethnicity) Who Used a Social Accountability Mechanism in the Previous 12 Months

Background Characteristics	Baseline (2015)						Midline (2017)						End-line (2019)					
	National Sample			USAID Sample			National Sample			USAID Sample			National Sample			USAID Sample		
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)
Gender																		
Female	5.6	94.4	390	3.2	96.8	600	17.1	82.9	398	21.2	78.8	599	6.3	93.8	416	10.8	89.2	640
Male	9.5	90.5	390	10.8	89.2	600	27.6	72.4	388	28.4	71.6	609	16.8	83.2	416	14.4	85.6	640
Age																		
15-24	7.6	92.4	145	6.0	94.0	266	18.8	81.2	202	21.6	78.4	348	3.8	96.2	159	2.9	97.1	308
25-34	7.1	92.9	198	5.6	94.4	342	21.5	78.5	205	23.2	76.8	353	8.8	91.2	249	11.5	88.5	391
35-44	8.8	91.2	217	9.4	90.6	278	23.3	76.7	159	28.3	71.7	219	15.8	84.2	171	17.4	82.6	304
45 and above	6.8	93.2	220	7.3	92.7	314	25.5	74.5	219	28.1	71.9	287	16.2	83.8	253	19.5	80.5	277
Caste-ethnicity																		
Brahmin/Chhetri	10.7	89.3	290	11.9	88.1	463	28.3	71.7	297	24.5	75.5	530	14.4	85.6	327	15.1	84.9	588
Janajati	7.4	92.6	270	4.4	95.6	429	19.0	81.0	290	28.4	71.6	429	10.1	89.9	267	10.7	89.3	458
Dalit	4.2	95.8	95	4.6	95.4	130	18.4	81.6	98	18.6	81.4	145	9.5	90.5	105	8.8	91.2	147
Others [#]	3.2	96.8	125	2.2	97.8	178	17.8	82.2	101	20.2	79.8	104	9.0	91.0	133	11.5	88.5	87

PI 1.2.2-1 Percent of People (by gender, age, and caste/ethnicity) Who Indicate That They Actively Participate in Oversight and Monitoring of Subnational Government Activities

Background Characteristics	Baseline (2015)						Midline (2017)						End-line (2019)					
	National Sample			USAID Sample			National Sample			USAID Sample			National Sample			USAID Sample		
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)
Gender																		
Female	4.9	94.9	390	3.8	96.2	600	22.7	77.3	398	22.1	77.9	599	19.2	80.8	416	24.3	75.7	637
Male	13.8	86.2	390	11.5	88.5	600	36.0	64.0	388	40.1	59.9	609	38.8	61.2	415	35.4	64.6	639
Age																		
15-24	2.1	97.9	145	6.8	93.2	266	18.3	81.7	202	24.1	75.9	348	20.9	79.1	158	19.9	80.1	307
25-34	9.6	89.9	198	5.3	94.7	342	28.9	71.1	205	27.8	72.2	353	26.9	73.1	249	28.5	71.5	390
35-44	10.6	89.4	217	8.6	91.4	278	36.1	63.9	159	39.7	60.3	219	30.4	69.6	171	33.7	66.3	303
45 and above	12.7	87.3	220	10.2	89.8	314	34.9	65.1	219	37.3	62.7	287	35.2	64.8	253	38.8	61.2	276
Caste-ethnicity																		
Brahmin/Chhetri	12.4	87.6	290	11.9	88.1	463	33.3	66.7	297	34.0	66.0	530	33.3	66.7	327	29.2	70.8	586
Janajati	6.7	93.0	270	4.2	95.8	429	27.3	72.7	290	28.5	71.5	429	22.5	77.5	267	28.2	71.8	457
Dalit	7.4	92.6	95	7.7	92.3	130	29.6	70.4	98	27.6	72.4	145	28.8	71.2	104	36.3	63.7	146
Others [#]	9.6	90.4	125	5.1	94.9	178	22.8	77.2	101	32.7	67.3	104	31.6	68.4	133	32.2	67.8	87

PI 1.2.3-1 Percent of the Public (by gender, age, and caste/ethnicity) Who Consider Elections in Nepal as Free and Fair

Background Characteristics	2015 Baseline					2017 Midline					End-line (2019)				
	National Sample					USAID Sample					National Sample				
	Completely free & fair (%)	Mostly free and fair, but with minor problems (%)	Somewhat free and fair, but with major problems (%)	Not at all free and fair (%)	Total (n)	Completely free & fair (%)	Mostly free and fair, but with minor problems (%)	Somewhat free and fair, but with major problems (%)	Not at all free and fair (%)	Total (n)	Completely free & fair (%)	Mostly free and fair, but with minor problems (%)	Somewhat free and fair, but with major problems (%)	Not at all free and fair (%)	Total (n)
Gender															
Female	36	51	8	3	390	33	48	12	3	600	25	35	25	16	398
Male	29	56	9	5	390	31	53	10	6	600	20	44	19	16	388
Age															
15-24	27	58	9	4	145	27	53	12	27	266	18	40	21	21	202
25-34	27	58	11	3	198	33	50	12	33	342	21	42	24	14	205
35-44	36	52	8	3	217	28	56	9	28	278	25	37	26	12	159
45 and above	37	50	7	5	220	40	44	10	4	314	26	39	19	16	219
Caste-ethnicity															
Brahmin/Chhetri	31	55	11	3	290	32	52	10	5	463	17	42	26	15	297
Janajati	33	50	9	6	270	31	49	14	3	429	21	41	21	18	290
Dalit	34	60	5		95	38	51	6	4	130	24	37	16	23	98
Others [#]	34	54	6	2	125	28	49	9	6	178	42	30	20	8	101

PI 1.3-3 Percent of the Public (by gender, age, and caste/ethnicity) Who Think Local Organizations Effectively Advocate the Peoples' Interests to the Government

Background Characteristics	2015 Baseline								2017 Midline								End-line (2019)							
	National Sample				USAID Sample				National Sample				USAID Sample				National Sample				USAID Sample			
	Very Effective (%)	Somewhat Effective (%)	Not effective (%)	Total (n)	Very Effective (%)	Somewhat Effective (%)	Not effective (%)	Total (n)	Very Effective (%)	Somewhat Effective (%)	Not effective (%)	Total (n)	Very Effective (%)	Somewhat Effective (%)	Not effective (%)	Total (n)	Very Effective (%)	Somewhat Effective (%)	Not effective (%)	Total (n)	Very Effective (%)	Somewhat Effective (%)	Not effective (%)	Total (n)
Gender																								
Female	7	60	26	390	9	56	30	600	29	62	10	398	24	68	9	599	23	63	14	375	18	73	9	554
Male	9	67	22	390	14	57	28	600	20	74	6	388	18	73	9	609	21	71	9	390	17	73	10	576
Age																								
15-24	7	68	23	145	11	59	27	266	23	69	8	202	22	73	5	348	24	66	11	148	15	78	7	277
25-34	8	62	25	198	11	60	27	342	21	75	4	205	23	65	12	353	19	74	8	230	18	73	9	341
35-44	9	59	28	217	9	58	29	278	23	71	6	159	16	80	5	219	20	68	12	163	19	72	10	273
45 and above	8	67	20	220	14	49	33	314	27	62	12	219	18	68	14	287	24	60	16	224	19	70	11	239
Caste-ethnicity																								
Brahmin/Chhetri	7	67	24	290	15	58	25	463	19	75	6	297	15	77	8	530	15	72	13	311	14	77	10	548
Janajati	8	60	25	270	8	59	30	429	25	66	10	290	22	67	11	429	22	67	11	240	24	67	9	385
Dalit	6	57	35	95	7	49	40	130	31	64	4	98	30	62	8	145	29	62	9	93	20	75	5	123
Others [#]	11	71	15	125	11	53	29	178	29	62	9	101	28	64	9	104	32	58	10	121	14	74	12	74

PI 1.3-4 Percent of People (by gender, age, and caste/ethnicity in) USAID Targeted Districts Who Often Participate in Community Groups/Organizations

Background Characteristics	2015 Baseline					2017 Midline					End-line (2019)				
	National Sample					USAID Sample					National Sample				
	Often (%)	Sometimes (%)	Rarely (%)	Never (%)	Total (n)	Often (%)	Sometimes (%)	Rarely (%)	Never (%)	Total (n)	Often (%)	Sometimes (%)	Rarely (%)	Never (%)	Total (n)
Gender															
Female	3	5	34	59	390	2	5	34	60	600	28	39	1	32	398
Male	3	5	36	56	390	1	7	35	58	600	31	42	7	20	388
Age															
15-24	0	10	27	63	145	2	12	37	50	266	22	47	2	30	202
25-34	2	5	37	57	198	1	4	40	55	342	32	42	4	22	205
35-44	1	6	38	55	217	3	6	34	57	278	32	33	6	29	159
45 and above	7	2	32	60	220		4	27	70	314	32	41	4	24	219
Caste-ethnicity															
Brahmin/Chhetri	2	3	33	62	290	1	4	35	60	463	33	41	5	20	297
Janajati	2	8	32	58	270	1	6	39	55	429	31	38	3	29	290
Dalit	5	5	55	35	95	0	14	16	70	130	16	48	0	36	98
Others#	5	5	36	55	125	10	7	27	57	178	26	39	9	26	101

PI 1.3.2-2 Percent of people by gender, age, and caste/ethnicity who feel that they have a moderate or strong voice in political decisions that affect them or their community

Background Characteristics	2015 Baseline										2017 Midline										End-line (2019)									
	National Sample					USAID Sample					National Sample					USAID Sample					National Sample					USAID Sample				
	A very strong voice (%)	A moderate voice (%)	A weak voice (%)	No voice at all (%)	Total (n)	A very strong voice (%)	A moderate voice (%)	A weak voice (%)	No voice at all (%)	Total (n)	A very strong voice (%)	A moderate voice (%)	A weak voice (%)	No voice at all (%)	Total (n)	A very strong voice (%)	A moderate voice (%)	A weak voice (%)	No voice at all (%)	Total (n)	A very strong voice (%)	A moderate voice (%)	A weak voice (%)	No voice at all (%)	Total (n)	A very strong voice (%)	A moderate voice (%)	A weak voice (%)	No voice at all (%)	Total (n)
Gender																														
Female	1	26	40	32	390	1	27	46	26	600	24	39	7	30	398	24	44	7	25	599	20	44	8	28	411	21	47	7	25	634
Male	7	45	34	14	390	4	45	38	13	600	33	44	6	16	388	31	50	7	12	609	26	47	10	16	416	25	50	7	18	640
Age																														
15-24	1	32	40	26	145	2	31	46	22	266	24	50	5	21	202	20	53	9	18	348	21	48	8	22	157	17	50	7	27	306
25-34	4	36	38	21	198	3	38	44	15	342	28	42	6	24	205	27	47	6	20	353	24	50	6	20	246	21	50	6	22	389
35-44	5	37	35	23	217	1	35	44	19	278	30	36	9	25	159	30	46	5	18	219	22	46	8	24	171	27	46	8	19	302
45 and above	5	36	36	23	220	3	39	35	23	314	33	38	7	22	219	35	39	8	19	287	25	40	13	22	253	30	45	8	18	277
Caste-ethnicity																														
Brahmin/Chhetri	6	40	36	18	290	4	42	41	13	463	34	41	8	17	297	28	47	6	19	530	24	49	6	21	326	23	50	8	19	137
Janajati	3	33	37	26	270	1	33	45	21	429	26	46	5	24	290	27	49	8	16	429	22	45	8	25	265	21	49	6	24	93
Dalit	2	28	38	32	95	2	31	40	27	130	31	39	5	25	98	28	45	8	19	145	21	40	18	20	103	32	38	8	22	47
Others [#]	4	36	38	22	125	2	30	41	27	178	21	37	9	34	101	27	41	4	28	104	26	42	12	20	133	22	51	6	22	19

CI* 1.4-3 Percent of People (by gender, age, and caste/ethnicity) in Target Districts Satisfied With Government Services as Provided by Target Institutions

Background Characteristics	Baseline (2015)						Midline (2017)						End-line (2019)					
	National Sample			USAID Sample			National Sample			USAID Sample			National Sample			USAID Sample		
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)
Gender																		
Female	57.9	42.1	390	44.7	55.3	600	81.1	18.9	398	83.1	16.9	599	94.4	5.6	337	93.5	6.5	554
Male	47.4	52.6	390	37.5	62.5	600	77.2	22.8	388	74.0	26.0	609	87.2	12.8	366	89.6	10.4	587
Age																		
15-24	53.8	46.2	145	45.5	54.5	266	85.2	14.8	202	81.1	18.9	348	94.6	5.4	129	95.3	4.7	274
25-34	53.5	46.5	198	38.9	61.1	342	81.6	18.4	205	76.9	23.1	353	92.4	7.6	211	90.3	9.7	351
35-44	51.2	48.8	217	39.9	60.1	278	73.2	26.8	159	81.6	18.4	219	90.7	9.3	151	89.2	10.8	278
45 and above	52.7	47.3	220	40.8	59.2	314	75.1	24.9	219	74.4	25.6	287	86.3	13.7	212	91.6	8.4	238
Caste-ethnicity																		
Brahmin/Chhetri	52.1	47.9	290	34.3	65.7	463	77.7	22.3	297	76.0	24.0	530	87.2	12.8	288	88.1	11.9	529
Janajati	53.3	46.7	270	46.6	53.4	429	83.2	16.8	290	80.5	19.5	429	96.3	3.7	218	94.0	6.0	402
Dalit	51.6	48.4	95	43.8	56.2	130	70.0	30.0	98	78.4	21.6	145	91.7	8.3	96	96.2	3.8	132
Others [#]	53.6	46.4	125	43.3	56.7	178	80.0	20.0	101	81.9	18.1	104	87.1	12.9	101	93.6	6.4	78

PI 1.4.2-2 Percent of People (by gender, age, and caste/ethnicity) Who Report That Services Received Satisfactorily Respond to Their Needs

Background Characteristics	Baseline (2015)						Midline (2017)						End-line (2019)					
	National Sample			USAID Sample			National Sample			USAID Sample			National Sample			USAID Sample		
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)
Gender																		
Female	54.4	45.6	390	47.0	53.0	600	70.4	28.6	398	73.1	25.7	599	70.7	29.3	416	68.7	31.3	638
Male	48.5	51.5	390	35.5	64.5	600	66.5	33.0	388	66.3	33.3	609	66.8	33.2	416	66.9	33.1	639
Age																		
15-24	48.3	51.7	145	43.2	56.8	266	75.2	24.8	202	73.9	25.6	348	66.0	34.0	159	69.8	30.2	308
25-34	51.0	49.0	198	42.7	57.3	342	67.8	32.2	205	67.4	31.7	353	69.9	30.1	249	68.8	31.2	391
35-44	52.1	47.9	217	39.6	60.4	278	64.2	35.2	159	68.9	30.6	219	71.9	28.1	171	67.5	32.5	302
45 and above	53.2	46.8	220	39.5	60.5	314	65.9	31.8	219	68.1	30.9	287	67.2	32.8	253	64.5	35.5	276
Caste-ethnicity																		
Brahmin/Chhetri	50.3	49.7	290	37.1	62.9	463	64.6	34.3	297	68.1	31.3	530	60.9	39.1	199	61.6	38.4	362
Janajati	50.7	49.3	270	45.7	54.3	429	71.0	28.6	290	70.6	28.4	429	74.5	25.5	199	73.2	26.8	333
Dalit	50.5	49.5	95	46.2	53.8	130	72.4	27.6	98	69.7	29.7	145	75.2	24.8	79	79.6	20.4	117
Others [#]	56.0	44.0	125	37.6	62.4	178	68.3	29.7	101	74.0	25.0	104	71.4	28.6	95	62.1	37.9	54

PI 1.4.2-3 Percent of People (by gender, age, and caste/ethnicity) Reporting Experience of Discrimination in Accessing Public Service

Background Characteristics	Baseline (2015)						Midline (2017)						End-line (2019)					
	National Sample			USAID Sample			National Sample			USAID Sample			National Sample			USAID Sample		
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (n)
Gender																		
Female	1.0	98.7	390	2.2	97.8	600	5.1	94.9	398	4.2	95.8	599	3.4	96.6	413	2.5	97.5	639
Male	1.8	97.7	390	2.2	97.7	600	4.9	95.1	388	5.1	94.9	609	3.1	96.9	414	2.4	97.6	635
Age																		
15-24	1.4	97.9	145	1.1	98.9	266	7.0	93.0	202	3.8	96.2	348	3.9	96.1	155	3.3	96.7	307
25-34	1.5	98.0	198	2.3	97.4	342	3.9	96.1	205	5.1	94.9	353	2.8	97.2	248	2.1	97.9	389
35-44	0.5	99.1	217	3.6	96.4	278	5.1	94.9	159	4.6	95.4	219	2.3	97.7	171	2.6	97.4	302
45 and above	2.3	97.7	220	1.6	98.4	314	4.1	95.9	219	5.3	94.7	287	4.0	96.0	253	1.8	98.2	276
Caste-ethnicity																		
Brahmin/Chhetri	0.0	100.0	290	0.0	99.8	463	3.8	96.2	297	3.0	97.0	530	2.1	97.9	327	1.7	98.3	588
Janajati	1.5	97.4	270	2.6	97.4	429	5.9	94.1	290	4.7	95.3	429	2.6	97.4	266	3.1	96.9	454
Dalit	7.4	92.6	95	3.1	96.9	130	8.2	91.8	98	6.3	93.7	145	6.7	93.3	104	2.0	98.0	147
Others [#]	0.0	100.0	125	6.2	93.8	178	3.0	97.0	101	10.7	89.3	104	4.6	95.4	130	4.7	95.3	85

Appendix 5: Study Districts and Cluster and Sample Size

i. USAID Sample

USAID Program Districts Survey Sample Distribution:
1200(baseline)/1208(midline) Respondents across 80 Clusters (15 household per cluster)

List of wards selected based on the population distribution for USAID program districts

Region	Zone	District	VDC/Municipality Name	Ward No	Sample
Midwestern Terai	Bheri	Banke	Baijapur	4	15
Midwestern Terai	Bheri	Banke	Betahani	6	15
Midwestern Terai	Bheri	Banke	Jaispur	2	15
Midwestern Terai	Bheri	Banke	Kohalpur	7	15
Midwestern Terai	Bheri	Banke	Mahadevpuri	2	15
Midwestern Terai	Bheri	Banke	Naubasta	2	15
Midwestern Terai	Bheri	Banke	Nepalgunj Municipality	12	15
Midwestern Terai	Bheri	Banke	Paraspur	7	15
Midwestern Terai	Bheri	Banke	Rajhena	8	15
Midwestern Terai	Bheri	Banke	Sonpur	9	15
Midwestern Terai	Bheri	Bardiya	Badalpur	4	15
Midwestern Terai	Bheri	Bardiya	Belawa	5	15
Midwestern Terai	Bheri	Bardiya	Deudakala	3	15
Midwestern Terai	Bheri	Bardiya	Gulariya Municipality	3	15
Midwestern Terai	Bheri	Bardiya	Gulariya Municipality	6	15
Midwestern Terai	Bheri	Bardiya	Kalika	4	15
Midwestern Terai	Bheri	Bardiya	Manpur Mainapokhar	2	15
Midwestern Terai	Bheri	Bardiya	Neulapur	6	15
Midwestern Terai	Bheri	Bardiya	Patabhar	9	15
Midwestern Terai	Bheri	Bardiya	Sorhawa	4	15
Midwestern Terai	Rapti	Dang	Chaulahi	3	15
Midwestern Terai	Rapti	Dang	Gadhawa	4	15
Midwestern Terai	Rapti	Dang	Ghorahi Municipality	10	15
Midwestern Terai	Rapti	Dang	Halwar	5	15
Midwestern Terai	Rapti	Dang	Lalmatiya	4	15

Region	Zone	District	VDC/Municipality Name	Ward No	Sample
Midwestern Terai	Rapti	Dang	Narayanpur	3	15
Midwestern Terai	Rapti	Dang	Rajpur	2	15
Midwestern Terai	Rapti	Dang	Shantinagar	9	15
Midwestern Terai	Rapti	Dang	Tulsipur Municipality	6	15
Midwestern Terai	Rapti	Dang	Tulsipur Municipality	7	15
Farwestern Terai	Seti	Kailali	Baliya	8	15
Farwestern Terai	Seti	Kailali	Chaumala	8	15
Farwestern Terai	Seti	Kailali	Dhangadhi Municipality	1	15
Farwestern Terai	Seti	Kailali	Dhangadhi Municipality	12	15
Farwestern Terai	Seti	Kailali	Godawari	2	15
Farwestern Terai	Seti	Kailali	Lalbojhi	2	15
Farwestern Terai	Seti	Kailali	Narayanpur	9	15
Farwestern Terai	Seti	Kailali	Pratapapur	5	15
Farwestern Terai	Seti	Kailali	Sreepur	4	15
Farwestern Terai	Seti	Kailali	Tikapur Municipality	8	15
Farwestern Terai	Mahakali	Kanchanpur	Beldandi	3	15
Farwestern Terai	Mahakali	Kanchanpur	Bhimdatta Municipality	6	15
Farwestern Terai	Mahakali	Kanchanpur	Bhimdatta Municipality	8	15
Farwestern Terai	Mahakali	Kanchanpur	Chandani	6	15
Farwestern Terai	Mahakali	Kanchanpur	Dekhatbhuli	9	15
Farwestern Terai	Mahakali	Kanchanpur	Jhalari	2	15
Farwestern Terai	Mahakali	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	4	15
Farwestern Terai	Mahakali	Kanchanpur	Pipaladi	7	15
Farwestern Terai	Mahakali	Kanchanpur	Rampur Bilasipur	9	15
Farwestern Terai	Mahakali	Kanchanpur	Suda	4	15
Midwestern Hills	Bheri	Surkhet	Birendranagar Municipality	3	15
Midwestern Hills	Bheri	Surkhet	Birendranagar Municipality	6	15
Midwestern Hills	Bheri	Surkhet	Birendranagar Municipality	10	15
Midwestern Hills	Bheri	Surkhet	Ghumkhahare	7	15
Midwestern Hills	Bheri	Surkhet	Kalyan	3	15
Midwestern Hills	Bheri	Surkhet	Latikoili	9	15
Midwestern Hills	Bheri	Surkhet	Maintada	1	15
Midwestern Hills	Bheri	Surkhet	Ramghat	3	15
Midwestern Hills	Bheri	Surkhet	Satakhani	2	15
Midwestern Hills	Bheri	Surkhet	Uttarganga	8	15
Western Terai	Lumbini	Kapilbastu	Barkulpur	4	15

Region	Zone	District	VDC/Municipality Name	Ward No	Sample
Western Terai	Lumbini	Kapilbastu	Birpur	9	15
Western Terai	Lumbini	Kapilbastu	Fulika	5	15
Western Terai	Lumbini	Kapilbastu	Hathausa	1	15
Western Terai	Lumbini	Kapilbastu	Kapilvastu Municipality	12	15
Western Terai	Lumbini	Kapilbastu	Krishnanagar	5	15
Western Terai	Lumbini	Kapilbastu	Mahendrakot	6	15
Western Terai	Lumbini	Kapilbastu	Pakadi	4	15
Western Terai	Lumbini	Kapilbastu	Shivagadhi	3	15
Western Terai	Lumbini	Kapilbastu	Tilaurakot	3	15
Central Hills	Narayani	Makwanpur	Basamadi	8	15
Central Hills	Narayani	Makwanpur	Churiyamai	3	15
Central Hills	Narayani	Makwanpur	Faparbari	1	15
Central Hills	Narayani	Makwanpur	Hatiya	3	15
Central Hills	Narayani	Makwanpur	Hetauda Municipality	5	15
Central Hills	Narayani	Makwanpur	Hetauda Municipality	10	15
Central Hills	Narayani	Makwanpur	Kankada	4	15
Central Hills	Narayani	Makwanpur	Namtar	6	15
Central Hills	Narayani	Makwanpur	Raigaun	6	15
Central Hills	Narayani	Makwanpur	Shreepur Chhatiwan	4	15

i. NATIONAL SAMPLE BY DISTRICT

National Sample Distribution: 780 (baseline)/786 (midline) respondents across 52 Clusters (15 household per cluster)

List of wards selected based on the population distribution for the national survey

Region	Zone	District	VDC / Municipality Name	Ward	Sample
Eastern Mountain	Koshi	Sankhuwasabha	Khandbari Municipality	3	15
Eastern Hills	Koshi	Dhankuta	Bhirgaun	5	15
Eastern Hills	Mechi	Ilam	Naya Bazar	5	15
Eastern Hills	Sagarmatha	Udayapur	Beltar	1	15
Eastern Terai	Koshi	Morang	Dadarbairiya/	1	15
Eastern Terai	Koshi	Morang	Sisawanijahada	8	15
Eastern Terai	Koshi	Sunsari	Hansaposa	2	15
Eastern Terai	Mechi	Jhapa	Bahundangi/	4	15
Eastern Terai	Mechi	Jhapa	Maheshpur	2	15

Region	Zone	District	VDC / Municipality Name	Ward	Sample
Eastern Terai	Sagarmatha	Saptari	Kamalpur	6	15
Eastern Terai	Sagarmatha	Siraha	Majhauriya	2	15
	Sub-Total Eastern Region				165
Central Mountain	Janakpur	Rasuwa	Laharepauwa	8	15
Central Hills	Bagmati	Ramechhap	Manthali	4	15
Central Hills	Bagmati	Kathmandu	Gothatar	8	15
Central Hills	Bagmati	Kathmandu	Kathmandu Metro	15	15
Central Hills	Bagmati	Kathmandu	Kathmandu Metro	16	15
Central Hills	Bagmati	Kathmandu	Kathmandu Metro	33	15
Central Hills	Bagmati	Kavrepalanchok	Gairi Bisouna Deupur	3	15
Central Hills	Bagmati	Lalitpur	Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City	4	15
Central Hills	Janakpur	Sindhuli	Hatpate	4	15
Central Hills	Narayani	Makwanpur	Palung	7	15
Central Terai	Narayani	Bara	Narahi	9	15
Central Terai	Narayani	Chitawan	Shaktikhor	5	15
Central Terai	Narayani	Chitawan	Birendranagar	8	15
Central Terai	Janakpur	Dhanusa	Khariyani	7	15
Central Terai	Janakpur	Mahottari	Fulahatta Parikauli	8	15
Central Terai	Narayani	Parsa	Bageshwari Titrona	2	15
Central Terai	Narayani	Rautahat	Chandranigahapur	5	15
Central Terai	Janakpur	Sarlahi	Noukailawa	1	15
Central Terai	Janakpur	Sarlahi	Barahathawa	9	15
	Sub-total Central Region				285
Western Mountain	Dhaulagiri	Mustang	Marpha	5	15
Western Hills	Dhaulagiri	Baglung	Paiyupata	4	15
Western Hills	Gandaki	Kaski	Ghandruk/	8	15
Western Hills	Gandaki	Kaski	Pokhara Sub-Metro	8	15
Western Hills	Gandaki	Syangja	Aruchaur	9	15
Western Hills	Gandaki	Tanahu	Kahu Shivapur	4	15
Western Terai	Lumbini	Kapilbastu	Kapilvastu Municipality	1	15
Western Terai	Lumbini	Nawalparasi	Makar	1	15
Western Terai	Lumbini	Rupandehi	Butwal Municipality/	14	15
Western Terai	Lumbini	Rupandehi	Parroha	6	15
	Sub-total Western Region				150
Midwestern Mountain	Karnali	Kalikot	Manma	5	15
Midwestern Hills	Bheri	Dailekh	Raniban	9	15

Region	Zone	District	VDC / Municipality Name	Ward	Sample
Midwestern Hills	Bheri	Surkhet	Sahare	9	15
Midwestern Hills	Rapti	Rukum	Garayala	3	15
Midwestern Terai	Bheri	Banke	Nepalgunj Municipality	4	15
Midwestern Terai	Bheri	Bardiya	Naya Gaun	1	15
Midwestern Terai	Rapti	Dang	Pawan Nagar	5	15
	Sub-total Mid-western Region				105
Farwestern Mountain	Seti	Bajura	Barhabis	5	15
Farwestern Hills	Mahakali	Dadeldhura	Amargadhi Municipality	3	15
Farwestern Hills	Seti	Doti	Dipayal Silgadhi Municipality	6	15
Farwestern Terai	Seti	Kailali	Tikapur Municipality	8	15
Farwestern Terai	Seti	Kailali	Chaumala	5	15
	Sub-total Far-western Region				75
	TOTAL				780

Appendix 6: Tables of All Questions Comparing the 2015 Baseline, 2017 Midline, and 2019 End-line

Section I: Demographic Characteristics

Table I.1: The Distribution of Respondents by Sample Characteristics With Significant Test

Issues	Baseline (n=1980) %	Midline (n=1994) %	Total (n=3974) %
Gender			
Female	50.0	50.0	50.0
Male	50.0	50.0	50.0
Age (in completed years)			
15-24	20.8	27.6	24.2
25-34	27.3	28.0	27.6
35-44	25.0	19.0	22.0
45-65	27.0	25.5	26.2
Mean Age	36.0	34.8	35.5
Significance Test	P<.05**		
Educational qualification			
No formal education	29.6	16.4	23.0
Primary education (either complete or incomplete)	19.9	17.3	18.6
Incomplete secondary education	31.5	40.1	35.9
Higher education (complete or incomplete)	12.6	18.2	15.4
Graduate & above	6.3	7.9	7.1
Significance Test	P<.05**		
Marital status			
Married	83.3	79.4	81.4
Never Married/Separated/Widowed	16.7	20.6	18.6
Significance Test	P<.05**		
Caste Ethnicity			
Brahmin/Chhetri	38.0	41.5	39.8
Janajati	35.3	36.1	35.7
Dalit	11.4	12.2	11.8
Others	15.3	10.3	12.8
Significance Test	p<.05**		

** means significant at .01 level

* means significant at .05 level

Section 2: Peace Process Supported

Table 2.1 Average Percentage of CPA Milestones Perceived as Completed by the Public

Response	Baseline (2015)						Midline (2017)					
	National Sample		USAID Sample		Total		National Sample		USAID Sample		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Too Slow	654	83.8	1051	87.6	1705	86.1	445	56.6	643	53.2	1088	54.6
About the right Speed	107	13.7	124	10.3	231	11.7	276	35.1	475	39.3	751	37.7
Too Fast	11	1.4	18	1.5	29	1.5	58	7.4	78	6.5	136	6.8
Don't Know	8	1.0	7	0.6	15	0.8	7	0.9	12	1.0		
Total	780	100.0	1200	100.0	1980	100.0	786	100.0	1208	100.0	1994	100.0

Table 2.2 Percentage of CPA Milestone Perceived as Completed by the Public Categorized by Eleven Components⁸

Components of Peace Process and Response	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
Absolving the king and electing constituent assembly				
Yes	80.4	75.6	3.8	2.6
Partially completed	18.5	20.4	71.2	78.2
No	0.6	2.7	22.9	17.4
Don't Know/Have never heard of it/Missing cases	0.5	1.3	2	1.9
Ending the conflict				
Yes	42.8	53.9	8.1	6.6
Partially completed	51.8	38.5	78.6	82.1
No	5.1	7.0	11.2	9.4
Don't Know/Have never heard of it/Missing cases	0.3	0.7	2.2	1.8
Drafting a new constitution				
Yes	48.3	50.8	5.9	5.2
Partially completed	41.8	40.2	73.2	77.2
No	6.8	5.7	14.1	12.1
Don't Know/Have never heard of it/Missing	3.1	3.3	6.9	5.4
Guaranteeing human rights for all of Nepal's citizens, including social, civil, economic, and cultural rights				
Yes	5.0	3.2	5.5	5.0
Partially completed	81.3	76	77.1	80.4
No	10.1	13.4	14.2	12.7
Don't Know/Have never heard of it	3.5	7.5		
Refused/Missing	0.1	0.0	3.2	1.8

⁸ Missing response <2.

Components of Peace Process and Response	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
Resolving problems based on class, caste, region and gender				
Yes	3.7	4.1	5.9	5.0
Partially completed	78.7	72.3	79.2	81.3
No	15.8	21.3	13.2	12.0
Don't Know/Have never heard of it/Missing	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.7
Restructuring the State				
Yes	8.8	6.8	6.0	5.5
Partially completed	50.5	46.3	74.5	74.6
No	31.5	32.3	16.0	15.9
Don't Know/Have never heard of it/ Missing cases	9.2	14.7	3.4	4.1
Managing the army and arms				
Yes	37.4	36.3	14.0	14.8
Partially completed	54.3	50.7	71.6	72.6
No	3.1	3.7	7.6	6.5
Don't Know/Have never heard of it	5.0	9.4		
Refused/Missing	0.1	0.0	6.7	6.2
Reintegration of Maoist combatants into Nepal Army				
Yes	56.2	54.3	15.9	13.7
Partially completed	37.9	36.5	68.7	72.0
No	1.9	3.2	10.4	9.2
Don't Know/Have never heard of it/Missing	4.0	6.1	5.0	5.0
Establishing a Truth and Reconciliation Commission and a Commission on Investigation of Disappeared Persons/evaluation of the progress made by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission⁹				
Yes	8.6	8.2	1.5	1.2
Partially completed	34.6	30.1	30.6	31.2
No	7.3	11.3	4.8	3.7
Don't Know/Have never heard of it/Not Applicable	49.4	50.6	63.0	63.9
Clearing landmines				
Yes	24.9	23.4	14.2	16.5
Partially completed	64.8	59.5	67.4	71.7
No	5.8	8.2	13.0	9.1
Don't Know/Have never heard of it/Missing	4.6	8.9	5.3	2.7
Implementing new land reform				

⁹ The questions used in baseline 2015 and mid-line were completely different; in baseline, the question was concerning the progress made in terms of establishing a Truth and Reconciliation Commission and a Commission on Investigation of Disappeared Persons whereas in midline it was concerning the evaluation of the progress made by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission as it was already established in 2016

Components of Peace Process and Response	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
Yes	0.8	1.1	5.2	5.0
Partially completed	35.5	29.9	67	65.6
No	39.7	45.3	22.8	25.9
Don't Know/Have never heard of it/Missing	24.1	23.7	5.0	3.5
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (n)	780	1200	786	1208

Table 2.3 Ideas/opinions about what is required to create and sustain a just and lasting peace¹⁰

Components to Create and Sustain a Just and lasting peace	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
Letting the families of missing people know what happened to their loved ones				
Very Important	86.2	85.5	77.7	81.0
Somewhat Important	13.3	14.1	16.5	15.1
Not Very Important	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.6
Not at All Important	0.0	0.1	3.1	1.9
Providing a true and unbiased account of who was to blame for the conflict				
Very Important	76.5	77.8	71.5	69.9
Somewhat Important	21.9	20.6	20.0	22.2
Not Very Important	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.7
Not at All Important	0.3	77.8	3.8	4.1
Providing financial compensation, for those who suffered losses in the conflict				
Very Important	74.7	70.7	77.1	78.0
Somewhat Important	23.6	27.7	17.8	18.1
Not Very Important	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.9
Not at All Important	0.1	0.3	2.5	2.2
Providing services including rehabilitation, psychosocial support, building memorials of the conflict victims				
Very Important	33.7	30.8	62.1	62.7
Somewhat Important	48.1	46.3	30.2	30.9
Not Very Important	14.4	18.4	2.2	2.6
Not at All Important	3.5	3.9	4.1	2.7
Ensuring that human rights abuses will not happen again in Nepal				
Very Important	74.6	77.2	79.3	77.2
Somewhat Important	24.0	21.9	15.8	18.9

¹⁰ Non response/Missing response < 1 percent.

Components to Create and Sustain a Just and lasting peace	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
Not Very Important	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.9
Not at All Important	0.1	0.2	2.4	1.9
Punishing those responsible for crimes and other human rights violations during the conflict				
Very Important	71.3	75.0	78.9	81.3
Somewhat Important	26.7	23.1	15.0	15.2
Not Very Important	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.4
Not at All Important	0.1	0.3	2.8	1.7
Building ties between the participants in the conflict to increase cooperation and trust				
Very Important	64.5	62.8	73.8	73.5
Somewhat Important	33.1	35.4	21.1	23.1
Not Very Important	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.7
Not at All Important	0.3	0.3	2.8	1.6
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (n)	780	1200	786	1208

Table 2.4 Opinions on the Following Statements About the Conflict¹¹

Opinions About Conflict	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
Conduct investigations into the armed conflict so that we can learn from our mistakes and not make them again				
Certainly True/Strongly Agree	56.5	57.7	73.8	72.7
Probably True/Somewhat Agree	41.8	40.2	20.2	21.6
Probably Not True/Somewhat Disagree	0.8	1.8	1.5	2.5
Certainly Not True/Strongly Disagree	0.6	0.3	3.6	2.6
Better not to open old wounds by talking about what happened in the past				
Certainly True/Strongly Agree	26.4	22.5	57.6	54.7
Probably True/Somewhat Agree	47.8	45.1	15.0	17.9
Probably Not True/Somewhat Disagree	18.1	23.5	11.2	11.6
Certainly Not True/Strongly Disagree	7.6	8.9	16.2	15.7
I want my children to learn about what happened during the conflict period				
Certainly True/Strongly Agree	56.0	51.9	64.5	62.9
Probably True/Somewhat Agree	36.5	35.0	19.1	20.6
Probably Not True/Somewhat Disagree	5.0	7.8	6.2	4.6
Certainly Not True/Strongly Disagree	2.4	5.3	9.8	11.5

¹¹ Non-response/Missing response < 1 percent.

Opinions About Conflict	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
The conflict caused great pain, but it served an important cause which justified the pain in the long run				
Certainly True/Strongly Agree	11.8	12.7	42.6	40.2
Probably True/Somewhat Agree	51.7	53.3	24.7	24.8
Probably Not True/Somewhat Disagree	29.0	23.6	11.5	12.5
Certainly Not True/Strongly Disagree	6.8	9.4	20.2	20.7
In the long run, the conflict has made or will make Nepal a better country				
Certainly True/Strongly Agree	7.3	7.3	43.5	38.7
Probably True/Somewhat Agree	38.5	39.3	22.3	22.5
Probably Not True/Somewhat Disagree	36.2	34.8	11.3	12.1
Certainly Not True/Strongly Disagree	17.2	18.3	22.3	25.7
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (n)	780	1200	786	1208

Table 2.5: Incidence Happened to You and Your Family Member in the Conflict¹²

Incidence happened to you/your family	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
Did anything happen to you or a member of your family in the conflict				
Yes	14.9	19.9	33.2	40.5
No	85.1	80.1	66.8	59.5
Which of the following happened to you or a member of your family in the conflict¹³	n=116	n=239	n=261	n=489
You or a family member was injured in the conflict	15.5	11.7	28.4	23.1
You or a family member was tortured during the conflict	62.9	50.2	68.2	70.3
You or a family member experienced sexual violence during the conflict	5.2	0.4	7.3	4.1
A family member was killed or disappeared in the conflict	15.5	10.5	17.6	15.7
You or a family member lost land or had property damaged in the conflict	30.2	38.1	34.1	30.7
You or a family member was displaced as a result of the conflict	19.0	14.2	29.5	35.6
Some people tell us that they have put the conflict behind them and achieved inner peace				

¹² Missing/non-response <1 percent not shown in table.

¹³ Do not add 100 percent in multiple response.

Opinion about others who supported “the other side” in the conflict	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
They should be banned from holding public office in Nepal				
Strongly Agree	11.3	8.6	30.2	26.8
Somewhat Agree	31.0	33.4	16.7	16.8
Somewhat Disagree	31.0	31.4	17.4	19.4
Strongly Disagree	25.6	26.4	33.3	35.3
We are all Nepali and have to learn to get along				
Strongly Agree	88.3	91.4	94.9	97.2
Somewhat Agree	10.6	7.8	3.2	2.3
Somewhat Disagree	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1
Strongly Disagree	0.1		1.4	0.4
We need to forgive those on the other side for the sake of peace				
Strongly Agree	46.3	48.0	74.0	73.3
Somewhat Agree	47.7	45.7	20.1	20.4
Somewhat Disagree	4.5	5.7	2.3	2.4
Strongly Disagree	1.4	0.7	3.2	3.6
I would not do business with someone from the other side				
Strongly Agree	4.9	2.5	This question was deleted in midline line survey	
Somewhat Agree	21.3	15.3		
Somewhat Disagree	40.9	47.5		
Strongly Disagree	32.3	34.7		
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (n)	780	1200	786	1208
Incidence happened to you/your family	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
and resolution. Others feel that the conflict remains unresolved and continues to cause them pain. What do you feel in this regard?				
Fully at peace with the conflict	49.4	53.5	52.2	49.8
Somewhat at peace with the conflict	47.3	44.4	40.1	43.2
Still somewhat pained by the conflict	2.4	1.8	5.2	4.5
Still very much pained by the conflict	0.3	0.3	1.8	2.1
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (n)	780	1200	786	1208

Section 3: Local Conflict Mitigated

Table 3.1: Percent of Respondents With Continuing/Ongoing and/or Major Unresolved Local Conflicts in Their Community

Opinions About Conflict	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
Percent of respondents with continuing/ongoing and/or major unresolved local conflicts in their community				
People mostly get along; there are no significant conflicts	50.5	55.3	40.5	38.2
There are occasional conflicts, but they are mostly minor	36.5	36.3	39.7	40.5
There are moderate continuing conflicts	12.1	7.3	18.1	20.2
There are major unresolved conflicts	0.9	1.0	1.8	0.9
Aware of any efforts in your community to resolve these conflicts	n=386	n=536	n=468	n=745
Yes	36.8	31.7	36.3	39.7
No	12.7	13.0	23.3	21.9
Missing	50.5	55.3	40.5	38.3
Leading these conflict resolutions efforts in your community	n=287	n=380	n=275	n=464
Local Community Mediators	55.7	60.5	40.4	50.0
Political party leaders	20.9	9.5	13.8	16.6
Methods local communities have traditionally used	15.7	24.2	30.9	21.1
Local Government Officials (e.g., ward, municipality)	4.5	2.9	10.9	9.3
Others ¹⁴	3.1	2.6	4.0	3.0
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (n)	780	1200	786	1208

¹⁴ Others include religious leaders, local organizations, and others.

Section 4: Accountability of Institutions Strengthened

Table 4.1 Accountability of Institutions Strengthened

Accountability of Institutions Strengthened	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
Heard social audits				
Yes	20.5	20.0	44.0	43.3
No	79.5	80.0	56.0	56.7
Have ever used or participated in Social Audits	n=160	n=240	n=132	n=199
Yes	16.9	17.5	38.5	38.2
No	83.1	82.5	61.5	61.8
Have used or participated in social audits in the last 12 months	n =12	n =21	n =75	n =122
Yes	44.4	50.0	56.8	61.3
No	55.6	50.0	43.2	38.7
Heard Public hearings				
Yes	48.8	48.3	50.1	55.8
No	51.2	51.8	49.0	44.0
Have ever used or participated in Public hearings	n=62	n=94	n=143	n=280
Yes	16.3	16.2	36.3	41.5
No	83.7	83.8	63.7	58.5
Have used or participated in Public hearings in the last 12 months	n =37	n=53	n=79	n=161
Yes	59.7	56.4	55.6	57.5
No	40.3	43.6	44.4	42.5
Heard Citizen Scorecards				
Yes	11.2	9.1	22.0	20.6
No	88.8	90.9	78.0	79.4
Have ever used or participated in Citizen Scorecards	n=4	n=5	n=30	n=51
Yes	4.6	4.6	17.5	20.6
No	95.4	95.4	82.5	79.4
Have used or participated in Citizen Scorecards in the last 12 months	n =0	n =3	n =16	n =31
Yes	0	60.0	53.3	60.8
No	0	40.0	46.7	39.2
Heard CIAA Grievance Reports				
Yes	51.7	52.1	60.9	61.7
No	48.3	47.9	39.1	38.3
Have ever used or participated in CIAA Grievance Reports	n=5	n=14	n=17	n=26
Yes	1.2	2.2	3.6	3.5

Accountability of Institutions Strengthened	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
No	98.8	97.8	96.4	96.5
Have used or participated in CIAA Grievance Reports in the last 12 months	n=2	n=1	n=4	n=9
Yes	40.0	7.1	23.5	34.6
No	60.0	92.9	76.5	65.4
Heard Right to information				
Yes	36.8	38.3	66.9	70.1
No	63.2	61.7	32.8	29.6
Have ever used or participated in Right to information	n=42	n=62	n=163	n=303
Yes	14.6	13.5	31.0	35.8
No	85.4	86.5	69.0	64.2
Have used or participated in Right to information in the last 12 months(n =21,36,90,160)	n=21	n=36	n=90	n=160
Yes	50.0	58.1	55.2	52.8
No	50.0	41.9	44.8	47.2
Heard Hello Sarkar				
Yes	23.1	21.5	31.4	33.3
No	76.9	78.5	67.9	65.9
Have ever used or participated in Hello Sarkar	n=6	n=8	n=13	n=17
Yes	3.3	3.1	5.3	4.2
No	96.7	96.9	94.7	95.8
Have used or participated in Hello Sarkar in the last 12 months(n =,2,6,5)	n=5	n=2	n=6	n=5
Yes	83.3	25.0	46.2	29.4
No	16.7	75.0	53.8	70.6
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (n)	780	1200	786	1208

Section 5: Legislative/Government Oversight Strengthened

Table 5.1 The Role of the Government¹⁵

Role of the Government	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
Who should be MOST responsible for making sure that the Government in Nepal does what it is supposed to do for the country and its people				
The Government itself	68.8	65.9	51.2	54.3
Political parties	16.9	15.6	13.4	11.0
Citizens and voters	11.8	15.8	24.9	24.3
Media	1.0	0.6	3.0	3.0
Local Organization	0.5	0.8	3.4	3.6
Others ¹⁶	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.5
Aware of any efforts in your community to resolve these conflicts				
Radio	26.2	25.1	37.0	45.2
Television	45.9	45.8	30.7	30.1
Friends and Relatives	17.4	19.2	7.3	5.5
Community Leaders	5.5	3.8	1.9	2.0
Political Party members	0.4	0.8	2.7	1.5
Newspapers/magazines/leaflets	2.1	3.3	7.3	5.1
Internet	2.6	2.1	9.7	8.9
Local organization			1.7	1.0
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (n)	780	1200	786	1208

Table 5.2 Opinion About the Media

Opinion Towards the Media	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
The media's reporting about government is generally accurate and reliable*				
Strongly Agree	26.4	21.8	37.0	38.4
Somewhat Agree	58.1	56.8	44.8	44.8
Somewhat Disagree	13.6	17.3	10.8	11.4
Strongly Disagree	1.3	2.4	6.6	4.0
Don't Know/Missing response	0.6	1.8	0.8	1.4
The media is controlled too much by the government*				
Strongly Agree	5.5	5.0	35.5	34.4
Somewhat Agree	41.3	40.9	37.4	40.2
Somewhat Disagree	33.7	34.7	16.2	14.2

¹⁵ Missing/Non-response <1% not shown

¹⁶ Others include CIAA and The judiciary

Strongly Disagree	15.4	14.9	8.3	8.7
Don't Know/Missing response	4.1	4.5	2.7	2.6
The media covers both the government and opposition fairly*				
Strongly Agree	16.3	18.5	38.8	39.7
Somewhat Agree	47.3	42.3	36.5	40.0
Somewhat Disagree	25.6	26.8	12.7	11.3
Strongly Disagree	7.4	8.5	9.0	6.5
Don't Know/Missing response	3.3	3.8	2.9	2.5
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (n)	780	1200	786	1208

Table 5.3. Corruption

Role of the Government	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
Have you or someone you know experienced an act of corruption in the past twelve months				
Yes	7.2	8.5	15.1	16.0
No	92.2	91.3	83.5	83.2
Personally had to pay a bribe or give a gift to one of the following either to get a service to which you were entitled or to avoid a penalty in previous 12 months	n=56	n=102	n=119	n=193
The Police				
Yes	21.4	18.6	19.3	12.4
No	78.6	81.4	80.7	87.6
Education System				
Yes	10.7	1.0	4.2	2.1
No	89.3	99.0	95.8	97.9
Judicial System				
Yes	7.1	11.8	5.0	4.1
No	89.3	88.2	95.0	95.9
Medical and Health System				
Yes	3.6	0.0	2.5	1.6
No	96.4	100.0	97.5	98.4
Government Registry and Permit Offices				
Yes	32.1	17.6	7.6	8.4
No	66.1	82.4	92.4	91.6
Utilities (i.e. water, telephone, electricity)				
Yes	3.6	3.9	4.2	2.1
No	94.6	96.1	95.8	97.9
Taxes				
Yes	5.4	1.0	0.8	2.1
No	92.9	99.0	99.2	97.9
Land service				

Role of the Government	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
Yes	23.2	36.3	11.8	7.3
No	76.8	63.7	88.2	92.7
How do you think corruption in the national government compares to corruption in your local government				
National government is more corrupt	29.2	12.7	13.2	12.7
Local government is more corrupt	12.3	6.5	8.4	6.5
Corruption in both is much the same	56.4	74.7	72.5	74.7
Missing/Non-response	2.1	2.3	5.9	6.2
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (n)	780	1200	786	1208

Section 6: Electoral Processes Improved

Table 6.1 Improved Electoral Process

Improved Electoral Process	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
How strong of a voice do you think you have in political decisions that affect you or your community				
A very strong voice	4.1	2.3	28.7	27.5
A moderate voice	35.6	35.9	41.8	46.8
A weak voice	36.9	42.1	6.6	7.0
No voice at all	22.8	19.8	22.9	18.6
How interested would you say you are in politics				
Very interested	5.5	2.8	19.7	22.6
Somewhat interested	31.9	26.4	53.8	54.7
Not very interested	33.7	36.9	4.5	6.0
Not at all interested	28.8	33.8	22.1	16.7
Please tell me if you have you done the following activities in the past two years. If yes, which activities have you done				
Signed a petition to protest a government decision	1.3	2.5	4.2	5.6
Written to or visited a public official about an issue or policy	3.3	1.8	6.7	7.6
Participated in a protest march or demonstration	7.8	7.3	12.6	18.2
Worked together with others to solve a problem in my community	11.5	9.5	42.1	48.6

Participated in a political party meeting, rally, or another event	10.3	13.3	41.0	46.8
A citizen has a duty to vote even if they do not think their vote matters much				
Strongly Agree	82.1	81.4	80.4	81.4
Somewhat Agree	16.3	16.8	11.5	10.9
Somewhat Disagree	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.1
Strongly Disagree	0.3	0.3	6.0	5.6
Those who govern this country do not really care what people like you think				
Strongly Agree	42.1	50.7	45.4	37.5
Somewhat Agree	42.2	35.5	22.3	28.5
Somewhat Disagree	10.9	10.7	11.1	13.3
Strongly Disagree	4.7	3.2	21.3	20.7
Politics is too complicated for someone like you to understand				
Strongly Agree	36.7	50.7	40.6	36.3
Somewhat Agree	41.3	31.3	31.3	36.8
Somewhat Disagree	17.4	13.2	14.4	15.2
Strongly Disagree	4.6	4.9	13.7	11.7
Our government is not perfect, but our leaders try very hard to do what is best for Nepal				
Strongly Agree	2.9	5.4		
Somewhat Agree	27.1	28.4		
Somewhat Disagree	32.9	30.6		
Strongly Disagree	36.7	35.5		
Did you vote in the November 2013 election/ 2016 election for the Nepali Constituent Assembly				
Yes	73.6	70.7	81.4	81.4
No	22.7	23.7	18.6	18.6
Not Eligible	3.7	5.7		
If no, are you registered to vote				
Yes	31.6	21.8	80.5	80.9
No	48.6	58.8	19.3	18.9
Not Eligible	19.2	19.4	0.1	0.2
If yes, when deciding which party to vote for in the November 2013 election, which of the following was the most important consideration for you				
Voting for someone associated with the same political party	12.0	24.3	10.9	10.7
Voting for someone from my region or district	13.9	10.3	9.3	7.3
Voting for someone who I think is honest	22.6	17.8	21.6	19.7
Voting for someone from my ethnic or religious group	0.7	1.7	1.0	1.1

Voting for someone who I think will be a strong leader	14.8	9.9	7.2	6.4
Voting for someone who stands for the issues I think are important	4.4	4.2	7.4	7.1
Voting for someone who I think will do the most for me personally	1.0	1.7	1.9	3.5
Voting for someone who will do the most for the country as a whole even if it doesn't benefit me or my region	15.9	16.4	38.9	41.6
Voting for someone other people in my family and/or community voted for	14.6	13.8	1.8	2.4
How much confidence do you have in the competence of the Election Commission (ECN) to effectively register voters and manage the election process				
A lot of confidence	38.2	34.8	32.7	31.2
Some confidence	51.2	51.4	46.3	48.7
Little confidence	6.9	9.8	10.3	11.2
No confidence at all	2.1	1.8	2.8	2.3
Missing/Never heard of ECN	1.7	2.3	7.9	6.6
How much confidence do you have that the Election Commission honestly and accurately reports election results				
A lot of confidence	37.7	33.0	33.8	34.5
Some confidence	51.6	51.7	37.4	39.5
Little confidence	7.7	12.9	14.5	15.1
No confidence at all	2.9	2.2	4.3	2.8
Missing	1.7	2.3	9.9	8.0
On the whole, how would you rate the freedom and fairness of elections in Nepal? Would you say they are				
Completely free and fair	32.3	32.0	21.5	21.4
Mostly free and fair, but with minor problems	53.7	50.5	37.7	37.7
Somewhat free and fair, but with major problems	8.7	10.8	21.0	22.8
Not at all free and fair	3.6	4.4	15.3	14.0
Missing	1.7	2.3	4.6	4.2
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (n)	780	1200	786	1208

SECTION 7: Civic Participation and Advocacy Increased

Table 7.1: Role of Civil Society and the Satisfaction From CSO Performance

Civil Society	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
What do you consider to be the key role of Civil Society Organization¹⁷				
To advocate on behalf of citizen and community interests	46.7	43.4	47.8	58.9
To provide services to the public (e.g. health, education)	22.7	28.3	53.6	54.8
Social networking	6.4	4.3	13.2	14.3
Income generation and economic development	10.4	13.9	21.7	23.4
Improving daily lives			41.5	34.0
Strengthening political voice			20.8	22.1
Don't know	13.8	10.1		
Are you satisfied with how CSOs fulfill this role				
Very Satisfied	4.1	7.1	19.6	14.8
Satisfied	62.8	63.2	53.9	57.9
Not Very Satisfied	17.6	18.3	20.0	23.7
Not satisfied at all	1.3	1.3	6.5	3.5
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (n)	780	1200	786	1208

¹⁷ Do not add 100 percent in multiple response.

Section 8: Civil Society Capacity Strengthened

Table 8.1 Civil Society Capacity Strengthened

Organization membership	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
Are you a member of any of the following groups of organizations if yes ¹⁸	n=236	n=442	n=550	n=842
Trade Union (such as taxi drivers associations)	3.4	0.2	3.1	2.4
Professional or business association (Bar, journalists, teacher associations, management association)	10.2	8.6	13.5	12.6
Religious or cultural groups	4.2	1.8	20.9	21.5
Women or youth groups	33.9	43.2	42.0	42.2
Sports clubs	1.7	1.1	12.7	10.9
Political party	10.2	6.8	27.1	27.7
Parent/teacher or education groups	3.8	2.5	35.8	32.3
Farmers' organizations	9.3	9.0	20.9	24.3
Female Village Community Health Volunteer	0.8	0.5	3.3	3.2
Sector Committees (e.g. health, agriculture, anti-trafficking, etc.)	3.4	2.5	7.5	9.5
User's group (e.g. forest, water, etc.)	6.4	10.2	27.8	32.7
Traditional institutions (Velmansha of Tharu, Guthi of Newars)	3.4	1.6	12.7	11.0
Any types of cooperative			44.9	43.3
Community-based organizations (other than previously mentioned)	23.7	23.5	12.7	15.9
Of the organizations you listed, which one is the most important to you(< 3 percent response rate)—Not shown				
With regard to [group name], how frequently in the past year have you participated in a group meeting or other activity	n=236	n=442	n=550	n=842
Often	57.6	58.8	29.6	33.8
Sometimes	34.7	34.2	40.5	41.6
Rarely	5.1	5.7	4.0	3.6
Never	2.5	1.4	25.8	21.0
In the past year, have you received any communications from this group	n=236	n=442	n=550	n=842
Yes	88.1	86.0	51.2	52.9
No	11.4	14.0	48.8	47.1
From which media you receive communication from this group¹⁹	n=205	n=373	n=277	n=443
Flyer	4.9	5.9	41.2	37.2
Radio	4.4	5.1	38.6	39.3

¹⁸ Do not add 100 percent in multiple response.

¹⁹ Do not add 100 percent in multiple response.

TV		0.5	25.3	27.1
Newspapers	4.9	4.6	36.1	38.1
Social media (e.g. Facebook)	5.9	5.1	35.7	35.4
Email	2.4	1.1	43.0	32.5
Phone or text message	48.8	49.1	68.6	61.6
Face to face contact	95.1	96.0	88.4	83.7
Overall, how well do you think [this group] represents your interests	n=236	n=442	n=550	n=842
Very well	35.6	33.7	20.8	17.1
Somewhat well	61.9	61.8	67.5	69.8
Not very well	2.1	4.5	5.6	7.8
Not at all well	0.0	0.0	6.1	5.3
Don't know/missing	0.4	0.0	2.4	1.1

Table 8.2 Functioning of this Organization

More generally, how effectively do you think organizations such as these perform the following functions in Nepal	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
Advocate the peoples' interests to the government	n=672	n=1079	n=443	n=691
Very effective	8.0	11.8	23.2	19.8
Somewhat effective	64.6	58.1	68.1	70.0
Not effective	26.2	28.8	7.6	9.0
Don't know/missing	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2
Provide needed services to their members				
Very effective	26.6	28.6	22.1	20.8
Somewhat effective	61.0	62.3	68.5	69.6
Not effective	11.6	8.5	7.8	9.1
Don't know/missing	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.4
Give members a sense of belonging				
Very effective	34.2	37.8	25.4	26.5
Somewhat effective	53.7	55.0	64.7	64.1
Not effective	11.5	6.8	8.5	8.7
Don't know/missing	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.7
Hold the government accountable to respond to citizen concerns				
Very effective	11.6	11.0	23.2	27.1
Somewhat effective	51.3	45.1	65.0	62.1
Not effective	35.9	42.4	10.7	9.8
Don't know/missing	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0
Improve peoples' daily lives				

Very effective	18.6	16.7	26.1	22.7
Somewhat effective	50.9	57.0	59.6	66.7
Not effective	30.1	26.2	12.9	10.3
Don't know/missing	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.3
Strengthen the political voices of the people				
Very effective	9.1	11.2	28.8	28.5
Somewhat effective	53.6	44.1	56.5	61.8
Not effective	36.3	43.4	13.4	9.1
Don't know/missing	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.6
More generally, whether or not you are a member, do you think that the activities of these types of groups are good or bad for Nepal	n=780	n=1200	n=786	n=1208
Very good	26.6	30.5	47.5	48.8
Somewhat good	66.2	62.1	47.3	47.2
Somewhat bad	6.0	6.3	3.4	2.3
Very bad	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.6
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (n)	780	1200	786	1208

Table 8.3 Requested Help From Government

Requested help from the government	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
In the past two years, have you requested help from any of the following				
An elected member of Parliament	3.6	2.8	12.3	15.3
A local political party leader	14.5	11.3	20.7	22.5
A bureaucrat at the national level	3.6	2.2	8.2	8.4
A bureaucrat at the local level	11.4	12.8	16.3	17.6
CSO	4.4	4.4	9.6	12.8
If you had a specific issue with the Government or a government policy/service, how would you approach the Government	n=176	n=236	n=241	n=401
Individually	34.7	46.6	22.6	25.3
Through a personal contact	22.7	14.0	18.9	15.2
Through a family member	9.7	11.9	16.2	13.6
Through a civil society organization	8.0	8.5	13.8	17.4
Through a political party	25.0	19.1	24.6	25.8
Other			3.7	2.7
Which of these was the most recent person you contacted				
An elected member of Parliament	6.3	5.9	14.6	13.7
A local political party leader	54.0	41.9	38.2	41.8
A bureaucrat at the national level	6.8	3.8	4.9	5.1
A bureaucrat at the local level	30.7	47.0	26.4	25.8
A representative of community-based org.	-	-	16.0	13.7
Not Applicable	2.3	1.3		
How did you contact that official	n=172	n=233	n=241	n=401
In person at his/her office	41.9	57.1	43.8	36.5
In person outside of their office	34.3	29.6	20.1	22.0
By standard mail	0.6		0.7	1.6
By telephone	16.3	11.2	25.7	30.2
By email or the internet			0.7	
Through an intermediary	7.0	2.1	4.9	4.7
Others			4.2	5.1
Did you receive a response from the [most recent] government official from whom you requested help				
Yes	73.8	81.1	64.5	64.9
No	25.6	18.9	35.5	35.1
How satisfied were you with their response to your [most recent if more than one] request	n=127	n=189	n=145	n=231
Very satisfied	30.7	27.5	32.6	30.8
Satisfied	61.4	57.7	48.3	57.7
Not very satisfied	6.3	11.6	5.6	3.8
Not satisfied at all	1.6	2.6	13.5	7.7
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (n)	780	1200	786	1208

Section 9: Vulnerable Populations' Rights Protected

Table 9.1 Trust in Institutions/Leaders

Trust in institutions/leaders	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
Which of the following institutions and leaders do you trust to protect the interest of people like you				
The prime minister	41.5	41.3	63.5	67.3
The president	17.8	20.2	68.5	70.7
The national legislature	16.7	22.4	71.9	75.5
The courts	44.4	40.8	14.4	13.5
CSO				
The army	41.5	43.6	85.5	84.1
The police	76.7	71.9	81.1	85.1
The NGOs and other social service organizations	13.7	18.6	82.8	85.2
Local government	26.3	27.4	86.8	88.5
Community elders, etc.	58.6	60.4	88.9	89.8
If you were physically harmed or threatened with physical harm or abuse, which of the following would you trust to help you				
A police officer	86.8	84.6	92.3	92.4
A judge or lawyer	11.0	17.7	88.2	85.4
A soldier	13.3	19.3	83.4	83.1
A local government official	16.3	18.6	86.6	86.5
An NGO or other social organization	5.3	8.5	83.7	83.0
A women's shelter	9.1	8.9	94.2	96.3
85.7	3.1	1.3	56.0	50.7
A family member	61.3	74.1	98.7	98.8
A teacher	3.3	2.6	79.4	76.6
A health worker	5.6	5.6	86.1	82.2
A community elder	53.1	49.8	89.9	91.0
Overall, men make better political leaders than women do				
Strongly agree	13.3	8.0	37.0	29.5
Somewhat agree	30.4	27.0	26.5	30.0
Somewhat disagree	28.7	25.7	17.4	14.7
Strongly disagree	27.3	39.1	18.7	25.5
When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women				
Strongly agree	6.7	6.8	19.1	17.2
Somewhat agree	18.7	19.6	16.8	14.2
Somewhat disagree	25.9	23.7	22.1	18.0
Strongly disagree	48.7	50.0	41.7	50.5

Homosexuals should not have the same legal rights as others				
Strongly agree	3.7	2.0	20.5	15.8
Somewhat agree	6.9	7.4	13.7	12.6
Somewhat disagree	28.2	25.0	14.5	15.5
Strongly disagree	54.9	64.6	51.3	56.1
The country would be better off if historically marginalized peoples played an equal role with others in politics and government				
Strongly disagree	66.5	67.3	70.5	72.4
Somewhat agree	29.9	27.4	22.9	22.4
Somewhat disagree	2.6	3.8	2.9	2.3
Strongly disagree	0.6	1.4	3.7	2.9
Males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities				
Strongly Agree	81.4	85.3	86.8	89.7
Somewhat Agree	17.9	13.9	10.4	8.9
Somewhat Disagree	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3
Strongly Disagree	0.1	0.2	2.2	0.7
Religion, caste, ethnicity, gender should not be an obstacle for any person from Nepal to assume the PM office				
Strongly agree	75.5	76.4	79.4	81.7
Somewhat agree	23.2	22.0	12.5	12.3
Somewhat disagree	0.8	0.8	2.3	2.7
Strongly disagree	0.4	0.7	5.8	3.2
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (n)	780	1200	786	1208

Table 9.2: Human Trafficking

Human Trafficking	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
There has been a lot of discussion recently about human trafficking. Have you heard anything about this				
Yes	91.7	91.2	77.1	81.7
No	8.3	8.8	22.9	18.3
What kind of trafficking have you heard of²⁰				
Sex (domestic/international)	76.2	67.5	72.5	73.5
Labor (domestic/international)	40.1	34.6	40.4	40.9
Organ (domestic/international)	31.0	15.4	19.5	12.6
Forced marriage	29.7	25.9	13.9	14.6
Child trafficking	55.1	49.5	49.6	46.6
Others				
Have you ever worked in another country				
Yes	15.6	14.3	24.4	25.2
No	84.4	85.7	75.6	74.8
Which country or region²¹				
India	57.4	80.8	59.4	77.0
Malaysia	13.9	12.2	16.7	13.8
Korea	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.7
Gulf countries	26.2	0.6		
Australia	0.8	0.6		
Others	2.5		33.3	18.7
Are any members of your family currently working in another country				
Yes	21.2	26.3	35.0	34.4
No	78.8	73.8	65.0	65.6
Thinking back over your life, do you think this has ever happened to you				
Yes	1.4	1.8	3.3	2.6
No	98.6	98.3	96.7	97.4
If yes, what kind of trafficking did you experience²²				
Sex	9.1	14.3	16.0	
Labor	54.5	52.4	56.0	61.3
Organ	9.1		4.0	
Forced marriage	18.2	19.0	12.0	29.0
Others	9.1	9.5	12.0	9.7

²⁰ Do not add 100 percent in multiple responses.

²¹ Do not add 100 percent in multiple responses.

²² Don't add 100 percent in multiple responses.

Based on what you know about trafficking, how many Nepalese who go abroad for work end up suffering from human trafficking				
Less than 1%	10.0	7.1	27.6	23.8
10% or less	34.1	36.9	26.5	22.4
25 % or less	25.5	29.6	17.1	19.9
About half (50%)	12.9	13.3	17.3	21.9
More than half	4.2	5.0	11.5	12.0
Don't know	13.2	7.1		
What do you think are the principal reason Nepalese become victims of trafficking for forced labor²³				
Lack of Information /lack of education	62.5	63.6	37.6	42.4
Poor wages/unemployment	62.0	66.4	70.8	68.8
Careless behavior by the victims	13.7	9.5	6.8	4.1
Weak laws/law enforcement	34.6	28.6	7.9	6.3
Gender discrimination	3.4	1.2	2.0	1.2
Organized crime	4.4	3.8	0.6	1.3
Ethnic discrimination	5.1	2.3	2.6	1.4
Family pressure to earn money	28.1	25.0	45.1	41.9
Peer pressure for nice clothes, cell phones etc.	16.9	11.0	19.1	14.4
Unscrupulous or illegal recruiters	18.5	16.8	11.6	10.6
Unscrupulous or illegal employers	31.9	29.4	5.0	4.9
Other reasons			14.4	19.3
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (n)	780	1200	786	1208

²³ Do not add 100 percent in multiple response.

Section 10: Public Policy and Performance Improved

Table 10.1 Satisfaction Level With Government Services

Are you satisfied with Government services provided by the following	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
District Hospital				
Very satisfied	14.5	12.5	29.7	26.7
Somewhat satisfied	59.7	50.5	54.1	58.1
Somewhat unsatisfied	15.4	23.8	6.5	8.6
Not at all satisfied	5.8	10.3	8.6	5.9
No opinion/No experience	4.6	3.0	1.2	0.7
Health Post				
Very satisfied	17.1	14.1	30.9	26.0
Somewhat satisfied	62.4	56.6	57.0	58.2
Somewhat unsatisfied	14.6	19.2	5.6	8.0
Not at all satisfied	3.1	4.8	5.1	6.2
No opinion / No experience	2.7	5.4	1.5	1.5
Sub-Health Post				
Very satisfied	10.8	6.9	25.6	29.0
Somewhat satisfied	56.2	51.6	58.5	58.9
Somewhat unsatisfied	12.8	18.7	7.4	6.9
Not at all satisfied	3.6	4.7	5.7	4.0
No opinion/No experience	15.5	18.1	2.8	1.1
Public Primary School				
Very satisfied	18.1	14.4	39.4	35.3
Somewhat satisfied	59.9	61.4	47.8	52.6
Somewhat unsatisfied	16.9	18.8	7.1	7.0
Not at all satisfied	4.2	3.7	4.9	3.9
No opinion / No experience	0.5	1.7	1.3	0.9
Public Secondary School				
Very satisfied	25.4	14.5	38.5	33.6
Somewhat satisfied	57.2	59.7	51.4	53.0
Somewhat unsatisfied	14.7	20.3	3.7	7.0
Not at all satisfied	1.8	3.8	4.1	4.9
No opinion / No experience	0.6	1.8	2.3	1.4
District Agriculture Development Office				
Very satisfied	3.5	2.6	23.0	24.5
Somewhat satisfied	40.1	39.1	59.0	61.6
Somewhat unsatisfied	14.2	21.2	9.0	6.5
Not at all satisfied	5.8	8.9	6.6	6.9
No opinion/No experience	35.9	28.3	2.5	0.4
District Forest Office				
Very satisfied	3.5	4.2	28.3	22.5
Somewhat satisfied	35.0	34.7	59.4	60.3
Somewhat unsatisfied	13.2	17.6	1.9	5.4

Not at all satisfied	7.3	9.1	6.6	9.3
No opinion/No experience	39.7	34.5	3.8	2.5
VDC /Municipality				
Very satisfied	18.6	16.6	34.4	31.4
Somewhat satisfied	68.7	66.8	54.6	59.1
Somewhat unsatisfied	9.5	13.0	6.5	4.9
Not at all satisfied	1.3	3.2	4.5	3.9
No opinion/No experience	1.5	0.4		0.7
Local Development Office				
Very satisfied	2.9	55.3	27.8	29.0
Somewhat satisfied	57.8	18.5	61.9	55.1
Somewhat unsatisfied	16.0	3.7	4.8	9.1
Not at all satisfied	2.2	21.1	2.4	5.1
No opinion/No experience	20.5	55.3	3.2	1.7
District Administration Office/ Chief District Office				
Very satisfied	10.6	13.8	34.8	37.7
Somewhat satisfied	61.9	63.4	51.3	48.9
Somewhat unsatisfied	8.5	10.9	4.4	4.8
Not at all satisfied	2.3	2.3	7.6	7.4
No opinion / No experience	16.3	9.6	1.9	1.3
District Women and Children's Office				
Very satisfied	6.7	2.8	26.8	36.7
Somewhat satisfied	31.5	32.8	55.4	54.4
Somewhat unsatisfied	10.3	11.1	3.6	3.8
Not at all satisfied	2.4	3.0	8.9	2.5
No opinion/No experience	48.2	50.3	5.4	2.5
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (n)	780	1200	786	1208

Section II: Legislation, Regulation, Etc.

Table II.1 The Government of Nepal's Management

The Government of Nepal's Management of the Following Matters	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
Improving Living Standards for the poor				
Very well	1.2	0.4	20.0	19.3
Fairly well	26.8	28.8	58.6	60.4
Fairly badly	42.7	39.5	7.8	9.5
Very badly	28.5	31.3	13.6	10.8
Education				
Very well	12.6	10.0	26.5	27.6
Fairly well	67.3	65.0	60.1	61.2
Fairly badly	17.4	22.1	6.4	7.6
Very badly	2.6	2.8	6.9	3.7
Social security				
Very well	9.5	8.7	28.8	31.4
Fairly well	67.9	65.3	61.9	61.4
Fairly badly	17.2	19.8	5.5	5.2
Very badly	5.0	5.9	3.9	2.0
Creating Jobs				
Very well	0.5	0.2	16.8	12.4
Fairly well	7.9	7.7	44.5	50.0
Fairly badly	33.8	35.1	13.7	15.3
Very badly	57.3	57.1	25.1	22.3
Keeping Prices Down				
Very well	0.4	1.7	6.5	5.8
Fairly well	2.7	16.4	25.2	27.0
Fairly badly	19.5	0.0	18.4	20.7
Very badly	77.3	81.8	49.8	46.4
Narrowing the gap between rich and poor				
Very well	0.9	0.3	12.4	12.1
Fairly well	15.8	16.6	36.2	38.0
Fairly badly	45.5	47.0	16.6	18.1
Very badly	37.2	36.1	34.8	31.8
Reducing Crime				
Very well	3.3	3.0	20.8	21.6
Fairly well	59.7	61.1	55.4	58.2
Fairly badly	27.7	25.3	12.0	10.7
Very badly	9.0	10.5	11.8	9.5
Improving Basic Health Services				
Very well	7.6	11.9	22.5	22.4
Fairly well	71.3	64.1	64.0	64.7
Fairly badly	17.3	19.8	6.8	8.5
Very badly	3.3	4.3	6.7	4.4

Fighting Corruption				
Very well	3.5	3.8	19.2	21.3
Fairly well	30.3	28.5	47.5	51.2
Fairly badly	31.7	36.1	12.8	11.5
Very badly	31.8	26.1	20.5	16.1
Providing clean water and sanitation				
Very well	5.0	4.8	29.5	26.6
Fairly well	60.6	61.8	48.0	54.8
Fairly badly	27.1	26.8	9.1	9.9
Very badly	7.3	6.6	13.4	8.7
Providing a reliable supply of electricity				
Very well	3.8	2.4	36.1	30.2
Fairly well	29.4	33.7	48.3	54.1
Fairly badly	37.2	37.6	8.4	8.5
Very badly	29.6	26.3	7.3	7.1
Protecting individuals' rights and freedoms				
Very well	4.0	4.9	21.6	20.2
Fairly well	79.5	67.1	64.2	65.4
Fairly badly	11.8	22.1	7.9	8.7
Very badly	3.3	4.9	6.2	5.7
Reducing conflict within society				
Very well	4.4	3.8	25.2	26.1
Fairly well	68.6	67.0	56.9	59.1
Fairly badly	19.6	22.4	10.2	9.9
Very badly	6.8	6.6	7.7	4.9
Promoting peace and reconciliation				
Very well	3.2	3.1	24.9	24.0
Fairly well	68.2	64.2	60.6	63.9
Fairly badly	22.7	26.1	8.6	8.3
Very badly	4.2	5.3	5.9	3.7
Ensuring that everyone's voice is heard in politics				
Very well	4.9	3.6	27.1	26.7
Fairly well	43.7	40.3	54.3	56.3
Fairly badly	38.6	38.3	9.7	11.0
Very badly	10.5	14.3	8.8	6.1
Regulating Migration				
Very Well	1.5	1.4	28.1	29.0
Fairly Well	30.0	27.7	57.9	59.2
Fairly Badly	25.3	30.7	6.7	8.0
Very Badly	7.9	9.1	7.3	3.9
Addressing human trafficking				
Very well	0.8	2.0	23.8	27.9
Fairly well	47.4	44.8	56.4	52.4
Fairly badly	36.3	36.8	9.5	10.5
Very badly	9.2	10.8	10.3	9.2
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (n)	780	1200	786	1208

Table 11.2 Satisfaction With Government Services

Are you satisfied with local government services	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
Maintaining local roads				
Very well	7.1	5.4	16.4	16.4
Fairly well	44.1	42.2	48.5	50.7
Fairly badly	30.3	33.9	11.6	13.1
Very badly	18.5	18.5	23.5	19.8
Maintaining local marketplaces				
Very well	10.0	4.9	19.1	20.8
Fairly well	43.7	42.6	52.7	56.8
Fairly badly	34.2	38.1	13.8	13.8
Very badly	11.9	14.3	14.4	8.6
Providing good schools				
Very well	14.5	7.2	26.6	28.7
Fairly well	63.8	67.3	55.9	54.0
Fairly badly	18.1	23.2	9.3	10.1
Very badly	3.1	2.3	8.2	7.2
Providing good health services				
Very well	7.1	7.0	22.6	26.0
Fairly well	71.0	62.1	61.7	58.3
Fairly badly	19.4	26.9	8.0	9.3
Very badly	2.6	4.0	7.7	6.4
Registering citizens (such as birth certification, death certification)				
Very well	44.0	47.5	54.3	59.6
Fairly well	48.2	46.3	38.6	34.9
Fairly badly	6.5	5.4	4.2	4.2
Very badly	0.8	0.8	2.9	1.4
Promoting harmony within the community				
Very well	6.9	6.2	25.3	25.3
Fairly well	76.4	73.8	63.0	62.7
Fairly badly	13.8	17.1	7.7	8.5
Very badly	1.3	2.6	4.0	3.6
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (n)	780	1200	786	1208

Section 12: Governmental, Non-governmental, and Private Sector Actors' Service Delivery Improved

Table 12.1 Satisfaction with the Improvement of level the Government, Non-government, and Private Sector in Service Delivery

Satisfaction Level With Services	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
Health Care for you and your family				
Very satisfied	13.1	9.7	23.0	24.6
Somewhat satisfied	68.6	63.7	53.6	54.6
Somewhat unsatisfied	13.7	21.8	5.7	6.8
Very unsatisfied	4.0	4.5	6.5	5.7
I've never accessed that service	0.6	0.3	11.2	8.2
Agriculture extension services				
Very satisfied	2.7	2.3	14.4	13.4
Somewhat satisfied	38.8	36.3	38.5	40.9
Somewhat unsatisfied	17.2	23.8	6.9	8.2
Very unsatisfied	6.9	6.4	7.3	6.8
I've never accessed that service	33.6	31.3	32.8	30.8
Education of your children				
Very satisfied	14.9	9.9	30.3	28.4
Somewhat satisfied	60.9	55.1	48.3	49.2
Somewhat unsatisfied	14.1	15.5	4.9	6.2
Very unsatisfied	0.8	2.3	3.6	5.4
I've never accessed that service	9.1	17.3	12.9	10.9
Protection from crime and violence				
Very satisfied	6.7	5.3	17.5	16.8
Somewhat satisfied	72.9	61.6	43.9	42.7
Somewhat unsatisfied	12.3	18.1	9.2	8.3
Very unsatisfied	1.9	3.8	5.9	5.4
I've never accessed that service	5.9	11.3	23.5	26.7
Resolution of disputes you have with other citizens or the authorities				
Very satisfied	4.5	3.5	16.6	14.9
Somewhat satisfied	60.5	42.2	46.2	47.6
Somewhat unsatisfied	13.1	13.7	6.4	6.9
Very unsatisfied	1.8	3.1	4.7	3.3
I've never accessed that service	19.5	37.6	26.1	27.3
Information on safe migration				
Very satisfied	2.7	1.5	19.0	18.1
Somewhat satisfied	37.1	32.0	39.3	39.0
Somewhat unsatisfied	18.2	19.2	4.8	5.9
Very unsatisfied	4.9	4.3	2.2	2.0
I've never accessed that service	35.9	42.8	34.7	35.0
VDC/CDO				

Very satisfied	9.0	11.8	21.0	19.4
Somewhat satisfied	73.8	70.8	49.1	51.1
Somewhat unsatisfied	10.9	13.5	5.3	5.3
Very unsatisfied	0.9	1.5	4.5	3.4
I've never accessed that service	5.3	2.5	20.1	20.8
Thinking about yourself and your family, in the past twelve months, have you or a family member been unfairly treated because of your gender, ethnic or religious group or caste when receiving one of those services²⁴				
Yes	1.4	2.2	5.0	4.7
No	98.2	97.8	95.0	95.3
Health Care for you and your family	n=11	n=26	n=10	n=15
Very often	0.0	0.0	10.0	46.7
Sometimes	45.5	38.5	80.0	40.0
Never	54.5	61.5	0.0	0.0
I do not have much contact with these areas	0.0	0.0	10.0	13.3
Agriculture extension services	n=11	n=26	n=3	n=7
Very often	0.0	3.8	0.0	14.3
Sometimes	9.1	15.4	100	85.7
Never	63.6	42.3	0.0	0.0
I do not have much contact with these areas	27.3	38.5	0.0	0.0
Education of your children	n=11	n=26	n=9	n=17
Very often	0.0	7.7	22.2	23.5
Sometimes	36.4	3.8	77.8	76.5
Never	63.6	80.8	0.0	0.0
I do not have much contact with these areas	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0
Protection from crime and violence	n=11	n=26	n=9	n=12
Very often	0.0	0.0	11.1	50.0
Sometimes	36.4	15.4	88.9	41.7
Never	45.5	73.1	0.0	0.0
I do not have much contact with these areas	9.1	11.5	0.0	8.3
Resolution of disputes you have with other citizens or the authorities	n=11	n=26	n=6	n=20
Very often	0.0	3.8	0.0	30.0
Sometimes	54.5	46.2	100.0	70.0
Never	36.4	26.9	0.0	0.0
I do not have much contact with these areas	9.1	23.1	0.0	0.0
Information on safe migration	n=11	n=26	n=4	n=6
Very often	0.0	0.0	25.0	50.0
Sometimes	9.1	0.0	75.0	50.0

²⁴ This table up to VDC/CDO should be analyzed carefully because very few respondent 1-4% of respondents experienced discrimination.

Never	63.6	34.6	0.0	0.0
I do not have much contact with these areas	9.1	65.4	0.0	0.0
VDC/CDO	n=11	n=26	n=6	n=8
Very Often	0.0	11.5	0.0	12.5
Sometimes	45.5	57.7	100.0	87.5
Never	45.5	23.1	0.0	0.0
I do not have much contact with these areas	9.1	7.7	0.0	0.0
And how about the following groups more generally, how much do you think each suffers from discrimination in this country				
Women				
A lot	18.1	23.6	22.3	23.3
Some	55.4	55.0	61.7	59.8
Not much at all	26.4	21.3	13.7	16.0
Dalits				
A lot	35.3	31.1	22.2	20.5
Some	46.9	50.0	61.1	62.6
Not much at all	17.7	18.6	16.7	16.9
Janajati				
A lot	7.3	6.6	20.3	22.8
Some	48.8	49.8	65.8	63.5
Not much at all	43.2	43.3	13.9	13.7
Madhesi				
A lot	17.4	11.0	17.5	14.9
Some	40.1	43.5	63.3	62.7
Not much at all	37.8	41.8	19.3	22.4
Muslims				
A lot	6.2	8.6	13.7	12.4
Some	40.0	38.1	61.1	59.5
Not much at all	40.3	40.3	25.2	28.0
Homosexuals				
A lot	32.1	35.2	23.8	23.7
Some	40.4	38.8	57.9	58.2
Not much at all	15.1	14.0	18.3	18.0
Brahmin/Chhetri (high caste groups)				
A lot	1.0	1.1	5.9	6.1
Some	10.3	16.2	45.5	47.8
Not much at all	88.5	82.3	48.6	46.1
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (n)	780	1200	786	1208

Table 12.2 Feelings About Resilience Statements

We would like to ask you about the extent to which you feel that certain statements describe you²⁵.	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
I have people in my life who I can respect				
To a great extent	68.3	72.3	58.0	56.7
Somewhat	28.2	24.7	36.3	38.9
Very little	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
Not at all	0.5	0.2	2.3	1.4
I share/cooperate with people around me.				
To a great extent	73.5	74.2	77.1	78.0
Somewhat	25.3	24.5	19.7	20.2
Very little	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.4
Not at all	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.3
My family is supportive towards me				
To a great extent	71.9	73.7	77.6	80.9
Somewhat	26.8	23.3	18.4	15.4
Very little	1.3	2.9	1.9	2.4
Not at all	0.0	0.2	1.9	1.2
If I am hungry, I can usually get enough food to eat				
To a great extent	81.0	78.4	74.8	74.7
Somewhat	16.9	18.8	22.8	22.4
Very little	1.9	2.8	1.3	1.7
Not at all	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.2
Spiritual beliefs are a source of strength for me				
To a great extent	39.6	38.8	52.9	48.1
Somewhat	45.8	44.5	38.9	41.0
Very little	11.4	14.6	4.4	4.6
Not at all	2.7	2.2	3.8	6.3
I am proud of my ethnic background (for example, I am proud of where my family comes from or know a lot about my family's history)				
To a great extent	41.8	37.0	59.8	50.6
Somewhat	46.9	50.3	33.4	39.6
Very little	9.9	11.3	4.5	5.7
Not at all	1.2	1.5	2.3	4.2
I talk to my family/partner about how I feel (for example, when I am sad or concerned)				
To a great extent	45.8	40.3	61.2	61.7
Somewhat	46.4	50.0	33.1	33.9
Very little	7.1	8.5	3.4	2.9
Not at all	0.8	1.2	2.3	1.5
I know where to go if I need help				

²⁵ Non-response rate <1%

To a great extent	51.3	47.3	61.2	61.4
Somewhat	44.7	42.7	32.8	34.0
Very little	2.9	8.9	3.3	3.4
Not at all	0.9	1.0	2.7	1.2
I feel that I belong in my community				
To a great extent	66.5	64.1	64.8	65.3
Somewhat	31.4	30.3	29.9	29.8
Very little	1.5	4.7	3.3	3.2
Not at all	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.7
I think it is important to help my community				
To a great extent	73.1	74.3	76.1	78.3
Somewhat	26.3	24.4	20.2	18.8
Very little	0.6	1.3	2.2	1.7
Not at all	73.1	0.0	1.1	0.7
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (n)	780	1200	786	1208

Section 13: Peaceful Political Environment Sustained

Table 13.1 Willingness to Achieve Political Change

People have different ways they are willing to try and achieve political change. How about you? Please tell us how willing you would be to use the following methods to achieve important political change in this country ²⁶ .	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
Would you vote for the party that you think will best achieve the necessary change				
Certainly not willing	63.2	61.8	66.4	68.9
Probably not willing	31.8	31.4	25.6	25.2
Probably willing	3.1	4.7	2.0	2.6
Certainly willing	1.5	2.1	3.8	2.7
Would you join others to peacefully protest for important political change				
Certainly not willing	33.3	38.6	59.1	60.7
Probably not willing	44.6	41.6	30.3	30.7
Probably willing	14.5	13.2	4.0	3.8
Certainly willing	7.1	6.7	6.6	4.8
Would you work for or with an organization or association that advocates necessary political change				
Certainly not willing	21.8	24.8	48.2	50.1
Probably not willing	39.0	39.3	39.1	37.6
Probably willing	27.2	21.2	4.8	5.0
Certainly willing	11.4	14.8	6.4	5.7
Would you join with others in violent protests if that is necessary to achieve important political change				
Certainly not willing	2.3	2.8	21.6	31.0
Probably not willing	5.9	5.3	22.1	21.8
Probably willing	15.5	14.6	12.2	8.5
Certainly willing	76.2	77.3	42.9	38.1
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (n)	780	1200	786	1208

²⁶ Non-response rate <1 percent.

Section 14:Post-Earthquake

Table 14.1 Consequence of Gorkha Earthquake

We would like to ask you the Gorkha earthquake that struck Nepal in April of 2015 and affected some areas for weeks after occurring	Baseline 2015		Midline 2017	
	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)	National Sample (%)	USAID Sample (%)
How seriously, if at all, were you personally affected by the Gorkha earthquake? Would you say you were affected				
To a great extent	8.6	1.2	22.3	13.2
Somewhat	8.6	6.1	31.1	25.2
Very little	21.0	13.1	14.9	15.3
Not at all	61.8	79.7	31.7	46.3
How seriously was your neighbor affected by the Gorkha earthquake				
To a great extent	11.3	1.3		
Somewhat	12.6	9.2		
Very little	24.5	11.7		
Not at all	51.5	77.9		
What best describes how you personally are recovering from the Gorkha earthquake	n=298	n=244	n=532	n=646
Completely recovered	46.6	64.3	45.9	49.5
Mostly recovered	24.5	26.2	17.3	16.3
Recovered only a little	23.8	9.0	31.8	28.9
Haven't recovered at all	5.0	0.4	5.1	5.3
How much longer do you think it will be before things get back to normal for you	n=159	n=87	n=286	n=313
A year or less	28.3	39.1	18.5	22.7
One to two years	17.0	35.6	26.6	27.8
Three to five years	23.3	17.2	25.5	19.5
More than five years	27.0	8.0	20.3	20.4
I will never recover	1.3	39.1	9.1	9.6
Do you think that most people in your neighborhood (city/village) have gotten no help, very little help, some help, most of the help, or all of the help they need to recover and restore their lives after the Gorkha earthquake	n=377	n=265	n=750	n=1135
All	4.5	4.2	4.4	5.5
Most	13.0	14.3	10.7	6.9
Some	22.3	18.1	20.4	16.3
Very little	24.7	15.1	21.3	14.3
No help	35.5	47.9	43.2	57.1
Was most of the help received from the Government or private sources	n=243	n=137	n=398	n=465
Government	50.6	83.9	66.8	63.2
Private	37.0	11.7	33.2	36.8
Don't know	12.3	4.4		
Do you feel that everyone in your neighborhood (city/village) had equal access to government provided post-earthquake assistance	n=243	n=137	n=431	n=496

Appendix 7: Survey Questionnaire

End-line Survey of Integrated Governance Project (IGP), 2019 Government of Nepal/CAMRIS-Nepal/New ERA

Introduction			
1) Name and Code of District			
2) Name and Code of VDC/Municipality:			
3) Ward Number.....			
4) Household Number			
Interviewer Visits			
	1	2	Final Visit
Date	____/____/2076 DD MM YY	____/____/2076 DD MM YY	Day Month Year Int. Number Result*
Interviewer's Name	_____	_____	
Result*	_____	_____	
Next visit: Date Time	_____ _____	_____ _____	Total number of visit
*Result Code: 01. Completed 02. Refused 03. Date and Time for Next Visit 04. Respondent not at home 05. Other (Specify) _____			
Supervisor		Office Editor	Data Entry
 Name Number		 Number	 Number

Household Number:_____ Interviewer Identity Number:_____ Region:_____ VDC/Municipality Identity Number: _____

18. Please sow this page notice.

Namaste, I am [insert name] from New ERA, a research center based in Kathmandu. Our organization is conducting a survey as part of USAID's Country Development and Cooperation Strategy, focusing on good and effective government strategies. The USAID program is working to reduce extreme poverty in Nepal. As part of this effort, we are collecting information from households and individuals such as yourself.

Your participation in this survey is important because your responses will help us evaluate the program and learn how it can be improved. From the 43 selected districts, we will be collecting similar information from 1,000 men and 1,000 women.

Before proceeding with the interview, I would like to inform you that we would be asking you questions on sensitive issues, like corruption and human trafficking, among other topics. Your participation in this survey is voluntary. Your views regarding these issues will be important to us. If you are unable or do not want to answer a question, you may decline. All of your responses will be kept confidential. We will not record your name, and your responses will only be used in a statistical summary. I would also like to inform you that some sections of the interview may be recorded during the interview for quality control purposes.

If you have any questions about the survey, please call the New ERA Office at 01-4423176/4413603 so we can address your queries

19. Are you willing to take part in the interview?

1. Yes

2. No → Please visit another household

SECTION I: DEMOGRAPHICS

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
22	GEND	[ENUMERATOR: DO NOT READ RESPONSES. CODE FROM RESPONSE OPTIONS.] Gender	Female..... 1 Male..... 2	
23.	AGE	How old were you at your last birthday?	Completed years (16-65 age).. (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	

Sub IR I.I.I Section 2: Peace Process Supported

24. To begin with, I would like to ask you some questions about the peace process.

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
25		As you might have heard, the government signed a Comprehensive Peace Agreement to end the armed conflict in Nepal in 2006. The agreement had several components. I would like to ask you how much progress you think has been made on each of these components. Would you say this component is completed, lots of progress has been made on this component, some progress has been made on this component, or very little progress has been made on this component?		
26	PPSPEED	In general, do you think that the peace process has moved too slowly, about the right (correct) speed, or too fast?	Too slowly 1 About the right (correct) speed.....2 Too fast 3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
27	ENDCNFC T	To what extent has progress been made in ending the conflict? [READ OPTIONS]	No progress at all has been made 1 Very little progress has been made.....2 Some progress has been made.....3 Lots of progress has been made 4 Complete progress has been made.....5 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know/ hasn't heard of it 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
28	RIGHTS	To what extent has progress been made in guaranteeing human rights for all of Nepal's citizens, including social, civil, economic, and cultural rights? [READ OPTIONS]	No progress at all has been made 1 Very little progress has been made.....2 Some progress has been made.....3 Lots of progress has been made 4 Complete progress has been made.....5 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know /hasn't heard of it..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
29	RSLMPROB	To what extent has progress been made in resolving problems based on class, identity, region, and gender? [READ OPTIONS]	No progress at all has been made 1 Very little progress has been made.....2 Some progress has been made.....3 Lots of progress has been made 4 Complete progress has been made.....5 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know /hasn't heard of it..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
30	STRCSTE	To what extent has progress been made in restructuring the state? [READ OPTIONS]	No progress at all has been made 1 Very little progress has been made.....2 Some progress has been made.....3 Lots of progress has been made 4 Complete progress has been made.....5 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know /hasn't	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
			heard of it..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
31	IMPSCIE	To what extent has progress been made in implementing new land reform? [READ OPTIONS]	No progress at all has been made 1 Very little progress has been made.....2 Some progress has been made.....3 Lots of progress has been made 4 Complete progress has been made.....5 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know /hasn't heard of it..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
32	TRCHEAR	Have you heard of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission formed after the conflict?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	35
33	TRCVIEW	Which of the following best describes your view of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission? [READ OPTIONS, Select only one]	It has played an important role in reducing conflict in Nepal..... 1 It's a good idea, but it's too soon to tell whether it will reduce conflict in Nepal 2 It is mostly for show and has had little effect on the conflict in Nepal 3 It is a bad idea that is as likely to make the conflict worse as to make it better 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
34	ESTTRC	What is your evaluation of the progress made by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission? [READ OPTIONS]	No progress at all has been made 1 Very little progress has been made.....2 Some progress has been made.....3 Lots of progress has been made 4 Complete progress has been made.....5 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know /hasn't heard of it..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
35	TRCHEAR2	Have you heard of the Commission on Investigation of Disappeared Persons that formed after the conflict?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	38
36	TRCVIEW2	Which of the following best describes your view of the Commission on Investigation of Disappeared Persons? [READ OPTIONS]	It has played an important role in reducing conflict in Nepal..... 1 It's a good idea, but it's too soon to tell whether it will reduce conflict in Nepal 2 It is mostly for show and has had little effect on the conflict in Nepal 3 It is a bad idea that is as likely to make the conflict worse as to make it better 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
37	ESTTRC2	What is your evaluation of the progress made by the Commission on Investigation	No progress at all has been made 1 Very little progress has been made.....2	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
		of Disappeared Persons– would you say...?	Some progress has been made.....3 Lots of progress has been made 4 Complete progress has been made.....5 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know/hasn't heard of it 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
38	TRANSMISS-INTRO	People have different ideas about what is required to create and sustain a just and lasting peace. How about you? How important do you consider each of the following for achieving a just and lasting peace in Nepal?		
39	TRANMISS	Letting the families of missing people know what happened to their loved ones. To what extent do you think it is important? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at All Important 1 Not Very Important 2 Somewhat Important 3 Very Important 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
40	TRANBLM	To what extent do you think it is important to provide a true and unbiased account of who was to blame for the conflict? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all important 1 Not very important.....2 Somewhat important.....3 Very important 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
41	TRANCOMP	To what extent do you think it is important to provide financial compensation for those who suffered losses in the conflict? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all important 1 Not very important.....2 Somewhat important.....3 Very Important 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
42	TRANREPAR	Providing services including rehabilitation services, psychosocial support, building memorials of the conflict victims. To what extent do you think it is important? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all important 1 Not very important.....2 Somewhat important.....3 Very important 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
43	TRANHR	To what extent do you think it is important to ensure that human rights abuses will not happen again in Nepal? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all important 1 Not very important.....2 Somewhat important.....3 Very important 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
44	PUNISH	To what extent do you think it is important to punish those responsible for crimes and other human rights violations during the conflict? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all important 1 Not very important.....2 Somewhat important.....3 Very important 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
45	BLDTIES	To what extent do you think it is important to build ties between the participants in the conflict to increase cooperation and trust?	Not at all important 1 Not very important.....2 Somewhat important.....3 Very important 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
		[READ OPTIONS]	(DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
46		Now, I will ask your opinions about the recent conflict in Nepal. One hears people describe the recent conflicts in Nepal in many different ways. We are interested in your views on the following statements about that conflict. For each statement, please tell me your level of disagreement or agreement.		
47	CONINVEST	We must conduct investigations into the armed conflict to learn from our mistakes and not make them again. Do you . . . [Read options]?	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree.....2 Somewhat agree.....3 Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
48	CONOPN	It's better not to open old wounds by talking about what happened in the past. Do you . . . [Read options]?	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree.....2 Somewhat agree.....3 Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
49	CONLRN	I want my children to learn about what happened during the conflict period. Do you . . . [Read options]?	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree.....2 Somewhat agree.....3 Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
50	CONJUST	The conflict caused great pain, but it served an important cause that justified the pain in the long run. Do you . . . [Read options]?	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree.....2 Somewhat agree.....3 Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
51	CONGOOD	In the long run, the conflict has made or will make Nepal a better country. Do you . . . [Read options]?	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree.....2 Somewhat agree.....3 Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
52		I am going to read some statements that might or might not be applicable for you and your family concerning the conflict period.		
53	VICTYPE1	Were you or a family member injured in the conflict?	Yes 1 No.....2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
54	VICTYPE2	Were you or a family member tortured during the conflict?	Yes 1 No.....2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
55	VICTYPE3	Did you or a family member experience sexual violence during the conflict?	Yes 1 No.....2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
56	VICTYPE4	Was a family member killed, or did they disappear in the conflict?	Yes 1 No.....2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
57	VICTYPE5	Did you or a family member lose land or have property damaged in the conflict?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
58	VICTYPE6	Were you or a family member displaced as a result of the conflict?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
59	INNRPCEA	Some people tell us that they have put the conflict behind them and achieved inner peace and resolution. Others feel that the conflict remains unresolved and continues to cause them pain. How do you feel in this regard? [READ OPTIONS]	Still very much pained by the conflict. 1 Still somewhat pained by the conflict. 2 Somewhat at peace with the conflict.. 3 Fully at peace with the conflict..... 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
60		I would like to ask your opinion of those who supported “the other side” from you in the conflict. Please tell me whether you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, somewhat agree, or strongly agree for each of the following statements.		
61	SIDEBAN	Those who were on the other side of the conflict should be banned from holding public office in Nepal. Do you... [READ OPTIONS]?	Strongly Disagree 1 Somewhat Disagree..... 2 Somewhat Agree..... 3 Strongly Agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
62	SIDEALNG	We are all Nepali and have to learn to get along. Do you . . . [READ OPTIONS]?	Strongly Disagree 1 Somewhat Disagree..... 2 Somewhat Agree..... 3 Strongly Agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
63	SIDEFRGVE	We need to forgive those who were on the other side for the sake of peace. Do you . . . [READ OPTIONS]?	Strongly Disagree 1 Somewhat Disagree..... 2 Somewhat Agree..... 3 Strongly Agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	

Sub IR 1.1.2 Section 3: Local Conflict Mitigated

64. Now, I would like to ask you some questions about the current situation of conflicts in your community.

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
65	CNFLCT	To begin, how would you describe the current level of conflict in your community? [READ OPTIONS]	There are major unresolved conflicts..... 1 People mostly get along, and there are no significant conflicts 2 There are occasional conflicts, but they are primarily minor 3 There are moderate continuing conflicts..... 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	71
66	CNFLCTRSLV	Are you aware of any efforts in your community to resolve these conflicts?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	71

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
Random Assessment				
67	CONFLCT COMM	Of the following, who is leading these conflict resolution efforts in your community? [READ OPTIONS]	Local Community Mediators.....1 Local organizations 2 Political party leaders.....3 Local Government Officials (Eg: Ward, rural municipality, municipality).....4 Religious Leaders.....5 Methods local communities have traditionally used.....6 None of these 7 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
68	CONFLCT COMM1	First Order	2, 3, 5, 1, 4, 6, 7, 88, 98	
69	CONFLCT COMM2	Second Order	6, 5, 3, 4, 2, 1, 7, 88, 98	
70	CONFLCT COMM3	Third Order	1, 2, 4, 5, 3, 6, 7, 88, 98	

IR 1.2 Section 4: Accountability of Institutions Strengthened

71. Some groups in the country are experimenting with new ways to oversee what the government does, including regarding the delivery of services.

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
72	SOACCMECH1	Have you heard of social audits?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	75
73	MECHUSE1	Have you ever participated in social audits?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	75
74	MECHWHEN1	Have you participated in social audits in the last 12 months?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
75	SOACCMECH2	And have you heard of public hearings?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
76	MECHUSE2	Have you ever participated in public hearings?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	78
77	MECHWHEN2	Have you participated in public hearings in the last 12 months?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
78	SOACCMECH3	And have you heard of citizen scorecards?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	81
79	MECHUSE3	Have you ever participated in citizen scorecards?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	81
80	MECHWHEN3	Have you participated in citizen scorecards in the last 12 months?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
81	SOACCMECH4	And have you heard of CIAA Grievance Report?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	84
82	MECHUSE4	Have you ever participated in CIAA Grievance Reports?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	84
83	MECHWHEN4	Have you participated in CIAA Grievance Reports in the last 12 months?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
84	SOACCMECH5	And have you heard of the right to information?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	87
85	MECHUSE5	Have you ever participated in rallies, advocacy forums, campaigns, or other efforts for the right to information?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	87
86	MECHWHEN5	Have you ever participated in rallies, advocacy forums, campaigns, or other efforts for the right to information in the last 12 months?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
87	SOACCMECH6	And have you heard of Hello Sarkar?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	90
88	MECHUSE6	Have you ever participated in Hello Sarkar?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	90
89	MECHWHEN_6	Have you participated in Hello Sarkar in the last 12 months?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	

Sub IR 1.2.1 Section 5: Legislative/Government Oversight Strengthened

90. Now we would like to ask you some questions about the role of the Government.

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
91	GVRNACCN	Who do you think should be MOST responsible for making sure that the Government in Nepal does what it is supposed to do for the country and its people? (READ OPTIONS) [Enumerator: Choose one only]	The government itself.....1 Media.....2 Local organizations 3 The judiciary 4 Political parties.....5 Commission to Investigate Abuse of Authority (CIAA).....6 Citizens and voters.....7 Other (Specify).....1000 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
92	GVRNIFO	Where do you get MOST of your Information about Government? [Read Options; select only one]	Radio 1 Television 2 Friends and relatives.....3 Community leaders 4 Political party members.....5 Newspapers, magazines, or leaflets.....6 Internet.....7 Mobine Text/SMS.....8 Local organization 9 Other (Specify).....1000 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	

93. For each of the following statements, please tell me if you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, somewhat agree, or strongly agree

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
94	MEDIARELY	The media's reporting about government is generally accurate and reliable. Do you . . . [READ OPTIONS]?	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree.....2 Somewhat agree 3 Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
95	MEDIAINFL	The media is controlled too much by the government. Do you . . . [READ OPTIONS]?	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree.....2 Somewhat agree 3 Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
96	MEDIAFRE	The media covers both the government and opposition fairly. Do you . . . [READ OPTIONS]?	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree.....2 Somewhat agree 3 Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
97	POLVOTE	Even if they think their vote doesn't matter, a citizen has a duty to vote. Do you . . . [READ OPTIONS]?	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree 2 Somewhat agree 3 Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
98	POLTHNK	Those who govern this country do not really care what people like you think. Do you . . . [READ OPTIONS]?	Strongly Disagree 1 Somewhat Disagree 2 Somewhat Agree 3 Strongly Agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
99	POLENGE	Politics is complicated for you to understand. Do you . . . [READ OPTIONS]?	Strongly Disagree 1 Somewhat Disagree 2 Somewhat Agree 3 Strongly Agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	

100. Now, we would like to ask you some questions about interactions that you might have had with government officials.

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
101	CRPTEXP	Have you or someone you know experienced an act of corruption in the past twelve months?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
102	Please tell me whether you have personally had to pay a bribe or give a gift to one of the following, either to get a service to which you were entitled or to avoid a penalty in the past twelve months.			
103	BRIBEPLC	In the past twelve months, have you personally had to pay a bribe or give a gift to the Police?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
104	BRIBEDU	In the past twelve months, have you personally had to pay a bribe or give a gift to someone in the Education System?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
105	BRIBEJUD	In the past twelve months, have you personally had to pay a bribe or give a gift to someone in the Judicial System?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
106	BRIBEMED	In the past twelve months, have you personally had to pay a bribe or give a gift to someone in the Medical and Health System?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
107	BRIBEGOV RN	In the past twelve months, have you personally had to pay a bribe or give a gift to someone in the Government Registry and Permit Offices?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
108	BRIBEUTIL	In the past twelve months, have you personally had to pay a bribe or give a gift to a Utility service provider (such as water, telephone, electricity)?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
109	BRIBETAX	In the past twelve months, have you personally had to pay a bribe or give a gift to someone in the office of Tax?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
110	BRIBELAND	In the past twelve months, have you personally had to pay a bribe or give a gift to a land service provider?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
111	CRPTSUB	How do you think corruption in the national government compares to corruption in your local government? [READ OPTIONS]	National government is more corrupt 1 Provincial government is more corrupt 2 Local government is more corrupt 3 Corruption in all three is much the same 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
112	Now thinking about the role of the local government in your community...			
113	GVNRPRT	In the past year, have you actively participated in any activities designed to make sure that your local government (Ward/ rural municipality/Municipality or newly elected municipality) does what it is supposed to do?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	

Sub IR 1.2.3 Section 6: Electoral Processes Improved

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
114				
115	POLVCE	To what extent do you think you have a strong voice in political decisions that affect you or your community? Would you say you have? [READ OPTIONS]	No voice at all 1 A weak voice 2 A moderate voice 3 A very strong voice 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
116	POLINT	How interested would you say you are in politics? [Read responses]	Not at all interested 1 Not very interested 2 Somewhat interested 3 Very interested 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
117	POLACT1	Have you signed a petition to protest a government decision in the past two years?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
118	POLACT2	Have you written to or visited a public official about an issue or policy in the past two years?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
119	POLACT3	Have you participated in a protest march or demonstration in the past two years?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
120	POLACT4	Have you worked together with others to solve a problem in my community in the past two years?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
121	POLACT5	Have you participated in a political party meeting, rally, or another event in the past two years?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
122	POLREGS	Are you registered to vote?	Yes 1 No 2 Not Eligible 3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	133
123	VOTE2013	Did you vote in the recent central election in 2017 ?	Yes 1 No 2 Not Eligible 3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	128
124	Random Assessment			
125	VTCONSID	When deciding which party to vote for in the 2017 election, which of the following was the most important consideration for you? [Read Options; select only one]	Voting for someone who I think will be a strong leader 1 Voting for someone from my ethnic or religious group 2 Voting for someone who other people in my family and/or community voted for 3 Voting for someone who stands for the issues I think are important 4 Voting for someone who I think is honest 5 Voting for someone associated with the same political party 6 Voting for someone who I think will do the most for me personally 7 Voting for someone from my region or district 8 Voting for someone who will do the most for the country as a whole even if it doesn't benefit me or my region 9 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
126	VTCONSID1	First Order	5, 4, 9, 6, 3, 1, 7, 2, 8, 88, 98	
127	VTCONSID2	Second Order	9, 6, 1, 4, 7, 8, 2, 5, 3, 88, 98	
128	VOTE2017	Did you vote in the provincial or local election in 2017?	Yes 1 No 2 Not eligible 3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	133

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
129	Random Assessment			
130	VTCONSID	When deciding which party to vote for in the 2017 which of the following was the most important consideration for you? [Multiple answers possible]	Voting for someone who I think will be a strong leader 1 Voting for someone from my ethnic or religious group..... 2 Voting for someone who other people in my family and/or community voted for..... 3 Voting for someone who stands for the issues I think are important..... 4 Voting for someone who I think is honest..... 5 Voting for someone associated with the same political party..... 6 Voting for someone who I think will do the most for me personally 7 Voting for someone from my region or district..... 8 Voting for someone who will do the most for the country as a whole even if it doesn't benefit me or my region..... 9 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
131	VTCONSID1	First Order	5, 4, 9, 6, 3, 1, 7, 2, 8, 88, 98	
132	VTCONSID2	Second Order	9, 6, 1, 4, 7, 8, 2, 5, 3, 88, 98	
133	ECNCONFD	How much confidence do you have in the competence of the Election Commission (ECN) to register voters and manage the election process effectively? [READ OPTIONS]	No Confidence at all..... 1 Little Confidence 2 Some Confidence 3 A lot of confidence..... 4 Have never heard of the Election Commission 5 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	135
134	GVRPTCON	How much confidence do you have that the Election Commission honestly and accurately reports election results? [READ OPTIONS]	No confidence at all..... 1 Little confidence 2 Some confidence..... 3 A lot of confidence..... 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
135	ELCTFREE	On the whole, how would you rate the freedom and fairness of elections in Nepal? Would you say they are: [READ OPTIONS]	Completely free and fair 1 Mostly free and fair, but with minor problems..... 2 Somewhat free and fair, but with major problems..... 3 Not at all free and fair 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	

IR 1.3 SECTION 7: Civic Participation and Advocacy Increased

136. Now, I would ask you some questions about civil society organizations and your participation.

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
137	CSOROLE	What do you consider to be the key role of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)? [Select all that apply] CSOs are defined as any organizations, whether formal or informal, that are not part of the government apparatus that do not distribute profits to their directors or operators, that are self-governing, and which participation is a matter of free choice.	To advocate on behalf of citizen and community interests..... 1 To provide services to the public (e.g., health, education).....2 Social networking.....3 Income generation and economic development.....4 Improve peoples' daily lives.....5 Strengthen the political voices of the people.....6 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	148
138	CSOSATS	Are you satisfied with how CSOs fulfill this (these) role(s)? Would you say you are Not Satisfied at all, Not Very Satisfied, Satisfied or Very Satisfied? [READ OPTIONS]	Not satisfied at all 1 Not Very Satisfied.....2 Satisfied 3 Very Satisfied.....4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
139		More generally, now I would like to ask about how effectively you think organizations such as these perform the following functions in Nepal		
140	ADVOCAT E_9	How effectively do you think the organizations advocate the peoples' interests to the government? Would you say . . . [READ OPTIONS]	Not effectively..... 1 Somewhat effectively.....2 Very effectively 3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
141	PROVIDE	How effectively do you think the organizations provide needed services to their members? Would say . . . [READ OPTIONS]	Not effectively..... 1 Somewhat Effectively.....2 Very Effectively 3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
142	BELONG	How effectively do you think the organizations give members a sense of belonging? Would you say . . . [READ OPTIONS]	Not effectively..... 1 Somewhat Effectively.....2 Very Effectively 3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
143	ACCOUN T	How effectively do you think the organizations hold the government accountable to respond to citizen concerns? Would you say . . . [READ OPTIONS]	Not effectively..... 1 Somewhat Effectively.....2 Very Effectively 3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
144	IMPLIVE	How effectively do you think the organizations improve peoples' daily lives? Would you say . . . [READ OPTIONS]	Not effectively..... 1 Somewhat Effectively.....2 Very Effectively 3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
145	STRENGTH	How effectively do you think the organizations strengthen the political voices of the people? Would you say . . . [READ OPTIONS]	Not effectively..... 1 Somewhat Effectively..... 2 Very Effectively 3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
146	ORGCSG	Whether or not you are a member, do you think these types of groups' activities are good or bad for Nepal? Would you say they are very bad, Somewhat bad, somewhat good, or very Good?	Very bad 1 Somewhat bad..... 2 Somewhat good..... 3 Very good..... 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	

Sub IR 1.3.1 Section 8: Civil Society Capacity Strengthened

147. Now I would like to ask you some questions about different organizations/associations and your membership in these types of groups

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
148	ORGBLNG1	Are you a member of a trade union (such as the Taxi Drivers associations)?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
149	ORGBLNG2	Are you a member of a professional or business association (Bar, journalists, teachers associations, management association)?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
150	ORGBLNG3	Are you a member of a religious or cultural group?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
151	ORGBLNG4	Are you a member of a women or youth group?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
152	ORGBLNG5	Are you a member of a sports club?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
153	ORGBLNG6	Are you a member of a political party?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
154	ORGBLNG7	Are you a member of a parent/teacher or education group?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
155	ORGBLNG8	Are you a member of a farmers' organization?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
156	ORGBLNG9	Are you a Female Village Community Health Volunteer?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
157	ORGBLNG10	Are you a member of any sector committees (e.g., health, agriculture, anti-trafficking, etc.)?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
158	ORGBLNG11	Are you a member of any User's group (e.g., forest, water, etc.)?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
159	ORGBLNG12	Are you a member of a traditional institution (Velmansha of Tharu, Guthi of Newars)?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
160	ORGBLNG12.1	Are you a member of a Co-operative?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
161		Community-Based Organizations 1. Trade Union 2. Professional or Business Association 3. Religious or Cultural Groups 4. Women or Youth Groups 5. Sports Club 6. Member of Political Party 7. Member of Any parent/teacher or education Groups 8. Farmer's Organizations 9. FCHVs 10. Sector Committee (Eg Health, agriculture, anti-trafficking) 11. User's Group (Eg. Forest, water, etc.) 12. Traditional Institutions (Tharu, Velmansha, Newar Guthi) 13. Cooperative		
162	ORGBLNG13	Are you a member of any other community-based organization (other than previously mentioned)?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
163	ORGTIME	With regard to these organization(s), how frequently have you participated in a group meeting or other activity in the past year? Would you say you have never participated, rarely, sometimes or, Often?	Never 1 Rarely 2 Sometimes 3 Often 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
164	GRPCNCT	In the past year, have you received any communications from this (these) organization(s)?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	175
165	GRPCNCT_MED	Please tell me for each of the following, yes or no, is it a way that you received information from these organization(s)?		
166	GRPCNCT_MED I	Flyers / notice board	Yes 1 No 2	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
			(DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
167	GRPCNCT_MED 2	Radio	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
168	GRPCNCT_MED 3	TV	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
169	GRPCNCT_MED 4	Newspapers	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
170	GRPCNCT_MED 5	Social media (e.g. Facebook)	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
171	GRPCNCT_MED 6	Email/letters	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
172	GRPCNCT_MED 7	Phone or Text Message	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
173	GRPCNCT_MED 8	Face to face contact	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
174	ORGREPR	Overall, how well do you think these organizations represent your interests? Would you say you think it represents your interest not at all well, not very well, somewhat well, very well?	Not at all well 1 Not very well 2 Somewhat well..... 3 Very Well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
175	Sometimes people have problems they cannot solve by themselves, so they request help from a government official or agency.			
176	APPRCH	If you had a specific issue with the government or a government policy/ service, how would you most likely approach the government? [READ OPTIONS]	Individually..... 1 Through a personal contact 2 Through a family member 3 Through a civil society organization Through a political party 4 Other (Specify) 1000 (DON'T READ) Would not approach the government 7 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
177	HLPPARLMT	Have you requested help from an elected member of Parliament in the past two years?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
178	HLPLOCLDR	Have you requested help from a local political party leader in the past two years?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
179	HLPNATBUR	Have you requested help from a bureaucrat at the national/provincial level in the past two years?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
180	HLPLOCBUR	Have you requested help from a bureaucrat at the local level in the past two years?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
181	HLPCSO	Have you requested help from a Community-Service Organization in the past two years?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
182	RECNTCNTCT	Which of these was the most recent person you contacted? [READ OPTIONS] (If only 1 option "1" is selected from Q. 177-181, go to Q. No 183) or (If option "2" is selected in all the questions from Q. 177 to 181 go to Q. No 184)	An elected member of Parliament 1 A local political party leader 2 A bureaucrat at the national level 3 A bureaucrat at the local level 4 A representative of Community-Service Organization 5 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	186
183	OFFCNTCT	Now thinking of the most recent person you contacted, how did you contact that official?	In person at his/her office 1 In person outside of their office 2 By standard mail 3 By telephone 4 By email or the internet 5 Through an intermediary 6 Other (Specify) 1000 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	186
184	OFFRSPNS	And did you receive a response from this government official?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	186
185	SATRESPNS	To what extent were you satisfied with their response to your request? Were you [READ OPTIONS]...?	Very unsatisfied 1 Somewhat unsatisfied 2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Very satisfied 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	

Sub IR 1.3.4 Section 9: Vulnerable Populations' Rights Protected

186. For each of the following, please tell me yes or no, do you trust this leader or institution to protect the interest of people like you

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
187	INTRSPRT CT1	Do you trust the prime minister to protect the interest of people like you?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
188	INTRSPRT CT2	Do you trust the army to protect the interest of people like you?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
189	INTRSPRT CT3	Do you trust the police to protect the interest of people like you?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
190	INTRSPRT CT4	Do you trust NGOs and other social service organizations to protect the interest of people like you?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
191	INTRSPRT CT5	Do you trust the local government to protect the interest of people like you?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
192	INTRSPRT CT6	Do you trust community elders etc. to protect the interest of people like you?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
193	INTRSPRT CT7	If you were physically harmed or threatened with physical harm or abuse, would you trust a women's shelter to help you?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
194	INTRSPRT CT8	If you were physically harmed or threatened with physical harm or abuse, would you trust a religious leader to help you?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
195	INTRSPRT CT9	If you were physically harmed or threatened with physical harm or abuse, would you trust a family member to help you?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
196	TRUST6	If you were physically harmed or threatened with physical harm or abuse, would you trust a teacher to help you?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
197	TRUST7	If you were physically harmed or threatened with physical harm or abuse, would you trust a health worker to help you?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
198	TRUST8			
199	TRUST9			
200	TRUST10			
201	Now I am going read to some statements. Please answer if you Strongly Disagree, Somewhat Disagree, Somewhat agree or Strongly Agree with the following statements			
202	POLMEN	On the whole, men make better political leaders than women do. Do you [READ OPTIONS] . . . ?	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree 2 Somewhat agree 3	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
			Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
203	GNDRJOBS	When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women. Do you [READ OPTIONS]...?	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree.....2 Somewhat agree 3 Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
204	HOMORGH	Homosexuals should not have the same legal rights as others. Do you [READ OPTIONS]...?	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree.....2 Somewhat agree 3 Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
205	EQLRGHT	The Country would be better off if historically marginalized peoples played an equal role with others in politics and government (For example: Dalit, Janajati, Women, etc). Do you [READ OPTIONS]...?	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree.....2 Somewhat agree 3 Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
206	FEMRGHT	Males and Females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities. Do you [READ OPTIONS]...?	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree.....2 Somewhat agree 3 Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
207	PMRIGHT	Religion, caste, ethnicity, gender should not be an obstacle for any person from Nepal to assume the PM office. Do you [READ OPTIONS] . . . ?	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree.....2 Somewhat agree 3 Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
208	LLGELCT	People from all ethnic and cultural groups should be allowed to stand as a candidate for elected positions. Do you [READ OPTIONS] . . . ?	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree.....2 Somewhat agree 3 Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
209	LLGDEMON	People from all communities should be allowed to hold street demonstrations to express their views. Do you [READ OPTIONS] . . . ?	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree.....2 Somewhat agree 3 Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
210	LLGEQUAL	All religious, ethnic and minority groups (Dalit, Janajati, Muslim, etc) should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities. Do you [READ OPTIONS]...?	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree.....2 Somewhat agree 3 Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
211	LLGBAN	People from all ethnic and cultural groups should be allowed to live in my community. Do you [READ OPTIONS]...?	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree.....2 Somewhat agree 3	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
			Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
212	LLGMARY	My son or daughter should only marry someone from our cultural or ethnic group. Do you [READ OPTIONS]...?	Strongly Disagree 1 Somewhat Disagree.....2 Somewhat Agree.....3 Strongly Agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
213	TRAFFK	There has been a lot of discussion recently about Human Trafficking. Have you heard anything about this?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	215
214	TRAFFKN W	What kind of trafficking have you heard of? [ENUMERATOR: DO NOT READ RESPONSES. MARK ALL THAT ARE MENTIONED]	Sex (domestic/international) 1 Labor (domestic/international).....2 Organ (domestic/international) 3 Forced Marriage 4 Child Trafficking 5 Female Trafficking 6 Other (Specify) 1000 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
215	WRKCON TRY	Have you ever worked in another country?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	217
216	CONTRY WHC	Which country? [Enumerator: Do not read options. Check all that apply]	India 1 Malaysia.....2 Korea.....3 Australia.....4 Qatar 5 Saudi Arabia.....6 Other (Specify) 1000 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
217	FAMWRK	Are any members of your family currently working in another country?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
218	TRAFFKEX	“Trafficking is defined as when someone is recruited, transported, or held through the threat or use of force, deception, or the abuse of power for the purposes of exploitation. Exploitation includes prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, forced marriage and the sale of human organs. Trafficked individuals are treated as possessions and made to do work that they do not want to do through physical force or threats of force against the person or their family. Trafficked individuals are often told lies about the type of work they will do or the amount of money and benefits they will	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	220

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
		receive. Trafficking can happen in your community, anywhere in Nepal or in another country.” In thinking back over your life, do you think this has ever happened to you?		
219	TRAFFKIN D	What kind of trafficking did you experience? [READ OPTIONS]	Sex 1 Labor 2 Organ 3 Forced Marriage 4 Other (Specify) 1000 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
220	TRAFKRSN	What do you think are the principal reasons Nepalese become victims of trafficking for forced labor? [ENUMERATOR: DO NOT READ RESPONSES. MARK ALL THAT ARE MENTIONED.]	Lack of Information / lack of education. 1 Poor wages/Unemployment 2 Careless behavior by the victims 3 Weak laws/law enforcement 4 Gender discrimination 5 Organized Crime 6 Ethnic discrimination 7 Family pressure to earn money 8 Peer pressure for nice clothes, cell phones etc. 9 Unscrupulous or illegal Recruiters 10 Unscrupulous or illegal Employers 11 Poor 12 Other (Specify) 1000 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	

IR I.4 Section I0: Public Policy and Performance Improved

221. Now, we would like to ask you about your satisfaction with government services. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you are more satisfied or more dissatisfied. If you have no experience with such services from the institution, please tell me that.

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
222	SATGOVVI SIT1	In the last 12 months, have you or your family visited the district Hospital/Primary health care center for service?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	224
223	SATGOVSE RV 1	To what extent are you satisfied with the services provided by the district Hospital/Primary health care center? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all satisfied 1 Somewhat unsatisfied 2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Very satisfied 4 No opinion / No experience 5 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
224	SATGOVVI SIT2	In the last 12 months, have you or your family received services (medicals/check-ups) from the Health Post/urban health clinics?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	226
225	SATGOVSE RV 2	To what extent are you satisfied with the services provided by from the Health Post/urban health clinics? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all satisfied 1 Somewhat unsatisfied 2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Very satisfied 4	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
			No opinion / No experience.....5 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
226	SATGOVVI SIT4	In the last 12 months, have you or your family members ever received services from the Public Primary School?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	228
227	SATGOVSE RV4	To what extent are you satisfied with the services provided by Public Primary School? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all satisfied 1 Somewhat unsatisfied.....2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Very satisfied 4 No opinion / No experience.....5 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
228	SATGOVVI SIT5	In the last 12 months, have you or your family received services from the Public Secondary School?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	230
229	SATGOVSE RV5	To what extent are you satisfied with the services provided by the Public Secondary School? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all satisfied 1 Somewhat unsatisfied.....2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Very satisfied 4 No opinion / No experience.....5 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
230	SATGOVVI SIT6	In the last 12 months, have you or your family received services from the Agriculture extension service center, sub-center, District Agriculture Office?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	232
231	SATGOVSE RV6	To what extent are you satisfied with the services provided by the agriculture extension service center, sub-center, District Agriculture Office? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all satisfied 1 Somewhat unsatisfied.....2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Very satisfied 4 No opinion / No experience.....5 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
232	SATGOVVI SIT7	In the last 12 months, have you or your family received services from the District Forest Office?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	234
233	SATGOVSE RV7	To what extent are you satisfied with the services provided by the District Forest Office? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all satisfied 1 Somewhat unsatisfied.....2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Very satisfied 4 No opinion / No experience.....5 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
234	SATGOVVI SIT8	In the last 12 months, have you or your family received services from Ward /rural municipality/Municipality?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	236
235	SATGOVSE RV8	To what extent are you satisfied with the services provided by Ward /rural municipality/Municipality? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all satisfied 1 Somewhat unsatisfied.....2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Very satisfied 4 No opinion / No experience.....5 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
236		In the last 12 months, are you satisfied or not with the development works carried	Not at all satisfied 1 Somewhat unsatisfied.....2	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
		out by the ward/ rural municipality/municipality	Somewhat satisfied 3 Very satisfied 4 No opinion / No experience.....5 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
237	SATGOVVI SIT9	In the last 12 months have you or your family receive services from Local Development Office/DDC?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	239
238	SATGOVSE RV9	To what extent are you satisfied with the services provided by Ward /rural municipality/Municipality? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all satisfied 1 Somewhat unsatisfied 2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Very satisfied 4 No opinion / No experience 5 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
239	SATGOVVI SIT10	In the last 12 months have you or your family received services from District Administration Office/ Chief District Office?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	241
240	SATGOVSE RV 10	To what extent are you satisfied with the services provided by Ward /rural municipality/Municipality? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all satisfied 1 Somewhat unsatisfied 2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Very satisfied 4 No opinion / No experience 5 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
241	SATGOVVI SIT11	In the last 12 months, have you or your family received services from District Women and Children's Office?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	243
242	SATGOVSE RV 11	To what extent are you satisfied with the services provided by Ward /rural municipality/Municipality? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all satisfied 1 Somewhat unsatisfied 2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Very satisfied 4 No opinion / No experience 5 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
243	SATGOVVI SIT12	In the last 12 months, you have or your family ever received services from District Veterinary service/Veterinary extension Service center/Sub-center?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	245
244	SATGOVSE RV 12	To what extent are you satisfied with the services provided by the District Veterinary service/Veterinary extension Service center/Sub-center? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all satisfied 1 Somewhat unsatisfied 2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Very satisfied 4 No opinion / No experience 5 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	

Sub-IR 1.4.1 Section 11: Legislation, Regulation, etc.

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
245		How well or badly would you say the Government of Nepal is handling the following matters? Would you say it is handled Very Badly, Fairly Badly, Fairly Well, Very Well		
246	POLUMPRV	How well do you think Government of Nepal improves the Living Standards for the poor? [READ OPTIONS]	Very Badly 1 Fairly Badly 2 Fairly Well 3 Very Well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
247	POLEDU	How well do you think the Government of Nepal has improved education? [READ OPTIONS]	Very badly 1 Fairly badly 2 Fairly well 3 Very well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
248	POLSOCSEC	How well do you think the Government of Nepal has improved social security? [READ OPTIONS]	Very badly 1 Fairly badly 2 Fairly well 3 Very well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
249	POLJBCRT	How well do you think the Government of Nepal creates Jobs? [READ OPTIONS]	Very badly 1 Fairly badly 2 Fairly well 3 Very well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
250	POLPRICE	How well do you think the Government of Nepal keeps prices down? [READ OPTIONS]	Very badly 1 Fairly badly 2 Fairly well 3 Very well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
251	POLGAP	How well do you think the Government of Nepal narrows the gap between rich and poor? [READ OPTIONS]	Very badly 1 Fairly badly 2 Fairly well 3 Very well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
252	POLCRIME	How well do you think the Government of Nepal reduces crime? [READ OPTIONS]	Very Badly 1 Fairly Badly 2 Fairly Well 3 Very Well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
253	POLHLTHSER	How well do you think the Government of Nepal improves basic health services? [READ OPTIONS]	Very badly 1 Fairly badly 2 Fairly well 3 Very well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
254	POLCORRPT	How well do you think the Government of Nepal fights corruption? [READ OPTIONS]	Very badly 1 Fairly badly 2 Fairly well 3 Very well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
255	POLCLEAN	How well do you think the Government of Nepal provides clean water and sanitation? [READ OPTIONS]	Very badly 1 Fairly badly 2 Fairly well 3 Very well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
256	POLELEC	How well do you think the Government of Nepal provides a reliable supply of electricity needed? [READ OPTIONS]	Very badly 1 Fairly badly 2 Fairly well 3 Very well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
257	POLPRTCT	How well do you think the Government of Nepal protects individuals' rights and freedoms? [READ OPTIONS]	Very badly 1 Fairly badly 2 Fairly well 3 Very well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
258	POLCNFLCT	How well do you think the Government of Nepal reduces conflict within society? [READ OPTIONS]	Very badly 1 Fairly badly 2 Fairly well 3 Very well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
259	POLPEACE	How well do you think the Government of Nepal promotes peace and reconciliation? [READ OPTIONS]	Very badly 1 Fairly badly 2 Fairly well 3 Very well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
260	POLHRD	How well do you think the Government of Nepal ensures that everyone's voice is heard in politics? [READ OPTIONS]	Very badly 1 Fairly badly 2 Fairly well 3 Very well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
261	POLREGMIG	How well do you think the Government of Nepal regulates migration? [READ OPTIONS]	Very badly 1 Fairly badly 2 Fairly well 3 Very well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
262	POLTRAFICK	How well do you think the Government of Nepal addresses human trafficking? [READ OPTIONS]	Very badly 1 Fairly badly 2 Fairly well 3 Very well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
263	What about local government? I do not mean the national government. I mean your local government. How well or badly would you say your local government is handling the following matters?			
264	LOCARDS	How well do you think the local government maintains local roads? [READ OPTIONS]	Very badly 1 Fairly badly 2 Fairly well 3 Very well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
265	LOCMRKT	How well do you think the local government maintains local market places? [READ OPTIONS]	Very badly 1 Fairly badly 2 Fairly well 3 Very well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
266	LOCSCHL	How well do you think the local government provides good schooling? [READ OPTIONS]	Very badly 1 Fairly badly 2 Fairly well 3 Very well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
267	LOCHOSP	How well do you think the local government provides good health services? [READ OPTIONS]	Very badly 1 Fairly badly 2 Fairly well 3 Very well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
268	LOCCIT	How well do you think the local government provides services like registering citizens (such as birth certification, death certification)? [READ OPTIONS]	Very badly 1 Fairly badly 2 Fairly well 3 Very well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
269	LOCHARMY	How well do you think the local government promotes harmony within the community? [READ OPTIONS]	Very badly 1 Fairly badly 2 Fairly well 3 Very well 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	

Sub-IR 1.4.2 Section 12: Governmental, Non-governmental and Private Sector Actors' Service Delivery Improved

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
270		Now, let us talk about some of the services that you received from the government, non-government and private sectors. With reference to your needs being met by the following services, please tell us how satisfied you are with those services		
271	SOCSRVHLTH	To what extent, are you satisfied with the services from the government or other providers concerning health care for you and your family? [READ OPTIONS]	Very unsatisfied 1 Somewhat unsatisfied 2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Very satisfied 4 (DON'T READ) I've never accessed that service 5	
272	SOCSRVAG	To what extent, are you satisfied with the services from the government or other providers concerning agriculture extension services? [READ OPTIONS]	Very unsatisfied 1 Somewhat unsatisfied 2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Very satisfied 4 (DON'T READ) I've never accessed that service 5	
273	SOCSRVEDU	To what extent, are you satisfied with the services from the government or other providers concerning the education of your children?	Very unsatisfied 1 Somewhat unsatisfied 2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Very satisfied 4	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
		[READ OPTIONS]	(DON'T READ) I've never accessed that service.....5	
274	SOCSRVSEC	To what extent are you satisfied with the services from the government or other providers concerning the protection from crime and violence? [READ OPTIONS]	Very unsatisfied 1 Somewhat unsatisfied.....2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Very satisfied 4 (DON'T READ) I've never accessed that service.....5	
275	SOCSRVJUST	To what extent are you satisfied with the services from the government or other providers concerning the resolution of disputes you have with other citizens or the authorities? [READ OPTIONS]	Very unsatisfied 1 Somewhat unsatisfied.....2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Very satisfied 4 (DON'T READ) I've never accessed that service.....5	
276	SOCSRVTRAF F	To what extent are you satisfied with the services from the government or other providers concerning the Information on safe migration? [READ OPTIONS]	Very unsatisfied 1 Somewhat unsatisfied.....2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Very satisfied 4 (DON'T READ) I've never accessed that service.....5	
277	SOCSRVCDO	To what extent are you satisfied with the services from the ward/CDO? [READ OPTIONS]	Very unsatisfied 1 Somewhat unsatisfied.....2 Somewhat satisfied 3 Very satisfied 4 (DON'T READ) I've never accessed that service.....5	
278	DISCPUB	Thinking about yourself and your family, in the past twelve months, have you or a family member been unfairly treated because of your gender, ethnic or religious group, or caste when receiving one of those services (health care services, agriculture extension services, accessing education for your children, protection from crime and violence, resolution of disputes with other citizens or the authorities, information on safe migration, accessing services from ward/CDO)?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	293, 299
279	SOCSRVHLTH _DIS	Did you or your family experience unfair treatment because of your gender, ethnic or religious group or caste when accessing healthcare services?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not have much contact with these services.....3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	281
280	SOCSRVHLTH _FQ	How frequently did you experience this treatment? [READ OPTIONS]	Very often 1 Sometimes 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
281	SOCSRVAG_ DIS	Did you or your family experience unfair treatment because of your gender, ethnic or religious group or caste when accessing agricultural extension services?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not have much contact with these services.....3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88	283

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
			(DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
282	SOCSRVA G_FQ	How frequently did you experience this treatment? [READ OPTIONS]	Very often 1 Sometimes..... 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
283	SOCSRVED U_DIS	Did you or your family experience unfair treatment because of your gender, ethnic or religious group or caste when accessing education for your children?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not have much contact with these services 3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	285
284	SOCSRVED U_FQ	How frequently did you experience this treatment? [READ OPTIONS]	Very often 1 Sometimes..... 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
285	SOCSRVE C_DIS	Did you or your family experience unfair treatment because of your gender, ethnic or religious group or caste concerning protection from crime and violence?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not have much contact with these services 3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	287
286	SOCSRVE C_FQ	How frequently did you experience this treatment? [READ OPTIONS]	Very often 1 Sometimes..... 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
287	SOCSRJU ST_DIS	Did you or your family experience unfair treatment because of your gender, ethnic or religious group or caste concerning the resolution of disputes with other citizens or the authorities?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not have much contact with these services 3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	289
288	SOCSRJU ST_FQ	How frequently did you experience this treatment? [READ OPTIONS]	Very often 1 Sometimes..... 2 Never 3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
289	SOCSRVTR AFF_DIS	Did you or your family experience unfair treatment because of your gender, ethnic or religious group, or caste concerning information on safe migration?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not have much contact with these services 3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	291
290	SOCSRVTR AFF_FQ	How frequently did you experience this treatment? [READ OPTIONS]	Very often 1 Sometimes..... 2 Never 3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
291	SOCSRVC DO_DIS	Did you or your family experience unfair treatment because of your gender, ethnic or religious group or caste when accessing services from the Ward/CDO?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not have much contact with these services 3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	293, 299

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
292	SOCSEVCD O_FQ	How frequently did you experience this treatment? [READ OPTIONS]	Very often 1 Sometimes.....2 Never 3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
293	DISCRIMWO MEN	How much do you think women suffer from discrimination in this country while accessing the services mentioned above? [READ OPTIONS]	Not much at all..... 1 Some.....2 A lot.....3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
294	DISCRIMDAL ITS	How much do you think Dalits suffers from discrimination in this country while accessing the services mentioned above? [READ OPTIONS]	Not much at all..... 1 Some.....2 A lot.....3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
295	DISCRIMJAN AJATI	How much do you think Janajati suffer from discrimination in this country while accessing the services mentioned above? [READ OPTIONS]	Not much at all..... 1 Some.....2 A lot.....3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
296	DISCRIMMA DHESI	How much do you think Madhesi suffer from discrimination in this country while accessing the services mentioned above? [READ OPTIONS]	Not much at all..... 1 Some.....2 A lot.....3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
297	DISCRIMMUS LIMS	How much do you think Muslims suffer from discrimination in this country while accessing the services mentioned above? [READ OPTIONS]	Not much at all..... 1 Some.....2 A lot.....3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
298	DISCRIMLGB TI	How much do you think homosexuals suffer from discrimination in this country while accessing the services mentioned above? [READ OPTIONS]	Not much at all.....2 Some.....3 A lot.....4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
299	DISCRIMBRA HMIN	How much do you think Brahmin/Chhetri suffer from discrimination in this country while accessing the services mentioned above? [READ OPTIONS]	Not much at all..... 1 Some.....2 A lot.....3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	

Resilience Metric

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
300		Now we would like to ask you about the extent to which you feel that certain statements describe you.		
301	RESPECT	I have people in my life who I can respect. Does this describe you? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all 1 Very little.....2 Somewhat.....3 To a great extent 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
302	RESSHRE	I share/cooperate with the people around me. Does this describe you? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all 1 Very little.....2 Somewhat.....3 To a great extent 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
303	RESSUPR	My family is supportive of me. Does this describe you? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all 1 Very little.....2 Somewhat.....3 To a great extent 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
304	RESEAT	If I am hungry, I can usually get enough food to eat. Does this describe you? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all 1 Very little.....2 Somewhat.....3 To a great extent 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
305	RESSPRTL	Spiritual beliefs are a source of strength for me. Does this describe you? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all 1 Very little.....2 Somewhat.....3 To a great extent 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
306	RESETHNC	I am proud of my ethnic background (for example, I am proud of where my family comes from or know a lot about my family's history). Does this describe you? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all 1 Very little.....2 Somewhat.....3 To a great extent 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
307	RESFEEL	I talk to my family/partner about how I feel (for example, when I am sad or concerned). Does this describe you? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all 1 Very little.....2 Somewhat.....3 To a great extent 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
308	RESHELP	I know where to go if I need help. Does this describe you? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all 1 Very little.....2 Somewhat.....3 To a great extent 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
309	RESCOMM	I feel that I belong in my community. Does this describe you? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all 1 Very little.....2 Somewhat.....3 To a great extent 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
310	RESCOMHP	I think it is important to help out in my community. Does this describe you? [READ OPTIONS]	Not at all 1 Very little.....2 Somewhat.....3 To a great extent 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	

IR 1.1 Section 13: Peaceful Political Environment Sustained

311. People have different ways that they are willing to try and achieve political change. How about you? Please tell us how willing you would be to use the following methods to achieve important political change in this country.

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
312	VOTEPR	Would you vote for the party that you think will best achieve the necessary change? [READ OPTIONS]	Certainly not willing 1 Probably not willing 2 Probably willing 3 Certainly willing 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
313	ADVOCATE	Would you join others to peacefully protest for important political change? [READ OPTIONS]	Certainly not willing 1 Probably not willing 2 Probably willing 3 Certainly willing 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
314	WRKCHNG	Would you work for or with an organization or association that advocates necessary political change? [READ OPTIONS]	Certainly not willing 1 Probably not willing 2 Probably willing 3 Certainly willing 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
315	VIOLENT	Would you join with others in violent protests if that is necessary to achieve important political change? [READ OPTIONS]	Certainly not willing 1 Probably not willing 2 Probably willing 3 Certainly willing 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	

IR 1.1 Section 14: Post-Earthquake Activities

316. Now, I would like to ask you some question about the situation after Baishakh 12, 2072 Earth

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
317	POSTQKE7	Do you feel that everyone in your neighborhood (city/village) had equal access to government provided post-earthquake assistance?	Yes 1 No 2 Not affected by earthquake 3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	320 319
318	POSTQKE8	Is there a particular group that you feel was excluded from receiving assistance? [DO NOT READ OPTION; CODE IN THE FIELD; SELECT ONLY 1; IF THEY PROVIDE MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE, ASK WHICH WAS MOST EXCLUDED]	Everyone (or almost everyone) 1 Janajati 2 Dalit 3 The poor 4 Those without political connections 5 Those who are marginalized 6 Those who cannot speak out for themselves 7 Women 8 Other (Specify) 9 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
319	POSTQKE10	Overall, how would you say the Government of Nepal responded to the earthquake? Was it [READ OPTIONS]?	Very poorly..... 1 Fairly poorly..... 2 Fairly well 3 Excellent..... 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
320	Now, I would like to ask you about resource management and distribution status after undergoing the state restructuring process.			
321	CURCONF1	Do you think that the central government is equally distributing the budget to all local levels (Gaunpalika/Nagarpalika)? [READ OPTIONS]	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree..... 2 Somewhat agree..... 3 Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
322	CURCONF2	Do you think that the provincial government is equally distributing the budget to all local levels (Gaunpalika/Nagarpalika)? [READ OPTIONS]	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree..... 2 Somewhat agree..... 3 Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
323	CURCONF3	Do you think that the central government is able to distribute the benefit equally to all local levels (Gaunpalika/Nagarpalika) based on their availability of natural resources (land, water, forests, herbs)? [READ OPTIONS]	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree..... 2 Somewhat agree..... 3 Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
324	CURCONF4	Do you think that the provincial government is able to distribute the benefit equally to all local levels (Gaunpalika/Nagarpalika) based on their availability of natural resources (land, water, forests, herbs)? [READ OPTIONS]	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree..... 2 Somewhat agree..... 3 Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
325	CURCONF5	Do you agree that all people are able to practice their religious and cultural rights equally in Nepal after it was declared a secular state? [READ OPTIONS]	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree..... 2 Somewhat agree..... 3 Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
326	CURCONF6	Do you agree that the constitution of Nepal is inclusive and allows everyone to equally exercise their basic fundamental rights? [READ OPTIONS]	Strongly disagree 1 Somewhat disagree..... 2 Somewhat agree..... 3 Strongly agree 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
327	Now I would like to ask some questions about you and members of your household.			
328	FOODSEC	At any point during the last month, did you or any other household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
329	CLNDRNK	How often in the past month have you had to do without clean drinking water? [READ OPTIONS]	Never 1 Once or twice.....2 Several times 3 All or most of the time.....4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
330	MEDCARE	How often in the past month have you had to do without necessary medical care? [READ OPTIONS]	Never 1 Once or twice.....2 Several times 3 All or most of the time.....4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know..... 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer..... 98	
331	CASTE	What is your caste/ethnicity? (ENUMERATOR: DO NOT READ RESPONSES)	Hill Brahmin/Chettri..... 1 Hill/Mountain Janajati.....2 Newari 3 Hill Dalit 4 Terai/Madhesi Brahmin/ Rajput 5 Terai /Medhesi Adivasi janajati.....6 Terai/Madhesi Dalit 7 Muslim 8 Other (Specify) 1000	
332	IMPRTCAST	How important is your caste/ethnicity to you? Would you say that it is . . . [READ OPTIONS]?	It is absolutely important; it is the essence of who you are..... 1 It is very important, but other things are important, too.....2 It is one of several important parts of my identity 3 It is only of minor importance.....4 It is a label but otherwise of no importance to you at all 5 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
333	CHSECASTE	Which of the following best describes how you feel about being both a Nepali and a member of your ethnic group or caste: [READ OPTIONS]	You feel more strongly Nepali than a member of your group or caste..... 1 You feel equally Nepali and a member of your group or caste.....2 You feel more strongly a member of your ethnic group than Nepali.....3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
334	MAR	What is your marital status? (DO NOT READ RESPONSES)	Married 1 Divorced/separated 2 Widowed.....3 Never married 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
335	RELAT	What is your relationship to the head of the household (Main decision-maker)? (DO NOT READ RESPONSES)	Head of household..... 1 Spouse.....2 Son/daughter 3 Son-in-law/daughter-in-law 4 Father/Mother 5 Uncle/aunt.....6 Brother/sister 7	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
			Not related 8 Other (Specify) 1000 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
336	RELIGION	What is your religious background? (DO NOT READ RESPONSES)	Hindu.....1 Buddhist.....2 Muslim.....3 Christian.....4 Sikh.....5 Other (Specify) 1000 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
337	FAMSIZE	How large is your immediate family? (By immediate family, we mean those who share meals coming from the same kitchen)?	Number of household members..... (Prog: Fill the blank) (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
338	BORNWRE	In what country were you born?	Nepal.....1 India.....2 Bangladesh.....3 Pakistan.....4 USA.....5 Japan.....6 China.....7 Other country (Specify)..... 1000	342
339	BORNDIS	Were you born in the district in which you currently live?	Yes.....1 No.....2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	→ 344
340	BORNWRE2	Please tell me the name of the district in Nepal in which you were born	List of 75 districts will be popped up in the tablet to select answer. District (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
341	BORNWRE3	Please tell me the name of the VDC in which you were born	List of VDC/Municipality will be popped up according to district selected in the previous question VDC/Municipality (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	→ 343
342	IMMLIVE	How long have you lived in Nepal?	 yrs (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
343	MLIVE	What was the primary reason for migrating here?	Family reasons (e.g., marriage).....1 For education/training.....2 Looking for work.....3 The conflict.....4 Natural disaster.....5 For an easier lifestyle.....6 Other (Specify)..... 1000 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
344	CITCER	Do you have a Nepali Citizenship Certificate?	Yes.....1 No.....2	→ 346

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
			(DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
345	CITCERGET	Have you ever tried to get one?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
346	LANGHOME	What language do you primarily speak at home? [ENUMERATOR: DO NOT READ RESPONSES. CODE FROM RESPONSE OPTIONS]	Khas Nepali..... 1 Maithili..... 2 Bhojpuri 3 Tharu 4 Tamang..... 5 Abadhi 6 Kirati 7 Hindi 8 Nepal Bhasa (Newari) 9 Other (Specify) 1000 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
347	OTHLRANG	What other languages can you speak? [Enumerator: Check all that apply] [ENUMERATOR: DO NOT READ RESPONSES. CODE FROM RESPONSE OPTIONS.]	Khas Nepali..... 1 Maithili..... 2 Bhojpuri 3 Tharu 4 Tamang..... 5 Abadhi 6 Kirati 7 Nepal Bhasa (Newari) 8 Hindi 9 English 10 Doteli 11 Magar 12 None 13 Other (Specify) 1000 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
348	ABREAD	How would you assess your ability to read in your primary language? Would you say you can read very well, you can read with some difficulty but enough to get by; you read only with great difficulty, or can you cannot read at all? [READ OPTIONS]	Very well 1 Some difficulty but get by..... 2 Only with great difficulty..... 3 Not at all 4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
349	EDULEVL	What is the highest level of education you have attained? [READ OPTIONS]	No formal education 1 Primary education (either complete or incomplete)..... 2 Complete secondary education 3 Secondary technical education 4 Complete higher education 5 Graduate Degree 6 Post-graduate degree 7 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
			(DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
350	WRKPAY	Do you currently work for pay or are you self-employed?	Yes, I work for pay 1 No, I don't work for pay 2 I am Self-Employed.....3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	 → 354 → 352 } 355

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
352	_SELFEMPLY2	Why are you not currently working for pay?	Student.....1 Homemaker.....2 Retired.....3 Unemployed.....4 Other (Specify) 1000 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	358
353	PREMBLD	Which of the following best describes your self-employment? [READ OPTIONS]	You have a business with more than five paid employees.....1 You have a business with one to five paid employees 2 You run your business/farming on your own or with the help of family and friends3 You do not have permanent work but do odd jobs when you can find them.....4 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
354	FULLPRT	Do you operate your business from a permanent building or stall?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	355
355	MAINERN	Do you work full-time or part-time?	Full-Time Work for Pay 1 Part-Time Work (30 hours or less) for Pay.....2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
356	MAINOCC	Are you the main earner of a cash income in this household?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	358
357	OCCFOREMP	What is your main occupation? (ENUMERATOR: DO NOT READ RESPONSES)	Professional/technical/managerial.....1 Clerical.....2 Sales and Services.....3 Skilled Manual.....4 Unskilled Manual 5 Agriculture 6 Other not classified (Specify)..... 1000 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
358	MAINOCC_OTHER I	Are you involved in any kind of foreign employment?	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	360
		What is the main occupation of the primary earner in your household?	Professional/technical/managerial.....1 Clerical.....2 Sales and Services.....3 Skilled Manual.....4 Unskilled Manual 5 Agriculture 6 Other not classified (Specify)..... 1000 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
			(DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
359	OTHERFOREMP	Is the primary earner of the family involved in any kind of foreign employment?	Yes 1 No.....2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
360	INCOME	Monthly, how much money does your family earn on average in cash/goods (e.g., the value of your crops), including pension but excluding remittance? [READ OPTIONS]	No income 0 Less than Rs. 20,000 1 Between Rs. 20,000– Rs. 40,000 2 Between Rs. 40,001 – Rs. 60,000 3 Between Rs. 60,001 – Rs. 80,000 4 Between Rs. 80,001 – Rs. 100,000 5 Between Rs. 100,001 – Rs. 120,000 6 Above Rs. 120,000 7 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
PROG: Ask this question only if option one is selected in 223 FAMWRK or 363 OCCFOREPM or 365 OTHERFOREMP				
361	INCOME2	How much money does your family earn through remittance per month? [READ OPTIONS]	No income 0 Less than Rs. 20,000 1 Between Rs. 20,000– Rs. 40,000 2 Between Rs. 40,001 – Rs. 60,000 3 Between Rs. 60,001 – Rs. 80,000 4 Between Rs. 80,001 – Rs. 100,000 5 Between Rs. 100,001 – Rs. 120,000 6 Above Rs. 120,000 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
362	ASSETS	For each of the following, please tell me whether you have one or more in your household.		
363	ASSETS1	Radio	Yes 1 No.....2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
364	ASSETS2	Television	Yes 1 No.....2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
365	ASSETS3	Bicycle	Yes 1 No.....2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
366	ASSETS4	Car	Yes 1 No.....2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
367	ASSETS5	Motorbike	Yes 1 No.....2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	
368	ASSETS6	Generator	Yes 1 No.....2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know.....88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer.....98	

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
369	ASSETS7	Refrigerator	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
370	ASSETS8	Computer	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
371	ASSETS9	Mobile phone	Yes 1 No 2 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	

Section 16:

372. Before concluding, I would just like to ask you:

Q.No.	Code	Questions	Coding Categories	Go To
373	USAIDA	First, what do you know about USAID? [Enumerator: Check all that apply]	Nothing – never heard of it 1 It is an American organization 2 It does (health, agriculture, environment, education, democracy/governance) activities 3 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	► END
374	USAIDB	How did you know about USAID? [Check all that apply] (ENUMERATOR: Ask this question only if option 2 and 3 are selected in the above question)	By participating in USAID-funded event(s) 1 On radio 2 On television 3 On website/social media (Facebook, Twitter) 4 From a friend/neighbor 5 Posters/Signs/Billboards 6 (DON'T READ) Doesn't know 88 (DON'T READ) Doesn't answer 98	
375		That is all I have to ask you. Thank you for your cooperation!		
376		If the interview had to be terminated in between, write the reason for the termination.		
377		Thank you once again for your time and patience. If you have anything to ask or tell me, you may ask me now.		
378		Enumerator's remarks (Specify)		

Appendix 8: Support letter from Ministry of Federal Affairs for Data Collection



नेपाल सरकार
सङ्घीय मामिला तथा सामान्य प्रशासन मन्त्रालय
सिंहदरबार, काठमाण्डौ
(स्थानीय तह समन्वय शाखा)



पत्र संख्या:- २०७५/७६
चलानी नं. :- ८२४

मिति : २०७६/०२/२१

विषय: आवश्यक सहयोग सम्बन्धमा ।

श्री जिल्ला समन्वय समितिको कार्यालय,
(सुनसरी, बाँके, दैलेख, कैलाली, बर्दिया, कपिलवस्तु, सुर्खेत, इलाम, उदयपुर, बाजुरा, रुपन्देही, दाङ्ग, कञ्चनपुर, मकवानपुर, सिरहा, स्याङ्जा, बारा, मुस्ताङ्ग, चितवन, ललितपुर, रसुवा, सिन्धुली, भोपा, बाग्लुङ, धनकुटा, काठमाण्डौ, सप्तरी, रामेछाप, महोत्तरी, संखुवासभा, धनुषा, सर्लाही, काभ्रेपलान्चोक, मोरङ, कास्की, डोटी, रुकुम, डडेल्धुरा, रौतहट, पर्सा, तनहुँ, नवलपरासी र कालिकोट)

प्रस्तुत विषयमा क्यामरिस ईन्टरनेशनलबाट नेपाल सुशासन सर्वेक्षण २०१९ को लागि तथ्याङ्क संकलन गर्ने कार्यक्रम रहेकोले तथ्याङ्क संकलन गर्न आउने व्यक्तिलाई आवश्यक सहयोगको लागि सम्बन्धित जिल्लामा लेखि पठाउन सहयोग गरिदिनुहुन अनुरोध भई आएकोले सो सम्बन्धमा आवश्यक सहयोग र समन्वय गरिदिनुहुन आदेशानुसार अनुरोध छ ।


जनकराज शर्मा
शाखा अधिकृत

बोधार्थ:

श्री क्यामरिस ईन्टरनेशनल, बालुवाटार, काठमाण्डौ ।

Appendix 9: Study and Data Collection Team

TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF OF NEW ERA

Core Team Members

Nirajan Dhungel

Sachin Shrestha

Data Quality Check

Sajid Shrestha

Jyoti Manandhar

Administrative Staff

Mr. Sujan Bhakta Shrestha

Mr. Sanu Raja Shakya

Field Managers/Quality Control Staff

Ramesh Shrestha

Deepak Dhungel

Manoj Maharjan

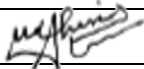
FIELD DATA COLLECTION STAFF

Aashish Shrestha	Deependra Rawal	Mon Prasad Adhikari	Sarita Shrestha
Ajit Thapa	Dejina Thapa	Muktinath Acharya	Shyam Krishna Rajthala
Akriti Shrestha	Gita Maharjan	Nabina Khadka	Sita Chaudhary
Ambika BK	Goma Paudel	Nagendra Sah	Srijana Timilsina
Anisha Singh	Jyoti Kumari Khapangi	Nilam Kumari Singh	Sudip Dhungel
Anita Maharjan	Kali Bahadur Tharu	Nirmal Kumar Chhetri	Suman Shrestha
Anjila Karki	Kamala Pun	Nirmala Chaudhary	Suman Thapaliya
Anjila Pradhan	Karan Shrestha	Prakash Khanal	Sunita Bhujel
Ashish Shrestha	Khagendra Bist	Priyanka Kandel	Suraj Shrestha
Bandana Chaudhary	Kishor Karki	Puja Thapa	Sushil Basnet
Bhawani Adhikari	Kishor kumar Chapagain	Rabischandra Bhatta	Pramananda Yadav
Bhim Raj Magar	Koshis karki	Ram Kumar Acharya	Prashant Nepal
Bhola Thapa	Kshetra Pratap Sherma	Ramita Kala Rai	Pratika Shrestha
Bikal Chaudhary	Iyoti Kathayat	Rejina Shrestha	Prativa Karki
Bimala Baniya	Mamata Shrestha	Sajina Shrestha	Tekendra Bogati
Bindu Dhungana	Manjula Giri	Santosh Kumar Yadav	Yadav Prasad Pant
Bir Bahadur Rai	Manoj Kumar Mahato	Sanu Kumari Lungeli	Yamuna Karki
Buddha Raj Tamang	Menuka Thamsuhang	Sarbagya Rayamajhi	Yamuna Maharjan
Deepak Kumar Khadka	Mina Maya Pakhrin	Sarita Mahatara	

Appendix I0: Disclosure of Any Conflicts of Interest

Name	Sudhindra Shama
Title	Report Writing Expert
Organization	CAMRIS International
Evaluation Position?	☐ Team Leader ☒ Team member
Evaluation Award Number (contract or other instrument)	AID-367-C-15-00001
USAID Project(s) Evaluated (Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)	Nepal Integrated Governance Project Endline Survey 2019
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	☐ Yes ☒ No
If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts: <i>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</i> 1. Close family member who is on employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 2. Financial interest that is direct; or is significant though indirect in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation. 3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project. 4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAJD operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as on industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation.	

I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.

Signature	
Date	October 24, 2019