

# Draft Report - Baseline and Citizen Perception Survey for the LGCDP II



## Draft Report

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## Executive Summary



The Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP) were implemented from 16<sup>th</sup> July, 2008. The programme is being financed jointly by the Government of Nepal and 13 development partners (DPs) under different financing arrangements. The overarching goal of LGCDP is to contribute towards poverty reduction through inclusive, responsible and accountable local governance and participatory community-led development.

The Baseline Survey was envisaged in the LGCDP II design, as a means to generate baseline data for measuring the performance of the Programme over the years and meeting the monitoring & evaluation needs of the LGCDP II, while the Citizen Perception Survey was conceived as a means to generate the empirical evidence regarding citizen perceptions of local governance and local service delivery, to facilitate impact assessment at the level of the ultimate beneficiaries.

The objective of the Baseline and Citizen Perception survey is to generate the information that can be used to assess the impact of LGCDP II programme on households and communities across village development committees and municipalities in Nepal.

The study was a National survey covering 5 development region, 3 ecological region, 37 districts, 230 VDCs and 120 urban wards. The study also covered the household survey in 4890 households interview, 45 Focus Group Discussion, institutional survey from 230 VDCs and profiles of DDC, VDCs and Municipality across 37 districts.

A stratified 3-stage probability sampling design was used

- a number of districts with probability proportional to size (PPS) using systematic sampling scheme from every eco-development stratum independently in first stage,
- a number of VDCs from among all VDCs and a number of urban-wards from among all urban-wards independently with PPS systematic selection scheme from each selected district in second stage,
- and a simple random sample of households from each selected VDC and from each selected urban-ward independently in third stage was used to select households sample in this survey.

For qualitative study, 45 FGDs were planned in the country, these FGDs were well distributed over the country. As such, at most only one FGD was conducted in any VDC / municipality

However the study is not free from some limitation that arose due to time and cost

1. Unavailability of household list in most of the VDCs and Municipality, and thus usage of list from ODF, Community Forest, Health Sector, Voter's List etc.
2. The institutional questionnaire and VDC profiles were asked with the VDC/MC secretary/ officials and thus, the data authenticity was based on their response, verification of the data was done as and where possible
3. Sample size that gives an accuracy in estimation of 95% confidence level within 5% error margin in each development region

4. Some assumption and definition given by UNCDF consultant was used in the survey tools which may be different regarding other surveys.
5. Independent selection of districts – and also independent selection of rural and urban household samples within each sampled district – in each eco-development region. Because this facilitates rural and urban estimation at eco-development region, development region, ecological region, and national levels
6. Within development region, proportionate sample allocation is made in Hill and Terai, but a little over sampling of Mountain region is done in order to give mountain region a deserving representation.
7. It follows from second criterion that estimates below the level of eco-development region – such as for particular districts and VDCs/Municipalities – are not reliable.

### Major Findings of the Study

There was equal ratio of male and female interviewed in the study. Out of the total households, 70.3% of the household have access to safe drinking water and there was some variation across development region and caste/ethnic groups. Out of the total households, 82.7% of the household have access to toilet. The lowest access to toilet is in Eastern development region and in Terai with 67.1% and 67.3% respectively. The majority of the respondents have passed secondary education level i.e. 22.7%. 18.5% of the respondents were illiterate, 21.3% of respondent were illiterate in Terai and 21% of the respondent interviewed were illiterate in Mountain Region. The table shows that the highest education level attained by the household for Brahmin is Bachelors & above pass(32.7%), for Chettri is Intermediate pass (34%), for Adiwasi Janajati is Secondary Level passed (29%), for Dalit is secondary level passed (40.1%).

61.1% of the households have been aware about ward/settlement level planning The awareness about ward level planning is lower in female compared to males i.e. 55.8% of female are aware about ward level planning whereas for male it is 66.5%. The awareness among various caste/ethnic groups shows that Chettri has the highest awareness i.e. 67% and Dalits have the lowest awareness i.e. 57.1%.54.6% of the households have participated in Ward Level Planning. Higher percentage of households has participated in Ward Level Planning in rural areas compared to urban areas i.e. 54.6% in rural areas and 49.5% in urban areas. Chettri has the highest increased percentage in ward level planning compared to previous year and Dalit has the lowest i.e. 59% and 45.8% respectively. “Interest and willingness” has been the major reason for increased participation which is highest among Brahmins and lowest among Dalit i.e. 43.3% and 27.5%. For issues addressed none of the households across development region say that major change/action had taken place only 4.5% claim that major change or action had taken place.

The participation in Balbhela is low, only 14.3% of the households have participated in Balbhela which is very low. Caste and Ethnicity wise, in Belbhela, the participation of Brahmin was highest i.e. 16.7% and there was no participation from Marginalized group and only 12.1% of DAG had participated in Balbhela. Major change or action taken is not felt in Balbhela as well, only 3.1% of the households feel that major change or action had taken place. The table shows that in central region there has been increase in

participation by 59.3% which is the highest among all regions, whereas the increase in eastern region is by 11.1% which is the lowest among all regions. The level of educated people and their knowledge was the major reason for increase in Balbhela with 30.2% of the people claiming it to be the major reason for increased participation.

26.9% of the household have participated in Plan Formulation Meeting. Far-western development region has the lowest participation for Plan Formulation Meeting i.e. 19.1%. The highest participation was from Chettri i.e. 30.9% and the lowest were from that of Dalit i.e. 20.4%. Only 4% of the household claimed that major action had taken place. For plan formulation meeting, most of the household claim that there has been increase in participation and central development region has the highest increment in participation i.e. 73.4% and eastern region has the lowest increase in participation i.e. 33.2%. The major reason for increased participation was interest and willingness and to gain information and knowledge.

The view from the qualitative study regarding the participation of the people in ward level planning was similar to that from the quantitative findings. The group discussion at district head quarter and discussion with WCF members, yielded responses outlining that only the elite people, well off and having power participate in community participation programme. Those who were stated to be not participating are: marginalized and poor people, females and children, uneducated and less affluent people. According to Mothers and Children FGD, those who were reported to be not participating are: illiterate, labors, children and old aged people, and Dalit.

In the qualitative findings, the discussion in District Level Focus Group Discussion led to a majority consensus that there was an increased participation in the planning and balbhela events compared to previous years. Even the quantitative findings show that the participation has increased compared to the previous year. Faint concerns were on participation of children which was stated to be low and also groups other than elite ones.

The qualitative findings from District Level showed that the reason for participation was credited to increased public awareness and information through various means like Child Protection Committee's program, government attention, child clubs, radio awareness, social mobilizers etc. While there also were responses telling that the compulsion with the program helped increased participation through means of fine, compulsory inclusion of women, children and marginalized groups.

The Social Audit is aimed at assessing the achievements and performance of LBs in fulfilling their social responsibility in participatory manner. 58.8% of the households are aware about social audit. The situation is slightly different in urban and rural areas where rural area has 60.4% of aware household and urban areas have 54.8%. Majority of the households of Brahmin ethnicity i.e. 40.9% participate about social audit compared to other ethnicity/caste and least households of Dalit ethnicity/caste i.e. 31.1% participated in social audit. Among the total aware respondents, most of them have not participated in the Social Audit i.e. 61.9% respectively. Among the household that participated, their participation has increased in fiscal year 2070/71 compared to previous year for Social Audit. The major

reason for increase in the participation in Social Audit, was due to 'Interest and Willingness' and 'To gain information and knowledge' across all development regions.

Public Audits are provisioned for development projects implemented by LBs. According to caste/ethnicity Brahmin has highest awareness in public audit i.e. 68.5% whereas Dalits and others have the lowest awareness about Public Audit i.e. 50.4%. The participation in Public Audit is low, most of the households i.e. more than 63.5% of the households are have not participated in Public Audit. Western development region has higher participation across the development region i.e. 44.4% and eastern region has the lowest participation i.e. 23.4%. To gain information and knowledge is the major reason for increased participation in Public Audit.

To gain information and knowledge is the major reason for increased participation in Public Audit. 58.8% households are aware of social audit 63.3% of households are aware of public hearing. Western region has highest awareness for public hearing i.e. 70.7%. Caste/ethnicity wise the participation is highest in Chettri i.e. 39.2% and lowest among "others" 21.2%, the participation is also low among Dalit i.e. 24.9%. Among the total aware respondents, most of them have not participated in the Public Hearing i.e. 63.5%. 63.2% of participants of Public Hearing respectively had opined that some actions were taken for their suggestions, however only 4.2% claim that major action had taken place. Majority of the households say that there is increase in the public hearing compared to previous year with 59.3% of the household claiming it. Interest and willingness and to gain knowledge and information were the major reasons for increased participation.

Among the various social payments provided by the government, this section deals with the 5 key social payments provided by the government. The awareness for social payments is found to be high. 99.4% of the households were aware of least one of the social payments. The highest number of social payments identified was three i.e. 31.8% of the households identified 3 types of social payments. Highest percentage of households identified Senior Citizen Social payment, followed by single women, disabled, conflict victims and Dalit students. Only 13.7% of Dalit's could identify the Dalit Student social payment category. Among the total number of members belonging to the social payment receiving category 1509, 86.6% of the household claim that they have 1 to 2 members registered for receiving social payment. 6.4% of the household claim that they have not registered any members at all. 9.3% of the Dalit belonging to social payment category have not registered in the social payment category which is highest among all the caste/ethnic groups. Out of the registered people, majority of them i.e. 84.2% of them have received the payments. Most of the households were paid by VDC office, followed by municipality office. Most of the household says that they did not have to bear any cost for travelling, assistance for filling up forms, cost for receiving payments, and commission. Careless and irregularities were the major difficulties encountered by the household for receiving the social allowances.

The view of the qualitative study showed that the awareness for social payment is high. In a district level focus group discussion it was stated that almost everyone is aware about social payments. The qualitative findings from district level discussion opined that social payments were received by all targeted and eligible to be as per law and regulations. However faint responses claimed that there were



some problems in payment receipt by all because of lack of proper documentation. In the qualitative findings in district level discussion opined that the payments are made timely with even those living far away getting the payment through a captain and officers. It is deemed easy to get payment through bank. However payments were stated to be delayed for sometimes because of staffs or allocation from upper authority level. In the qualitative findings, there was consensus among the district level, WCF, CAC and mothers and children discussion, there wasn't any cost that had to be paid for getting the payments.

This is a basic and core function of VDCs and municipalities. It is associated with basic citizen rights such as obtaining citizenship certificate, transfer and registration of property and assets, various recommendations for services etc. 80.7% of the household said that none of the vital events took place in fiscal year 2070/71, while 10.9% and 5.6% of the household said that birth and marriage had occurred in fiscal year 2070/71. The table shows that birth was the event that had occurred most in fiscal year 2070/71 across all caste/ethnic groups. Dalit has the highest percentage of birth taken place in fiscal year 2070/71 i.e. 15.3% and Brahmin had the lowest percentage of birth taken place i.e. 7.2%. The table shows that majority of the household had not registered the vital events i.e. 49.7% while this situation was highest in central development region i.e. 60.7% of the household in central region had not registered any of the vital events. The table depicts that 47.1% claim that they did not receive assistance from anyone. Among those who had received the assistance, 18.4%, 2.7% and 13.4% of them claim to have received assistance from Social Mobilizer, CAC and WCF respectively. Among the household who have registered for certificate only 5.5% of them claim to have faced difficulties. 85.3% of the household claim that they are satisfied with the office giving the certificate for Vital Events Registration.

In the qualitative findings of district level discussion had given views as commonly agreed that most people have done the vital registration. Those groups utilizing registration lesser than other comparatively were reported to be: dalits and poor (Dadeldhura), chepang (Dailekh), madhesi group (Banke), disadvantaged and dalits (Taplejung), uneducated and landless people (Udaypur). While the discussion with WCF stated that vital registrations are done by all except: labourers and poor people (Bara, Kapilvastu&Solukhumbu), dalits (Darchula), uneducated (Syangja). Discussions in Sindhupalchowk states that not all people have vital registrations. It states that only elite groups and high class people have done the registrations. This was supposedly because people didn't have knowledge about vital registrations and VDCs along with Municipalities had not played role in making people aware about these. There are no costs that the users need to bear usually, but in case of date of event exceeds 35 days a sum of Rs.50 is charged as per GoN rules. This was the majority response from the discussions at district level, WCF, Mothers and Children, CAC focus group discussion. In the qualitative findings of District level, WCF, Mothers and Children, CAC discussion majority agreed that the registration process was easy and done in timely manner.

Community Mediation is an alternative dispute resolving mechanism in Nepal. In the absence of access to formal justice, local disputes are resolved at community level through capacitated mediators- generally from marginalized section of the community. 76.9% of the households are aware about Community mediation facilities. 97.4% of them claim that they have not faced any family, social or

business related conflict during 2070/71. The awareness of Community mediation facility is low among others and Dalit i.e. 68.6% and 72.5% among all caste/ethnic groups. Only 64.3% of marginalized and 68.8% of DAG was aware about Community mediation Facility. Among those few who have experienced the conflicts, 70.5% of them have used the Community mediation facilities. The use of Community mediation facility is highest in mid-western region i.e. 89.5% and lowest in western region i.e. 61.5. The two main reasons for not using the Community mediation facilities are “problem was solved by themselves” and “issue was wide spread across the village” said by 27.6% and 13.8% respectively. Most of the households said that they have not paid cost or faced any difficulty to use the Community mediation facility.

This section deals with the local infrastructure facilities. Development of local infrastructures is generally under the domain of LBs. However, other sectorial offices also invest in this area. 69.3% of the household feels that the local roads are adequate. 55.3% of the household think that the drinking water is adequate. Regular use of local services was defined as the ability to use the local services as and when required. For regular use of local services, most of the households claim that they have been able to some of the local services regularly. 12.6% of the households in western region claimed that they were able to use all of the services regularly which was the highest among all development regions. 42.6% of the household in western development region have said that cost has incurred to use the local infrastructure services and facilities which is highest amongst all development region and far western region has the lowest percentage of household claiming to use the infrastructure facilities i.e. 16.3% only. Overall 54.1% of the household feel that there is improvement in infrastructural facilities.

The qualitative insights on the local services gave three types of responses in district level discussion when asked if local services had improved compared to previous years. First type of responses completely agreed that the infrastructures have developed and improved. – (Dadeldhura, Dailekh, Nawalparasi, Sarlahi, Kailali). Second type of responses agreed that infrastructures had developed but with a cautious remark that the improvements were not upto the mark or not maintained properly or limited. – (Kaski, Mustang, Udaypur, Jumla). Third type of response, but very faint, came up saying there were no improvements at all with the infrastructures. (Bajhang). Almost complete consensus was there on saying that the developments were not widespread equally.

Among the other rural services, health care center. Primary school and national electricity grid are the major services explored in this study. The GoN has devolved Sub-health posts and primary education to LBs in principle but there is very limited role of LBs in their management. The District Health Office and District Education Office are responsible for overall service delivery so far. In electricity, Nepal Electricity Authority has the sole responsibility in supplying electricity from central grid whereas LBs support community in construction and management of pico and micro hydro projects. 99.8% of the household claim that health center are available in their VDC, however only 65.6% of them have used the facilities. Majority of the households claim that lack of resources and absence/irregularity of staff are the major reason for difficulties faced. 67% of the households are satisfied with the health center. The major reason for satisfaction for using health facilities among those who have used the facilities state that “easy access of service and facilities” and “improvement in service and facilities” are the major reason

for satisfaction. The qualitative findings said that there were improvements in Health Centers. However in the district level discussion, the following districts said that there weren't improvement in health sector in Dadheldura, Banke, Morang and Mustang. In Jumla, the district level groups said that local health services had improved.

High percentage of the households claims that the primary schools are available in their VDC. 98.8% of them claim that which remains similar across the development region. 55% of the households had children of school going age i.e. 5-12 years. 11.9% of the children of school going age do not attend school in central development region which is the highest among all development regions. Brahmin has the highest percentage of children where All children are attending school i.e. 93.9% whereas "others" have the lowest percentage of children where all children attends school i.e. 68.4%. Households who have faced difficulties, school lack resources i.e. physical and manpower and irregularity/absence of the teachers are the major difficulty faced.

The qualitative insights from Focus Group Discussion lead to the view that majority of the groups saying that there had been improvement in Education. However, there were few instances in all type of group discussion that there wasn't improvement in education. District level discussion in Banke and Dadheldura stated need for quality education.

72% of the VDC have national grid electricity, 85.6% of household where there is national grid electricity have been using the service, 77.5% of them have been using it regularly. 40.7% of the household feel that lack of resources is the major reason of difficulty faced with the national grid electricity. The district level focus group discussion lead to a positive view from Jumla district, where there were improvement in electricity. Districts like Banke, Taplejung, Nawalparasi, Mustang said that electricity hadn't improved in a district level discussion. The discussion with WCF in districts like Dhankuta, Solukhumbu, Kathmandu, and Saptari it was learnt that there were improvements but may not be upto the mark or required more improvements.

For the local services of municipalities, majority of the household think that some of the local infrastructures are adequate. In this regards, most of them have said the local roads are adequate, followed by drinking water. Emergency shelters are used by few of the households in districts like Syangja, Kavrepalanchowk, Dolkha, Bajhang and Saptari. 54.9% of Dalit feel that the drinking water is adequate which is the lowest among all caste/ethnic groups. 30.6% of others feel that none of the services are adequate which is the highest among all caste/ethnic groups. Most of the household say that local roads are the infrastructure that has improved. 93.7% of the household in western region claim that local roads have improved; it is the highest percentage of household across the region. 47.1% of the household have claimed that drinking water has improved; mid western region has the least percentage of household claiming the improvement in drinking water i.e. 32.5%.

Most of the household claim that they have not registered the business, shop or building, and only 10.7% of the households have registered the business. Among those households that have registered, most of the households claim that the time taken for the registration process is fast i.e. 59.1% of the



household claiming the same. 35.7% of the household have claimed to incurred travel cost, this is highest in the western region i.e. 44.7%. The cost incurred for assistance for filling up the forms shows that 45.7% of the households in far western region have incurred the cost which is highest among the entire development region.

Although quality of life is calculated on the basis of various information, the report has tried to capture the quality of life perceived by the households based on their perception, assets acquired, sold, perception on improvement of financial situation and overall quality of life. Majority of the people claim that neither they have acquired new asset nor have they sold their asset i.e. 68.4% and 77.4% respectively. Among all the households, majority of them has not gained access to the new facilities- 65.7% which is similar across all development regions. The maximum number of the household has gained access to mobile phone i.e. 27.3% and then television 5.6%. 59% of the households claim that their overall financial situation has improved while 33.5% of them have said it has remained the same. 61.5% of the households claim that their quality of life has improved and 32.3% of them say that it has remained the same.

### ***Findings on Institutional Survey***

Most of the social mobilization committee meetings are held monthly. It is highest followed by trimester across all development regions. Minutes of VSMC indicate the decision and action taking. The responses on it shows that 77 % of have maintained minutes with decision and action taken.

The Social Mobilization guidelines has provisioned for annual replacement of members of WCF. Major percentages (about 40%) of the WCF members were not replaced in 2070/71. In contrast, a significant percentage (13.5-32.6%) of WCFs replaced more than 10 persons.

One of the functions of WCF is to actively participate in public audits and raise voice for betterment of the issues under considerations. 2 to 3 and more than 10 public audit event in VDCs high number of WCF member participated. Participation is highest in event number 9 reflecting at least one event per ward has high number of participation of WCF members. More than 95% responded that the targeted people attended the public audit event. Most of the VDCs claim that 1 public hearing event was held in the VDCs, the situation is similar across the regions. About 90% of the CACs are functional and regional distribution of it is almost homogenous. Still the unawareness of VDCs on operation of CAC seems high as almost 10 % response is on it.

Balbhela is relatively a new and innovative practice to ensure participation of children in local development and decision making processes. Balbhela was conducted by most of the VDCs in all regions; however Central Region has the lowest VDCs claiming to have conducted Balbhela.

Almost two third of the payment of social security allowances are made from VDCs (either from office or moving center or door to door visit). There is high regional variation in the payment of the allowance from banking and branchless mode (as high as 39.6 in central and 4.0 in far western).

In vital event registration, non-registering VDCs in 3 of 5 events (Birth, Death, Marriage) are 2-3 in all regions where as migration is registered in all VDCs in region. Though awareness about the registration is high yet full coverage is still not found in all regions.

In overall situation, 51-75 and 26-50 percent of fund is disbursed by 38 and 31 percent of VDCs by the end of second trimester. Still there are VDCs disbursing less than 25 percent as well.

MC assessment VDCs reflected that 77.8 percent passed and 17 percent failed in MC with don't know percent of 5.2 VDCs in an average. 40 to 82 % of VDCs allocated budget in CFLG, DRR, EFLG and GESI focused projects. Internal audit of 2 to 9.8 percent of VDC was not conducted and once in the FY has highest percent of VDCs conducting internal audit (53 – 90% VDCs).

25 to 33 percent of VDCs' current Secretaries have less than 6 month's tenure in their VDCs whereas mode of the VDC Secretaries has 6-12 months tenure. There is significant percentage of tenure of more than 2 years as well. About 15 to 25 percent of Secretaries had less than 6 months tenure that has increased slightly in 6 months to 12 months showing that about 50 percent of Ex-secretaries had less than 2 years tenure in VDCs.

There was wide regional variation of using NGO/CBOs in project implementation by VDCs. More than 70 % VDCs in all except central region had mobilized the NGO/CBOs, in which far west VDCs had the highest (82) percent.

In utilization of technical standards, road construction is highest though only 45% of VDCs in an average applied the technical standards and manuals. In drinking water, percent of VDCs applying technical standard and manual is only about 33. In other areas, it is negligible.



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## LIST OF ACROYMNS

B.S	Bikram Sambat
CAC	Citizen Awareness Center
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDR	Central Development Region
CFLG	Child Friendly Local Governance
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DAG	Disadvantage Group
DDC	District Development Committee
DKCS	Don't Know/Can't Say
DPs	Development Partners
DRR	Disaster Reduction Remedies
DTMP	District Transportation Management Plan
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
EDR	Eastern Development Region
EFLG	Environment Friendly Local Governance
EO	Executive Officers
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FWDR	Far-western Development Region
FY	Fiscal Year
GESI	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
GON	Government of Nepal
HH	Households
IPFC	Integrated Plan Formulation Committee
LB	Local Bodies
LG	Local Government
LGCDP	Local Governance and Community Development Programs
LIP	Livelihood Improvement Program
Ltd.	Limited
MC	Municipal Corporation
MC/PM	Minimum Condition Performance Measurement
MIS	Management Information System
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MWDR	Mid- Western Development Region
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
NPC	National Planning Commission
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
Pvt.	Private

QC	Quality Circle
S.No	Serial Number
SLC	School Leaving Certificate
SRS	Simple Random Sampling
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VDCs	Village Development Committees
VSMC	Village Social Mobilization Committee
WCF	World Citizen Forum
WDR	Western Development Region

## Section 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Background

The Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP) were implemented from 16<sup>th</sup> July, 2008. The programme is being financed jointly by the Government of Nepal and 13 development partners (DPs) under different financing arrangements. The overarching goal of LGCDP is to contribute towards poverty reduction through inclusive, responsible and accountable local governance and participatory community-led development.<sup>1</sup>

The Government of Nepal (GoN) is committed to improving people's standards of living through citizen-centric governance and effective service delivery based on democratic values and rights based development. It has achieved considerable success in implementing the first phase of the Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP), a national flagship programme in the area of local governance and community development.<sup>2</sup>

The most significant achievements of LGCDP I have been the re-establishment of links between state and citizens by the reinforcement of participatory planning process in the absence of elected officials and the creation of citizens' institutions across the country. The programme has promoted inclusive and participatory development and built government partnerships with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) for citizens' empowerment. The allocation of fiscal transfers has been rationalized and a performance culture has been introduced at the local level. LGCDP I has also promoted social accountability processes like public audit, public hearings and social audit throughout the country. As well, the programme has been highly successful in mainstreaming disadvantaged groups into the development process by taking a rights-based approach to local governance.<sup>3</sup>

The implementing Agencies are the Local Bodies and Local offices of Sectorial Ministries.

LGCDP has been and will continue to be the GoN's flagship programme for is to support the improved functioning of local governance and community development related activities in Nepal with the ultimate goal of contributing to the reduction of poverty throughout the country.

#### Goal

To contribute towards poverty reduction through better local governance and defined by NPC community development

#### Purpose

To improve local governance for effective service delivery, local development citizen empowerment

The project has four outcomes

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<sup>1</sup>LGCDP II Program Document FY 2013/14-2016/17

<sup>2</sup><http://www.lgcdp.gov.np/>

<sup>3</sup>LGCDP II Program Document FY 2013/14-2016/17

- Citizens and communities hold their local governance actors accountable.
- Local Bodies are more responsive to citizens' demand.
- All citizens are provided with efficient and effective local service.
- Strengthened policy and institutional framework for devolution, sub-national governance and local service delivery

Thus, a baseline and citizens perception survey was carried out nationwide about Local Governance and Community Development Program.

## **1.2 Rationale of the study**

The Baseline Survey was envisaged in the LGCDP II design, as a means to generate baseline data for measuring the performance of the Programme over the years and meeting the monitoring & evaluation needs of the LGCDP II, while the Citizen Perception Survey was conceived as a means to generate the empirical evidence regarding citizen perceptions of local governance and local service delivery, to facilitate impact assessment at the level of the ultimate beneficiaries.

The baseline and citizen perception survey will provide MoFALD and supporting development partners with the information required for assessing its performance by relating the baseline measurements against the intended impact and outcomes of LGCDP II and thereby are useful in determining the level of results achievement by the mid-term and end-of-programme evaluators. The study will provide the basis for a comparative assessment of following indicators:

- a. the changes that occur primarily in the domain local government driven activities
- b. the differences in impact across the different geographical and demographic segments
- c. identify relationships between inputs and interventions of the LGCDP and observed changes

## **1.3 Objective of the study**

The objective of the Baseline and Citizen Perception survey is to generate the information that can be used to assess the impact of LGCDP II programme on households and communities across village development committees and municipalities in Nepal.

## **1.4 Scope of the study**

The scope of the study is that it is a National survey covering 5 development region, 3 ecological region, 37 districts, 230 VDCs and 120 urban wards. The study also covers the institutional survey from 230 VDCs and profiles of DDC, VDCs and MCs. Although there are various services and facilities rendered by the Government, the following components are taken into consideration for this study.

### **1.4.1 Household Survey**

1. Planning & Balbhela
2. Social Audit, Public Audit & Public Hearing



3. Social payments - senior citizen, single women, disabled, conflict victim, Dalit student
4. Vital events taking place & registration by the household during 2071/72 (Birth/Death/Marriage/Divorce/migration)
5. Use of Community mediation facilities
6. Local Services (VDC - Local roads, Drinking Water, Market places, Community Buildings)
7. Local Services (Municipality - Roads, Water, Sanitation, Waste, Emergency Shelters, Parking)
8. Local regulations (Municipality – Shops & Establishments, Building Permission)
9. Other rural services (Local Health Centre, Local School, Electricity, Water Supply)
10. Demographic information and quality of life indicators

#### **1.4.2 Focus Group Discussion**

1. Community engagement events: Planning, Balbhela Social Audit, Public Audit & Public Hearing
2. Social payments - senior citizen, single women, disabled, conflict victim, Dalit student
3. Vital events taking place & registration by the household during 2071/72 (Birth/Death/Marriage/Divorce, Migration)
4. Local Service (VDC - Local roads, Drinking Water, Market places, Community buildings)
5. Local Service (Municipality - Roads, Water, Sanitation, Waste, Emergency Shelters, Parking)
6. Other Rural Services (Agriculture, Local Health Centre, Local School, Electricity, Water Supply)

#### **1.4.3 VDC Profile**

1. General information
2. Facilities available/operational
3. Services available

#### **1.4.4 Institutional Profile**

1. Social Mobilization
2. Ward Citizen Forum
3. Citizen Awareness Centre
4. Social Audit, Public Audit and Public Hearing
5. Consultation with children
6. Social Protection
7. Vital events registered
8. Grants
9. Targeted expenditure (women, children and disadvantaged groups)
10. Planning
11. Accounting, Audit and Procurement
12. Date when two key specified reports are submitted by LB
13. Tenure of key LB personnel
14. CSO linkages
15. Others

## 1.5 Time Frame

The time frame for the study took place from 17<sup>th</sup> October 2014 to 28<sup>th</sup> February 2015. The field work was conducted from 20<sup>th</sup> November, 2014 to 12<sup>th</sup> January, 2015. The timeline of the study was from 17<sup>th</sup> October, 2014 to March, 2015.

## Section 2. Approach and Methodology

### 2.1 Overview

MoFALD has ensured that the methodology followed is statistically sound, while carrying out its surveys. This has been done in consultation with experts consultants hired from UNCDF. The methodology of the study was designed by Dr. Basudev Uprety-statistical expert consultant from UNCDF, and jointly approved by MoFALD, UNCDF and UNDP. The field execution of the survey was carried out by The Nielsen Company Nepal Pvt. Ltd. (Nielsen).

The study was carried out in 4 parts:

- a. Survey of households to get perception about local governance and community development program on measures of awareness, access, quality, reliability, satisfaction, etc.
- b. Institutional Survey of 230 VDCs in the selected districts
- c. Profile sheets selected District, Municipality and VDCs
- d. Focus Group Discussion among District Headquarter individuals, Ward Citizen Forum Members, Citizen Awareness Center Members and Women & Children of respective VDC or Urban Wards.

This sample design was prepared taking into consideration the need for collecting data for computing various types of base line indicators which are essential for improving programme implementation, measuring the progress made by the programme over the years and meeting the monitoring & evaluation needs of the LGCDP II, and assessing citizen perceptions of local governance and local service delivery. Utmost consideration was given to have a design that drew a good representative household sample and that sleeked to produce high quality estimates using minimum sample size. It required appropriate stratification having homogeneous strata with respect to survey variables, proper allocation of sample sizes to the strata, and efficient sampling and estimation process based on minimum number of stages of sample selection.

The stratification of household population is mostly in line with the level of development, and geographical, ecological and administrative division of the country. This stratification is gear towards the requirement of minimum sample size. The design makes use of a sample size that is just large enough to generate baseline indicators of reasonable accuracy in each eco-development region at different social caste-ethnic disaggregation. This design would have been self-weighting over strata within development region if some oversampling of households from many rural/urban mountain development regions had not been done to keep the household sample within development region to minimum specified. The design uses well-known standard selection procedures with associated estimation techniques that are efficient.

### 2.2 Sample Design

A stratified 3-stage probability sampling design that draws

- a number of districts with probability proportional to size (PPS) using systematic sampling

- scheme from every eco-development stratum independently in first stage,
- a number of VDCs from among all VDCs and a number of urban-wards from among all urban-wards independently with PPS systematic selection scheme from each selected district in second stage,
- and a simple random sample of households from each selected VDC and from each selected urban-ward independently in third stage

was used to select households sample in this survey. The number of districts selected in the first stage, the number of VDCs and number urban-wards in the second stage, and number of households in the third stage are specified later on the basis of the requirement of household sample sizes in rural/urban eco-development strata specified later.

### 2.2.1 Step 1: Selection of Districts

The study was carried out in 37 out of 75 districts in Nepal. One third of districts from each of the 15 Eco-Development Region, with a minimum of at least two districts from each eco-development region was selected. The name of selected districts is given below. The districts are finalized by the sampling expert of LGCDP II Project Team.

**Table 1: Development region**

Ecological region	Development Region					Total Districts
	FWRD	MWDR	WDR	CDR	EDR	
Mountain	Bajhang, Darchula	Kalikot, Mugu, Jumla	Manang, Mustang	Dolakha, Sindhupalchok	Taplejung, Solukhumbu	11
Hill	Doti, Dadeldhura	Rolpa, Jajarkot, Dailekh	Gorkha, Kaski, Syangja, Baglung	Kavrepalanchok, Kathmandu, Makwanpur	Ilam, Dhankuta, Udayapur	15
Terai	Kailali, Kanchanpur	Dang, Banke	Nawalparasi, Kapilbastu	Dhanusa, Sarlahi, Bara	Morang, Saptari	11
<b>Total Districts</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>

### 2.2.2 Step 2: Selection of VDCs and Municipalities

The selection of the VDCs and Municipalities would entail the following sampling procedure for this study. The VDCs and Municipalities were selected from the central level i.e. by the sampling expert from the LGCDP II Project Team.

A three-stage stratified pps sampling design – that selects district in first stage, VDCs/Urban-wards in second stage, and households in third stage – was used for the selection of a sample of 4890 households from Nepal. Selection up to second stage was made by the Sampling Expert of the LGCDP II Project Team.

**Sampling in Rural Areas:**

The study covered **230 Village Development Committees**, which is around 6 percent of the total. The VDCs were selected using Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) method from each sampled district at the second stage.

**Sampling in Urban Areas:**

The urban sampling was proposed, keeping in view addition of 72 newly constructed municipalities with 120 urban wards selected for the study at the time of survey design. All the Municipalities (present in the sample districts) were covered in the survey. Samples of  $n$  wards are drawn in sample using **Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS)** Systematic Sampling Scheme from among all urban wards of the district.

**2.2.3 Step 3: Selection of Households in Quantitative Study****Sampling in Rural Areas:**

15 households were sampled from a selected VDC.

**Sampling in Urban Areas:**

12 households were sampled from a selected urban ward.

There was gender balance while selecting respondents from each household. In each Primary Sampling Unit (PSU), which is either VDC or a Municipality Ward, male and female respondents would be selected from 50 percent of the sampled households respectively.

The ***selection of households in sample*** will have to be done from each sampled VDC/urban-ward central team by the sampling expert.

Centrally the sampling of the selected household was centrally made by the sampling expert. The household lists were received from wards/VDCs office, and in case of unavailability of household list from wards/VDCs, the household lists were received from Social Mobilizers, Election Commission, Forest Community, Open Defecation Free List, Health Centers etc. The households of any sampled VDC according to (assumed) serial numbers of households in the VDC (as we have ward wise household population sizes for each VDC/Municipality) as proposed by Sampling Expert of LGCDP II as follows:

Suppose the ward 1 of VDC contains  $n_1$  households, ward 2 contains  $n_2$  households . . . , ward 9 contains  $n_9$ .

Then ward 1 can be assumed to have households with serial numbers 1 to  $n_1$  , ward 2 can be assumed to have households with serial numbers  $n_1+1$  to  $n_1+ n_2$  , ward 3 with serial numbers  $n_1+ n_2+1$  to  $n_1+ n_2+ n_3$  , and so on, ward 9 with serial numbers  $n_1+ n_1+ . . . + n_8 +1$  to  $n_1+ n_1+ . . . + n_8+ n_9$

15 serial numbers from among them can be selected according to simple random sampling, and



which serial numbers of which ward they correspond to was identified.

The respondent selected were the ones who were astute and had more knowledge than the other family members.

### 2.3 Qualitative Sample Design

Since only 45 FGDs are planned in the country, these FGDs were well distributed over the country. As such, at most only one FGD should be conducted in any VDC / municipality.

**FGD in District HQ:** One district was selected from each eco-development region at random. And one FGD was conducted at the district head quarter of each selected district. This process will allow to conduct a FGD in a convenient venue of the district headquarter in each of the 15 eco-development regions.

Then, the VDCs/municipality containing the headquarter of the district selected from each eco-development (as above) for conducting the FGDs were removed. Then, the selection of WCF for conducting FGD from the remaining part of each eco-development was done.

**FGD in WCF:** One VDC / urban-ward was selected at random from among the sampled VDCs and urban-wards of the remaining part of each eco-development region. And one WCF was selected at random from among the WCFs of this VDC / urban-ward. And FGD will be conducted in this WCF.

This process allowed conducting a FGD in a WCF of each of the 15 eco-development regions.

Then, the VDCs / municipalities containing the 15 WCFs selected as above for conducting FGDs, from their respective remaining eco-development regions from where they were selected were removed and the selection of VDC/municipality for conducting FGD among women & children from each remaining (mountain/hill/terai) ecological region consisting of the remaining parts of corresponding eco-development regions was done.

**FGD among women & children:** In any remaining part of (mountain / hill / terai) ecological region, two VDCs will be selected at random from among its sampled VDCs, one urban-ward from among its sampled urban-wards, and an independent FGD among women & children was conducted at a central location of each selected VDC/municipality. This process allowed conducting 9 FGDs among women & children in the country – 3 per each (mountain / hill / terai) ecological region.

The VDCs / municipalities in which FGDs among women & children are conducted from the respective remaining ecological regions was removed. Then, selection of CAC for conducting FGD from the final remaining part of each eco-development was done.

**FGD in CAC:** In any remaining part of (mountain / hill / terai) ecological region, one VDC was selected at random from among its sampled VDCs, one urban-ward from among its sampled urban-wards containing a CAC (if no such sampled urban-wards are available, and then two VDCs will have to be selected from among its sampled VDCs). Then, a CAC has to be selected at random from each

VDC/urban-ward selected, and an independent FGD was conducted in each such CAC. This process allowed conducting 6 CAC FGDs in the country – 2 per each (mountain / hill / terai) ecological region.

## **2.4 Enumeration**

The survey enumerated 4890 household from PSU i.e. 230 VDCs and 120 Urban Wards across 15 eco-development region in Nepal. The survey also conducted an institutional survey of 230 VDCs and collected the profile of 37 districts, 230 VDCs, and 64 Municipality. The survey also conducted 45 Focus Group Discussion across the Eco-Development Region.

## **2.5 Survey Questionnaire**

The study consisted of 3 different types of survey questionnaires and a discussion guide. The main questionnaire consisted of household questionnaire. Then the other questionnaire consisted of institutional questionnaire and profile. The questionnaire was drafted by LGCDP Baseline and Perception Survey Technical Team consisted of MoFALD, UNDP and UNCDF.

The first draft of questionnaire was discussed with the technical committee and modified. Then pre-test of the questionnaires were done and based on the results of the pre-test, the questionnaire was discussed and modified by the technical team. The final approved questionnaires used were thus used for the survey. The survey questionnaire is attached in the annex.

## **2.6 Field work organization**

The data were collected by 18 field teams. Each team was responsible for a particular area of the country. Teams were formed to balance the workload and travel time among the teams.

Each team consisted of one supervisor, four interviewers (including at least two female interviewers). Among the team members, supervisor was responsible for coordinating, supervising, and monitoring the field work. Besides, supervisor was responsible to complete the institutional questionnaire and profile. Other responsibilities included checking the filled-in questionnaires and doing real time corrections, and supervising data entry activities.

The primary job of the interviewer was to complete the household questionnaire after interviewing the household head or other relevant member(s) of the household. Female interviewers were assigned the additional task of interviewing the female members of household

The team consisted of qualitative expert who conducted the FGD and a note taker from the same group.

## **2.7 Field Training**

At first the 12 supervisors were trained on the questionnaire before the pre-test of the study by Nielsen Nepal along with the guidance from Dr. Basudev Upreti.

All together 81 field workers and 16 supervisors were assigned in the main enumeration of the survey which comprised of 50% female participation. The training was conducted by Nielsen Nepal; facilitation of the training was done by the members of LGCDP II technical team members. The previously trained supervisors of pre-test helped in the training by leading the groups among all the supervisors. During the training sessions, the supervisors and investigators were explained about the survey procedures and each question in the research instrument.

The training was conducted in Kathmandu over a period of five days. The training was conducted with the final approved Nepali language questionnaire and the medium of training instructions was Nepali. The training will comprise of classroom training (three days), mock session (one day) and field practice (one day).

Researchers had given the moderators and note takers, one day training and on field demonstration to conduct Focus Group Discussions.

The data processing personnel were trained separately by the Data Analyst before commencement of data entry and coding.

## 2.8 Quality Control

'Quality control' has been a continuous process through the entire course of the study. The quality has been ensured by carrying out the specific process quality in pre- field launch, quality in field and quality post field launch by various process like the translated questionnaire, training imparted to the investigators and supervisors, quality of briefing note and field methodology instructions note, data entry, checks and so on.

Strict monitoring of the fieldwork was carried out by Nielsen, MoFALD, UNCDP and UNDP. Nielsen ensured the quality of work through questionnaire scrutiny, spot checks, accompanied checks and back checks during field work. The field work was observed from UNDP, UNCDF and MoFALD. Strict measures for quality check was also carried for pre and post field work. Post field work, the data entry program was inbuilt with quality checks (Logical, validity and range checks) to nullify entry error. Moreover, manual scrutiny, double data entry of at least 10 percent of the quantitative completed questionnaire would be carried out. Manual tabulation of 10% sample, cross verification with computer generated output is employed during the process.

## 2.9 Data Processing and Analysis

Firstly, the questionnaires received from fieldwork were dispatched by the Field Manager to the Data Operations Department. The data operations department hired 8 individuals for the manual scrutiny and coding of the questionnaires. The open ended answers and "others" were coded. The field level data scrutiny team was trained for picking up the errors or inconsistency in the data that was received from the field after quality checks of the supervisors, field manager and researchers. The errors found was then reported back to the field manager from where, the data was verified and

rectified via telephonic checks. Then the data entry package was developed in Fox Pro. The data cleaning and analysis was done in Quantum. The data analysis plan was developed in consultation with the Technical Expert from Nielsen India. 10% double entry of the completed questionnaire was done. Manual tabulation of 10% sample, cross verification with computer generated output is employed during the process. Logic checks and verification was done from the Data Processing Department.

## 2.10 Limitation of the study

Estimation procedures have to comply with limitations of sampling methodology that arise in every sample survey study because of constraints of one kind or others. This is a relatively large national survey that seeks baseline information on local governance and community development activities and their effects, and citizen's perception of the service delivery and opportunities for their participation. Hence the leading survey organization team has found that it is appropriate to put forward statistical results of those dimensions which are compatible with the following criteria involved in sampling:

1. Sample size that gives an accuracy in estimation of 95% confidence level within 5% error margin in each development region
2. Independent selection of districts – and also independent selection of rural and urban household samples within each sampled district – in each eco-development region. Because this facilitates rural and urban estimation at eco-development region, development region, ecological region, and national levels
3. Within development region, proportionate sample allocation is made in Hill and Terai, but a little over sampling of Mountain region is done in order to give mountain region a deserving representation.
4. It follows from second criterion that estimates below the level of eco-development region – such as for particular districts and VDCs/Municipalities – are not reliable.

Other limitation of the study were

5. Unavailability of household list in most of the VDCs and Municipality, and thus usage of list from ODF, Community Forest, Health Sector, Voter's List etc.
6. The institutional questionnaire and VDC profiles were asked with the VDC/MC secretary/ officials and thus, the data authenticity was based on their response, verification of the data was done as and where possible.
7. Some assumption and definition given by UNCDF consultant was used in the survey tools which may be different regarding other surveys.

## Section 3. Analysis

### 3.1 Respondent and Household Background

#### Living on the house

This sub-section deals about the respondent's household information. The study shows that majority of the respondent have been living in their house since ancient time i.e. 40% of them have been living since ancient time. All across ecological region and development region, most of the respondents have been living since ancient time<sup>4</sup>.

#### Access to safe drinking water

Safe drinking water was defined as availability of piped drinking water or tap water in the household in the in Hill and Mountain region is availability of tube well /well in the household in Terai region. Out of the total households, 70.3% of the household have access to safe drinking water. The percentage is slightly lower in rural areas compared to the urban wards with 67% household have access to safe drinking water in rural areas whereas 78% of household in the urban areas have access to safe drinking water. The access of safe drinking water is lowest in Mid Western Development region and Mountain Region with 54.9% and 57.5% respectively<sup>5</sup>.

#### Access to Toilet

Availability of toilet means, availability of any type of toilet (pit, bucket, flush, toilet with drainage etc.) in the households. Out of the total households, 82.7% of the household have access to toilet. The lowest access to toilet is in Eastern development region and in Terai with 67.1% and 67.3% respectively<sup>6</sup>. According to caste/ethnicity, Dalit have the lowest access to Toilet which is 63.2%. 48.8% Disadvantage group and 54.8% of the Marginalized group have access to toilet<sup>7</sup>.

#### Gender of household head

Out of the total household visited, 85.7% of the household head were male and 14.7% of them were female. Overall the household head is the male across all ecological regions and all development regions<sup>8</sup>.

#### Relationship with the household head

When asked about their relationship with the household head, 45.3% of respondent interviewed were the household head themselves. This remains similar across the ecological region and development region<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> Refer to Annex II ,Table 179

<sup>5</sup> Refer to Annex II, Table 180

<sup>6</sup> Refer to Annex II, Table 181

<sup>7</sup> Refer to Annex II, Table 182

<sup>8</sup> Refer to Annex II, Table 183

<sup>9</sup> Refer to Annex II, Table 184

### Household Size and other details

The average household size found in the study was 6.09 with average of 3.02 male and 3.07 female in each household. The household size in urban and rural is 5.77 and 6.22 respectively. Most of the households had family members 5 and more members<sup>10</sup>. The study covered 50-50% male and female respondents. The mean age of the respondent was 38 years. 88.5% of the respondents were married.

### Education Status

The majority of the respondents have passed secondary education level i.e. 22.7%. 18.5% of the respondents were illiterate, 21.3% of respondent were illiterate in Terai and 21% of the respondent interviewed were illiterate in Mountain Region. Across the ecological region and development region also, the status remains similar<sup>11</sup>.

Among the household, the highest education level attained in the household is secondary level followed by intermediate level where there is not much of a difference with 27.7% and 27.1% in secondary level and intermediate level respectively. In the urban areas, the education level is highest at 29.3% at intermediate level followed by 26.5% for Bachelors and above passed, whereas in the rural area the scenario is different with secondary level as highest education level passed at 30.5%<sup>12</sup>.

**Table 2: Considering the highest education status in the household according to Caste/Ethnicity**

	Brahmin	Chettri	Adiwasi Janajati	Dalit	Others
Base	878	1175	1698	935	204
	%	%	%	%	%
Primary Level Passed	3	3.7	8.6	13.8	19.2
Secondary Level Passed	14	24.8	29	40.2	35.3
SLC pass	17.1	18.7	18.8	14.4	9.8
Intermediate Level	32.3	34	25.1	19.3	16.7
Bachelor & Above pass	32.7	17.7	16.4	7.1	10.3
Literate-did not attend school/college	0.7	0.3	1	2.1	2
Illiterate-did not attend school/college	0.3	0.7	1.2	3.2	6.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100

The table shows that the highest education level attained by the household for Brahmin is Bachelors & above pass(32.7%), for Chettri is Intermediate pass (34%), for Adiwasi Janajati is Secondary Level passed (29%), for Dalit is secondary level passed (40.1%), and for Others is secondary level passed (35.3%). The table shows that Adiwasi Janajati and Dalit highest education level is just secondary level passed compared to other caste/ethnic groups. Lower percentage of households has attained higher level of education for Adiwasi Janjati, Dalits, and Others.

<sup>10</sup> Refer to Annex II, Table 185

<sup>11</sup> Refer to Annex II, Table 186

<sup>12</sup> Refer to Annex II, Table 187



**Table 3: The highest education status in the household according to DAG and Marginalized Groups**

	Marginalized	DAG
Base: All Respondent	42	215
	%	%
Primary Level Passed	14.3	5.1
Secondary Level Passed	33.3	25.6
SLC pass	19	19.5
Intermediate Level	26.2	27
Bachelor & Above pass	7.1	18.6
Literate-did not attend school/college	0	0
Illiterate-did not attend school/college	0	4.2
Total	100	100

For Marginalized group and DAG, majority of the household's highest education level is secondary level i.e. 33.3% and 25.6% respectively.

### Religion and Ethnicity/Caste

The study showed that majority of the households follow Hinduism with 86.8%. Majority of the household follows Hinduism across all urban/rural centers, ecological region and development region.<sup>13</sup>

The study showed that caste/ethnicity comprises of 18% Brahmin, 24% Chettri, 34.7%AdiwasiJanajati, 19.1% Dalit and 4.2% others<sup>14</sup>.

### Occupation and Main source of income in the family

**Table 4: Respondent's Main occupation**

	All	URBAN	RURAL
Base : All respondent	4890	1440	3450
	%	%	%
	55.3	38.9	62.1
Industry/Business	12.3	19.4	9.3
Government employee	3.2	4.2	2.8
Employee of private sector	2.3	3.7	1.8
Foreign employee	0.8	1.2	0.6
Daily wage laborer	5.3	5.9	5.1
Teacher	2.9	2.4	3.1
Housewife	11	15.1	9.3
Student	4.9	6.7	4.1
Unemployed & Retired	0.8	1.3	0.5
Others	1.1	1	1.1
Total	100	100	100

<sup>13</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 188

<sup>14</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 189

Agriculture is the main occupation with 55.3% of the household having agriculture as main occupation, the scenario in rural and urban areas is different, and the rural areas have 62.1% respondents whose main occupation is agriculture whereas it is just 38.9% in the urban areas. Across the development region, agriculture is the main occupation of the respondent.<sup>15</sup>

**Table 5: Major Source of Family Income**

	All	Center		Development Region				
		URBAN	RURAL	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWRD
Base : All respondent	4890	1440	3450	963	966	984	984	993
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agriculture	56.3	40.8	62.8	54.7	47.4	48	64.1	67.2
Industry/Business	14.6	23.1	11	9.8	20.6	14.4	14.9	13.2
Service	9.8	14	8.1	9.1	14.4	10.4	7.6	7.6
Remittance	8.9	9.9	8.5	11.4	5.4	15.9	5.6	6.4
Daily Wage Labor	8	9.1	7.6	14.3	10.1	4.8	6.4	4.7
Gratuity/Pension	2.2	2.9	1.9	0.6	2	6.4	0.9	0.9
Priest	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The major source of family income in the household is agriculture with 56.3%, the status is slightly different in rural and urban areas i.e. 62.8% and 40.8% respectively. Remittance has been the second highest source of family income in western development region with 15.9% of household having declaring remittance as the major source of income.

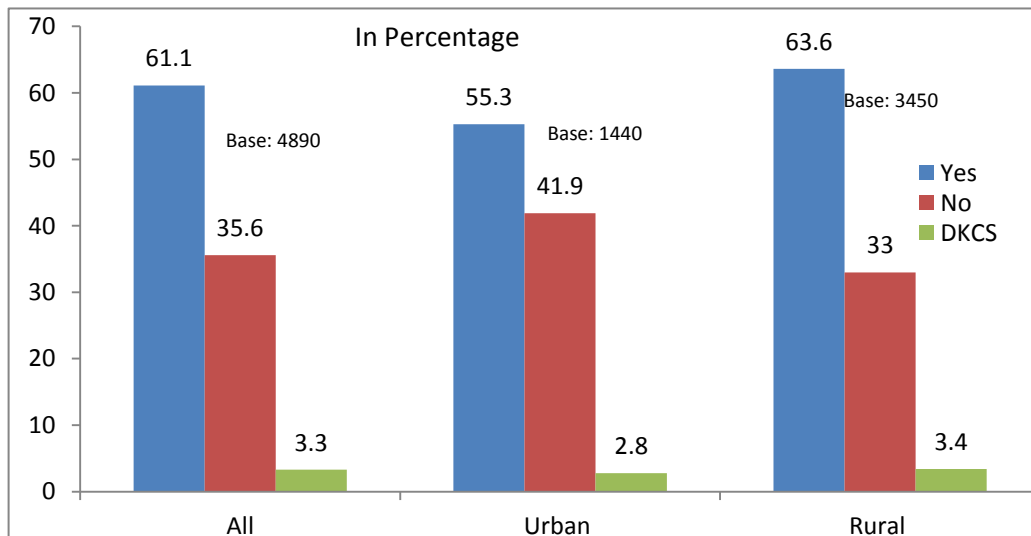
### 3.2 Ward Level Planning

The local annual planning process at VDC and Municipality starts from step four (among 14 steps) in which VDC and municipality arranges meeting in which they share DDC guidelines, estimate resources. VDC/Municipality provides instructions to ward committee for settlement/tole level project demand collection and ward planning meetings. In step five, settlement/tole level meeting is arranged by Ward Committee/ Ward Citizen Forum (WCF) to collect demand. In step six, ward level planning meeting is held and it forwards the ward plan to VDC for discussion in Integrated Plan Formulation Committee (IPFC). IPFC is the forum where civil society and their representatives from VDC/Municipality will have space to participate. The IPFC forwards draft annual plan to the VDC/Municipality Board. The step 8 is for Council meeting for final approval of VDC/Municipality annual plan. The Council also approves the projects to be forwarded to DDC for considerations in district plan through Ilaka level planning workshop (step 9).

The sections show about the awareness, participation and satisfaction level in the ward level planning.

#### **Awareness Ward level Planning**

<sup>15</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 190

**Figure 1: Awareness in Ward Level Planning**

61.1% of the households have been aware about ward/settlement level planning. The awareness is highest in far western region with 64.1% of household are aware about ward/settlement planning and lowest in central region with 56% household<sup>16</sup>. The awareness about ward level planning is lower in female compared to males i.e. 55.8% of female are aware about ward level planning whereas for male it is 66.5%<sup>17</sup>. The awareness among various caste/ethnic groups shows that Chettri has the highest awareness i.e. 67% and Dalit have the lowest awareness i.e. 57.1%.<sup>18</sup>

#### ***Participation in Ward Level Planning***

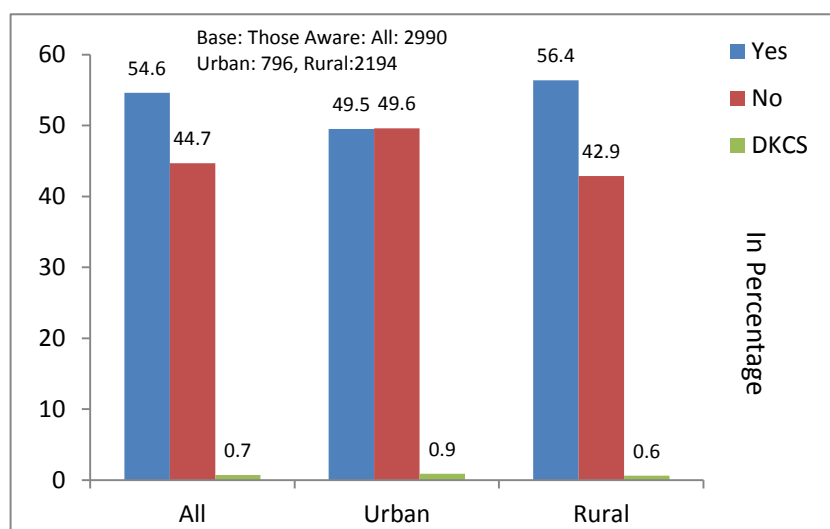
The participation in ward level planning is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. Development region wise, eastern development region has lowest participation in ward level planning i.e. 45.8%<sup>19</sup>.

<sup>16</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 191

<sup>17</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 192

<sup>18</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 192

<sup>19</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 193

**Figure 2: Participation in Ward Level Planning**

The Figure shows the participation in Ward Level Planning, in total and urban/rural centers among those respondents who are aware about ward level planning. 54.6% of the households have participated in Ward Level Planning. Higher percentage of households has participated in Ward Level Planning in rural areas compared to urban areas i.e. 54.6% in rural areas and 49.5% in urban areas.

According to caste/ethnicity wise, the highest participation in ward level planning was from Brahmin i.e. 61.1% and lowest was from that of Dalit i.e. 49.6%. 41.2% of DAG and 54.2% of Marginalized group had participated in Ward Level Planning<sup>20</sup>.

### **Members Participated in Ward level Planning**

Out of those household which have participated in the Ward Level Planning, 82.2% are the respondent themselves in far-western development region which is the highest participation across all development regions<sup>21</sup>. The detail of the members participated is given in the table below

**Table 6: Participation of Member in Ward Level Planning**

	Ward Level Planning
Base : Those participated	All
	1632
	%
Don't know/Cannot say	0.3
Self	75
Husband/Wife	18.4
Mother/Father	8.3
Brother/Sister	1.8

<sup>20</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 194

<sup>21</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 195

Son/Daughter	3.1
Daughter-in-law/sister-in-law	1.2
Father-in-law/Mother-in-law	3.1
Grandson/Grand Daughter	0
Nephew/Niece	0
Others	1

The table shows that the highest participation was from the respondent themselves in Ward Level Planning i.e. 75%.

#### ***Suggestion given or issues addressed in Ward level Planning***

In ward level planning, the households that have given suggestion or raised issues is highest in central development region and lowest in eastern development region i.e. 90.7% and 73% respectively.

**Table 7: Suggestions given or issues addressed in Ward Level Planning**

	All	URBAN	RURAL
Base : Those participated and have not said dk/cs	1627	391	1236
	%	%	%
Yes	78.9	76.7	79.6
No	14.9	17.9	13.9
DKCS	6.2	5.4	6.5
	100	100	100

Out of the total household that participated, majority spoke or gave suggestion in ward level planning i.e. 78.8%. There is not much difference in the urban and rural region for percentage of people who gave suggestion; however urban area has slightly less household giving suggestion compared to rural households.

**Table 8: Actions taken for issues made**

	All	URBAN	RURAL
Base : Those who addressed	1284	300	984
	%	%	%
No actions were applicable	2.2	4	1.6
No action or change	22.6	26.7	21.3
Very little action or change	13.5	10.7	14.3
Some action or change	56.4	54.3	57
Major actions or change	4.5	3	5
Don't know/Cannot say	0.9	1.3	0.7
Total	100	100	100

Out of the total household that addressed some issues, majority of them said that some action or change had taken place in Ward Level Planning, i.e. 56.4%. Comparing the urban and rural centers, households in rural center have slightly higher percentage of actions taken compared to urban centers. 57% and 5% of the households in rural centers claim that some actions and major action have taken place respectively whereas the scenario in urban is lower i.e. 54.3% and 3 % respectively.

According to caste/ethnicity, the action taken for the issues made shows that 59.8% of Brahmin claim that some issues or action had taken place which is highest among all caste/ethnic groups and is lowest among Dalit which is 51.9%<sup>22</sup>. Let us take a look according to the development region.

**Table 9: Actions taken for issues made- Development Region Wise**

	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those spoke	184	272	339	259	230
	%	%	%	%	%
No actions were applicable	4.9	2.2	0.3	1.5	3.5
No action or change	33.7	31.6	19.5	17.4	13.5
Very little action or change	13.6	17.3	9.4	13.9	14.3
Some action or change	44	46.7	63.1	61.8	61.7
Major actions or change	2.2	2.2	6.5	4.6	6.1
Don't know/Cannot say	1.6	0	1.2	0.8	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100

For Ward level planning, among the household those who spoke, most of them have said that “some action or change” has taken place, the situation is highest western development region with 63.1 % and lowest in Eastern Development region i.e. 44%. 33.7% of households in eastern region and 31.6% of household in central region claim that “no actions and change” had taken place.

#### ***Increase/Decrease in participation in Ward level Planning***

According to caste/ethnicity, Chettri has the highest increased percentage in ward level planning compared to previous year and Dalit has the lowest i.e. 59% and 45.8% respectively<sup>23</sup>.

**Table 10: Increase/Decrease in Ward Level Planning**

	All	URBAN	RURAL
Base : Those participated and have not said DK/CS in Q205	1616	387	1229
	%	%	%
Increase	53.8	48.3	55.5
Decrease	7.2	10.1	6.3
Neither increase nor decrease	24.7	24.5	24.7
Don't know/Cannot say	14.1	16.8	13.3
Unwilling to answer	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100	100	100

Amongst the ones who had participated in the planning in the fiscal year 2070/71, compared to their previous year's participation, the participation in fiscal year 2070/71 has increased with 53.8% increased participation in Ward Level Participation. The percentage increase in rural is higher compared to urban areas i.e. 55.5% in rural and 48.3% in urban. The table below shows development region wise increase/decrease in participation.

<sup>22</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 198

<sup>23</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 199

**Table 11: Increase/Decrease in Participation-Development Region Wise**

	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those participated and not responded dk/cs	249	300	420	346	301
	%	%	%	%	%
Increase	37.3	69.7	42.9	55.8	64.5
Decrease	6.8	11	7.1	5.8	5.6
Neither increase nor decrease	35.7	10	33.8	23.1	19.3
Don't know/Cannot say	20.1	9.3	16	15	10.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

For ward level planning, there has been increase in participation in fiscal year 2070/71 compared to previous year. The highest increase in participation has been in central development region 69.7%.

### Reason for Increase in Ward Level Planning

There are various reasons for increase in the participation in Ward Level Planning. According to caste/ethnicity, “interest and willingness” has been the major reason for increased participation which is highest among Brahmins and lowest among Dalit i.e. 43.3% and 27.5%<sup>24</sup>. The report depicts the reason for increase in ward level participation development region wise.

**Table 12: Reason for Increase in Ward Level Planning**

Reason for Increase in for Ward Level Planning						
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Base : Those stating Increase	869	93	209	180	193	194
Interest and Willingness	36.8	41.9	29.7	53.3	36.3	27.3
To gain information and knowledge	21.7	8.6	30.6	15	15.5	30.9
Increase in public awareness	20.3	16.1	12.4	15.6	28.5	26.8
Encouragement for participation	9.4	15.1	6.2	16.7	8.8	4.1
No Previous participation	1	4.3	0.5	1.7	0.5	0
Opportunity to express opinion	6.6	3.2	5.3	5.6	5.7	11.3
The level of knowledge and education	2.3	2.2	1.4	0	2.6	5.2
Well executed and managed work	1.7	3.2	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5
Increase in the frequency of program conducted	4	2.2	4.3	5	3.6	4.1
Time availability	0.6	2.2	0.5	0.6	0	0.5
For social and economic development	2.9	2.2	7.7	0.6	0.5	2.6
Satisfied with the previous experience	1.7	0	6.2	0.6	0.5	0
Inclusive participation	2	1.1	2.9	1.1	2.6	1.5
Proximity	0.2	0	0	0	1	0
Other	1.8	1.1	1.9	1.1	2.6	2.1
Unwilling to answer	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.5
Don't know/Cannot say	1.2	2.2	1.9	0.6	1	0.5

<sup>24</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 200



Most of the household said that Interest and willingness was the main reason for increased participation in ward level planning. In eastern, western and mid-western development region “interest and willingness” was the major reason for increased participation in ward level planning. The major reason for participation in central and far western region was to gain information and knowledge.

### 3.3 Balbhela

Balbhela: Balbhela is relatively a new approach of child participation in local planning process. In addition to children participation in regular process of local planning, Balbhela is arranged at VDC/Municipality and District level prior IPFC or LB Board meeting in order to ensure their voices and concerns in local development plans. VDC/Municipality has to arrange Balbhela with representatives of child clubs and their networks. Balbhela identifies their needs, issues and concerns to be addressed in local level plans. Accordingly LBs have to allocate a minimum of 10 percent of their annual development budget targeted at children.

#### **Participation in Balbhela**

Central development region has the lowest participation for Balbhela i.e. 9.6%.The participation is lowest for Adiwas Janajati in Balbhela i.e. 13.1%.<sup>25</sup>

**Table 13: Participation in Balbhela**

	Balbhela		
	All	URBAN	RURAL
Base : All Respondent	4890	1440	3450
	%	%	%
Yes	14.3	12.5	15.1
No	82.7	84.6	81.9
DKCS	3	2.9	3
Total	100	100	100

Among all households, only 14.3% of the household have participated in Balbhela. The participation in rural center is higher compared to the urban centers for Balbhela

According to Caste and Ethnicity wise, in Balbhela, the participation of Brahmin was highest i.e. 16.7% and there was no participation from Marginalized group and only 12.1% of DAG had participated in Balbhela<sup>26</sup>.

#### **Members Participated in Balbhela**

Out of the total households that have participated in the Balbhela, 76.3% are the respondent's son/daughter in eastern development region which is the highest across the development region.

<sup>25</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 201

<sup>26</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 202

**Table 14: Participation in Balbhela**

	All	URBAN	RURAL
Base : Those participated	701	180	521
	%	%	%
Don't know/Cannot say	2.4	3.3	2.1
Self	8.4	6.7	9
Husband/Wife	1.1	0.6	1.3
Mother/Father	0.6	1.1	0.4
Brother/Sister	5.8	5.6	6
Son/Daughter	70.9	71.1	70.8
Daughter-in-law/sister-in-law	1	0.6	1.2
Grandson/Grand Daughter	5.8	7.2	5.4
Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law	0.9	0	1.2
Nephew/Niece	1.9	2.8	1.5
Sister-in-law	0.9	1.1	0.8
Brother-in-law	0.1	0	0.2
Sister	0.1	0	0.2

In Balbhela, the highest participation was from the son/daughter of the respondents i.e. 70.9%. The situation is similar in urban and rural areas.

#### ***Suggestion given or issues addressed in Balbhela***

In Balbhela, the households that have given suggestion or raised issues is highest in central development region i.e. 54.7% and lowest in eastern and mid-western development region i.e. 19.9% for both eastern and mid-western region respectively<sup>27</sup>.

**Table 15: Suggestions given or issues addressed**

	All	Urban	Rural
Base : Those participated and have not said dk/cs	684	174	510
	%	%	%
Yes	32.9	27	34.9
No	38.6	48.3	35.3
DKCS	28.5	24.7	29.8
Total	100	100	100

In Balbhela only 32.9% of the participants addressed some issues. The percentage of households addressing some issues in urban is lower i.e. 27% compared to rural centers i.e. 34.9%. However the issue addressed in Balbhela is low and this seems that most of the households do not raise issues.

**Table 16: Actions taken for issues made**

	All	Urban	Rural
Base : Those said who have made some suggestion	225	47	178
	%	%	%
No actions were applicable	0.9	0	1.1

<sup>27</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 204

No action or change	20	23.4	19.1
Very little action or change	10.7	6.4	11.8
Some action or change	63.1	59.6	64
Major actions or change	2.2	0	2.8
Don't know/Cannot say	3.1	10.6	1.1
Total	100	100	100

The table shows that for issues raised in Balbhela, majority of the response was “some action or change” had taken place with 63.1% of the households claiming that. In urban center 23.4% of the households reported “no action or change” had taken place where as in rural areas 19.1% had said the same.

**Table 17: Actions taken for issues made- Development Region Wise**

	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base: Those who spoke	27	47	82	30	39
	%	%	%	%	%
No actions were applicable	7.4	0	0	0	0
No action or change	44.4	14.9	14.6	26.7	15.4
Very little action or change	3.7	14.9	4.9	6.7	25.6
Some action or change	40.7	68.1	72	56.7	59
Major actions or change	0	2.1	4.9	0	0
Don't know/Cannot say	3.7	0	3.7	10	0

For Balbhela, among those household that spoke, most of them have said that “some action or change” with 72% of household claiming same in western development region.

### ***Increase/Decrease in Participation on Balbhela***

**Table 18: Increase/Decrease in Participation**

	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those participated and not responded dk/cs	135	86	180	148	128
	%	%	%	%	%
Increase	11.1	59.3	37.2	32.4	39.8
Decrease	5.2	14	6.1	2.7	5.5
Neither increase nor decrease	14.1	1.2	16.1	11.5	12.5
Don't know/Cannot say	69.6	25.6	40.6	53.4	42.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

The table shows that in central region there has been increase in participation by 59.3% which is the highest among all regions, whereas the increase in eastern region is by 11.1% which is the lowest among all regions. Except central development region, all of the other development regions have higher percentage of household claiming that they do not know whether the participation in Balbhela has increased or decreased. 69.6% of the household in eastern development region have replied that don't know/ Can't say for the increase/decrease in participation.

## Reason for Increase in Balbhela

**Table 19: Reason for Increase in Participation in Balbhela**

Reason for Increase in for Balbhela						
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those stating Increase	232	15	51	67	48	51
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Interest and Willingness	16.4	6.7	17.6	20.9	20.8	7.8
To gain information and knowledge	9.5	0	15.7	1.5	8.3	17.6
Increase in public awareness	22.8	26.7	11.8	37.3	14.6	21.6
Encouragement for participation	6.9	13.3	5.9	7.5	4.2	7.8
No Previous participation	1.3	6.7	0	1.5	2.1	0
Opportunity to express opinion	9.9	20	5.9	3	10.4	19.6
The level of knowledge and education	30.2	26.7	47.1	25.4	25	25.5
Well executed and managed work	0.4	0	0	0	0	2
Increase in the frequency of program conducted	6.9	0	3.9	3	22.9	2
Time availability	0.4	0	0	1.5	0	0
For social and economic development	0.9	0	0	0	0	3.9
Satisfied with the previous experience	2.6	0	3.9	6	0	0
Inclusive participation	3	0	2	1.5	10.4	0
Other	2.2	0	3.9	1.5	4.2	0
Don't know/Cannot say	1.7	0	0	1.5	2.1	3.9

The level of educated people and their knowledge was the major reason for increase in Balbhela. It was same across all development regions. Increase in public awareness was another reason for increased participation for Balbhela. For central development region, interest and willingness has the highest percentage in reason for increase in participation in Balbhela after the level of knowledge.

### 3.4 Plan Formulation Meeting

#### **Participation in Plan Formulation Meeting**

Far-western development region has the lowest participation for Plan Formulation Meeting i.e. 19.1%<sup>28</sup>. The participation of Dalit is lowest in Plan Formulation Meeting i.e. 20.4%

**Table 20: Participation Plan formulation Meeting**

	Plan Formulation Meeting		
	All	URBAN	RURAL
Base : All Respondent	4890	1440	3450
	%	%	%
Yes	26.9	21.2	29.2
No	69.2	74.9	66.8

<sup>28</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 206

DKCS	3.9	4	3.9
Total	100	100	100

26.9% of the household have participated in Plan Formulation Meeting. The participation in rural center is higher compared to the urban centers for Plan Formulation Meeting.

For Plan formulation meeting, the highest participation was from Chettri i.e. 30.9% and the lowest were from that of Dalit i.e. 20.4%. The marginalized group and DAG had just 19.2% and 17%. This shows that the participation of Dalit, DAG and Marginalized group is lower compared to other caste like Brahmin and Chettri.

### **Members Participated in Plan Formulation Meeting**

Out of the total household that have participated in the plan formulation meeting, 82.1% of them are respondent themselves in central development region, which is the highest percentage across all development region<sup>29</sup>.

**Table 21: Participation Plan formulation Meeting**

	All	URBAN	RURAL
Base : Those participated	1314	305	1009
	%	%	%
Don't know/Cannot say	0.7	0.7	0.7
Self	70.5	64.9	72.2
Husband/Wife	18	21	17.1
Mother/Father	9.7	8.9	9.9
Brother/Sister	2.1	2.3	2.1
Son/Daughter	3	1.6	3.4
Father-in-law/Mother-in-law	3.7	6.2	2.9
Others	1.2	1.6	0.9
Total	108.9	107.2	109.2

The table shows that majority of the household that participated in Plan Formulation Meeting were respondent themselves. The situation is slightly higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. After the respondent themselves, their spouse had the second highest participation.

### **Suggestion given or issues addressed in Plan Formulation Meeting**

For plan formulation meetings, the highest number of households that have made suggestions/raised issues is central development region i.e. 83.8% whereas the lowest is mid-western region i.e. 62.3%<sup>30</sup>.

**Table 22: Suggestions given or issues addressed**

	All	Urban	Rural
Base : Those participated and have not said dk/cs	1305	303	1002
	%	%	%
Yes	71	69	71.7

<sup>29</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 207

<sup>30</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 208

No	19.2	21.1	18.6
DKCS	9.8	9.9	9.8
Total	100	100	100

The table shows that 71% of the household that have participated have addressed some issues. The rural center has slightly higher percentage of people who have addressed some issues.

**Table 23: Actions taken for issues made**

	All	Urban	Rural
Base : Those said who have made some suggestion	927	209	718
	%	%	%
No actions were applicable	2	1.4	2.2
No action or change	21	27.3	19.2
Very little action or change	16.3	11.5	17.7
Some action or change	55.1	55	55.2
Major actions or change	4	1.9	4.6
Don't know/Cannot say	1.6	2.9	1.1
Total	100	100	100

The table shows that majority of the household claim that some action or change has taken place with 55.1% of respondent claiming the same; the situation is similar across the urban and rural centers.

**Table 24: Actions taken for issues made- Development Region Wise**

	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base: Those who spoke	140	181	290	192	124
	%	%	%	%	%
No actions were applicable	5	2.8	1.7	0.5	0.8
No action or change	27.1	26	17.6	19.3	17.7
Very little action or change	21.4	16.6	11.7	19.8	15.3
Some action or change	41.4	51.9	61	55.2	61.3
Major actions or change	2.1	1.7	6.6	3.6	4
Don't know/Cannot say	2.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	0.8

For plan formulation meeting, the highest percentage of household in Far Western Development region and the lowest is in central region i.e. 61.3% and 41.4% respectively have said that “some action or change” has taken place for the issues addressed.

### ***Increase/Decrease in Participation on Plan Formulation Meeting***

**Table 25: Increase/Decrease in Participation**

	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those participated and not responded dk/cs	214	214	370	305	188
	%	%	%	%	%
Increase	33.2	73.4	47.6	49.2	60.6
Decrease	5.1	9.3	7.8	5.9	7.4
Neither increase nor decrease	37.9	8.9	30.8	18.4	20.2
Don't know/Cannot say	23.8	8.4	13.8	26.6	11.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100

For plan formulation meeting, most of the household claim that there has been increase in participation and central development region has the highest increment in participation i.e. 73.4%.and eastern region has the lowest increase in participation i.e. 33.2%.

### Reason for Increase in Plan Formulation Meeting

**Table 26: Reason for Increase in for Plan Formulation Meeting**

Reason for Increase in for Plan Formulation Meeting						
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those stating Increase	668	71	157	176	150	114
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Interest and Willingness	36.8	33.8	25.5	58	38	20.2
To gain information and knowledge	24.7	18.3	39.5	5.7	22	41.2
Increase in public awareness	13.6	9.9	5.1	14.2	23.3	14
Encouragement for participation	10.6	14.1	8.3	15.3	6.7	9.6
No Previous participation	1.5	4.2	0	2.8	1.3	0
Opportunity to express opinion	7.6	7	8.9	2.3	4.7	18.4
The level of knowledge and education	2.5	5.6	3.2	1.7	0.7	3.5
Well executed and managed work	2.2	2.8	1.9	1.7	3.3	1.8
Increase in the frequency of program conducted	2.2	0	1.9	3.4	2.7	1.8
Time availability	1	0	0	0.6	4	0
For social and economic development	3.7	4.2	7.6	2.8	2	1.8
Satisfied with the previous experience	1.5	0	5.1	0	0.7	0.9
Inclusive participation	1.6	0	1.3	0.6	3.3	2.6
Other	0.4	0	0	0.6	0	1.8
Unwilling to answer	0.1	0	0	0.6	0	0
Don't know/Cannot say	0.3	1.4	0.6	0	0	0

For the reason for increase in participation in plan formulation meeting, showed the various reasons. Among them, interest and willingness was highest in eastern, western and mid-western development region. For central and far-western the increase in participation was to gain information and knowledge.

### 3.5 Perception on Ward Level Planning, Balbhela, Plan Formulation Meetings

#### **Participation in Ward Level Planning, Balbhela and Plan Formulation Meetings**

The view from the qualitative study regarding the participation of the people in ward level planning was similar to that from the quantitative findings.

The group discussion at district head quarter and discussion with WCF members, yielded responses outlining that only the elite people, well off and having power participate in community participation programme. Responses came out to say that everyone participates in the program. Those who were stated to be not participating are: marginalized and poor people, females and children, uneducated and less affluent people. According to Mothers and Children FGD, those who were reported to be not participating are: *illiterate, labors, children and old aged people, and Dalit*".



*"Almost all the people participate, while the marginalized and poor people from poor communities do not participate much" – Jumla District Level FGD*

*"The participation of the high class people, educated persons is more in comparison to the women, children and backward groups." – Sindhupalchowk WCF FGD*

*"Officials and representatives of various groups in the community have maximum participation while labors, illiterate and children do not participate"- FGD with Women and Children*

*" Backward groups of people have less participation (like Majhi,Aale,Dalit)as they depend upon the daily wage and the thought that what will happen by going there"-FGD with CAC*

The qualitative findings yield similar response to the data on the quantitative findings where the participation of Dalit, DAG, and Marginalized group is lower compared Brahmin and Chhetri. The quantitative findings show that the participation in Balbhela is low i.e. 14.3%. Even in the qualitative findings, the groups viewed that Children participation is low. The reason for low participation as mentioned in the qualitative study was that Saturday's offices are closed and only in Saturday, students are free and at other times, they have to go school and would not be able to participate in planning as they are most likely to take place during weekdays.

#### ***Increase/Decrease in participation in Ward level Planning, Balbhela and Plan Formulation Meeting***

In the qualitative findings, the discussion in District Level Focus Group Discussion led to a majority consensus that there was an increased participation in the planning and Balbhela events compared to previous years. Even the quantitative findings show that the participation has increased compared to the previous year. Faint concerns were on participation of children which was stated to be low and also groups other than elite ones.

*"After LGCDP programs held in 2067, the participation of the people has increased." - Kaski*

*"The number of participant has increased but still the participation of children is not seen. Also the program is held by calling some elite groups only." - Bajhang& Mustang*

While the qualitative findings in WCF discussion yielded a bi polar response, one stating that the participation is increasing (especially dalit, janajatis, women and children) while few responses came up saying participation hasn't increased as per target given to them. Those who had antagonistic view on increased participation stated that information does not reach out to the targeted group because of affluent people's power control, and also because leaders don't take things seriously. The qualitative findings with Mothers and Children's discussions led to a majority consensus of participation being increased compared to prior years. It was also stated that *child clubs had increased interest in people and they have been participating more in various discussions and programs.*

*"The information doesn't reach to the targeted groups due to the high power of the people."- WCF FGD*

*"Has decreased as this type of program is only limited to the educated and high level of people. It is not reached to the targeted group of people." - Sindhupalchowk WCF FGD*

*"It has increased" -Kapilvastu, illam, Darchula- CAC*

### ***Reason for Increased/Decreased participation***

From the quantitative findings, the reason for participation in ward level planning, Balbhela and Plan formulation meeting had higher percentage of household saying the reason were "interest and willingness" and "to gain information and knowledge". 20.3%, 22.8% and 13.6% of the households said that awareness was the reason for increase in participation in the Ward Level Planning, Balbehla and Plan Formulation Meeting.

The qualitative findings from District Level showed that the reason for participation was credited to increased public awareness and information through various means like *Child Protection Committee's program, government attention, child clubs, radio awareness, social mobilizers etc.* While there also were responses telling that the compulsion with the program helped increased participation through means of fine, compulsory inclusion of women, children and marginalized groups. The reasons behind the view that only elite groups participate but not children and other targeted groups were stated to be carelessness of government, lack of information to the targeted group and also because elite groups have power of influence.

The qualitative findings from WCF said that the increase in participation was due to awareness. Awareness coming out of various programs from WCF, "Mahilasanjal" Children Club, *Ghardailo* program by staffs of VDC etc. has led people to be enthusiastic and interested in community development.

*"The number of people participating in the program is increasing as compared to the previous year due to the awareness and the participation of the women, children, janajatis is also increasing." - WCF Manang*

*"The participation of "dalit", "janajati" is increasing due to awareness" –WCF Syangja*

The reasons behind increased participation as stated by Mothers and Children groups were to increase in awareness and education along with trainings provided and programs were organized timely. Also involvement of local administration, formation of child club, women's education and VDC level child networking had impact towards increased participation.

*Due to education, involvement of local administration, feeling of social unity, balbhela and planning, the participation has increased"- Mothers and Children FGD*

*"Formation of child club, Women's education and V.D"- Mothers and Children FGD*

*"Child club is recently established but the programs are not held as the children are busy in SLC examination preparation"- CAC*

### 3.6 Social Audit

In order to promote transparency and downward accountability in local governance, tools like Social Audit, Public Audit and Public Hearing have been provisioned by GoN for Local Bodies.

The Social Audit is aimed at assessing the achievements and performance of LBs in fulfilling their social responsibility in participatory manner. Normally, it is conducted once in a year to publicize outcomes of the annual plan with the citizen participation in an interactive way. It reflects the trajectory of local development efforts with special focus on gender and social equity, local priority and balanced development

#### **Awareness in Social Audit**

**Table 27: Awareness in Social Audit- Urban/Rural Center Wise**

	All	URBAN	RURAL
Base : All respondent	4890	1440	3450
	%	%	%
Yes	58.8	54.8	60.4
No	37.7	42	35.9
DKCS	3.5	3.2	3.7
Total	100	100	100

The table shows that 58.8% of the households are aware about social audit. The situation is slightly different in urban and rural areas where rural area has 60.4% of aware household and urban areas have 54.8%.

According to caste/ethnicity Brahmin has highest awareness in social audit i.e. 68.2% whereas Dalits and others have the lowest awareness about Social Audit i.e. 51.6%<sup>31</sup>. The "others" in caste/ethnicity also has lower awareness. In the same context, household of both marginalized and DAG ethnicity/caste are least aware of social audit i.e. 47.6% and 50.2% raising concern for this group. The development wise awareness is given below in the table.

**Table 28: Awareness in Social Audit**

Social Audit	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	4890	963	966	984	984	993
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	58.8	47.2	56.8	64.5	57.3	67.5
No	37.7	49.8	38.6	32.7	39	28.8
DKCS	3.5	2.9	4.6	2.7	3.7	3.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>31</sup> Refer annex II, Table 209

Table shows that 58.8% households are aware of social audit. In development region wise, far western development region has the highest awareness for social audit i.e. i.e. 67.5% respectively.

### **Participation in Social Audit**

According to the caste/ethnicity, majority of the households of Brahmin ethnicity i.e. 40.9% participate about social audit compared to other ethnicity/caste and least households of Dalit ethnicity/caste i.e. 31.1% participated in social audit. In the same context, 40% households of marginalized ethnicity/caste have participated in social audit whereas only 27.8% DAG have participated social audit<sup>32</sup>.

**Table 29: Participation in Social Audit- Development Region Wise**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those aware of	2873	455	549	635	564	670
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	37.8	32.1	36.4	46	45	28.8
No	61.9	67.3	63.4	53.9	54.4	70.9
DKCS	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Among the total aware respondents, **most of them have not participated** in the Social Audit i.e. 61.9% respectively. Western development region has higher participation across the development region for social audit i.e. 46% respectively.

**Table 30: Participation- Urban/Rural Centers Wise**

	URBAN	RURAL
Base : Those aware of	789	2084
	%	%
Yes	31.7	40.1
No	68.2	59.5
DKCS	0.1	0.4
Total	100	100

The table shows that 37.8% of the households are aware about social audit. The table depicts different scenario in urban and rural areas where rural area has 40.1% of aware household and urban areas lesser aware households compared to rural areas i.e. 31.7%.

**Table 31: Members Participated in Social Audit**

	Social Audit
	All
Base : Those participated	1085
	%
Don't know/Cannot say	0.3
Self	74.6

<sup>32</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 211

Husband/Wife	16.6
Mother/Father	10
Brother/Sister	1.9
Son/Daughter	2.1
Daughter-in-law/sister-in-law	0.5
Father-in-law/Mother-in-law	2.6
Others	0.4

Among the few participated members of the household, majority of the participant was the respondent himself/herself in Social Audit i.e. 74.6% respectively. Across all development regions for social auditing, the highest participation is from the respondent himself/herself. For social audit central development region has the highest percentage of participation by the respondent himself/herself i.e. 84.5% for social audit.

### ***Suggestion given or issues addressed in Social Audit***

The majority of the households who participated in the Social Audit said that they had given some suggestion or addressed some issues. 71.8% of the households that had participated said that they had raised some issues in Social Audit. In the development region wise, central development region has the highest percentage of household that had made some suggestion or addresses some issues<sup>33</sup>.

**Table 32: Actions Taken for Issues Addressed**

Social Audit	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those spoke	777	90	170	234	155	128
	%	%	%	%	%	%
No actions were applicable	1.3	5.6	0.6	1.3	0	0.8
No action or change	16.5	25.6	22.9	12	14.2	12.5
Very little action or change	14.9	10	19.4	12	21.9	9.4
Some action or change	63.3	55.6	54.7	70.1	59.4	72.7
Major actions or change	3.6	3.3	1.8	4.7	3.2	4.7
Don't know/Cannot say	0.4	0	0.6	0	1.3	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Regarding the issues addressed most of the households that participated said that “some action was taken”. 63.3% of participants of Social Audit respectively had opined that some actions were taken for their suggestions. Across development regions, western development region has the highest percentage of household claiming that “some actions” have taken place for the issues raised.

### ***Increase/Decrease in participation in Social Audit***

#### **Social Audit**

Among the household that participated, their participation has increased in fiscal year 2070/71 compared to previous year for Social Audit.

<sup>33</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 219

**Table 33: Increase/Decrease in participation Social Audit**

Social Audit	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those resp. who have participated	1082	146	199	292	252	193
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Increase	61.1	37.7	77.9	53.4	63.9	69.4
Decrease	6.9	6.2	6	6.5	6.3	9.8
Neither increase nor decrease	29.6	54.1	12.1	38.7	26.6	19.2
Don't know/Cannot say	2.3	2.1	4	1	3.2	1.6
Unwilling to answer	0.1	0	0	0.3	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table shows that the participation in social audit has increased in fiscal year 2070.71 compared to the previous year. The highest increased participation has been in the central development region i.e. 77.9% and the lowest have been in the eastern development region i.e. 37.7% for social audit.

**Table 34: Reason for increased participation**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those stating Increase	661	55	155	156	161	134
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Interest and Willingness	34	34.5	21.9	54.5	34.8	23.1
To gain information and knowledge	24.4	7.3	30.3	17.3	24.2	32.8
Increase in public awareness	16	12.7	8.4	11.5	25.5	20.1
Encouragement for participation	9.7	25.5	5.2	14.1	6.8	6.7
No Previous participation	0.5	1.8	0	0.6	0.6	0
Opportunity to express opinion	6.7	9.1	7.1	1.9	5.6	11.9
The level of knowledge and education	1.7	0	2.6	1.9	1.9	0.7
Well executed and managed work	2.1	1.8	3.2	1.3	2.5	1.5
Increase in the frequency of program conducted	2.3	0	3.2	1.9	1.9	3
Time availability	0.8	0	0	1.3	1.2	0.7
For social and economic development	4.1	1.8	11	1.9	0.6	3.7
Satisfied with the previous experience	5.6	1.8	15.5	0.6	2.5	5.2
Inclusive participation	0.5	1.8	0	0.6	0	0.7
Other	1.1	0	0.6	0.6	2.5	0.7
Unwilling to answer	0.2	1.8	0	0	0	0
Dont know/Cannot say	0.3	0	1.3	0	0	0

The major reason for increase in the participation in Social Audit, was due to 'Interest and Willingness' and 'To gain information and knowledge' across all development regions. 54.5% of the household in western region say that interest and willingness was the major reason for the increased participation.

### 3.7 Public Audit

**Public Audit:** Public Audits are provisioned for development projects implemented by LBs. The project implementer (User Committee, Contractor, NGO, LBs) should arrange the event with the

participation of intended project beneficiaries and has to make public the details of project cost incurred, resource mobilization, project management decisions, processes and quality and quantity of project outputs. The project beneficiaries participating in audit should endorse the project for final payment/clearance of the project. Public Audit has to be conducted at least once for a small project where as in large project, it should be conducted thrice (pre-implementation, mid-way and under completion).

According to caste/ethnicity Brahmin has highest awareness in public audit i.e. 68.5% whereas Dalits and others have the lowest awareness about Public Audit i.e. 50.4%<sup>34</sup>. The “others” in caste/ethnicity also has lower awareness. The development wise awareness is given below in the table.

**Table 35: Awareness in Public Audit**

Public Audit	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	4890	963	966	984	984	993
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	59.9	51.8	54.7	65	62	65.9
No	36.9	46	41.1	32.5	34	30.9
DKCS	3.2	2.2	4.2	2.4	4	3.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table shows that 59.9% of households are aware of public audit .In development region wise, far western development region has the highest awareness for public audit i.e. i.e. 65.9% and eastern region has the lowest i.e. 51.8%.

**Table 36: Awareness in Public Audit**

	URBAN	RURAL
Base : All respondent	1440	3450
	%	%
Yes	56.7	61.3
No	40.9	35.2
DKCS	2.4	3.5
Total	100	100

The table shows that rural areas have higher awareness i.e 61.3% compared to urban areas i.e. 56.7%.

### **Participation in Public Audit**

The participation in Public Audit is low, most of the households i.e. more than 60% of the households are have not participated in Public Audit. 63.5% of the households have not participated in Public Audit, 69.6% of the households have not participated in urban areas which is higher compared to rural areas where the participation is 61.1%<sup>35</sup>. Caste/Ethnicity wise, the highest participation is from Brahmin i.e. 37.7% whereas the lowest is that from “others” 26.1%. Only 11.1%

<sup>34</sup> Refer annex II, Table 211

<sup>35</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 212



of marginalized groups and 24.3% of DAG have participated in Public Audit. This shows that the participation of the marginalized and DAG group is very low<sup>36</sup>.

**Table 37: Participation in Public Audit**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base: Those who are aware	2931	499	528	640	610	654
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	35.4	23.4	35	44.4	42.6	29.4
No	63.5	75.6	64.2	54.7	55.4	69.7
DK/CS	1.1	1	0.8	0.9	2	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Among the total aware respondents, most of them have not participated in the Public Audit 63.5%. Western development region has higher participation across the development region i.e. 44.4% and eastern region has the lowest participation i.e. 23.4%.

**Table 38: Members Participated in Public Audit**

	Public Audit
	All
Base : Those participated	1038
	%
Don't know/Cannot say	0
Self	75
Husband/Wife	16.6
Mother/Father	8.7
Brother/Sister	2.3
Son/Daughter	2.3
Daughter-in-law/sister-in-law	0.7
Father-in-law/Mother-in-law	3.2
Others	0.4

Among the few participated members of the household, majority of the participant was the respondent himself/herself in Public Audit i.e. 75% respectively. Across all development regions for public audit and, the highest participation is from the respondent himself/herself.

#### ***Suggestion given or issues addressed in Public Audit***

The majority of the households who participated in the Public Audit said that they had given some suggestion or addressed some issues. 69.2% of households that had participated in Public Audit .In the development region wise, central development region have the highest percentage of household that had made some suggestion or addresses some issues<sup>37</sup>.

**Table 39: Actions Taken for Issues Addressed**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
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<sup>36</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 212

<sup>37</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 219

Base : Those spoke	718	72	164	228	142	112
	%	%	%	%	%	%
No actions were applicable	1.4	5.6	2.4	0.4	0	0.9
No action or change	17.5	26.4	16.5	13.6	19	19.6
Very little action or change	13.4	15.3	18.9	7.5	15.5	13.4
Some action or change	62	50	58.5	72.4	56.3	60.7
Major actions or change	4.9	2.8	3	5.3	7.7	4.5
Don't know/Cannot say	0.8	0	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Regarding the issues addressed most of the households that participated said that “some action was taken”. 62% of participants of Public Audit respectively had opined that some actions were taken for their suggestions. Across development regions, western development region has the highest percentage of household claiming that “some actions” have taken place for the issues raised.

#### ***Increase/Decrease in participation in Public Audit***

**Table 40: Increase/Decrease in participation in Public Audit**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those participated	1038	117	185	284	260	192
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Increase	60.5	30.8	78.4	51.4	65	68.8
Decrease	6.2	4.3	7.6	8.1	3.8	6.3
Neither increase nor decrease	30.3	57.3	13.5	38	29.2	19.8
Don't know/Cannot say	3	7.7	0.5	2.5	1.9	4.7
Unwilling to answer	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The participation in the public audit has increased in fiscal year 2070/71 compared to previous year. The highest increased participation has been in central region i.e. 78.4% and the increment eastern development has been lowest i.e. 30.8%.

**Table 41: Reason for increased participation**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those stating Increase	628	36	145	146	169	132
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Interest and Willingness	27.2	41.7	20.7	47.9	25.4	9.8
To gain information and knowledge	29.9	22.2	29.7	22.6	26.6	44.7
Increase in public awareness	14.6	16.7	8.3	15.1	21.9	11.4
Encouragement for participation	6.1	5.6	4.8	10.3	4.7	4.5
No Previous participation	0.2	0	0	0.7	0	0
Opportunity to express opinion	6.8	8.3	7.6	2.1	5.3	12.9
The level of knowledge and education	2.2	2.8	1.4	0.7	3	3.8
Well executed and managed work	2.5	2.8	0.7	0.7	7.1	0.8
Increase in the frequency of program	1.6	0	1.4	2.1	2.4	0.8

conducted						
Time availability	0.8	0	0	1.4	1.8	0
For social and economic development	3.7	2.8	6.9	1.4	3.6	3
Satisfied with the previous experience	11.8	5.6	23.4	1.4	9.5	15.2
Inclusive participation	1.8	0	1.4	1.4	1.8	3
Other	1.8	0	2.8	2.1	1.8	0.8
Don't know/Cannot say	0.5	0	0	0	1.2	0.8

To gain information and knowledge is the major reason for increased participation in Public Audit; 47.9 % of the households of far western region have the highest percentage. 41.7% of the household in eastern region says that “interest and willingness” as the major reason for increased participation in Public Audit. 44.7% of household in far-western region says that increase in public awareness is the major reason for increased participation.

### 3.8 Public Hearing

**Public Hearing:** It is arranged for LBs plan, programme and on specific issue that has serious public concern in order to have a creative dialogue with people. It is meant for transparent functioning, maintaining quality and effective services by LBs. Grievance handling, implementation status of Civic Charter, exit poll and citizen report cards are used to assess the services of LBs.

**Table 42: Awareness about Public Hearing- Urban/Rural**

	All	URBAN	RURAL
Base : Those Aware of	4890	1440	3450
	%	%	%
Yes	63.9	63.8	63.9
No	32.8	33.4	32.6
DKCS	3.3	2.8	3.4
Total	100	100	100

63.9% of the households are aware about Public Hearing. Across urban and rural center, the awareness is similar.

According to caste/ethnicity Brahmin has highest awareness in public hearing. i.e. 74.5% whereas Dalits 's awareness is low i.e. 54.2% and “others” have the lowest awareness about Public Hearing i.e. 48.5%<sup>38</sup>. The development wise awareness is given below in the table.

**Table 43: Awareness About Public Hearing- Development Region Wise**

Public Hearing	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	4890	963	966	984	984	993
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	63.9	54.9	63.3	70.7	62.2	68.1
No	32.8	42.3	32.5	26.7	34.9	28.1

<sup>38</sup> Refer annex II, Table 209

DKCS	3.3	2.8	4.2	2.5	2.9	3.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table shows that 58.8% households are aware of social audit 63.3% of households are aware of public hearing. Western region has highest awareness for public hearing i.e. 70.7%.

### ***Participation in Public Hearing***

The participation in public hearing is lower in urban centers compared to rural center; the participation in urban center is 24.2% whereas the participation in rural center is 36%<sup>39</sup>. Caste/ethnicity wise the participation is highest in Chettri i.e. 39.2% and lowest among “others” 21.2%, the participation is also low among Dalit i.e. 24.9%.<sup>40</sup>

**Table 44: Participation in Public Hearing**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base:	2931	499	528	640	610	654
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	35.4	23.4	35	44.4	42.6	29.4
No	63.5	75.6	64.2	54.7	55.4	69.7
DK/CS	1.1	1	0.8	0.9	2	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Among the total aware respondents, **most of them have not participated** in the Public Hearing i.e. 63.5%. Western development region has higher participation across the development region for public hearing i.e. 44.4%.

**Table 45: Members Participated in Public hearing**

	Public Hearing
	All
Base : Those participated	1016
	%
Don't know/Cannot say	0.2
Self	74.8
Husband/Wife	16.9
Mother/Father	9.4
Brother/Sister	1.7
Son/Daughter	2.6
Daughter-in-law/sister-in-law	0.3
Father-in-law/Mother-in-law	3.2
Others	0.5

<sup>39</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 215

<sup>40</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 216

Among the few participated members of the household, majority of the participant was the respondent himself/herself in Public hearing i.e. 74.8% respectively. Across all development regions for public hearing, the highest participation is from the respondent himself/herself. For public hearing, central development region has the highest percentage of participation by the respondent himself/herself i.e. 84.5% for public hearing. For public hearing, central region and far western region has the highest participation by the respondent himself/herself i.e. 82.7% and 82.8% respectively<sup>41</sup>.

### ***Suggestion given or issues addressed in Public Hearing***

The majority of the households who participated in the Public Hearing said that they had given some suggestion or addressed some issues. In the development region wise, central development region has the highest percentage of household that had made some suggestion or addresses some issues<sup>42</sup>.

**Table 46: Actions Taken for Issues Addressed**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those spoke	647	81	120	199	128	119
	%	%	%	%	%	%
No actions were applicable	1.4	4.9	1.7	0	0.8	1.7
No action or change	17.5	28.4	11.7	13.6	20.3	19.3
Very little action or change	12.7	6.2	19.2	10.6	16.4	10.1
Some action or change	63.2	56.8	62.5	69.8	57.8	63
Major actions or change	4.2	1.2	5	5	2.3	5.9
Don't know/Cannot say	1.1	2.5	0	1	2.3	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Regarding the issues addressed most of the households that participated said that “some action was taken”. 63.2% of participants of Public Hearing respectively had opined that some actions were taken for their suggestions. Across development regions, western development region has the highest percentage of household claiming that “some actions” have taken place for the issues raised.

### ***Increase/Decrease in participation in Public Hearing***

**Table 47: Increase/Decrease in Public Hearing**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those participated	1016	139	144	284	249	200
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Increase	59.3	37.4	80.6	49.6	61.8	69.5
Decrease	8.1	10.1	6.9	9.9	5.2	8.5
Neither increase nor decrease	29.9	49.6	9.7	39.1	28.9	19
Don't know/Cannot say	2.6	1.4	2.8	1.4	4	3

<sup>41</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 217

<sup>42</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 119

Unwilling to answer	0.2	1.4	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table shows that majority of the households say that there is increase in the public hearing with 59.3% of the household claiming it. According to the development region, central development region has the highest percentage of households saying that there is increase in participation in public hearing i.e. 80.6% of the household in the central region claiming it.

**Table 48: Reason for Increased Participation in the Public Awareness**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those stating Increase	602	52	116	141	154	139
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Interest and Willingness	23.8	30.8	12.9	39.7	26.6	10.8
To gain information and knowledge	25.7	9.6	34.5	16.3	26	33.8
Increase in public awareness	16.4	13.5	11.2	19.1	23.4	11.5
Encouragement for participation	8.6	11.5	7.8	12.1	5.2	8.6
No Previous participation	0.2	0	0	0.7	0	0
Opportunity to express opinion	17.8	9.6	19.8	9.9	14.9	30.2
The level of knowledge and education	1.5	0	1.7	0	2.6	2.2
Well executed and managed work	2.2	3.8	2.6	1.4	2.6	1.4
Increase in the frequency of program conducted	6.1	9.6	7.8	5.7	4.5	5.8
Time availability	1.2	1.9	0	1.4	1.3	1.4
For social and economic development	2.7	1.9	1.7	0.7	1.9	6.5
Satisfied with the previous experience	2.5	1.9	9.5	1.4	0	0.7
Inclusive participation	1.5	3.8	0	1.4	1.9	1.4
Other	2.5	1.9	3.4	0.7	2.6	3.6
Unwilling to answer	0.2	0	0	0	0.6	0
Don't know/Cannot say	1	3.8	0.9	1.4	0.6	0

The table shows that 25.7% of the households claim that the reason for increased participation in the public hearing is “to gain information and knowledge”. According to the development region, 39.7% of the households in Western development region claim that “interest and willingness” was the major reason for increased participation.

### 3.9 Social Payments- Senior Citizens, Single Women, Disabled, Conflict Victim and Dalit Student

This is considered as agency function carried out by LBs for central government. Under this programme of GoN, five types of target population are entitled for security allowances payment; 1) Senior citizen 2) Single Women 3) Disabled persons 4) conflict victims and 5) dalit students

#### ***Awareness about Social Payments***

Among the various social payments provided by the government, this section deals with the 5 key social payments provided by the government. In the households, the awareness for social payments is found to be high. 99.4% of the households were aware of least one of the social payments.

**Table 49: Awareness about Social Payments**

Awareness of 5 Social Key Payments						
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	4890	963	966	984	984	993
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	99.4	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.6
No	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3
DKCS	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table depicts the development region wise awareness on social payments, all across the development region, the households are aware of at least one among the key 5 social payments.

The awareness about at least one social payment is also high in urban and rural areas i.e. 99.7% and 99.3% respectively<sup>43</sup>. The awareness is high among all caste/ethnic groups<sup>44</sup>.

### **Identification of Social Payments**

Awareness of social payment was high, however which among the 5 key social payments were the households aware most is given by the next table. This table shows about the social payments identified. The highest number of social payments identified was three i.e. 31.8% of the households identified 3 types of social payments<sup>45</sup>. The situation was same across the development region as well. Although there was high awareness on social payments, identifying all 5 key payments was low i.e. 19.9%<sup>46</sup>. Highest percentage of households that identified all 5 key social payment was in mid western development region i.e. 27%. Identification of all key social payments is yet to reach all the households<sup>47</sup>.

**Table 50: Identification of Social Payment**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	4861	956	960	978	978	989
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Senior Citizen	99.1	99.1	99	99.1	98.7	99.2
Single Woman	87.2	86.7	81.2	85.5	84.9	89.7
Disabled	59.8	59.6	52.4	53.4	65	59.7
Conflict Victim	20.6	19.8	19.6	20.8	27.5	14
Dalit Student	19.9	19.2	19.4	20.2	27	12.6

The table shows that highest percentage of households identified Senior Citizen Social payment, followed by single women, disabled, conflict victims and Dalit students. In overall, 19.9% of the households were aware about Dalit student social payment, the situation is similar across the

<sup>43</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 220

<sup>44</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 221

<sup>45</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 222

<sup>46</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 222

<sup>47</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 222



development region. Identifying the social payment according to caste/ethnicity, it was found that only 13.7% of the Dalit were aware about Dalit student social security payment<sup>48</sup>. Thus apart from senior citizen and single women social payments, other social payments awareness should also be increased among the households.

### **Identification of Individuals belonging to Social Payments Receiving Category**

The study showed that only a few number belonged to the social payment receiving category. Only 13.7% of Dalit's could identify the Dalit Student social payment category<sup>49</sup>

**Table 51: Identification of belonging to Social Payments Receiving Category**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	4890	963	966	984	984	993
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Senior Citizen	16	15.2	15.7	18.4	15.1	15.5
Single Woman/widow all age	8.4	6.5	8	10	6.1	11.6
Single Woman/widow age 60 yrs+	0.9	0.9	0.9	1	0.8	0.7
Disabled	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9
Conflict victim	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dalit student	6.6	5.7	2.5	6.7	6.5	11.6
None	69.1	71.4	73.3	65.3	72	63.8

Majority of the respondent did not have any members belonging to the social payment receiving category with 69.1% of the household stating the same whereas 16% of the household had senior citizen in the household. Even in the development region, the households belonging to social payment category were similar. Western development region had the highest percentage of household that had members belonging to senior citizen category i.e. 18.4%. Far western region had highest percentage of single women and Dalit students, i.e. 11.6% for both types of allowances. 19.4% of the household belonged to senior citizen category for Dalit which as the highest percentage across all caste/ethnicity belonging to senior citizen category. Similarly 33.6% of the household belonging to Dalit had members belonging to Dalit students category.<sup>50</sup>

**Table 52: Number of individuals belonging to the category**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	4890	963	966	984	984	993
Senior Citizen	%	%	%	%	%	%
Base : Those Senior Citizen	782	146	152	181	149	154
01-02	99.4	99.3	99.3	98.9	100	99.4
03-04	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	0	0.6
Mean	1.18	1.21	1.17	1.23	1.13	1.16
Single Women						
Base : Those Single Woman/Widow All age	413	63	77	98	60	115

<sup>48</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 223

<sup>49</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 223

<sup>50</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 224

01-02	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	1.02	1.02	1.04	1	1.02	1.02
Single Women						
Base : Those Single Woman/Widow age 60 Yrs+	43	9	9	10	8	7
01-02	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	1.02	1	1	1.1	1	1
Disable						
Base : Those Disable	87	16	15	18	19	19
01-02	98.9	100	100	94.4	100	100
03-04	1.1	0	0	5.6	0	0
Mean	1.07	1	1.07	1.17	1	1.11
Conflict Victim						
Base : Those Conflict Victim	5	0	2	1	1	1
01-02	100	0	100	100	100	100
Mean	1.2	0	1	1	2	1
Dalit Students						
Base : Those Dalit Student	324	55	24	66	64	115
01-02	75.6	76.4	79.2	81.8	78.1	69.6
03-04	21	23.6	16.7	12.1	20.3	26.1
05 and +	3.4	0	4.2	6.1	1.6	4.3
Mean	1.97	1.85	1.92	1.89	1.78	2.19

Among those families who have the members belonging to the social payment receiving category, most of them had 1 to 2 members at their household belonging to the same. The highest number of senior citizen was available in western development region. Majority of single women were available in far western development region. Similarly there was somewhat similar number of disabled members available in the household across all development regions. Eastern development region did not have any conflict victims; other development region had 1 or 2 conflict victims available at the households. Far western region had the highest number of Dalit students available in the households.

#### ***Registration of Members belonging to Social Payment Receiving Category and Receiving of Payment***

Among the total number of members belonging to the social payment receiving category 1509, 86.6% of the household claim that they have 1 to 2 members registered for receiving social payment. 6.4% of the household claim that they have not registered any members at all. 9.3% of the Dalit belonging to social payment category have not registered in the social payment category which is highest among all the caste/ethnic groups. Only 1.7% of the Brahmin's have not registered for social payment category which is the lowest among all caste/ethnic groups. 20% of marginalized group and 9.3% of DAG have not registered for social payment category<sup>51</sup>.

**Table 53: Registration in social payment**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
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<sup>51</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 225

Base : Those having members in mentioned category	1509	275	258	341	276	359
	%	%	%	%	%	%
00	6.4	15.6	1.9	4.7	5.1	5.3
01-02	86.6	79.3	95.3	89.4	88.4	81.9
03-04	6	4.4	2.3	4.7	5.4	11.4
05 and +	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.4
DK/CS	0.3	0.4	0	0.6	0.7	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table shows that 1-2 individuals were mostly registered across all development regions. Eastern development region had the highest percentage of household i.e. 15.6% where none of the eligible members were registered.

**Table 54: Receiving Payments**

Registered persons mentioned above actually received social payments						
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those registered	1407	231	253	323	260	340
	%	%	%	%	%	%
00	9.9	10.4	7.1	5.9	10.4	15
01-02	84.2	85.3	90.1	89.5	84.6	73.8
03-04	5	3.5	2.4	3.7	4.2	9.7
05 and +	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.9
DK/CS	0.3	0	0	0.3	0.4	0.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Out of the registered people, majority of them i.e. 84.2% of them have received the payments. Across the development region also, majority of the household say that 1-2 individuals have received the payments. In eastern region and mid-western region, 10.4% of the households claim that none of them had received the payments. 9.9% of the household that have registered for social payments claim that they have not received the payments. Among those registered, across caste/ethnic groups, majority of them have received the payments<sup>52</sup>.

### ***Mode of Social Payment Received***

The mode of making social payment was asked to the respondent.

**Table 55: Mode of Social Payment Received**

Modes of payment						
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	1370	229	241	316	251	333
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Don't know/Cannot say	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.3	2.8	0.9
VDC Office	68.2	65.9	63.5	61.4	76.9	73
Municipality Office	12.2	11.4	6.6	16.8	8.4	15.3

<sup>52</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 226

Banking	9.3	6.1	19.5	12.3	5.2	4.5
Branchless	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.9	2	0
School	10.1	15.7	6.6	11.7	8	8.7
Others	1.4	4.8	2.8	0	0	0.6
Total	104.1	107.4	101.5	105.4	103.3	103

Most of the households were paid by VDC office, followed by municipality office. The payment through branchless is very minimal. The payments through bank are also very low compared to the other modes of payment. Payment through bank is highest in central development region i.e. 19.5% of the household claim the same.

### 3.10 Perception on Social Security Payments

**Table 56: Cost bearded and difficulties faced to receive the payment**

		Travel Cost (in %)	Cost on Assistance for filling up forms (in %)	Fees paid (in %)	Commission paid(in %)	Difficult faced (in %)
	Base : All respondent	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
All	1370	11.2	8.8	8.6	0.5	4.1
EASTERN	229	11.4	14.8	9.2	1.7	3.5
CENTRAL	241	10.4	1.2	1.7	0	2.1
WESTERN	316	16.8	5.4	1.3	0	3.5
MID-WES	251	6.4	7.2	2	0.8	4.4
FAR-WES	333	10.2	14.7	25.2	0.3	6.3

Most of the household says that they did not have to bear any cost for travelling, assistance for filling up forms, cost for receiving payments, and commission. Majority of them have not faced any difficulties to receive the payments. 16.8% of the household in western region claim that they have incurred the travel cost which is highest among all development regions. 14.8% and 14.7% of the household have paid cost on assistance for filling up the forms in eastern and far western region. 25.2% of the household have paid fees for receiving the payments where has 1.7% of the household claim that they have paid commission for receiving the payments. Among all, 6.3% of the household in far western region claim that they have faced difficulties for receiving the payments.

**Table 57: Types of Difficulty Faced**

Difficulties encountered to receive payments						
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	56	8	5	11	11	21
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inadequate information	26.8	12.5	40	0	54.5	28.6
Corruption	5.4	0	0	9.1	0	9.5
Discrimination	25	12.5	20	36.4	18.2	28.6
Lack of resources	3.6	0	40	0	0	0
Carelessness	30.4	37.5	20	54.5	18.2	23.8

Difficulty for accessing of services	5.4	0	0	9.1	9.1	4.8
Delay	10.7	25	0	9.1	18.2	4.8
Irregularity/Absence	30.4	50	40	9.1	27.3	33.3
Others	5.4	0	0	0	9.1	9.5
Total	143.1	137.5	160	127.3	154.6	142.9

Careless and irregularities were the major difficulties encountered by the household for receiving the social allowances. In eastern development region irregularity/absence has been the major difficulty faced i.e. by 50% of the households. Similarly, in central region 40% of the household claim that irregularity, inadequate information, and lack of resources are the major difficulties faced by the households. In western region carelessness i.e. 54.54% followed by discrimination i.e. 36.4% was the major difficulties faced by the households. In mdi western region inadequate information was the major difficulty faced claimed by 54.54% of the household. Similarly in far western region 33.3% of the household claim that absence/irregularity was the major difficulty faced.

### ***Satisfaction and Reason for satisfaction for receiving the payment***

**Table 58: Satisfaction with the office making social protection payment**

Satisfaction with the office making social protection payment						
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	1370	229	241	316	251	333
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fully satisfied	41.8	28.4	27.8	53.8	32.3	56.8
Satisfied to large extent	39.5	55	40.2	31.3	47	30.3
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	6.6	5.7	7.1	7.6	6	6.6
Dissatisfied to a large extent	5	5.2	6.2	5.7	7.2	1.5
Totally dissatisfied	4	2.6	16.6	0	1.2	1.8
Don't know/Cannot say	3.1	3.1	2.1	1.6	6.4	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100.1	100

Most of the households are satisfied with the office making social payment. Only 68% of the households in the central region have stated satisfied compared to higher percentage of satisfaction of other development region. 18.8% of the household of the central development region are dissatisfied.

### **Reason for Satisfaction**

Timely provision of allowance was the major reason for satisfaction across all development regions.<sup>53</sup>

### **Reason for Dissatisfaction**

<sup>53</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 227

**Table 59: Reasons for the Dissatisfaction**

Reasons for the Dissatisfaction						
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	123	18	55	18	21	11
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Irregularity & delay of facilities and services	35.8	50	21.8	33.3	42.9	72.7
Slow improvement of services and facilities	0.8	0	0	0	4.8	0
No service and facilities	0.8	0	1.8	0	0	0
Unpunctual, lack of coordination, inadequate information	2.4	0	0	16.7	0	0
Lack of adequate services and facilities	0.8	0	0	0	0	9.1
Inaccessibility of services and facilities	3.3	11.1	0	11.1	0	0
Difficulty in using services and facilities	4.1	11.1	1.8	11.1	0	0
Lack of quality service and facilities	0.8	0	0	5.6	0	0
Absence non-cooperation of people, service and facilities	0.8	0	0	0	0	9.1
Poor management of facilities and services	0.8	0	1.8	0	0	0
Lack of information	1.6	5.6	0	0	4.8	0
Inadequate allowance	52	16.7	76.4	44.4	47.6	9.1
Other	3.3	5.6	0	11.1	4.8	0
Don't know/Cannot say	1.6	5.6	0	0	4.8	0
Total	108.9	105.7	103.6	133.3	109.7	100

“Inadequate allowance” and “irregularity & delay of service and facilities” were the major reason for dissatisfaction across the development region.

The perception from the **qualitative findings** shows similar response to the quantitative findings.

### **Awareness on Social Security**

The view of the qualitative study showed that the awareness for social payment is high. In a district level focus group discussion it was stated that almost everyone is aware about social payments.

*“There may not be able person who may not be aware about this”- District Level FGD Mustang*

### **Receiving Social Security Payments**

*The qualitative findings from district level discussion opined that social payments were received by all targeted and eligible to be as per law and regulations. However faint responses claimed that there were some problems in payment receipt by all because of lack of proper documentation. Also some said that within disabled people who don't fall on class A and Class B and those who don't have certificates made haven't go the payments.*

*According to the WCF discussion, social payments are received by all target groups. Some of them mentioned were: **elderly, single females, disabled, Dalit students**. It has been accepted that payment reaches to all even when people cannot go to receive payments; in that situation government officers even personally provide payments to people at home.*

*Even the discussion with mothers and children said that payments are received by every person eligible. There was a complete consensus on this notion.*

**Mode of Receiving Social Payments**

*In the qualitative findings in district level discussion opined that the payments are made timely with even those living far away getting the payment through a captain and officers. It is deemed easy to get payment through bank. However payments were stated to be delayed for sometimes because of staffs or allocation from upper authority level.*

**Cost Incurred for receiving the Social Payment**

In the qualitative findings, there was consensus among the district level, WCF, CAC and mothers and children discussion, there wasn't any cost that had to be paid for getting the payments. Especially because the process is very easy, they don't have to face the brokers, and the payments are made directly into bank accounts.

*"Now there is no problem as it is distributed from bank but previously there was problem when distributed from the staff"- WCF FGD*

*"They need not have to face the brokers and the corruption as the form is fulfilled in the VDC." – WCF FGD*

**Types of difficulties faced**

In the qualitative findings, there was consensus among all the groups that there wasn't much difficulty faced for receiving the payments and payments were received timely and easily. Still some responses came out saying sometimes there might be minor problems.

*Sometimes the work is not done in time due to some technical problems like the computer is not working or staffs not reaching in time. –CAC FGD- Syangja*

**3.11 Vital Event Registration**

This is a basic and core function of VDCs and municipalities. It is associated with basic citizen rights such as obtaining citizenship certificate, transfer and registration of property and assets, various recommendations for services etc. Events of Birth, Death, Migration (internal), Marriage and Divorce have to be registered in VDC/Municipality and their record have to be maintained and report to GoN through DDCs.

This section deals with the vital events taking place and their registration. 80.7% of the household said that none of the vital events took place in fiscal year 2070/71, while 10.9% and 5.6% of the household said that birth and marriage had occurred in fiscal year 2070/71. Highest birth i.e. 14% was in mid western region and 8.1% was the lowest in eastern development region<sup>54</sup>.

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<sup>54</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 228

**Table 60: Occurrence of Vital Events- Urban/Rural Center Wise**

	All	URBAN	RURAL
Base : All respondent	4890	1440	3450
	%	%	%
Birth	10.9	7.3	12.4
Death	4	3.9	4.1
Marriage	5.6	4.3	6.1
Divorce	0.1	0.1	0.1
Migration	0.3	0.1	0.3
None of the above	80.7	85.3	78.8
Total	101.6	101	101.8

The table shows that most of the household said that none of the vital events had taken place in fiscal year 2070/71. The situation is slightly higher in urban centers with 85.3% of the household claiming the same compared to the rural center i.e. 78.8%. Among the vital events, occurrence of birth was highest in rural center with 12.4% of the households claiming birth had taken place in 2070/71 compared to urban center where only 7.3% of the household claim that birth had taken place.

**Table 61: Vital Event Occurrence-Caste/Ethnic Group Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	Adiwasi Janajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : All respondent	878	1175	1698	935	204	42	215
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Birth	7.2	11.9	9.4	15.3	13.7	23.8	10.2
Death	3.6	4.9	3.5	3.2	8.3	0	5.1
Marriage	5.2	5.2	4.4	8.4	6.4	4.8	14.4
Divorce	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0
Migration	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0	0	0
None of the above	84.5	79.7	83.5	75	74	71.4	73
Total	101.3	102.2	101	102.1	102.4	100	102.7

The table shows that birth was the event that had occurred most in fiscal year 2070/71 across all caste/ethnic groups. Dalit has the highest percentage of birth taken place in fiscal year 2070/71 i.e. 15.3% and Brahmin had the lowest percentage of birth taken place i.e. 7.2%. 23.8% of the marginalized group claim that birth had taken place.

### **Registration of Vital Events**

**Table 62: Registration of Vital Events-Development Region Wise**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those have events	943	152	183	188	207	213
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All the events	40.7	43.4	27.9	48.4	41.5	42.3
Some of the events	6.6	3.3	8.7	5.3	2.9	11.7



None of the events	49.3	44.1	60.7	43.1	54.1	44.1
Unwilling to answer	0.2	0.7	0	0	0	0.5
Don't know/Cannot say	3.2	8.6	2.7	3.2	1.4	1.4

The table shows that majority of the household had not registered the vital events i.e. 49.7% while this situation was highest in central development region i.e. 60.7% of the household in central region had not registered any of the vital events.

Only 51.3% of Dalit had none of the events registered which is high compared to other caste/ethnic groups, households falling to others category had 73.6% of the households where the events weren't registered<sup>55</sup>.

**Table 63: Registration of Vital Events-Urban/Rural Center Wise**

	URBAN	RURAL
Base : Those have events	212	731
	%	%
All the events	43.9	39.8
Some of the events	7.1	6.4
None of the events	44.8	50.6
Unwilling to answer	0	0.3
Don't know/Cannot say	4.2	2.9
Total	100	100

The table shows that urban center have highest percentage of households where "All events" were registered i.e. 43.9% of the households claiming the same compared to the rural center i.e. 39.8% of the household claiming the same. The table also shows that higher percentage of the household claim that none of the events were registered which was higher in rural center i.e. 50.6% compared to urban center i.e. 44.8%. This shows that still people do not register the events soon after the events have taken place.

**Table 64: Certificates Received for Events Registered**

Events been registered during 2070/71 B.S						
	All	EDR	CDR	WESTERN	MWDR	FAR-WES
Base : Those registered events	943	152	183	188	207	213
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All the certificates	86.1	87.3	80.6	93.1	90.2	79.1
Some of the certificates	7.4	1.4	16.4	5	4.3	10.4
None of the certificates	3.6	2.8	3	0	5.4	6.1
Don't know/Cannot say	2.9	8.5	0	2	0	4.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Among those household who had done the registration, 86.1% of them had received the entire certificate, which was highest in western region with 93.1% of the household claiming to have received the entire registration certificate.

<sup>55</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 230

Urban center had higher percentage of households receiving all certificates i.e. 88% compared to rural center i.e. 85.5%.<sup>56</sup> Similarly, 82.2% of the Dalit claim that all certificate was received which was the lowest among all caste/ethnic group.<sup>57</sup>

### ***Assistance for registration for Vital Events***

The assistance received during the registration was very low and most of them stated that they did not receive the assistance from anyone.

**Table 65: Assistance Received**

Assistance received for completing registration						
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Registered events	446	71	67	101	92	115
	%	%	%	%	%	%
WCF	13.9	5.6	10.4	8.9	10.9	27.8
CAC	2.7	0	4.5	2	1.1	5.2
Social Mobilizer	18.4	11.3	37.3	5	13	27.8
Informal Agent	12.1	5.6	9	27.7	7.6	7.8
None of the people	47.1	66.2	31.3	53.5	64.1	25.2
Don't know/Cannot say	7.4	11.3	11.9	5	4.3	7
Total	101.6	100	104.4	102.1	101	100.8

The table depicts that 47.1% claim that they did not receive assistance from anyone. Among those who had received the assistance, 18.4% of them claim that Social Mobilizer had assisted in registering the vital events. The assistance of CAC has been lowest in all development regions. In western region 27.7% of the household claim that informal agent had helped in completing the registration.

71.4% of others and 51.6% of Adiwas Janjati claim that they did not receive assistance from anyone. 25.2% of the Dalit received assistance from Social Mobilizer which is highest among all ethnic groups<sup>58</sup>.

### **3.12 Perception on Vital Event Registration**

#### ***Cost Incurred, Fees, Commission Paid and Difficulties Faced for receiving the registration certificate***

**Table 66: Cost Incurred, Fees, Commission Paid and Difficulties Faced for receiving the registration certificate**

	Base: Those registered	Travel Cost	Cost paid for Assistance on filling forms	Fees paid to receive certificate	Commission paid
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<sup>56</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 231

<sup>57</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 232

<sup>58</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 233

All	446	14.6	20.4	22.2	6.1
EDR	71	16.9	29.6	22.5	25
CDR	67	9	10.4	11.9	25
WDR	101	23.8	16.8	11.9	0
MWDR	92	6.5	19.6	23.9	0
FWDR	115	14.8	24.3	35.7	0

In western region travel cost incurred was the highest i.e. 23.8%. In eastern region cost paid for assistance on filling up forms was highest i.e. 29.6%. Similarly, 35.7% of the households claim that fees were paid to receive certificate. Western region, mid-western region and far-western region claimed that commission wasn't paid at all.

### ***Difficulties faced for receiving the registration certificate***

Among the household who have registered for certificate only 5.5% of them claim to have faced difficulties.<sup>59</sup> Urban center had slightly higher percentage of households claiming that difficulty was faced during registration process compared to rural centers i.e. 91.7% compared to 90.2% respectively<sup>60</sup>. According to caste/ethnic group 23.4% of the DAG mentioned that they faced difficulties during registration process<sup>61</sup>.

**Table 67: Difficulties Faced**

Difficulties encountered to receive certificates						
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	23	5	5	3	3	7
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inadequate information	17.4	20	0	0	33.3	28.6
Corruption	13	40	20	0	0	0
Discrimination	8.7	0	0	0	33.3	14.3
Lack of resources	4.3	0	0	0	0	14.3
Carelessness	17.4	20	0	33.3	0	28.6
Difficulty for accessing of services	4.3	0	20	0	0	0
Irregularity/Absence	60.9	80	80	66.7	33.3	42.9
Don't know/Cannot say	8.7	0	0	0	33.3	14.3
Total	134.7	160	120	100	133.2	143

The major problems faced by the individuals for receiving the certificates were irregularity/absence of officials across all development regions.

### ***Satisfaction or Dissatisfaction and the reason for receiving the Certificates for Vital Events Registration***

85.3% of the household claim that they are satisfied with the office giving the certificate for Vital Events Registration<sup>62</sup>. The table below shows that reason for satisfaction.

<sup>59</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 235

<sup>60</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 235

<sup>61</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 236

<sup>62</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 237

**Table 68: Reason for Satisfaction**

Main reason for the Satisfy						
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those mentioned Satisfy	379	56	55	94	76	98
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Infrastructural Development	0.3	0	0	1.1	0	0
Provision of services and facilities	3.4	1.8	0	3.2	3.9	6.1
Timely provision of allowances	0.8	1.8	0	0	1.3	1
Improvement of services and facilities	0.3	0	0	1.1	0	0
Timely receiving of services and facilities	75.2	76.8	83.6	80.9	73.7	65.3
Adequate and proper information	1.1	0	3.6	0	2.6	0
Adequate services and facilities	0.3	0	0	1.1	0	0
Easy access of service	7.1	3.6	0	5.3	6.6	15.3
Regular provision of service and facilities	0.3	1.8	0	0	0	0
Timely Utilization of facilities and services	0.5	0	1.8	0	0	1
Quality resources, services and facilities	4.5	1.8	1.8	5.3	0	10.2
Proper Utilization of services and facilities	2.1	5.4	0	2.1	2.6	1
Regular presence of staff	1.8	0	0	4.3	0	3.1
Affordability	1.1	1.8	0	1.1	1.3	1
Others	11.1	5.4	12.7	11.7	18.4	7.1
Don't know/Cannot say	1.1	0	3.6	1.1	0	1
Total	111	100.2	107.1	118.3	110.4	112.1

75.2% of the household said that they are satisfied because they have received the services and facilities on time. The reason is similar across the entire development regions but highest in central development region with 83.6% of the household claiming the same.

The qualitative findings had similar perception with the quantitative findings of the study.

### **Registration of Vital Events**

*In the qualitative findings of district level discussion had given views as commonly agreed that most people have done the vital registration. Those groups utilizing registration lesser than other comparatively were reported to be: dalits and poor (Dadeldhura), chepang (Dailekh), madhesi group (Banke), disadvantaged and dalits (Taplejung), uneducated and landless people (Udaypur).*

*While the discussion with WFC stated that vital registrations are done by all except: labourers and poor people (Bara, Kapilvastu & Solukhumbu), dalits (Darchula), uneducated (Syangja). Discussions in Sindhupalchowk states that not all people have vital registrations. It states that only elite groups and high class people have done the registrations. This was supposedly because people didn't have knowledge about vital registrations and VDCs along with Municipalities had not played role in making people aware about these.*

*The discussions with Mothers and Children in Kanchanpur stated that Dalits were the exception from everyone doing the registration. Discussions in Kathmandu, having stated that groups like Newar,*

*Tamang weren't still aware of registration activities, however agreed that high class people and educated had registrations done.*

*In the CAC FGD across centers, it was stated in Kaplivastu that everyone except Tharus did the registration process. When coming to various castes/ethnicity discussions at Sindhupalchowk stated that group of people from some caste had major registration in one ward/VDC while others had their majority in other ward/VDC. Darchula lead us to an understanding that dalits are the ones using the registration services mostly to get the services provided by Government of Nepal while Bara just opposes the opinion from Darchula. It says that Dalit are the ones who have used vital registration the least. With respect to type of vital registration discussions in Syangja states that birth certificate, marriage certificate and death certificate are made late. On the other hand divorce certificates were the least used registration.*

*The views from Bara, Sindhupalchowk, Kathmandu may be the reason for lower registration in the central development region.*

#### **Cost Incurred for Registration of Vital Events**

*There are no costs that the users need to bear usually, but in case of date of event exceeds 35 days a sum of Rs. 50 is charged as per GoN rules. This was the majority response from the discussions at district level, WCF, Mothers and Children, CAC focus group discussion.*

*In District level discussion, Nawalparasi was singled out in stating that it was policy related problems and lack of awareness which caused users to bear cost/corruption in utilizing vital registration.*

*In CAC discussion, Bara which gave an understanding that there were cases of corruption users had to face. The reason was staffs not showing up in time. People had to bear extra cost to get their work done on time.*

#### **Difficulty Faced in receiving the certificates**

*In the qualitative findings of District level, WCF, Mothers and Children, CAC discussion **majority** agreed that the registration process was easy and done in timely manner.*

*Yet there were concerns in District level discussion that despite being easy the registration doesn't happen timely because of lack of human resources (Udaypur and Taplejung). Also in Nawalparasi it was stated that the process wasn't easy.*

*Yet few responses from WCF discussion also came out stating that the process was not done timely mainly because participant him/herself do not appear in time (Solukhumbu) and also because secretary changes from time to time (Jajarkot & Kalikot). Discussions in Bara however have brought out a perception that the registration processes were lengthy as the events needed to be registered in the districts.*

*While during the discussions with Mothers and Children in Dang stated that the process weren't easy because of service provider being inefficient in doing their work. Kalikot however had a complete antagonist view stating that the process weren't easy.*

Similarly, the CAC discussion in Illam yielded that despite having the process easy they were not done on time. On the other hand Bara had a complete opposite view stating that the process weren't easily and timely done because of staffs not showing up in time and people having to wait for a whole day or two.

### 3.13 Use of Community Mediation Facility

Community Mediation is an alternative dispute resolving mechanism in Nepal. In the absence of access to formal justice, local disputes are resolved at community level through capacitated mediators- generally from marginalized section of the community. It offers a space to resolve interpersonal and collective disputes which transforms adversarial tensions into cordial relationships based on mutual respect. Under the overall leadership of MOFALD, various I/NGOs are promoting the process and recently, LBs are also supported to initiate community mediation at local level. VDCs in specific provide support to such initiatives in communities. So far, community mediation is not practiced across the country.

#### **Awareness on Community Mediation Facilities**

**Table 69: Awareness on Community Mediation Facility-Rural/Urban Center Wise**

	All	URBAN	RURAL
Base : All respondent	4890	1440	3450
	%	%	%
Yes	76.9	72.4	78.8
No	21.3	26	19.4
DKCS	1.8	1.6	1.8

The table shows that 76.9% of the households are aware about Community mediation facilities. The rural areas have higher percentage of households i.e. 78.8% aware about Community mediation facilities compared to urban center where the awareness is 72.4%.

Among the total respondents, 76.9% of the respondents say that they are aware of the Community mediation facility in their community<sup>63</sup>. The awareness is high across all development regions. 97.4% of them claim that they have not faced any family, social or business related conflict during 2070/71<sup>64</sup>. The situation is similar across all development regions. The awareness of Community mediation facility is low among Others and Dalit i.e. 68.6% and 72.5% among all caste/ethnic groups. Only 64.3% of marginalized and 68.8% of DAG was aware about Community mediation Facility<sup>65</sup>. Only 3.5% of Dalit have faced conflicts, which is highest among all caste/ethnic groups.<sup>66</sup>

#### **Experiencing Family, Social or Business Related Conflicts**

<sup>63</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 238

<sup>64</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 240

<sup>65</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 239

<sup>66</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 241

**Table 70: Experiencing Family, Social or Business Related Conflicts**

	All	URBAN	RURAL
Base : All respondent	4890	1440	3450
	%	%	%
Yes	2.3	2.4	2.3
No	97.4	97.4	97.4
DKCS	0.3	0.2	0.3

The table shows that majority of the households have not faced any family, social or business related conflicts and only 2.3% of the household claim to have faced it which is similar across the urban/rural centers.

### ***Use of Community Mediation Facility***

**Table 71: Use of Community Mediation Facilities**

Community mediation facility to resolve conflict						
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those experienced	112	11	29	26	19	27
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	70.5	63.6	69	61.5	89.5	70.4
No	25.9	36.4	27.6	30.8	10.5	25.9
DKCS	3.6	0	3.4	7.7	0	3.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Among those few who have experienced the conflicts, 70.5% of them have used the Community mediation facilities. The use of Community mediation facility is highest in mid-western region i.e. 89.5% and lowest in western region i.e. 61.5%.

Among those who experience conflict only 54.5% of Dalit have used Community mediation facility, which is the lowest among all caste/ethnic groups<sup>67</sup>.

### ***Two reason for not using Community mediation facilities***

The two main reasons for not using the Community mediation facilities are “problem was solved by themselves” and “issue was wide spread across the village” said by 27.6% and 13.8% respectively<sup>68</sup>. In eastern region has the least use of Community mediation facility and among those experienced conflict, 50% of them said that they were “not aware” of Community mediation facilities.

### ***Experience of using Community Mediation Facility***

Among those who have used the Community mediation facilities, 50% of them said that it was easy to use the mediation facility and 50% of them said that it was difficult to use the mediation facility.

<sup>67</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 242

<sup>68</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 243

**Table 72: Levels of ease or difficulty in using the Community mediation facility**

Levels of ease or difficulty in using the Community mediation facility						
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those using facilities	79	7	20	16	17	19
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very easy	29.1	28.6	10	56.3	29.4	26.3
Little easy	22.8	28.6	20	12.5	47.1	10.5
Little difficulty	20.3	42.9	20	18.8	5.9	26.3
Very difficult	27.8	0	50	12.5	17.6	36.8
Total	100	100	100	100.1	100	100

Among those who used the Community Mediation Facility 70% of the household in central region said it was difficult to use the Community mediation facilities where as 76.5% of the household in mid-western region said the opposite.

**Table 73: Mediation taking place within the specified/expected time**

Mediation taking place within the specified/expected time						
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those using facilities	79	7	20	16	17	19
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes: on specified date	59.5	28.6	50	75	70.6	57.9
Soon: within 7 days of the specified date	16.5	14.3	15	18.8	11.8	21.1
With delay: within 1 month of specified date	17.7	42.9	20	6.3	17.6	15.8
Long delay: more than a month after date	5.1	14.3	10	0	0	5.3
Don't know/Cannot say	1.3	0	5	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table depicts that in eastern region 57.2% of the household claim that the mediation did not take place on time whereas all other development region claim that it took place on time.

### 3.14 Perception on Community Mediation Facility

#### ***Cost Incurred and Difficulty Faced on Use of Community Mediation Facility***

Most of the households said that they have not paid cost or faced any difficulty to use the Community mediation facility.

**Table 74: Cost Incurred and Difficulty faced**

	Base: Those who used	Travel Cost (in%)	Assistance on filling forms (in%)	Fees paid to receive certificate (in %)	Commission paid (in%)	Difficulties Faced (in%)
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
All	79	13.9	12.7	20.3	7.6	25.3
EDR	7	0	0	0	0	14.3
CDR	20	20	20	25	10	40
WDR	16	6.3	6.3	12.5	12.5	18.8



MWDR	17	11.8	5.9	17.6	0	23.5
FWDR	19	21.1	21.1	31.6	10.5	21.1

Far western region has the highest travel cost, cost on assistance on filling up forms incurred, and fees paid i.e. 21.1%, 21.1%, and 31.6% compared to other development regions. The difficulties faced are highest in mid-western region i.e. 23.5%.

**Table 75: Difficulties Faced-Rural/Urban Center Wise**

	All	URBAN	RURAL
Base : Those responded in Q604	79	23	56
	%	%	%
Yes	25.3	34.8	21.4
No	74.7	65.2	78.6
Total	100	100	100

The table shows that urban center has higher percentage of the households claiming to have faced difficulty i.e. 34.8% compared to rural center i.e. 21.4%.

**Table 76: Reason for difficulties faced**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	20	1	8	3	4	4
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inadequate information	40	0	25	33.3	25	100
Corruption	20	0	25	0	0	50
Discrimination	35	0	37.5	66.7	25	25
Carelessness	70	100	75	66.7	75	50
Delay	5	0	12.5	0	0	0
Irregularity/Absence	20	0	25	33.3	0	25
Total	190	100	200	200	125	250

Among the households that faced difficulties, 70% of them said careless was difficulty faced, it was highest across all development region. Discrimination was another difficulty faced across the development region.

### ***Satisfaction level for using Community Mediation Facilities***

74.7% of the respondent said that they were satisfied with the office providing Community mediation facilities. This shows that the satisfaction level of the respondent were high than the dissatisfied people.<sup>69</sup>

### **3.15 Local Services of VDC**

This section deals with the local infrastructure facilities. Development of local infrastructures is generally under the domain of LBs. However, other sectorial offices also invest in this area. DDC constructs district, agriculture roads. VDC and Municipality confine their investment within their territory. The Road Division Offices also construct local roads. The Drinking Water and Sanitation

<sup>69</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 224

Division Offices construct large drinking water and sanitation projects (generally serving 10,000 or more population) whereas local bodies invest a significant proportion of their budget in this area. In addition to LBs, other agencies like sectorial offices and NGOs also support in market place development and construction of community buildings. LBs have low priority in investing in these areas. Hence, those mentioned local infrastructures are not in sole purview of LBs.

This section talks about the local infrastructure, whether they are maintained or not and the cost incurred to use the services.

**Table 77: Adequacy of Local Services**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : VDCs Those at least use some service	3386	671	620	658	743	694
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Local Roads	69.3	72.7	60.5	70.5	59.8	83.1
Drinking Water	59.4	57.2	55.3	63.2	55.6	65.4
Market Places	41.1	59	39.7	35.6	30.8	41.1
Community Buildings	15	6.9	16.8	25.7	17	9.2

The table depicts that 69.3% of the household feels that the local roads are adequate. 59.8% of the households in mid-western region say that the local roads are adequate; it is the lowest percentage of household stating the same across the development regions. Similarly, only 55.3% of the household think that the drinking water is adequate.

55.8% of Others and 56.8% of Dalit feel that the drinking water is adequate which is the lowest among all caste/ethnic groups<sup>70</sup>. 1.9% of Others said that all the services were adequate which was the lowest among all caste/ethnic groups. 1.9% of DAG feels that the all the services were adequate.<sup>71</sup>

#### **Regular Usage of Local Services**

Regular use of local services was defined as the ability to use the local services as and when required.

**Table 78: Regular Usage of Local Services-Development Region Wise**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : VDCs Those at least use some service	3386	671	620	658	743	694
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Local Roads	88.2	96	95.8	91.8	75	84.7
Drinking Water	72.6	69.6	84.5	78.3	65.5	66.9
Market Places	48.1	73	47.1	45.7	33.4	42.7
Community Buildings	14.5	6.3	11.9	26.9	18.8	8.5
Total	223.4	244.9	239.3	242.7	192.7	202.8

<sup>70</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 245

<sup>71</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 246

The table shows that most of the people have been able to regularly use local roads which are highest in eastern region i.e. 96% and lowest in mid-western region i.e. 75%. Similarly, the usage of drinking water is lowest in mid-western region i.e. 65.5%.

For regular use of local services, most of the households claim that they have been able to some of the local services regularly. 12.6% of the households in western region claimed that they were able to use all of the services regularly which was the highest among all development region<sup>72</sup>. According to caste/ethnic groups, 70.4% of Adiwasi Janajati were able to use regularly use drinking water which was the lowest among all caste/ethnic groups<sup>73</sup>. The usage of market place and community building was low across all caste/ethnic groups.

**Table 79: Maintenance of Local Services**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : VDCs Those at least use some service	3386	671	620	658	743	694
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Local Roads	69.7	74.4	59.8	80.5	55.9	78.4
Drinking Water	52	44.6	50.8	57.6	43.9	63.7
Market Places	26.3	35.2	21.8	17.2	19.9	37.5
Community Buildings	11.8	9.2	9.4	18.1	14.3	8.1

The table shows that 78.4%, 63.7 and 37.5% of the household in far western region think that the roads, drinking water and market place are maintained regularly. Only 55.9% and 43.9% of household of mid-western region feel that local roads and drinking water were maintained.

### 3.16 Perception on Local Services of VDC

#### *Cost incurred to use infrastructural facilities*

**Table 80: Cost Incurred**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : VDCs Those at least use some service	3386	671	620	658	743	694
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	28.4	29.5	37.3	42.6	19	16.3
No	71.3	70.3	62.3	57.3	80.6	83.7
DKCS	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

42.6% of the household in western development region have said that cost has incurred to use the local infrastructure services and facilities which is highest amongst all development region and far western region has the lowest percentage of household claiming to use the infrastructure facilities i.e. 16.3% only.

<sup>72</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 247

<sup>73</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 249

**Improvement in infrastructural facilities in fiscal year 2070/71**

Overall 54.1% of the household feel that there is improvement in infrastructural facilities. Among them 64.4% of the household in western region claim to have highest improvement and only 41.3% of the household in Central region claim to have improvement in local infrastructure<sup>74</sup>.

**Table 81: Improvement in local services in fiscal year 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : VDCs Those feel improvement	1831	358	256	424	381	412
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Local Roads	84.9	92.2	92.2	90.1	82.2	71.4
Drinking Water	45.5	32.4	48.8	55.7	44.9	45.1
Market Places	16.1	19.3	32.4	11.8	13.1	10.2
Community Buildings	9.1	3.1	18	11.6	11	4.4
Unwilling to answer	0.2	0	0.4	0	0	0.5
Don't know/Cannot say	2.3	3.1	2.7	2.1	1.6	2.2

The households feel that local roads are the ones that have improved which is given by high percentage of the respondents across all the development region. Only 32.4% households in the eastern development region feel that the drinking water has improved.

**Qualitative Perception on local services**

*The qualitative insights on the local services gave three types of responses in district level discussion when asked if local services had improved compared to previous years. First type of responses completely agreed that the infrastructures have developed and improved. – (Dadeldhura, Dailekh, Nawalparasi, Sarlahi, Kailali)*

*Second type of responses agreed that infrastructures had developed but with a cautious remark that the improvements were not upto the mark or not maintained properly or limited. – (kaski, Mustang, Udaypur, Jumla)*

*Third type of response, but very faint, came up saying there were no improvements at all with the infrastructures. (Bajhang)*

*Almost complete consensus was there on saying that the developments were not widespread equally. Dadeldhura, Nawalparaise, Kaski, Sarlahi, Kailali, Mustang, Udaypur, Dailekh, Jumla were the districts stating that developments were not widespread equally. Infrastructure areas that were not improving equally or in another parlance, required more improvement were stated to be road expansion, transport (Jumla), water services (Dailekh), drinking water facility, road, market (Udaypur), Markets and local road (Kalikot), roadway and drinking water (Mustang), roadways, drinking water, electricity (Kailali). Bajhang was one district where it was stated that development works were not spread in all regions infact none of the resources had been properly developed and improved.*

<sup>74</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 249

*Out of all districts Sarlahi was one district where it was stated that infrastructures were developed equally widespread and improved.*

*There were mixed views on improvements of infrastructures in the WCF discussion. Districts that agreed that infrastructures had developed were Darchula, Doti, Solukhumbu, Jajarkot, Manag, Kalikot and Dang. Yet there were concerns that some areas had comparatively less improvements than others. They were stated to be drinking water facility (Solukhumbu), market (Jajarkot, Kalikot), and road and transport (Manang, Jajarkot).*

*Discussions in Kathmandu and Bara stated that there were no improvements at all with the infrastructures like local road, drinking water, market etc.*

*The discussion with the Mothers and Children and CAC stated that in all districts that there were improvements in infrastructures compared to prior years. However there were concerns made as infrastructures were not developed widespread to all reasons. Those infrastructure areas that were not improving were stated to be:*

- Road and market – Mothers and Children: Kapilvastu, Dang, Kalikot, Kathmandu, Darchula
- Community buildings – Mothers and Children: Kapilvastu, Dhankuta, Sindhupalchowk, Darchula
- Community buildings – CAC: Kapilvastu, Illam, Bara
- Market –CAC: Illam, Bara
- Roadways –CAC: Bara
- Drinking water – CAC: Bara, Sindhupalchowk

### **3.17 Other rural Services**

Among the other rural services, health care center. Primary school and national electricity grid are the major services explored in this study. The availability of the services, usage, difficulties faced and the satisfaction level is looked upon in this section.

The GoN has devolved Sub-health posts and primary education to LBs in principle but there is very limited role of LBs in their management. The District Health Office and District Education Office are responsible for overall service delivery so far. In electricity, Nepal Electricity Authority has the sole responsibility in supplying electricity from central grid whereas LBs support community in construction and management of pico and micro hydro projects.

**Health Care Facilities****Table 82: Availability, usage and difficulty faced for the Health facilities**

	Availability			Usage			Required treatment available			Difficulties Faced	
	Base : All VDC	Yes%		Base:Those aware	Yes%		Base : VDCs Those ever use	Yes%		Base : VDCs Those ever use	Yes%
All	3450	99.8		3442	65.6		2259	75.1		2259	16.3
EDR	675	99.9		674	60.4		407	68.6		407	16.5
CDR	630	99.8		629	64.4		405	62.5		405	18.5
WDR	660	99.5		657	66.2		435	78.2		435	16.8
MWDR	780	99.7		778	63.5		494	79.4		494	16
FWDR	705	99.9		704	73.6		518	83.6		518	14.3

99.8% of the household claim that health center are available in their VDC, however only 65.6% of them have used the facilities. Among those who have used, 75.1% of them state that services required by them were available. Only 16.3% of the households have encountered difficulties to use the services. Across development region, majority of the household in the far western region have used the health care facilities i.e. 73.6% and among them 83.6% feel that required services were available. 18.5% of the central development region claim to have faced difficulties, it is highest among the entire development region.

**Table 83: Usage of Health Care Center-Ecological Region Wise**

	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : VDCs Those have Health Centre	1586	1466	390
	%	%	%
Yes	65.8	63.7	72.1
No	34.1	36.2	27.9
DKCS	0.1	0.1	0
Total	100	100	100

The table shows that majority of VDCs have used health center in all ecological region. Here, Mountain region has the highest percentage, 72.1% and Terai has the lowest percentage of health center i.e. 63.7% for using the health care centers

**Table 84: Availability of Treatment/Services-ecological region wise**

	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : VDCs Those ever use	1044	934	281
	%	%	%
Yes	78	73.8	69
No	21.6	26	30.6
DKCS	0.4	0.2	0.4
Total	100	100	100

From the above table, we know that 69% of households of Mountain region could get the required treatment which was the lowest among all ecological regions and 78% of households of Hill region could get required treatment which was the highest.

**Table 85: Difficulties faced-ecological region wise**

	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : VDCs Those ever use	1044	934	281
	%	%	%
Yes	13.7	16.7	24.6
No	86	82.8	75.4
Unwilling to answer	0.1	0	0
DKCS	0.2	0.5	0
Total	100	100	100

The table shows that majority percentage of household in Hill region didn't face problem while using services in health center i.e. 86%. Mountain region has the highest percentage of households that have to face the problem i.e.24.6%.

### ***Perception on Health Care Facilities***

#### ***Difficulties faced for using the health center***

**Table 86: Difficulties Faced**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : VDCs Those felt difficulties	368	67	75	73	79	74
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inadequate information	20.1	20.9	40	6.8	15.2	17.6
Corruption	2.7	3	6.7	0	1.3	2.7
Discrimination	10.9	17.9	12	6.8	8.9	9.5
Lack of resources	42.1	28.4	48	57.5	34.2	41.9
Carelessness	17.1	28.4	12	11	22.8	12.2
Difficulty for accessing of services	9.2	3	4	16.4	7.6	14.9
Delay	0.5	1.5	0	0	1.3	0
Irregularity/Absence	41.8	43.3	58.7	24.7	48.1	33.8
Lack of quality resources	0.3	0	1.3	0	0	0
Closed	0.3	0	1.3	0	0	0
Lack of repair and maintenance	0.3	1.5	0	0	0	0
No Treatment	0.5	0	0	1.4	0	1.4
Others	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	0	0
Don't know/Cannot say	0.8	1.5	0	0	1.3	1.4

Majority of the households claim that lack of resources and absence/irregularity of staff are the major reason for difficulties faced. Across the development region, the scenario is similar.

**Table 87: Improvement in Health Service**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : VDCs Those felt difficulties and types mentioned	365	66	75	73	78	73
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	34	31.8	25.3	38.4	34.6	39.7
No	59.7	65.2	68	54.8	59	52.1
DKCS	6.3	3	6.7	6.8	6.4	8.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table shows that most of the household feel that there isn't any improvement in health centers. Only 25.3% of the household in central region say that there is improvement in health centers which is the lowest in the development region and 39.7% of household in far western region say that there is improvement in health service which is the highest in all development region.

### ***Satisfaction level for using health facilities***

67% of the households are satisfied with the health center<sup>75</sup>. In central development region, the satisfaction is lowest compared to other regions i.e. 58% only<sup>76</sup>. The reason for their satisfaction is given below:

### **Reason for Satisfaction**

The major reason for satisfaction for using health facilities among those who have used the facilities state that "easy access of service and facilities" and "improvement in service and facilities" are the major reason for satisfaction. In eastern region and western region majority of the household i.e. 25.1% and 30.9% of them say that their reason for satisfaction is "improvement in service and facilities". In far western region 39.8% of them say that easy access of service is the major reason for satisfaction in far western region<sup>77</sup>.

### ***Qualitative perception of Health Services***

*The qualitative findings said that there were improvements in Health Centers. However in the district level discussion, the following districts said that there weren't improvement in health sector in Dadheldura, Banke, Morang and Mustang. In Jumla, the district level groups said that local health services had improved.*

*The discussion with WCF said that, there had been development in health sector. However, the discussion in Dhankuta said that there required more improvement in the health sector. Likewise, in the discussion with Mothers and Children, Kapilvastu and Darchula required more improvement in health sectors. The qualitative findings from CAC discussion lead to a consensus that there was improvement in the health sector but district like Darchula and Syangja said that the improvement in the health sector was not up to the mark.*

<sup>75</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 251

<sup>76</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 251

<sup>77</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 252



### Primary School

This section deals with the availability of primary school, availability of school going age children in the household, difficulties faced and improvement in the school.

**Table 88: Availability of Primary School**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All VDC	3450	675	630	660	780	705
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	98.8	98.5	98.1	98.8	99.5	98.7
No	1	1.2	1.7	0.9	0.4	1.1
DKCS	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1

High percentage of the households claims that the primary schools are available in their VDC. 98.8% of them claim that which remains same across the development region.

*The qualitative insights from Focus Group Discussion lead to the view that majority of the groups saying that there had been improvement in Education. However, there were few instances in all type of group discussion that there wasn't improvement in education. District level discussion in Banke and Dadheldura stated need for quality education. WCF discussion in Kalikot and Saptari had the same opinion as that of Banke and Dadheldura. Darchula and Kapilvastu also mentioned that education needs to be improved in Women and Children's focus group discussion. The discussion with CAC in Syangja and Sindhupalchowk had the same view which was given in CAC discussion.*

*The district level discussion in Jumla said that the improvement of inspection of schools has helped in improving the education in the district.*

**Table 89: Availability of Primary School - Development Region**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : VDCs Those have primary school in VDCs	3407	665	618	652	776	696
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	55	46.9	57	46.2	62.2	61.1
No	44.9	53.1	42.9	53.8	37.5	38.6
DKCS	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.3	0.3

98.9% of the respondents say that primary school is available in their VDC, 55% of the household have school going age children. Availability of children of school going age is highest in mid-western development region i.e. 61.1%.

**Children of School going age group****Table 90: Children of school going age-development region wise**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : VDCs Those have primary school in VDC	3407	665	618	652	776	696
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	55	46.9	57	46.2	62.2	61.1
No	44.9	53.1	42.9	53.8	37.5	38.6
DKCS	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.3	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table shows that 55% of the households had children of school going age i.e. 5-12 years. Mid-western region had the highest percentage of children of school going age i.e. 62.2% and eastern region had the lowest i.e. 46.9%.

**Table 91: Children of school going age- caste/ethnicity wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : VDCs Those have primary school in vdc	501	860	1200	691	155	32	156
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	45.9	55.1	53.1	63.2	61.3	65.6	55.8
No	53.9	44.8	46.8	36.6	38.7	34.4	44.2
DKCS	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table shows that Dalit had highest percentage of children of school going age group i.e. 63.2% and Brahmin had the lowest i.e. 45.9%.

**Table 92: School attendance by school going age children**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : VDCs Those have school child	1873	312	352	301	483	425
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All children	88.6	91.7	73.3	95	93.6	88.9
Some children	7.9	6.4	14.5	3	5.4	9.9
None of the children	3.4	1.9	11.9	1.7	1	1.2
Don't know/Cannot say	0.1	0	0.3	0.3	0	0

The tables show that in majority of the households, all children attend the school. 11.9% of the children of school going age do not attend school in central development region which is the highest among all development regions. The districts where higher number of children does not go to school are Sarlahi, Dolkha and Dhanusha.

**Table 93: School Attendance -Caste/Ethnic Group Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : VDCs Those have school child	230	474	637	437	95	21	87
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All children	93.9	91.8	90.1	84.7	68.4	81	72.4
Some children	3.5	6.3	6.3	11	23.2	0	25.3
None of the children	2.6	1.9	3.3	4.3	8.4	19	2.3
Don't know/Cannot say	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table shows that among those children who attended the school, Brahmin has the highest percentage of children where All children are attending school i.e. 93.9% whereas “others” have the lowest percentage of children where all children attends school i.e. 68.4%.

### ***Perception about Primary School***

### ***Difficulties Faced by students using the primary school***

**Table 94: Difficulties Faces-Caste Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	Adiwasi Janajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : VDCs Those have gone all child	216	435	574	370	65	17	63
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	6.9	12	8.2	7.8	13.8	23.5	4.8
No	92.6	87.6	89.7	91.9	80	70.6	93.7
DKCS	0.5	0.5	2.1	0.3	6.2	5.9	1.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table shows that majority of the children did not face difficulty using the services of the school. But 23.5% of the marginalized group faced some difficulties which is the highest percentage among all cast and groups.

**Table 95: Difficulties of students using primary school**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : VDCs Those have face difficulties	152	11	30	23	67	21
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inadequate information	10.5	9.1	26.7	8.7	6	4.8
Corruption	2.6	18.2	0	4.3	1.5	0
Discrimination	6.6	18.2	0	0	9	9.5
Lack of resources	28.9	0	26.7	17.4	38.8	28.6
Carelessness	9.9	27.3	6.7	0	13.4	4.8

Difficulty for accessing of services	17.8	18.2	20	26.1	13.4	19
Costly	6.6	0	0	17.4	9	0
Irregularity/Absence	23.7	45.5	23.3	21.7	22.4	19
Lack of quality resources	12.5	9.1	13.3	8.7	17.9	0
Closed	1.3	0	0	8.7	0	0
Lack of repair and maintenance	0.7	0	0	0	0	4.8
Irresponsible	0.7	0	0	0	1.5	0
Others	3.3	9.1	3.3	0	4.5	0
Unwilling to answer	0.7	0	3.3	0	0	0
Don't know/Cannot say	1.3	0	0	0	0	9.5

Among those household who have faced difficulties, 28.9% of them believe that the school lack resources i.e. physical and manpower. 23.7% of the household say that irregularity/absence of the teachers are the major difficulty faced. The situation is similar across the development region.

**Table 96: Types of difficulties encountered-caste/ethnicity wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	Adiwasijana jati	Dalit	Others	Marginaliz ed	DAG
Base : VDCs Those have face difficulties	15	52	47	29	9	4	3
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inadequate information	0	7.7	14.9	13.8	11.1	0	0
Corruption	0	1.9	0	6.9	11.1	0	0
Discrimination	6.7	3.8	2.1	13.8	22.2	0	0
Lack of resources	26.7	36.5	27.7	20.7	22.2	75	33.3
Carelessness	13.3	11.5	6.4	10.3	11.1	0	0
Difficulty for accessing of services	13.3	13.5	25.5	20.7	0	25	0
Costly	13.3	5.8	6.4	6.9	0	25	0
Irregularity/Absence of teachers	13.3	28.8	25.5	10.3	44.4	25	33.3
Lack of quality resources	6.7	11.5	19.1	6.9	11.1	25	33.3
Closed	0	1.9	2.1	0	0	0	0
Lack of repair and maintenance	6.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irresponsible	0	0	2.1	0	0	0	0
Others	0	7.7	2.1	0	0	0	0
Unwilling to answer	0	0	0	3.4	0	0	0
Dont know/Cannot say	6.7	1.9	0	0	0	0	0
Total	106.7	132.5	133.9	113.7	133.2	175	99.9

The table shows that lack of resources was the major difficulties encountered to use the school across all cast/ethnic group. Other difficulties encountered were carelessness, difficulties for accessing services, irregularity/absence of teachers.

**Satisfaction Level and Reason for Satisfaction**

68% of the households are satisfied with the school and the services and facilities the school provides.

**Table 97: Level of satisfaction for using primary school**

	All	EDR	CDR	WD R	MWD R	FWD R
Base : VDCs Those whose all children have gone and not stated dk/cs	1657	286	257	286	452	376
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fully satisfied	28.5	16.1	30.7	31.5	17	48.1
Satisfied to large extent	40.9	53.8	34.6	47.9	39.6	31.6
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	10.4	6.3	7	9.8	16.2	9.3
Dissatisfied to a large extent	12.1	16.1	6.6	9.4	18.4	7.2
Totally dissatisfied	6.4	5.6	20.6	0.7	5.3	2.9
Unwilling to answer	0.1	0	0	0	0.2	0.3
Don't know/Cannot say	1.6	2.1	0.4	0.7	3.3	0.5

The table shows that majority of the households are satisfied with the school and the services and facilities provided by the school. The satisfaction level is similar across the development region as well.

**Reason for satisfaction**

The major reason for satisfaction is “quality resource, service and facilities” i.e. 58.8% of the household claim this and across the development region, the major reason for satisfaction remains the same.<sup>78</sup>

**Households that did not use Primary School****Table 98: Households that did not use primary school- Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	Adiwasi/Janajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : VDCs Those all child not gone/dkcs/not willing to answer in Q812	14	39	63	67	30	4	24
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unwilling to answer	7.1	2.6	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know/Cannot say	7.1	7.7	14.3	13.4	16.7	25	12.5
High cost	14.3	7.7	1.6	11.9	0	0	12.5
Distance to school	28.6	25.6	12.7	13.4	26.7	0	8.3
Gender discrimination	0	2.6	1.6	3	13.3	0	4.2
Since the son is infant	0	0	4.8	1.5	0	0	4.2
Since only one is studying in Primary level	0	0	7.9	0	0	0	0
Inability of study well	0	0	1.6	1.5	0	0	0
Is infant	7.1	23.1	7.9	19.4	10	0	20.8

<sup>78</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 253

Did not study well	28.6	12.8	23.8	25.4	26.7	50	29.2
Boarding school is near	0	2.6	11.1	6	0	25	0
The children are not eligible to go to school yet	0	2.6	0	0	0	0	0
Poverty	0	0	0	4.5	0	0	8.3
No primary schools	0	0	1.6	0	0	0	0
Studying Urdu	0	0	0	0	3.3	0	0
Is in Terai	0	0	0	0	3.3	0	0
Some higher classes	0	2.6	9.5	0	0	0	0
No teaching	0	2.6	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	0	2.6	0	0	0	0	0
Lack of maintenance	0	0	1.6	0	0	0	0
Studies outside	0	2.6	0	0	0	0	0
No interest to study	0	2.6	0	0	0	0	0
No classes that offer according to the interest	7.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table shows that the major reason for not using primary school was that “distance to school”, “inability to study well”, “high cost” and thinking that the children is “infant”.

### ***National Grid Electricity***

This section deals with the availability of national grid electricity, its usage, regularity and improvement factor. The table below shows in detail about these factors,

**Table 99: Availability, usage, regularity, difficulty faced and improvement of National Grid Electricity**

	Availability			Use			Regular Availability			Difficulty to Use	
	Base : All VDC	Yes		Base : VDCs Those have national grid	Yes		Base : VDCs Those have used national grid	Yes		Base : VDCs Those have used national grid	Yes
All	3450	72		2483	85.6		2125	77.5		2125	17.7
EDR	675	80.7		545	74.1		404	75.5		404	22
CDR	630	93.2		587	85		499	61.3		499	22.6
WDR	660	85.5		564	95.4		538	87.2		538	18.4
MWDR	780	42.2		329	87.5		288	74.3		288	16.3
FWDR	705	65		458	86.5		396	89.1		396	7.1

The table depicts that 72% of the VDC have national grid electricity, 85.6% of household where there is national grid electricity have been using the service, 77.5% of them have been using it regularly. 17.7% of household have faced difficulty with the national grid. Central development region has the highest availability of national grid i.e. 93.2% and mid-western region has the lowest i.e. 42.2%.

### ***Perception about National Grid Electricity***

#### ***Reason for Difficulties Faced***

**Table 100: Reason for Difficulty faced**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : VDCs Those have faced difficulties	376	89	113	99	47	28
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inadequate information	14.9	4.5	22.1	11.1	17	28.6
Corruption	10.1	12.4	9.7	10.1	6.4	10.7
Discrimination	6.9	4.5	8.8	8.1	6.4	3.6
Lack of resources	40.7	37.1	52.2	40.4	27.7	28.6
Carelessness	18.6	10.1	14.2	23.2	31.9	25
Difficulty for accessing of services	4.3	10.1	2.7	3	2.1	0
Delay	4.3	6.7	0.9	6.1	6.4	0
Costly	6.4	12.4	0.9	8.1	8.5	0
Irregularity/Absence	17	9	17.7	12.1	31.9	32.1
Lack of repair and maintenance	2.7	6.7	0.9	2	2.1	0
Others	0.3	0	0	0	0	3.6
Don't know/Cannot say	2.7	2.2	4.4	3	0	0

40.7% of the household feel that lack of resources is the major reason of difficulty faced with the national grid electricity. It is similar across all development regions.

### **Qualitative perception about national grid electricity**

*The district level focus group discussion lead to a positive view from Jumla district, where there were improvement in electricity. Districts like Banke, Taplejung, Nawalparasi, Mustang said that electricity hadn't improved in a district level discussion. The discussion with WCF in districts like Dhankuta, Solukhumbu, Kathmandu, and Saptari it was learnt that there were improvements but may not be upto the mark or required more improvements. The findings from Mothers and Children in Kanchanpur, Dang, Dhankuta, Kathmandu said that electricity needs to be improved. The findings from CAC discussion said that Illam and Kapilvastu said that there hasn't been any improvement in electricity.*

### **3.18 Local Services for Municipality**

This section deals with the various services various services like local roads, drinking water, sanitation, waste, emergency shelters and parking- used, the adequacy of the services, services where improvement was seen and the level of satisfaction.

Development of local infrastructures is generally under the domain of LBs. However, other sectorial offices also invest in this area. DDC constructs district, agriculture roads. VDC and Municipality confine their investment within their territory. The Road Division Offices also construct local roads. The Drinking Water and Sanitation Division Offices construct large drinking water and sanitation projects (generally serving 10,000 or more population) where as local bodies invest a significant proportion of their budget in this area. In addition to LBs, other agencies like sectorial offices and NGOs also support in market place development and construction of community buildings. LBs have

low priority in investing in these areas. Hence, those mentioned local infrastructures are not in sole purview of LBs.

**Table 101: Adequacy of Local Infrastructure**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : MCs Those at least use some services	1432	288	335	322	204	283
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Local Roads	75.7	74.7	76.7	72.7	68.1	84.5
Drinking Water	63	67.4	66	66.1	44.6	64.7
Sanitation	21.6	12.2	32.2	25.2	9.8	23.3
Waste	19.3	7.6	34	24.2	13.2	12.4
Emergency shelters	0.8	2.1	0.6	0.6	0	0.7
Parking	2.4	4.5	1.2	4.3	1	0.7

Majority of the household think that some of the local infrastructures are adequate. In this regards, most of them have said the local roads are adequate, followed by drinking water. Emergency shelters are used by few of the households in districts like Syangja, Kavrepalanchowk, Dolkha, Bajhang and Saptari.

54.9% of Dalit feel that the drinking water is adequate which is the lowest among all caste/ethnic groups<sup>79</sup>. None of the Brahmin and Chettri feels that all the services are adequate. 30.6% of others feel that none of the services are adequate which is the highest among all caste/ethnic groups<sup>80</sup>.

**Table 102: Adequate, Regularity and Maintenance of service and facilities**

Adequate Service & Facilities	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base: MCs Those at least use some	1432	288	335	322	204	283
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All of the mentioned services	0.3	1.7	0	0	0	0
Some of the mentioned services	83.8	84.4	84.8	84.2	74	88.7
None of the services	15.8	13.5	15.2	15.8	26	11.3
Don't know/Cannot say	0.1	0.3	0	0	0	0
Regular Service & Facilities						
All of the mentioned services	0.9	0.7	0	0	0	3.9
Some of the mentioned services	95.9	97.9	99.4	99.1	88.7	91.2
None of the services	3.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	11.3	4.9
Don't know/Cannot say	0.1	0.7	0	0	0	0
Maintenance of Service and Facilities						
All of the mentioned services	0.5	0	0.3	0.3	0	1.8
Some of the mentioned services	71.3	0	0.3	0.3	0	1.8
None of the services	26.7	56.9	76.4	73.6	70.1	78.1
Don't know/Cannot say	1.5	40.6	20.9	25.2	28.9	19.4

The table shows that most of the household have opined that “some of the service and facilities” are available, regular and maintained regularly. The situation is similar across the development region.

<sup>79</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 254

<sup>80</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 255



According to caste/ethnic group most of them feel that some of the services are adequate and it is similar across all caste/ethnic groups<sup>81</sup>.

### 3.19 Perception on Local Services for Municipality

#### *Improvement in Local Services*

**Table 103: Improvement in local services**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : MCs Those felt improvement	631	97	140	159	83	152
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Local Roads	86.8	86.6	87.1	93.7	90.4	77.6
Drinking Water	47.1	36.1	55	58.5	32.5	42.8
Sanitation	26.8	26.8	35.7	23.3	16.9	27.6
Waste	26.1	10.3	39.3	27.7	21.7	25
Emergency shelters	0.8	0	1.4	1.9	0	0
Parking	1.4	2.1	0	2.5	1.2	1.3
Don't know/Cannot say	1	2.1	1.4	0	1.2	0.7

Most of the household say that local roads are the infrastructure that has improved. 93.7% of the household in western region claim that local roads have improved; it is the highest percentage of household across the region. 47.1% of the household have claimed that drinking water has improved; mid western region has the least percentage of household claiming the improvement in drinking water i.e. 32.5%.

#### *Level of Satisfaction and the reason*

**Table 104: Level of Satisfaction and the reason**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : MCs Those felt improvement	1432	288	335	322	204	283
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fully satisfied	14.7	3.1	16.4	14.9	6.9	30
Satisfied to large extent	24.2	26.7	23.3	24.2	23	23.7
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	26.5	21.9	20	37.3	31.4	23
Dissatisfied to a large extent	22.5	29.2	18.2	20.2	29.4	18.4
Totally dissatisfied	11.5	17	21.2	3.4	9.3	4.9
Unwilling to answer	0.1	0.7	0	0	0	0
Don't know/Cannot say	0.5	1.4	0.9	0	0	0

The table shows that regarding the local infrastructure, most of the households are dissatisfied or neither satisfied nor dissatisfied across all the regions.

<sup>81</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 256

**Table 105: Reason for dissatisfaction**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : MCs Those Dissatisfy	486	133	132	76	79	66
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Poor management of facilities and services	2.9	4.5	1.5	1.3	6.3	0
Irregularity & delay of facilities and services	15.2	7.5	19.7	27.6	11.4	12.1
Limited facilities and services	26.1	14.3	26.5	39.5	35.4	22.7
Collection of money for using facilities and services	0.4	0.8	0	1.3	0	0
Slow improvement of services and facilities	11.7	12	15.2	5.3	7.6	16.7
Lack of utilization of services and facilities	7.6	6	7.6	11.8	8.9	4.5
No service and facilities	3.3	0.8	7.6	1.3	3.8	1.5
Unpunctual, lack of coordination, inadequate information	4.7	4.5	0	2.6	5.1	16.7
Lack of adequate services and facilities	11.5	12	6.8	3.9	17.7	21.2
Inaccessibility of services and facilities	1.4	0	2.3	2.6	1.3	1.5
Lack of maintenance of services and facilities	19.5	32.3	16.7	23.7	6.3	10.6
Difficulty in using services and facilities	1.4	0.8	1.5	3.9	-	1.5
Lack of quality service and facilities	3.5	6	0.8	3.9	5.1	1.5
Absence non-cooperation of people, service and facilities	0.2	0.8	0	0	0	0
Lack of services and facilities as expected	5.8	3	6.1	6.6	10.1	4.5
Poor management of facilities and services	13.2	3.8	20.5	23.7	6.3	13.6
Lack of information	1.2	3	0	0	2.5	0
Lack of development work	1.2	2.3	2.3	0	0	0
Expensive	0.4	0.8	0.8	0	0	0
Corruption	0.8	1.5	0.8	0	1.3	0
Other	1.9	1.5	2.3	3.9	1.3	0
Unwilling to answer	0.6	0	0.8	1.3	0	1.5
Don't know/Cannot say	0.4	1.5	0	0	0	0

Most of the households are dissatisfied because of limited services and facilities and lack of maintenance of those services and facilities.

### 3.20 Local Regulation

**Table 106: Registration**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : MC	1440	288	336	324	204	288
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	10.7	5.6	11.3	11.7	7.8	16
No	87.5	93.4	87.5	87	91.2	79.5
DKCS	1.8	1	1.2	1.2	1	4.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Most of the household claim that they have not registered the business, shop or building, and only 10.7% of the households have registered the business. The registration for shops, buildings or business is very low across the entire development region.

**Time Taken for Registration****Table 107: Time taken for Registration-Development Region Wise**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : MNCs Those re/-registered hhs	154	16	38	38	16	46
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very fast	14.9	6.3	15.8	10.5	25	17.4
Fast	59.1	68.8	65.8	63.2	68.8	43.5
Neither fast nor slow	13.6	12.5	7.9	7.9	0	28.3
Slow	6.5	12.5	5.3	7.9	6.3	4.3
Very Slow	1.9	0	5.3	0	0	2.2
Don't know/Cannot say	3.9	0	0	10.5	0	4.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table shows that most of the households claim that the time taken for the registration process is fast i.e. 59/1% of the household claiming the same. 68/5% Mid-western and eastern region claim that the registration process is fast which is the highest among all development region and 43.5% of the households in far western region claim the same which is the lowest.

**Table 108: Time Taken for Registration-Ecological Region Wise**

	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : MCs Those re/registered hhs	74	67	13
	%	%	%
Very fast	16.2	14.9	7.7
Fast	60.8	59.7	46.2
Neither fast nor slow	13.5	13.4	15.4
Slow	5.4	6	15.4
Very Slow	1.4	0	15.4
Don't know/Cannot say	2.7	6	0
Total	100	100	100

The table shows that hill region has the highest percentage of household claiming the registration process to be fast i.e. 60.8% and mountain region has the lowest percentage of household claiming the registration process to be fast i.e. 46.2%.

**Cost incurred for the Registration Service****Table 109: Cost incurred for the registration service**

	Base : MNCs Those re/-registered hhs	Travel	Cost for assistance	Fees	Commission
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
All	154	35.7	35.7	51.9	3.2
EDR	16	37.5	43.8	56.3	6.3
CDR	38	21.1	23.7	39.5	5.3
WDR	38	44.7	34.2	47.4	2.6
MWDR	16	31.3	31.3	43.8	0
FWDR	46	41.3	45.7	67.4	2.2

35.7% of the household have claimed to incurred travel cost, this is highest in the western region i.e. 44.7%. The cost incurred for assistance for filling up the forms shows that 45.7% of the households in far western region have incurred the cost which is highest among the entire development region. 67.4% of the household in far western region have paid fees and only few household have paid commission which is highest in eastern region i.e. 6.3%.

**Table 110: Travel Cost incurred to receive certificate-Ecological Region Wise**

	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : MCs Those re/registered hhs	74	67	13
	%	%	%
Yes	35.1	35.8	38.5
No	63.5	61.2	61.5
DKCS	1.4	3	0
Total	100	100	100

The above table shows that majority of households don't have to incur any travel cost in all ecological region. When we go through it, the percentage of households to incur travel cost is highest in mountain region among all i.e. 38.5%.

**Table 111: Cost incurred on assistance for filling up forms-Ecological Region Wise**

	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : MCs Those re/0registered hhs	74	67	13
	%	%	%
Yes	31.1	35.8	61.5
No	66.2	52.2	38.5
DKCS	2.7	11.9	0
Total	100	100	100

The table shows that Hill region has the highest percentage of household that don't have to incur any costs on assistance for filling up forms of registration i.e. 66% whereas mountain region has the lowest percentage i.e. 38.5%.

### ***Satisfaction level for the Registration Service***

**Table 112: Satisfaction level for the Registration Service**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : MCs Those re/-registered hhs	154	16	38	38	16	46
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fully satisfied	44.8	25	28.9	50	43.8	60.9
Satisfied to large extent	30.5	50	31.6	31.6	43.8	17.4
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	15.6	25	28.9	10.5	6.3	8.7
Dissatisfied to a large extent	5.8	0	7.9	2.6	6.3	8.7
Totally dissatisfied	0.6	0	2.6	0	0	0
Don't know/Cannot say	2.6	0	0	5.3	0	4.3

The table shows that most of the households are satisfied and the situation remains same across the development regions.

**Table 113: Reason for Satisfaction**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : MCs Those Satisfy	116	12	23	31	14	36
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Provision of services and facilities	9.5	0	4.3	12.9	14.3	11.1
Improvement of services and facilities	2.6	16.7	4.3	0	0	0
Timely receiving of services and facilities	61.2	75	56.5	67.7	64.3	52.8
Adequate and proper information	2.6	0	0	6.5	0	2.8
Encouragement and motivation for business and trade	2.6	0	4.3	3.2	7.1	0
Easy access of service	10.3	0	0	3.2	7.1	27.8
Timely Utilization of facilities and services	0.9	0	4.3	0	0	0
Quality resources, services and facilities	5.2	0	0	6.5	7.1	8.3
Proper Utilization of services and facilities	0.9	0	4.3	0	0	0
Regular presence of staff	0.9	0	0	3.2	0	0
Uniformity	0.9	8.3	0	0	0	0
Affordability	0.9	0	4.3	0	0	0
Proper Management	1.7	0	0	0	0	5.6
Others	12.1	0	43.5	6.5	0	5.6
Don't know/Cannot say	0.9	0	4.3	0	0	0

Timely receiving of services and facilities said by 61.2% of the household was the major reason for satisfaction. It was same across all development regions.

### 3.21 Changes in Asset Ownership and Quality of life

Although quality of life is calculated on the basis of various information, this section has tried to capture the quality of life perceived by the households based on their perception, assets acquired, sold, perception on improvement of financial situation and overall quality of life. This section deals with the various types of properties acquired and sold, changes in financial situation and the changes in living standard of the people perceived by them.

#### ***Asset Acquired and Sold***

**Table 114: Asset acquired and sold**

Assists owned and sold (O=owned and S=Sold)																	
		Land		House		Cattle		Vehicle		Farm Equipment		Home equipment		None		Unwilling to answer	
	Base : All resp	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S	O	S
All	4890	6.4	4.3	4.8	0.4	15.2	16.9	4.3	0.9	2.3	0.2	6.2	0.6	68.4	77.7	0.2	0.2
EDR	963	6.5	4.9	4	0	15.4	16.1	2.1	0.4	1.9	0.3	3.6	0.5	70.3	78.5	0.2	0.2
CDR	966	6.1	5.4	2.9	0.3	9.6	14.8	6.4	2	3	0.2	5.4	0.5	72.6	77.5	0.2	0
WDR	984	5.3	3.7	3.6	0.4	14.5	16.5	3.2	0.8	2.9	0.2	7.1	0.1	70.1	79.2	0.1	0.1
MW	984	6.8	3.9	5.9	0.6	17	21	4.7	0.6	1.4	0.2	5.8	0.9	66.6	73.9	0.3	0.4

DR																	
FWD R	993	7.4	3.8	7.8	0.9	19.2	16	4.9	0.7	2.3	0.2	9.1	0.8	62.8	79.4	0.2	0.1

Majority of the people claim that neither they have acquired new asset nor have they sold their asset i.e. 68.4% and 77.4% respectively. Among those who have acquired new property or sold property it were their cattle 15.2% and 16.9% respectively. More cattle were sold compared to buy. This was same across the development regions. Higher percentage of the household have bought home equipment i.e. 6.2% compared to those who have sold i.e. 0.6%. Apart from cattle, all other properties have been added compared to the ones sold.

According to ecological region also, majority of the households have acquired the cattle which is highest in the mountain region i.e. 21%. Most of the households across all ecological region said that none of the assets were acquired during fiscal year 2070/71 and it was highest in terai region with 69.9% of the household claiming the same<sup>82</sup>. 72.1% of the others said that none of the assets were acquired which was highest among all caste/ethnic groups<sup>83</sup>. Comparing the urban and rural centers 70.8% of the urban center had not acquired any assets whereas 67.4% of the households in rural center had said the same<sup>84</sup>.

Across all ecological regions, most of the households hadn't sold any assets and the highest percentage was in terai with 79.1%<sup>85</sup>. 82.2% of the households claim that none of the assets were sold in urban region whereas 75.8% of the households in rural centers claim the same<sup>86</sup>. According to all caste/ethnicity, most of the households claimed that none of the assets were sold<sup>87</sup>.

**Table 115: Access to new facilities**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	4890	963	966	984	984	993
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Electricity	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.9	4.2	2.3
Safe drinking water	2.6	1.8	1	2.7	3	4.4
Motor able road	1	2.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.3
Television	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.2	5
Telephone	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9
Radio	2.1	3.2	0.9	1.6	1.3	3.5
Mobile Phone	27.3	21.2	31.5	24.9	29.5	29.2
None of the events	65.7	69.9	63.8	69.1	63.5	62.4
Unwilling to answer	0.1	0.3	0.1	0	0	0
Don't know/Cannot say	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4

Among all the households, majority of them has not gained access to the new facilities- 65.7% which is similar across all development regions. The maximum number of the household has gained access

<sup>82</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 257

<sup>83</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 258

<sup>84</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 259

<sup>85</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 260

<sup>86</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 261

<sup>87</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 262

to mobile phone i.e.27.3%and then television 5.6%, the situation is similar across the development region.

According to various caste/ethnic groups, most of them claimed that none of them had gained new access to assets in fiscal year 2070/71<sup>88</sup>. The situation is similar across all ecological region and urban/rural centers.<sup>89</sup>

### ***Change in overall Financial Situation and Rating overall Quality of Life***

**Table 116: Overall change in financial situation**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	4890	963	966	984	984	993
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Improved a lot	5.6	3.9	8.1	5	2.9	8.3
Improved a little	53.4	50.6	57.3	58.4	40.2	60.5
Remained same	33.5	36.6	27	32.2	45.6	25.9
Deteriorated a little	6.3	6	6.5	3.6	10.3	5
Deteriorated a lot	1.1	2.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

59% of the households claim that their overall financial situation has improved while 33.5% of them have said it has remained the same. Only 6.3% of them have said that it has deteriorated. It remains similar across the development region.

The households across all ecological region, urban rural centers, and caste/ethnic groups said that the financial situation had improved a little in fiscal 2070/71 compared to previous year<sup>90</sup>.

**Table 117: Change in quality of life**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	4890	963	966	984	984	993
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Improved a lot	6.5	3.9	10.7	6.5	4.1	7.3
Improved a little	55	50.2	58.5	61.8	44.1	60.3
Remained same	32.3	37.3	24.5	26.6	44.7	28.5
Deteriorated a little	4.8	5	5	4.2	6.2	3.7
Deteriorated a lot	0.8	2.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.1
Don't know/Cannot say	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

61.5% of the households claim that their quality of life has improved and 32.3% of them say that it has remained the same and only 5.6% of them say that it was deteriorated.

<sup>88</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 263

<sup>89</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 264

<sup>90</sup> Refer Annex II, Tables 266,267,268

The quality of life was perceived to improve a little across all caste/ethnic groups and the highest percentage of household claiming the same was Brahmin with 58% and lowest was Dalit with 50.8%<sup>91</sup>. Across ecological region also, 58.2% of the households in hill claimed to have improved a quality of life a little which was the highest and 48.4% of the households in the mountain region claim the same which was the lowest<sup>92</sup>. Both urban and rural centers claimed that the quality of life had improved a little<sup>93</sup>.

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<sup>91</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 269

<sup>92</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 270

<sup>93</sup> Refer Annex II, Table 271



## Section 4. Analysis- Institutional

This section provides the analytical information about the social mobilization, downward accountability, Social protection, vital event registration, targeted grant utilization, participation in planning processes, accounting at VDC level. It also provides the information on the status of engagement of NGO/CSOs in service delivery, tenure of LB's key personnel and state of art of technical support in VDCs.

### 4.1 Social Mobilization

In social mobilization the focus is on the Village Social Mobilization Committee (VSMC) meeting, Ward Citizen Forum(WCF) and Citizen Awareness Centre.

**Table 118: Frequency of social mobilization Committee Meetings in VDCs**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Monthly	54.3	55.6	76.7	51	48.1	44
Trimester	27.4	27.8	14	22.4	40.4	30
Half annually	0.4	2.8	0	0	0	0
Yearly	6.1	2.8	2.3	6.1	5.8	12
Absence of meeting	0.9	0	0	0	1.9	2
Don't know/Cannot say	10.9	11.1	7	20.5	3.8	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table shows that most of the social mobilization committee meetings are held monthly. It is highest followed by trimester across all development regions. Surprisingly, the response as don't know is high reflecting recent transfer and absence of officials in VDC. The western development region has highest (20.5%) response on unawareness about the frequency of VSMC meeting. The table reflects that the VSMCs are not fully functional in VDCs.

The following table presents whether the minutes of VSMC indicate the decision and action taking. The responses on it shows that 77 % of have maintained minutes with decision and action taken. The negative response on it is high in Mid-west region (25%). A significant portion of the respondent told that they don't know about the minutes.

**Table 119: Response on the social mobilization meeting minutes indicating decisions and actions taken**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	77	88.9	79.1	75.5	69.2	76
No	11.3	0	7	6.1	25	14
Don't know/Cannot say	11.7	11.1	14	18.4	5.8	10
Total	100	100	100.1	100	100	100

With regards to the project monitoring reports preparation in VDCs, the following table shows that the about 11 percent of VDCs do not prepare the report whereas around 25 % respondent do not know about the status of monitoring reports.

**Table 120:No. of projects implemented in 2070/71 B.S have monitoring reports**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
No. of Projects	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	10.9	8.3	14	10.2	15.4	6
01	13	8.3	20.9	6.1	23.1	6
02	8.3	2.8	2.3	6.1	13.5	14
03	5.7	11.1	4.7	2	3.8	8
04	8.3	11.1	7	6.1	5.8	12
05	2.6	0	2.3	0	0	10
06	3	5.6	0	4.1	3.8	2
07	1.3	2.8	0	4.1	0	0
08	0.4	2.8	0	0	0	0
09	3	0	4.7	2	3.8	4
10	2.6	2.8	0	6.1	0	4
10+	16.5	8.3	25.6	26.5	11.5	10
DK/CS	24.3	36.1	18.6	26.5	19.2	24
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

### Ward Citizen Forum

**Number of WCF Members Replaced** :The Social Mobilization guidelines has provisioned for annual replacement of members of WCF. The following table shows the replacement of WCF members in development region basis.

**Table 121: Number of WCF members Replaced in 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : ALL respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
No. of replacement	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	39.6	44.4	39.5	28.6	44.2	42
01	3.9	8.3	2.3	0	3.8	6
02	6.5	2.8	2.3	8.2	7.7	10
03	5.2	11.1	0	8.2	0	8
04	0.9	0	0	2	0	2
05	0.4	0	2.3	0	0	0
06	3	0	4.7	4.1	1.9	4
07	0.9	2.8	0	0	1.9	0
08	1.3	0	0	4.1	1.9	0
09	6.1	0	4.7	6.1	15.4	2
10	2.6	5.6	2.3	4.1	1.9	0

10+	20.9	19.4	32.6	22.4	13.5	18
DK/CS	8.7	5.6	9.3	12.2	7.7	8
Average	9.8	5.56	17.49	11.72	6.02	8.57

The table shows that still major percentage (about 40%) of the WCF members were not replaced in 2070/71. In contrast, a significant percentage (13.5-32.6%) of WCFs replaced more than 10 persons. It reflects that the compliance with the Social Mobilization Procedure is weak in all regions. However, the average figure shows reasonable number of replacement in WCFs in VDCs.

### Transparency and accountability

Participation of WCF in Public Audit WCF: One of the functions of WCF is to actively participate in public audits and raise voice for betterment of the issues under considerations. The following table shows the number of events where WCF members could participate.

**Table 122: Number of Oversight events (public audits) organized where WCF members could participate during 2070/71(development region)**

	All	EASTERN	CENTRAL	WESTERN	MID-WES	FAR-WES
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
Number of events	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	5.7	0	14	2	7.7	4
01	7.4	11.1	9.3	2	13.5	2
02	12.2	8.3	14	6.1	17.3	14
03	13.9	8.3	23.3	10.2	7.7	20
04	7.8	5.6	4.7	6.1	7.7	14
05	4.8	2.8	2.3	8.2	5.8	4
06	2.2	2.8	0	6.1	0	2
07	3.5	0	7	6.1	1.9	2
08	0.9	0	0	0	3.8	0
09	9.1	11.1	0	10.2	17.3	6
10	5.2	8.3	0	12.2	1.9	4
10+	17.4	27.8	16.3	24.5	13.5	8
DK/CS	10	13.9	9.3	6.1	1.9	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table reveals that 2 to 3 and more that 10 public audit event in VDCs high number of WCF member participated. The figures also show that there are high number of public audits conducted in ward level of VDCs. Don't know/cannot say cases are high in far west development region followed by central region.

**Table 123: Number of Oversight events (public audits) organized where WCF members could participate during 2070/71(ecological region)**

	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondent	105	90	35
Number of events	%	%	%
None	6.7	5.6	2.9
01	6.7	6.7	11.4
02	12.4	10	17.1
03	15.2	8.9	22.9

04	6.7	10	5.7
05	3.8	5.6	5.7
06	2.9	1.1	2.9
07	2.9	3.3	5.7
08	0	2.2	0
09	11.4	8.9	2.9
10	6.7	4.4	2.9
10+	20	18.9	5.7
DK/CS	4.8	14.4	14.3
Total	100	100	100

The ecological region-wise figure reflects that highest percentage of participation is in higher number i.e in more than 10 events in hills and Terai where as in mountain region, the percentage is on 3 events.

**Table 124: Number of public audits where WCF members participated during 2070/71 B.S**

	All	EASTERN	CENTRAL	WESTERN	MID-WES	FAR-WES
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
no. of events	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	14.3	13.9	25.6	6.1	5.8	22
01	6.1	5.6	2.3	0	17.3	4
02	5.7	8.3	2.3	6.1	9.6	2
03	4.3	5.6	9.3	0	3.8	4
04	5.2	2.8	0	4.1	1.9	16
05	6.1	2.8	7	8.2	5.8	6
06	0.9	0	0	2	1.9	0
07	2.2	0	0	2	1.9	6
08	1.7	0	0	0	7.7	0
09	40	36.1	41.9	46.9	40.4	34
10	2.2	8.3	0	4.1	0	0
10+	10	16.7	11.6	18.4	3.8	2
DK/CS	1.3	0	0	2	0	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The above table shows that the participation is highest in event number 9 reflecting at least one event per ward has high number of participation of WCF members. Interestingly, central and eastern region have higher percentage of non-participation in public audit events.

**Table 125:No. of children/woman and DAG attended the public audit event during 2070/71 B.S**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those have public audit	196	25	39	43	47	42
	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	3.6	8	2.6	2.3	4.3	2.4
001-010	11.2	4	25.6	11.6	6.4	7.1
011-020	20.4	24	17.9	16.3	17	28.6
021-040	28.1	24	23.1	23.3	34	33.3
041-060	11.7	8	10.3	16.3	12.8	9.5
061-080	6.6	0	2.6	14	10.6	2.4
081-100	1.5	0	2.6	2.3	2.1	0

101-150	2.6	4	5.1	0	2.1	2.4
151-200	1.5	0	2.6	0	2.1	2.4
200+	2	0	2.6	7	0	0
DK/CS	10.7	28	5.1	7	8.5	11.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average	42	34	41	57	41	33

The above table shows that more than 95% responded that the targeted people attended the public audit event ranging from 1 -200 plus though higher percent being within the range of 11 to 60 persons. Since there is no disaggregation in type of participants, the total number seems satisfactory.

**Table 126: Ecological region-wise children/woman and DAG attendance in public audit event during FY 2070/71**

	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : Those have public audit	91	75	30
No. of Target people attendance	%	%	%
None	3.3	4	3.3
001-010	9.9	12	13.3
011-020	19.8	20	23.3
021-040	30.8	32	10
041-060	14.3	8	13.3
061-080	6.6	5.3	10
081-100	3.3	0	0
101-150	2.2	2.7	3.3
151-200	1.1	2.7	0
200+	2.2	2.7	0
DK/CS	6.6	10.7	23.3
Total	100	100	100
Average	45	42	35

Similar with the development region, the high percentage of attendance by targeted people lies within 11-60 persons in the public audit and it is evenly distributed in all three regions.

**Table 127: Number of Public Hearing events during 2070/71 B.S**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	18.3	25	32.6	18.4	7.7	12
001	81.7	75	67.4	81.6	92.3	88
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Most of the VDCs claim that 1 public hearing event was held in the VDCs, the situation is similar across the regions. In central region only 32.6% of the VDCs in Kathmandu say that no public hearing events were held.

**Table 128: No. of Children/woman and DAG attended the public hearing event during FY 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those have public hearing	188	27	29	40	48	44
	%	%	%	%	%	%

001-010	9.6	0	17.2	7.5	8.3	13.6
011-020	14.4	14.8	10.3	15	8.3	22.7
021-040	29.3	18.5	34.5	25	33.3	31.8
041-060	9.6	14.8	10.3	12.5	8.3	4.5
061-080	10.6	0	6.9	22.5	14.6	4.5
081-100	3.7	11.1	3.4	5	2.1	0
101-150	4.8	7.4	3.4	5	4.2	4.5
151-200	1.1	0	0	0	4.2	0
200+	1.1	0	3.4	0	0	2.3
DK/CS	16	33.3	10.3	7.5	16.7	15.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The above table reveals that the attendance of targeted population in VDCs conducting public hearing ranges from 1 to above 200 and the mode of number is 11-40 persons in the event.

The following table reflects the eco-region wise attendance of targeted population in public hearing. It shows that the number of target population's participation in above 60 percent of the public hearing events lies within the range of 11-80 persons in VDCs.

**Table 129: Targeted Population in Public Hearing Eco-Development Region Wise**

	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : Those have public hearing	90	66	32
	%	%	%
001-010	6.7	7.6	21.9
011-020	17.8	7.6	18.8
021-040	31.1	33.3	15.6
041-060	10	9.1	9.4
061-080	13.3	10.6	3.1
081-100	3.3	3	6.3
101-150	7.8	3	0
151-200	0	1.5	3.1
200+	0	3	0
DK/CS	10	21.2	21.9
Total	100	100	100

**Citizen Awareness Centre:** As revealed by the table below, about 90% of the CACs are functional and regional distribution of it is almost homogenous. Still the unawareness of VDCs on operation of CAC seems high as almost 10 % response is on it.

**Table 130: No. of CAC Operational in 2070/71**

	All	EASTERN	CENTRAL	WESTERN	MID-WES	FAR-WES
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	0.9	2.8	2.3	0	0	0
01	89.6	86.1	93	93.9	86.5	88
DK/CS	9.6	11.1	4.7	6.1	13.5	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

According to the ecological region –wise functional status of CAC, it is almost evenly distributed in terai and mountain where as it is slightly low in hill region (table below).

**Table 131: Functional Status of CAC-Ecological Region Wise**

	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondent	105	90	35
	%	%	%
None	0	1.1	2.9
01	87.6	91.1	91.4
DK/CS	12.4	7.8	5.7
Total	100	100	100

Livelihood Improvement Support: MoFALD/LGCDP conducts livelihood improvement project supporting CAC members. Since it does not cover all CACs in a year, the response on this also reflects similar result.

**Table 132:No. of CACs receiving LIP support during 2070/71 B.S**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
No. of CAC	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	30	27.8	53.5	38.8	7.7	26
01	55.2	58.3	34.9	51	71.2	58
DK/CS	14.8	13.9	11.6	10.2	21.2	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The above table shows that the highest percent of LIP recipient is mid-western region (71.2) and lowest is central development region (34.9), the mean being 55.2 percent. In this question also the unawareness of VDCs is quite high ranging from 10 to 16 percent.

**Table 133:No. of CAC members engaged in LIP during 2070/71 B.S(those received LIP)**

	All	EASTERN	CENTRAL	WESTERN	MID-WES	FAR-WES
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
No. of CAC members	%	%	%	%	%	%
05	23	13.9	7	26.5	30.8	32
06	2.6	0	2.3	4.1	5.8	0
07	2.6	2.8	2.3	0	3.8	4
08	1.7	0	4.7	0	1.9	2
10	5.2	5.6	2.3	2	7.7	8
10+	21.7	41.7	20.9	18.4	19.2	14
DK/CS	12.2	11.1	9.3	8.2	21.2	10

The above table shows the number of CAC members engaged in LIP support. In an average, 5 persons involvement in LIP is highest followed by 10 plus persons. The comparison of the development region shows that eastern development region has very high number of members involved in LIP, with the implication that the use of fund per member is quite low.

**Table 134:No. of CACs involved in implementing LIP during 2070/71 B.S**

	All	EASTERN	CENTRAL	WESTERN	MID-WES	FAR-WES
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	30.9	27.8	51.2	38.8	3.8	36
01	57.4	66.7	39.5	53.1	71.2	56

DK/CS	11.7	5.6	9.3	8.2	25	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

While comparing the recipient number of CAC, the above table reflects that almost all CACs receiving grants are implementing the LIP support fund. As discussed above, the distribution of LIP support fund is not equally distributed.

Result of LIP support: In response to the query of impact of LIP in poverty reduction, in an average almost 50 percent VDC opined that it is successful in getting household out of poverty where as about 35 % VDCs opined no change. In total 14.3 percent respondent opined as don't know or can't say. In comparison with ecological regions, Terai reflected high followed by hill in positively contributing in poverty reduction. In mountain the percentage for positive contribution for poverty reduction is 37%.

**Table 135: LIP Initiative succeeded in getting HH out of Poverty**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Response	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50	105	90	35
Yes	50.9	50	34.9	55.1	67.3	44	49.5	57.8	37.1
No	34.8	30.6	55.8	34.7	13.5	42	40	23.3	48.6
Don't know/ Cannot say	14.3	19.4	9.3	10.2	19.2	14	10.5	18.9	14.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 136: CAC estimate of HHs reducing poverty during 2070/71 B.S**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those has succeed	117	18	15	27	35	22
	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	3.4	5.6	20	0	0	0
1-10	55.6	38.9	33.3	51.9	71.4	63.6
11-20	20.5	33.3	40	11.1	14.3	18.2
21-30	12	22.2	6.7	22.2	5.7	4.5
30+	8.5	0	0	14.8	8.6	13.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average no.	18.23	13.28	9.33	20.19	21.77	20.32

The above table shows the estimated number of CAC member households having positively contributing in reducing poverty from LIP support. It reveals that 1-10 HHs has the highest percent in an average however; 11-20 gets high percent in case of Central development region.

The following table shows the ecological region distribution of response in which all regions have the estimate that 1-10 HHs of CAC has the highest percent in contribution for poverty reduction from LIP and it is in declining order according to increase in HH number.

**Table 137: CAC estimate of HHs reducing poverty during 2070/71 B.S-Ecological Region Wise**

	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : Those has succeed	52	52	13
	%	%	%
None	0	5.8	7.7
1-10	53.8	55.8	61.5



11-20	21.2	21.2	15.4
21-30	13.5	13.5	0
30+	11.5	3.8	15.4
Total	100	100	100
Average no.	24.31	11.63	20.31

### Planning and Child Participation

**Conduct Balbhela by Local Bodies:** Balbhela is relatively a new and innovative practice to ensure participation of children in local development and decision making processes.

**Table 138: Conduction of Balbhela by Local Bodies**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	70	72.2	53.5	75.5	75	72
No	28.3	25	44.2	22.4	23.1	28
Don't know/Cannot say	1.7	2.8	2.3	2	1.9	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The above table shows that Balbhela was conducted by most of the VDCs in all regions; however Central Region has the lowest VDCs claiming to have conducted Balbhela.

**Table 139: CFLG activity carried out by VDCs**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	55.2	52.8	34.9	63.3	71.2	50
No	42.2	41.7	65.1	34.7	28.8	44
Don't know/Cannot say	2.6	5.6	0	2	0	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table shows that more than 50 percent VDCs in all development regions except central one carry CFLG activities. In consistent with the Balbhela organization, VDCs within central development region has lowest percentage (34.5) whereas highest being Mid-western region.

**Table 140: Status of Children Consultation in 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	71.7	77.8	58.1	75.5	76.9	70
No	27	16.7	41.9	22.4	23.1	30
Don't know/Cannot say	1.3	5.6	0	2	0	0
Total	100	100	100	99.9	100	100

With respect to consultations with the children in planning process, 71.7 percent of VDCs in average conducted consultations with children and again the lowest among five regions is in central development region (58.1%).

**Table 141: Maintain disaggregated data on of child participants in Balbhelas during 2070/71 B.S**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	161	26	23	37	39	36
	%	%	%	%	%	%
No disaggregation	41.6	42.3	30.4	48.6	59	22.2
Gender (Male, Female, Other)	50.9	46.2	65.2	48.6	35.9	63.9
Community (Janajati, Dalit, Brahmin, Chhetri, etc.)	41	42.3	60.9	27	28.2	55.6
Conflict affected	18	23.1	47.8	10.8	2.6	19.4
Don't know/Cannot say	5.6	7.7	4.3	0	5.1	11.1
Total	157.1	161.6	208.6	135	130.8	172.2

In response towards the maintenance of the disaggregated data on children participation in Balbhela, 41.6 percent VDCs did not maintain and those maintaining it, gender wise are about 50 percent. Only 41 percent VDCs maintained social group related data and 18 percent maintained the conflict affect related children participants' record.

### Social Protection Benefits

**Table 142: Beneficiaries registered for Social Protection in 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	4.8	2.8	7	8.2	1.9	4
001-010	1.7	2.8	2.3	2	1.9	0
011-020	6.1	8.3	2.3	2	5.8	12
021-040	14.8	16.7	20.9	16.3	11.5	10
041-060	9.6	8.3	16.3	12.2	9.6	2
061-080	5.7	5.6	2.3	12.2	5.8	2
081-100	3.5	5.6	7	0	3.8	2
101-150	6.1	2.8	7	4.1	3.8	12
151-200	7.4	5.6	7	2	7.7	14
200+	35.2	30.6	18.6	36.7	46.2	40
DK/CS	5.2	11.1	9.3	4.1	1.9	2

In registration of beneficiaries of social security allowances, more than 200 beneficiaries has the higher percentage in all but central development region. VDCs as low as 2.8 in east and high as 8.2 percent in western region have not registered any of the social protection beneficiaries.

**Table 143: No. of beneficiaries receiving social protection support during 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	5.2	2.8	9.3	8.2	1.9	4

001-010	1.3	0	2.3	2	1.9	0
011-020	2.6	2.8	2.3	0	5.8	2
021-040	3.9	2.8	4.7	2	9.6	0
041-060	5.2	5.6	9.3	2	7.7	2
061-080	2.6	5.6	0	4.1	3.8	0
081-100	2.2	2.8	2.3	0	1.9	4
101-150	5.7	5.6	4.7	4.1	3.8	10
151-200	7.8	8.3	7	4.1	9.6	10
200+	59.6	58.3	51.2	69.4	51.9	66
DK/CS	3.9	5.6	7	4.1	1.9	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

With respect to recipient of social security allowances, the highest percentage VDCs remain in the range of more than 200 persons by all categories. In general, the percentage has increased with the enlarged sizes of beneficiaries in VDCs.

### Payment of Social Security Allowances

**Table 144: Mode of payment system was used during 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Banking	14.8	2.8	34.9	14.3	19.2	2
Branchless Banking	5.2	2.8	4.7	16.3	0	2
Establishment of various centers in different places	3.9	13.9	7	0	1.9	0
At house itself	9.1	8.3	2.3	6.1	17.3	10
From VDC Office	69.6	72.2	51.2	65.3	69.2	88
Don't know/Cannot say	2.2	0	2.3	8.2	0	0
Total	104.8	100	102.4	110.2	107.6	102

The above table reflects that almost two third of the payment of social security allowances are made from VDCs (either from office or moving center or door to door visit). There is high regional variation in the payment of the allowance from banking and branchless mode (as high as 39.6 in central and 4.0 in far western).

The eco-regional distribution of the mode of payment reflects that banking and branchless banking mode of payment is high in hills followed by terai and mountain region.

**Table 145: Ecological Region-wise mode of payment of Social Security Allowance**

	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondent	105	90	35
	%	%	%
Banking	18.1	12.2	11.4
Branchless	4.8	6.7	2.9
Establishment of various centers in different places	4.8	3.3	2.9

At house itself	12.4	7.8	2.9
From VDC Office	60	77.8	77.1
Don't know/Cannot say	3.8	0	2.9

**Table 146: List of beneficiaries disclosed to the community during 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	87.8	88.9	62.8	95.9	96.2	92
No	10	2.8	34.9	2	3.8	8
Don't know/Cannot say	2.2	8.3	2.3	2	0	0
Total	100	100	100	99.9	100	100

With regards to making public of beneficiaries list of social protection allowance, 87.8 percent VDCs in average ranging from 62.8 percent in central to high of 95.9 percent in western region had disclosed the list. The unawareness about the disclosure is very high in east region in comparison to other regions.

### Vital Events Registration

In vital event registration, non-registering VDCs in 3 of 5 events (Birth, Death, Marriage) are 2-3 in all regions where as migration is registered in all VDCs in region. Though awareness about the registration is high yet full coverage is still not found in all regions.

**Table 147: No. of birth certificates issued during 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
Range of no. registered	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	4.3	8.3	2.3	4.1	5.8	2
0001-0010	0.4	0	2.3	0	0	0
0011-0030	1.3	5.6	0	0	1.9	0
0031-0050	3	0	2.3	6.1	1.9	4
0051-0100	61.3	36.1	62.8	69.4	65.4	66
0101-0150	18.7	30.6	16.3	14.3	15.4	20
0151-0200	9.1	13.9	11.6	6.1	7.7	8
DK/CS	1.9	5.5	2.5	0	1.9	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

In birth registration, no registration of births is revealed in 2 to 3 VDCs. In terms of range of numbers registered, the range between 51-100 births has highest in all regions followed by the ranges of 101-150 and 151-200.

**Table 148: No. of Death certificates issued during 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
Range of cases registered	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	4.8	8.3	2.3	4.1	7.7	2

0001-0010	9.6	11.1	7	2	9.6	18
0011-0030	45.7	52.8	41.9	38.8	44.2	52
0031-0050	20	13.9	23.3	32.7	19.2	10
0051-0100	18.7	11.1	23.3	22.4	17.3	18
	98.8	97.2	97.8	100	98	100

In issuance of death certificates, the highest number is within the range of persons 11-30, followed by 31-50, 51-100 and 1-10 ranges in an average.

**Table 149:No. of Marriage certificates issued during 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
Range of cases registered	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	6.1	8.3	4.7	6.1	7.7	4
0001-0010	5.7	2.8	2.3	0	11.5	10
0011-0030	17	11.1	20.9	12.2	21.2	18
0031-0050	17.8	22.2	18.6	18.4	17.3	14
0051-0100	33.5	41.7	32.6	40.8	23.1	32
0101-0150	13.5	5.6	14	20.4	15.4	10
0151-0200	4.8	2.8	4.7	2	1.9	12

With respect to marriage registration and issue of certificates, the highest percentage is within the ranges of 51-100, followed by 31-50, 11-30, 101-150 persons and so on. The figure within the range of 51-100 persons seems high which might be due to registration deferred tasks.

**Table 150:No. of Divorce certificates issued during 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	81.3	80.6	72.1	69.4	88.5	94
0001-0010	15.2	11.1	23.3	28.6	7.7	6
0011-0030	0.4	0	2.3	0	0	0

In registration of divorce cases, none case ranges from about 70 percent to 94 percent of VDCs. the cases registered is higher in the range of 1-10 (15.2 %) in average. Regionally, western followed by central region has highest cases of divorce registered.

**Table 151:No. of Migration certificates issued during 2070/71**

	All	EASTERN	CENTRAL	WESTERN	MID-WES	FAR-WES
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
0001-0010	33.9	36.1	39.5	34.7	42.3	18
0011-0030	20.9	22.2	9.3	24.5	21.2	26
0031-0050	18.7	11.1	16.3	16.3	15.4	32
0051-0100	10.9	5.6	20.9	10.2	5.8	12
0101-0150	6.1	5.6	4.7	6.1	5.8	8

## Fund Disbursement in VDCs

**Table 152: Percentage of annual funds disbursed by end of second trimester during 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
% of fund disbursed	%	%	%	%	%	%
001-010	0.4	0	0	0	0	2
011-025	4.3	2.8	2.3	4.1	1.9	10
026-050	30.9	30.6	32.6	42.9	21.2	28
051-075	38.3	25	37.2	46.9	53.8	24
076-100	7.8	2.8	18.6	4.1	7.7	6
DK/CS	18.3	38.9	9.3	2	15.4	30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table shows the percentage of annual budget disbursement by VDCs on projects by the end of second trimester according to development region. In overall situation, 51-75 and 26-50 percent of fund is disbursed by 38 and 31 percent of VDCs by the end of second trimester. Still there are VDCs disbursing less than 25 percent as well.

**Table 153: Performance (MC/PM) of your VDC assessed during 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	93	94.4	97.7	93.9	92.3	88
No	3.5	0	0	4.1	3.8	8
Don't know/Cannot say	3.5	5.6	2.3	2	3.8	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The above table shows that a few VDCs (2 in far west, 1 in mid west and west) did not carry MC assessment in 2070/71.

**Table 154: Result of MC Assessment during 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Passed Minimum Conditions	77.8	69.4	69.8	87.8	73.1	86
Did not pass Minimum Conditions	17	27.8	18.6	10.2	19.2	12
Don't know/Cannot say	5.2	2.8	11.6	2	7.7	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

In terms of result of the MC assessment VDCs reflected that 77.8 percent passed and 17 percent failed in MC with don't know percent of 5.2 VDCs in an average.

## Targeted Expenditure

**Table 155: Project funding matrix prepared**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50

	%	%	%	%	%	%
Women	96.1	94.4	100	98	98.1	90
Children	95.2	94.4	97.7	100	94.2	90
Disadvantaged groups	92.2	91.7	100	98	84.6	88
None	1.7	0	0	0	1.9	6
Don't know/Cannot say	2.6	7.2	0	0	0	4

The above table shows that almost all VDCs prepared PFM for targeted group investment except 1 and 3 VDCs in mid-west and far west region. 2 VDCs each in east and far west have don't know responses.

**Table 156: Percent of disbursement of targeted expenditure by the end of second trimester in 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
Percent of fund	%	%	%	%	%	%
001-010	2.6	0	0	8.2	0	4
011-025	7	5.6	7	2	1.9	18
026-050	29.1	30.6	27.9	36.7	25	26
051-075	33.9	25	32.6	44.9	46.2	18
076-100	7	2.8	16.3	4.1	7.7	4
DK/CS	20.4	36.1	16.3	4.1	19.2	30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Participation in Planning:** The bottom up participatory planning process starts from settlement/tole level at grass-root. In present context, WCFs are made responsible to conduct grass-root level planning meetings provided that VDCs urged them to do so. hence, VDCs are primarily responsible to make arrange the ward/settlement level planning meetings.

**Table 157: VDCs conducted ward planning meeting, 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	Mountain
Base : All respondents	230	36	43	49	52	50	105	90	35
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All	83.5	86.1	86	83.7	96.2	66	93.3	77.8	68.6
75-99 percentage	8.3	2.8	4.7	4.1	0	28	2.9	13.3	11.4
50-74 percentage	4.3	5.6	2.3	6.1	1.9	6	1.9	3.3	14.3
25-49 percentage	0.9	0	0	4.1	0	0	0	0	5.7
Less than 25 percentage	0.4	0	2.3	0	0	0	0	1.1	0
None	1.7	5.6	2.3	0	1.9	0	1	3.3	0
Don't know/Cannot say	0.9	0	2.3	2	0	0	1	1.1	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table above shows the responses of VDCs on ward level planning in development and ecological regions. Almost 84 percent (in average) of VDCs arrange all (9) ward level planning meetings, highest being in mid-west and lowest in far west (66% VDCs). In ecological regions, hills have highest (93%)

percentage of VDCs and lowest percentage in mountain (68.7%) arranged the ward level planning meetings. In an average the coverage of wards less than 100 percent by VDCs is about 14 %.

**Table 158:WCFs conducted meetings during 2070/71 to contribute to participatory planning**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50	105	90	35
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All	80.9	80.6	79.1	85.7	96.2	62	90.5	73.3	71.4
75-99 percentage	8.7	5.6	9.3	0	0	28	5.7	14.4	2.9
50-74 percentage	3.9	5.6	2.3	6.1	1.9	4	1.9	3.3	11.4
25-49 percentage	2.2	0	0	6.1	0	4	0	0	14.3
Less than 25 percentage	1.3	5.6	2.3	0	0	0	0	3.3	0
None	1.7	2.8	2.3	2	1.9	0	1.9	2.2	0
Don't know/Cannot say	1.3	0	4.7	0	0	2	0	3.3	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The WCFs conducted settlement level planning gathering/meeting also shows the similar result as mentioned in ward meeting. In ecological region basis, highest of ward/settlement coverage is in hills followed by terai and mountain. The mountain region has lower level of coverage in ward/settlement level planning practices by WCFs.

**Table 159: No. of persons participation in Integrated Planning Formulation Committee Meetings, 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50	105	90	35
No. of participants	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
001-020	18.3	11.1	16.3	14.3	17.3	30	20	17.8	14.3
021-050	50.9	50	60.5	59.2	53.8	32	58.1	46.7	40
051-100	16.1	25	11.6	18.4	11.5	16	13.3	18.9	17.1
DK/CS	14.8	13.9	11.6	8.2	17.3	22	8.6	16.7	28.6
Total	100	100	100	100.1	100	100	100	100	100

The number of participants in IPFC of VDC is above 50% in the range of 21-50 persons in all development except in all regions except in far west in which the same range of persons is highest. the range of participants; number above 51 is also significant (above 11 % VDCs) in all regions. In terms of ecological regions, 21 to 50 persons in all belt is higher whereas DK/CS is alarmingly high in mountain region.

**Table 160:No. of youth (aged 15-24) participated in Integrated Planning Formulation Meeting in 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50	105	90	35
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	52.2	58.3	81.4	42.9	51.9	32	61.9	41.1	51.4
0001-0005	27.8	16.7	4.7	32.7	36.5	42	25.7	35.6	14.3
0006-0010	5.2	5.6	9.3	8.2	0	4	1.9	7.8	8.6
10 +	3	2.8	0	8.2	0	4	2.9	2.2	5.7



DK/CS	11.7	16.7	4.7	8.2	11.5	18	7.6	13.3	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The above table shows that the majority of VDCs have not yet been able to make participation of youths in annual planning process especially in IPFC. The number range 1-5 has highest number in most of the VDCs in regions.

**Table 161: No. of children participated in the Integrated Planning Formulation Committee Meetings during 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50	105	90	35
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	11.3	11.1	23.3	14.3	5.8	4	11.4	12.2	8.6
0001-0020	73.9	72.2	65.1	75.5	76.9	78	81	72.2	57.1
0021-0050	2.6	2.8	4.7	2	3.8	0	1	2.2	8.6
DK/CS	12.2	13.9	7	8.2	13.5	18	6.7	13.3	25.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99.9	100

**Table 162: Percentage of the budget allocation directly related to the demand by WCF and CAC in 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50	105	90	35
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	10.4	8.3	14	0	13.5	16	4.8	18.9	5.7
Less than 25%	22.6	19.4	9.3	34.7	15.4	32	26.7	17.8	22.9
051-075%	3	11.1	2.3	2	1.9	0	2.9	3.3	2.9
076-100%	33.5	16.7	55.8	36.7	32.7	24	38.1	32.2	22.9
DK/CS	22.2	33.3	7	12.2	34.6	24	19	20	37.1

The above table shows the percentage of budget allocation by VDCs on the demand from WCFs and CACs in FY 2070/71. The figures present peculiar scenario of percentages of budget allocation on the project demanded by WCF/CACs. On the one hand there is no allocation percent of VDCs as high as 16 (14 % in central region) and nil in western. There is also high variation of percent of VDCs in the other ranges of allocation percentages. In contrast, the percentage of VDCs allocating 76 to 100 percent VDC budget is high in all regions.

From eco-region perspective, percentage of not allocating budget to WCF demanded project is high (18.9). The VDCs allocated higher percentage of budget in 76-100 % allocation category in all ecological regions. Surprisingly, the numbers of VDCs to express don't know or can't say category is very high (19%, 20% and 37% in hills, terai and mountain respectively).

**Table 163: Budget allocation for innovative/targeted projects in the annual plan during 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50

	%	%	%	%	%	%
CFLG	74.8	61.1	83.7	79.6	82.7	64
Disaster Management	54.8	55.6	55.8	55.1	51.9	56
EFLG	50.4	38.9	55.8	55.1	44.2	56
GESI	59.6	44.4	62.8	73.5	53.8	60
None	9.6	16.7	11.6	4.1	5.8	12
Don't know/Cannot say	3.5	8.3	2.3	0	3.8	4
Total	252.7	225	272	267.4	242.2	252

The above table shows that about 40 to 82 % of VDCs allocated budget in CFLG, DRR, EFLG and GESI focused projects. The highest percent of VDCs are in CFLG followed by GESI, DRR and EFLG in an average of regions. The high percent of VDCs in central and mid-west allocated budget for CFLG where as in GESI, western region has high percentage of VDCs allocating budget. In DRR and EFLG the distribution of VDCs are not that varied.

**Table 164:No. Of internal audits carried out during 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	4.6	7.2	4.3	9.8	1.9	2
001	74.7	67.6	53.5	90.2	73.1	74
002	11.5	7.2	28.6	0	17.3	16
003	4.6	3.6	4.3	0	1.9	2
DKCS	4.6	14.4	9.3	0	5.8	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The status of internal audit conducted and frequency in 2070/71 is shown in above table. Internal audit of 2 to 9.8 percent of VDC was not conducted and once in the FY has highest percent of VDCs conducting internal audit (53 – 90% VDCs).A significant number of VDCs had twice times internal audits whereas none to 2 VDCs only conducted internal audit three times. Don't know case is high in eastern region.

**Table 165: Sharing of internal audit report with the Council during 2070/71 BS by LB**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	87	75	93	95.9	82.7	86
No	8.7	16.7	7	2	9.6	10
DK/CS	4.3	8.3	0	2	7.7	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

In sharing/publicizing internal audit report, above 75% VDCs have shared in VDC Council whereas in few cases it is not shared.

### Tenure of VDC Secretary

**Table 166:Tenure of Current Secretary**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50	105	90	35
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

Less than 06 months	29.1	33.3	23.3	30.6	32.7	26	31.4	25.6	31.4
06-12 months	37.4	36.1	37.2	51	30.8	32	32.4	41.1	42.9
13-24 months	7	8.3	7	2	7.7	10	6.7	6.7	8.6
25-59 months	10	5.6	9.3	6.1	15.4	12	11.4	10	5.7
60 and above	15.2	11.1	23.3	10.2	13.5	18	18.1	13.3	11.4
DK/CS	1.3	5.6	0	0	0	2	0	3.3	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The above table reflects that about 25 to 33 percent of VDCs' current Secretaries have less than 6 month's tenure in their VDCs whereas mode of the VDC Secretaries has 6-12 months tenure. There is significant percentage of tenure of more than 5 years as well. In ecological region, there is not much variation compared to development region.

**Table 167: Tenure of immediate Ex-secretary**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	Hills	Mountain	TERAI
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50	105	35	90
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Less than 06 months	15.7	25	18.6	18.4	3.8	16	1.9	8.6	14.4
06-12 months	21.7	19.4	18.6	20.4	23.1	26	20	20	24.4
13-24 months	16.5	16.7	9.3	14.3	30.8	10	14.3	22.9	16.7
25-59 months	20.9	19.4	14	28.6	25	16	23.8	25.6	15.6
60 and above	19.1	16.7	27.9	14.3	15.4	22	19	20	18.9
DK/CS	6.1	2.8	11.6	4.1	1.9	10	3.8	2.9	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The above table also shows that the tenure of Ex-secretary in respective VDCs. About 15 to 25 percent of Secretaries had less than 6 months tenure that has increased slightly in 6 months to 12 months showing that about 50 percent of Ex-secretaries had less than 2 years tenure in VDCs. From the view of ecological region, hills and mountains had more stability (in more than 2 years) of tenure compared to terai.

## Service Delivery

**Table 168: NGO/CBOs used for service delivery by VDC during 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	67.4	69.4	37.2	73.5	71.2	82
No	27.8	22.2	58.1	22.4	23.1	16
DK/CS	4.8	8.3	4.7	4.1	5.8	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table (above) shows the wide regional variation of using NGO/CBOs in project implementation by VDCs. More than 70 % VDCs in all except central region had mobilized the NGO/CBOs, in which far west VDCs had the highest (82) percent.

**Table 169: Areas of technical work VDC received standards/ manuals by end of 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Rural roads	61.7	66.7	76.7	67.3	53.8	48
Water supply	44.3	38.9	51.2	55.1	40.4	36
Building construction	10.4	5.6	9.3	20.4	9.6	6
Sanitation	1.7	8.3	0	0	1.9	0
None	22.2	11.1	20.9	26.5	28.8	20
Don't know/ Cannot say	27.8	33.3	18.6	26.5	17.3	44
Total	168.1	163.9	176.7	195.8	151.8	154

The above table shows the status of standards and manuals received by VDCs in technical works. It reflects that about 50 percent and more have received the manual in rural road construction in which far west had the lowest percent of VDCs receiving the manual. In water supply, it is slightly lower in all regions. In receiving building construction standard and manuals, almost 20 percent of VDCs in western region received them whereas the percentage in other regions is less than 10. In sanitation, negligible percent of VDCs received standards/manual.

**Table 170: Areas of work VDC used the technical standards for delivering services in 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	21.7	5.6	23.3	28.6	19.2	28
Don't know/ Cannot say	25.2	30.6	23.3	26.5	28.8	18
Rural Road	44.8	38.9	58.1	38.8	46.2	42
Drinking water	33.9	33.3	41.9	40.8	26.9	28
Building construction	17.4	5.6	11.6	24.5	23.1	18
Sanitation	5.7	22.2	4.7	2	3.8	0
Irrigation	8.3	5.6	0	6.1	11.5	16
Electricity	4.3	5.6	4.7	2	5.8	4

In utilization of technical standards, road construction is highest though only 45% of VDCs in an average applied the technical standards and manuals. In drinking water, percent of VDCs applying technical standard and manual is only about 33. In other areas, it is negligible. It reflects weak sustainability of rural infrastructures as there is absence of applying technical standards while constructing them.

**Table 171: Status of grievances request for mediation made to the VDC during 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50	105	90	35
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	42.6	33.3	46.5	51	46.2	34	41.9	48.9	28.6
No	53	55.6	48.8	46.9	48.1	66	55.2	45.6	65.7
DK/CS	4.3	11.1	4.7	2	5.8	0	2.9	5.6	5.7

Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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The table above shows that about 40 percent of VDCs received request for mediation, in which western region followed by central and mid-west had higher percentage. In ecological comparison, mountain region VDCs received less request compared to other regions.

**Table 172: No. of grievances received were resolved at the VDC during 2070/71 BS**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50	105	90	35
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	53.5	50	51.2	42.9	53.8	68	52.4	50	65.7
001-005	23	13.9	23.3	30.6	26.9	18	27.6	17.8	22.9
006-010	7.8	13.9	7	14.3	3.8	2	9.5	7.8	2.9
011-015	3.9	0	4.7	4.1	5.8	4	3.8	5.6	0
016+	6.6	5.6	9.3	6	5.7	6	3	12.1	2.9
DK/CS	5.2	16.7	4.7	2	3.8	2	3.8	6.7	5.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The above table presents the percentage of VDCs receiving number of grievances in the development and ecological regions. It shows that mode percentage of VDCs in all regions do not receive grievances. In those where grievances are received, the maximum number is 1-5 per VDC. VDCs in east and far west received less number of grievances. In ecological regions, mountain VDCs had less number of grievances.

**Table 173: No. of grievances received forwarded to higher levels by VDC during 2070/71**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : Those received grievances	95	12	19	27	22	15	46	39	10
No. of grievances	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	58.9	50	63.2	55.6	59.1	66.7	71.7	48.7	40
001-005	29.5	16.7	26.3	40.7	31.8	20	26.1	28.2	50
006-010	5.3	8.3	10.5	0	0	13.3	0	12.8	0
021-030	1.1	8.3	0	0	0	0	0	2.6	0
031-040	1.1	8.3	0	0	0	0	0	2.6	0
041-050	1.1	0	0	3.7	0	0	0	0	10
DK/CS	3.2	8.3	0	0	9.1	0	2.2	5.1	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Out of those received grievances received by the VDCs, in an average 29.5 percent of VDCs forward 1-5 cases to DDCs. The western development regions VDCs' percentage is high in forwarding where as eastern and far west DDCs has lower number. The number more than 1-5 is not significant except in far west and central regions where more than 10 percent of VDCs have reported grievances to DDCs. In ecological regions, forwarding

## Number of Public Hearing

**Table 174: Number of Public Hearing**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	18.3	25	32.6	18.4	7.7	12
001	81.7	75	67.4	81.6	92.3	88
Average	1	1	1	1	1	1

Most of the VDCs claim that 1 public hearing event was held in the VDCs, the situation is similar across the regions. In central region only 32.6% of the VDCs in Kathmandu say that no public hearing events were held.

## Conduction of Balbhela by Local Bodies

**Table 175: Conduction of Balbhela by Local Bodies**

	All	EASTERN	CENTRAL	WESTERN	MID-WES	FAR-WES
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	70	72.2	53.5	75.5	75	72
No	28.3	25	44.2	22.4	23.1	28
Don't know/Cannot say	1.7	2.8	2.3	2	1.9	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Balbhela was conducted by most of the local bodes, however Central region has the lowest VDCs claiming to have conducted Balbhela.

## Beneficiaries registered for Social Protection

**Table 176: Beneficiaries registered for Social Protection**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	230	36	43	49	52	50
	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	4.8	2.8	7	8.2	1.9	4
001-010	1.7	2.8	2.3	2	1.9	0
011-020	6.1	8.3	2.3	2	5.8	12
021-040	14.8	16.7	20.9	16.3	11.5	10
041-060	9.6	8.3	16.3	12.2	9.6	2
061-080	5.7	5.6	2.3	12.2	5.8	2
081-100	3.5	5.6	7	0	3.8	2
101-150	6.1	2.8	7	4.1	3.8	12
151-200	7.4	5.6	7	2	7.7	14
200+	35.2	30.6	18.6	36.7	46.2	40
DK/CS	5.2	11.1	9.3	4.1	1.9	2
Average	217	152	144	319	243	196

Most of the VDCs say that 200 beneficiaries were registered for social protection. It is similar across the development region.

## Section 5. Conclusion and Recommendation of the study

The access to safe drinking water is higher in urban areas i.e. 78% compared to rural areas i.e. 67%. In the development region and ecological region, the access to drinking water is lowest in mid western development region and mountain region i.e. 54.9% and 57.5% respectively.

It is recommended that the access to safe drinking water needs to be focused on rural areas, mid western development region and mountain region as the access in these areas seems the lowest.

The access of toilet is significantly seen high which is 82.7%. As the 2011 census shows that the toilet facility is 61.83%, out data shows a higher status. This percentage of situation may have been occurred due to few of the things that were later on explored. One of the impact could be, the survey was conducted end of 2014 and start of 2015, thus during the gap from 2011, there might have been significant improvement. The second reason might be is that, comparing the sample district with the ODF district, 61% of the VDCs and urban wards selected were declared ODF areas in Nepal. The ODF list was provided from The Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS), 2015 update, thus higher percentage of households may have had toilets. The third reason may be, the 2011 census indicates that 91 % of urban households have toilets. Nepal's national target is to achieve universal sanitation coverage by 2017. It has set three milestones (milestone-1: toilet coverage of 60% by 2012/13, milestone-2: toilet coverage of 80% by 2014/15 and milestone- 3: universal toilet coverage by 2016/17) for achieving the national sanitation target<sup>94</sup>. Thus, households that weren't declared ODF free in urban centers comparing the ODF list from DWSS could also have toilet as the census 2011 shows that 91% of urban households have toilets. Also, the possibility could have been that by start of 2015, the second Nepal may be near in reaching it's second milestone. However another reason for higher access of toilet may be due to the availability of ODF list and using it as a list in absence of households list from VDC/Municipality, which may have caused higher percentage of households having the access to toilet. The lowest access to toilet is in Eastern development region and in Terai with 67.1% and 67.3% respectively.

Thus, it is recommended that toilet access should be focused in Terai region and Eastern development. Most of the district of Terai region showed lower access to toilet.

In the education sector, the highest education level attained in the household for Brahmin was Bachelors & above pass (32.7%), for Chettri is Intermediate pass (34%), for Adiwasi Janajati is Secondary Level passed (29%), for Dalit is secondary level passed (40.1%), and for others is secondary level passed (35.3%). Thus, it shows that still, Dalit, Adiwasi Janjati and others have lower access to education.

It is recommended that these caste/ethnic groups should be focused more on higher education. Reaching these groups to higher education status should be the focus of as education is the main key to awareness and up-lifting these groups. Lower education may be one of the reasons why these groups lack compared to other groups on various components like planning, social audit, public

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<sup>94</sup> Nepal Country Paper on Sanitation, SACOSAN-V 2013

audit, public hearing, social payments etc. This is the area of programmatic focus from the perspective inclusion.

The awareness about ward level planning is lower in female compared to males i.e. 55.8% of female are aware about ward level planning whereas for male it is 66.5%. The awareness among various caste/ethnic groups shows that Chettri has the highest awareness i.e. 67% and Dalits have the lowest awareness i.e. 57.1%. The lowest participation was from that of Dalit i.e. 49.6%. 41.2% of DAG and 54.2% of Marginalized group had participated in Ward Level Planning. This shows that women and Dalit are still lagging behind among male and other caste/ethnic groups.

It is recommended that female participation and Dalit participation needs to be increased as a priority. This existing situation could be attributed to social inequality and capacity of these groups to be informed.

The action taken for issues suggested in Ward Level Planning showed that all of the urban/rural centers, development region state that only lower percentage of the household claimed that major action had taken place i.e. 4.5%. 38.3% of the households claim that no significant action had taken place, 56.4% of the households claim some action or change had taken place. This shows that none of the households feel that major action has taken place. It is somewhat recommendable that majority of households claim that some action have taken place, but significant action or change is not seen by any households across the development region and rural/urban center.

It is recommended that, the implementation of issues or suggestion should be focused so as to have higher percentage of people to perceive major actions to be taken place. Despite of various actions of the local body, the households are yet to experience major action or implementation of suggestion to take place. Yet, it is commendable that the tagline “nothing happens” which was mostly perceived by people is fading to “some work has been done”.

The participation in ward level planning has increased in fiscal year 2070/71 compared to previous year. Increased participation is a good sign that LGCDP has been able to achieve. Comparing this situation development region wise, central development region has the lowest percentage of households claiming to have increased participation i.e. 37.3%, and 35.7% of the households claim that participation has neither increased nor decreased.

It is recommended that focus should be given across all development region to increase the participation as a positive sign for participation is shown by the households. The focus should be in the eastern development region where the increased participation is seen low and large number of people have said that the participation had neither increased nor decreased, thus focus should be given to increase more people.

The reason for increased participation showed that majority of the households claimed that “to gain information and knowledge” and “increase in public awareness”. The interests of the people to gain information and knowledge and increase in public awareness are major findings that people have become more interested and aware which might be due to the effort of LGCDP and other agents like Social Mobilizers, CACs and WCFs.



Thus, it is recommended that the way for increasing the participation in ward level planning is to increase in awareness of people, and to provide them more information and knowledge. It was also show that no previous participation was in ward level planning, and the participation in 2070/71 is a good sign and effort of LBs, Social Mobilizers, CACs and WCFs.

The participation in Balbhela showed that only 14.3% of the households have participated in Balbhela which is very low. About 10% of the budget from VDCs is provided to children, even when Balbhela had been organized to improve the situation of the children, it still shows that Balbhela is not effective. Although 32.9% of the households had suggested in Balbhela, the participation is the section where the major problem is. The qualitative findings showed that participation of Children was low. They had also opined that the most of the programs were conducted on weekdays since the LB and other person associated working for them have holiday on Saturday. The children were free on Saturday and on weekdays they go to school. This shows that the lower participation in Balbhela may be due to the inability to match the timing of the program conducted.

For effective Balbhela, it is recommended that increasing the participation of children should be focused. Thus, it is suggested that to increase the participation, the timing of conducting Balbhela should be explored and managed.

For Action taken in Balbhela, most of the households across the development region said that some action or change had taken place, however in eastern region 44.4% of the households said that no action had taken place. Only few households said that major action had taken place, thus it shows that still households across the region have not felt major change or action that has happened. The participation has increased in all development regions except for eastern region.

It is seen that households are still to feel that major action have taken place, thus the action of the government should be focused on implementing and having major change for the suggestion given by the households in Balbhela. Also, major focus should be given in eastern region where higher percentages of people have said that no action or change had taken place. The findings show that eastern region has lower percentage of households that claim to have positive actions from the LBs compared to other development regions, what may be the reason should be explored. The lower percentage of increased participation i.e. 11% is seen in the eastern region, the reason should be explored.

The reason for increased participation in Balbhela is seen similar to that of ward level planning, and thus the same recommendation given for ward level planning is also given for Balbhela. Also, 30.2% of the households claimed that the level of knowledge and education was also the reason for increased participation. Thus, it shows that education has been a major factor for increased the participation in Balbhela.

The participation in the plan formulation meeting is 26.9% which is comparatively lower than that of participation in the ward level planning. Only 4% of the households claimed that major action had taken place for the issues suggested or addressed. This showed similar situation to ward level planning and Balbhela. It also, showed that there was increase in participation compared to previous

year and the major reason for participation was again similar to ward level planning and Balbhela, i.e. to gain information and knowledge; and increase in public awareness.

It is recommended that the participation in the plan formulation meeting should be increased. The recommendation would be similar to that of Balbhela.

The qualitative findings show similar response to the quantitative study regarding ward level planning, Balbhela and plan formulation meetings. The qualitative findings showed that women, children, backward groups, have lower participation as they depend on daily wages and would work rather than attending the meetings or Balbhela. It is also viewed that information does not reach to the targeted people, and educated and rich have influence over the information dissemination.

It is recommended that only awareness for participation is not enough to get these groups, some sort of management of their livelihood should be done to increase their participation. Strong motivation should be given so that they would be aware and would participate. Thus, inclusive participation and proper dissemination of information that it reached the target group should be focused.

The qualitative findings match with the quantitative findings that the participation has increased. The qualitative findings show that participation has increased after implementation of LGCDP. This shows that positive impact of LGCDP. Thus, it is the work of LGCDP that has been able to create this positive impact.

It is recommended that LGCDP should continue it and would focus more in areas like women, Dalits and poor and illiterate people.

The awareness in social audit is high, i.e. 58.8%, however the participation compared to the awareness is low i.e. only 37.8% of the households out of the aware households have participated in social audit. The Dalit have lowest participation in social audit, i.e. 31.1% of the households have participated in social audit. Majority of the households have not participated in social audit. The participation in fiscal year 2070/71 has increased compared to previous year, this shows that some positive impact of LGCDP program. The reason for increased participation was mainly said due to interest and willingness; to gain information and knowledge; and encouragement for participation. The encouragement for participation is the result of activities and efforts of CAC, WCF, Social mobilizers.

It is recommended that participation for social audit needs to be increased and the focus should be given to Dalit participation which is seen the lowest. CAC, WFC, Social Mobilizers role is important, thus their activities, roles should be encouraged.

Brahmin has highest awareness in public audit i.e. 68.5% whereas Dalits and others have the lowest awareness about Public Audit i.e. 50.4%. Rural areas have higher awareness i.e. 61.3% compared to urban areas i.e. 56.7%. Higher rural participation relates to the projects that have been implemented at VDC level. The participation in Public Audit is low; more than 54% of households across all development have not participated. Caste/Ethnicity wise, the highest participation is from Brahmin i.e. 37.7% whereas the lowest is that from "others" 26.1%. Only 11.1% of marginalized groups and

24.3% of DAG have participated in Public Audit. Thus, even when groups like CACs, WCF and Social Mobilizers are formed, the participation of marginalized, DAG and Dalit are still lagging behind in participation in Public Audit. 4.9% of the households have said to have major action taken for issues suggested, thus it was same across all development region where major impact have not been seen. Also, the participation in public audit has increased compared to previous year and the major reason for participation was interest and willingness; to gain information and knowledge; an increase in public awareness; satisfaction with the previous experience. Thus a positive impact of the previous experience has been able to increase in participation.

Thus, it is recommended that inclusive participation for Public audit needs to be increased giving special focus on DAG, marginalized groups and Dalit. Although the focus of the government have improved which is shown by most of the people saying some actions have taken place, still it lacks in implementing major action. The reason for why “major action” could not be taken place and only some action was take place needs to be explored. The reason for increased participation shows that a lot of work and awareness activities have been carried out by the Local Bodies, WCF, Social Mobilizers, and CACs and thus they should be delegated with more responsibility of carrying out the work.

63.9% of the households are aware about Public Hearing. It has the highest awareness comparing with social audit and public audit. However, the participation is not much because, out of all awareness, only 63.5% of them have participated. The participation in public hearing is lower in urban centers compared to rural center; the participation in urban center is 24.2% whereas the participation in rural center is 36%, this may be due to the fact that people are busy and would not have time to attend the hearing during weekdays. Similarly, in public hearing as well, none of the households felt that major action had taken place, only 4.2% of them claim that major action had taken place for issues addressed.

It is recommended that the focused should be more on increasing participation for public hearing. Thus, to increase the participation of people in urban areas, it is recommended that the timing for conducted public hearing should be considered because a lot of people from urban areas are likely to miss it. Focus should be done in implementing major change or actions for the issues addressed. Awareness about at least one social payment is very high across all centers. 99.4% of the people are aware about social payment. It is a positive sign that the awareness for social payment is so high. Most of the households could identify about 3 social payments i.e. Old Age Allowance, Single Women Allowance, and Disabled Allowance. There is lack of awareness about Dalit student awareness, especially among Dalit themselves, only 13.7% Dalit are aware about Dalit Student Allowance. In the registration process, 6.4% of the households have not registration, 9.9% of the registered individuals of the households have not received social payments. It is seen that majority of the households are satisfied i.e. 81.3% of the households are satisfied with the office making social payments, this is a positive impact. Only few of the households have faced difficulties, and among them, inadequate information, carelessness, and irregularity/absence were the major difficulties faced. The qualitative findings from district level discussion opined that social payments were received by all targeted and eligible to be as per law and regulations. However faint responses claimed that there were some problems in payment receipt by all because of lack of proper documentation.

It is recommended that Dalit should be made aware about Dalit Student. This situation immediately needs to have some action plan for increasing the awareness about Dalit Student Allowance to the Dalit. More focus should be given on disseminating the social payments so as none of them would say that they have not received it. Still, the difficulties faced by the households from the government offices should be lessened. More focus should be given on proper documentation of the social payments and people should be made more aware on the documents that they need to have by Social Mobilizers, WCFs or CACs.

Among Vital events, birth was major event that had taken place in fiscal year 2070/71 and it was higher in rural sector compared to urban sector. This is because of higher birth in rural areas compared to urban areas. 15.3% of Dalit say that birth had taken place; this is the highest percentage across all caste/ethnic groups. For registration of Vital events, majority of them have said that none of the events were registered i.e. 49.3% , then followed by 40.7% of the households claiming that all events has been registered. Although it is seen that 40.7% of the households have registered all events, which shows the effort given, still majority of them have not registered. 35% of the households claim that they have received assistance from CAC, WCF and Social Mobilizer for registration of Vital events. The role of CAC, WCF, and Social Mobilizer is very important and their effort is seen. Most of the households are satisfied with the vital event registration office, and the reason for satisfaction was timely receiving of services and facilities; and easy access of service and facilities. This is a positive sign that people have been satisfied to a large extent. The qualitative findings shows those groups utilizing registration lesser than other comparatively were reported to be: dalits and poor (Dadeldhura), chepang (Dailekh), madhesi group (Banke), disadvantaged and dalits (Taplejung), uneducated and landless people (Udaypur). Yet few responses from WCF discussion also came out stating that the process was not done timely mainly because participant him/herself do not appear in time (Solukhumbu) and also because secretary changes from time to time (Jajarkot & Kalikot). Discussions in Bara however have brought out a perception that the registration processes were lengthy as the events needed to be registered in the districts.

It is recommend that the registration of those events should be focused and people should be motivated, encouraged or rules and regulations should be made as such people are compelled to register. CAC, WCF, Social Mobilizer should have more defined activities and roles as they have had positive impact on people. CAC, WCF, Social Mobilizers should focus on increasing the vital events registration of the uneducated, Dalit and marginalized people. Thus, easy process and lower turnover of VDC secretary should be focused as to ease the registration process.

Community Mediation facilities was used b very few people as only 2.3% of the households have claimed to have family, social, or business related conflicts. The major two reasons for not suing community mediation facility were that “problems were solved themselves” and “issue was widespread across the village”.

In the qualitative findings of local services, first type of responses completely agreed that the infrastructures and services have developed and improved. Second type of responses agreed that infrastructures had developed but with a cautious remark that the improvements were not upto the mark or not maintained properly or limited. Third type of response, but very faint, came up saying

there were no improvements at all with the infrastructures. Almost complete consensus was there on saying that the developments were not widespread equally. This shows that local infrastructures need to be wide spread.

99.8% of the household claim that health center are available in their VDC, however only 65.6% of them have used the facilities. Fewer people have claimed to have faced difficulties while using health services. In overall, there has been positive result regarding the health facilities. 42.1% and 41.8% of the households claim that lack of resources and irregularity/absence of health workers were the reason for difficulties faced. For local services, the situation is similar in municipalities as well. The availability of primary school is high i.e. 98.8% and 55% of the households have children of school going age. 63.2% of Dalit student go to primary school which is the highest among all caste/ethnic groups. The major challenge in education is seen lack of resources, difficulty in accessing the services, irregularity/ absence of teachers. Regarding electricity, major challenge was lack of resources, it was perceived that load shedding in urban areas was major difficulty faced.

Thus, more availability of resources, and regular presence of health workers should be focused to improve the ease for using the health services. Thus to improve education, the challenges faced by the households should be taken care of. Thus, electricity resource should be improved and disseminated.

Similarly, in institutional survey, social mobilization committee meetings are held monthly. Surprisingly, the response as don't know is high reflecting recent transfer and absence of officials in VDC. The western development region has highest (20.5%) response on unawareness about the frequency of VSMC meeting. The table reflects that the VSMCs are not fully functional in VDCs. significant percentage (13.5-32.6%) of WCFs replaced more than 10 persons. It reflects that the compliance with the Social Mobilization Procedure is weak in all regions. Event number 9 reflecting at least one event per ward has high number of participation of WCF members. Interestingly, central and eastern region have higher percentage of non-participation in public audit events. Most of the VDCs claim that 1 public hearing event was held in the VDCs, the situation is similar across the regions. 90% of the CACs are functional and regional distribution of it is almost homogenous. Almost two third of the payment of social security allowances are made from VDCs (either from office or moving center or door to door visit). There is high regional variation in the payment of the allowance from banking and branchless mode (as high as 39.6 in central and 4.0 in far western).

In Vital event registration, non-registering VDCs in 3 of 5 events (Birth, Death, Marriage) are 2-3 in all regions where as migration is registered in all VDCs in region. Though awareness about the registration is high yet full coverage is still not found in all regions. 51-75 and 26-50 percent of fund is disbursed by 38 and 31 percent of VDCs by the end of second trimester. Still there are VDCs disbursing less than 25 percent as well. More than 70 % VDCs in all except central region had mobilized the NGO/CBOs, in which far west VDCs had the highest (82) percent.

## Section 6. ANNEX I

## 6.1.1 Sample Size Determination

Usually an indicator for estimation is a percentage of household population having an attribute. Such a population percentage is estimated by some sample percentage. Other things remaining the same, a larger sample size leads to a better accuracy in the estimate.

In the selection of sample from a large population with simple random sampling,

- if a sample percentage is wanted to be within an error margin of **(100 d)%** of population percentage with confidence coefficient 95% then size of the household sample is given by:  
 $n = [(1.96)^2 PQ] / d^2$
- if a sample percentage is wanted to be within an error margin of **(100 d)%** of population percentage with confidence coefficient 90% then size of the household sample is given by:  
 $n = [(1.645)^2 PQ] / d^2$

where  $P = 1 - Q$  stands for population proportion.

The safer sample size can be obtained with that value of **P** which maximize **PQ**, viz **P = 0.5**. Taking an error margin of **d = 0.05** which is suitable in such survey, the following can be said for simple random sample size:

- For confidence coefficient 95%,  $n = (1.96^2 \times 0.5 \times 0.5) / 0.05^2 = 384$ , and
- For confidence coefficient 90%,  $n = (1.645^2 \times 0.5 \times 0.5) / 0.05^2 = 271$ , and

So, sample percentage computed from a household sample of size 384 drawn from a development region by SRS is expected to be within 5% of population percentage of the development region with 95% confidence. And from a household sample of size 271, the same is expected to hold with 90% confidence.

However, it is impractical to use simple random sampling (SRS) in this survey for mainly two reasons. First of all, households are transforming phenomena because of different influencing factors – such as family split/disputes/divorces, migration, environmental or other hazards, poverty effect etc. – and it may be impossible to trace some of the households after two years from census. Secondly, sample households drawn by SRS are scattered far and wide, especially in the hills and mountains – making field-work difficult, expensive, and time consuming.

Thus, instead of SRS, this survey has used a stratified 3-stage probability sampling that draws a number of districts from the eco-development stratum in first stage, a number of VDCs and a number of urban-wards separately from each selected district in second stage, and a simple random sample of households from each selected VDC and urban-ward separately in third stage.

Because of addition of stages and selection of household clusters in the first and second stages, this design does not use sample size as effectively as SRS. As a result, the effective size of the sample in this design becomes smaller than the actual size. To get the effective size of sample having accuracy

equal to that of simple random sample of size  $n$ , this design has to use the actual size  $n_h$  for the sample given by

$$n_h = n \times deff \dots \dots (ii)$$

However, there is no information about  $deff$  from such a previous survey in Nepal.

Since the domain of estimation is relatively homogenous because of households being from within development region, we can expect the design effect to be:

$$deff \approx 2 \dots \dots (iii) \text{ for a 2-stage stratified random sampling,}$$

$$deff \approx 2.5 \dots \dots (iv) \text{ for a 3-stage stratified random sampling}$$

To get the effective size of sample corresponding to a SRS of size **384**, the actual size needed in the stratified 3-stage sampling of households from an eco-development region is  $n_h = n \times deff = 384 \times 2.5 = 960$ .

To get an effective size of sample corresponding to a SRS of size **271**, the sample size figure has to be:  $n_h = n \times deff = 271 \times 2.5 \approx 678$

#### Sampling in Rural Areas:

The study will cover **230 Community Development Committees**, which is around 6 percent of the Total. The VDCs will be selected using Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) method from each sampled district at the second stage.

#### Sampling in Urban Areas:

The urban sampling has been proposed, keeping in view addition of 72 newly constructed municipalities with 120 urban wards selected for the study. **All the Municipalities (present in the sample districts) would be covered in the survey.** Samples of  $n$  wards are drawn in sample using **Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS)** Systematic Sampling Scheme from among all urban wards of the district. The VDCs have been selected from the central office, the enumerators will now go to the selected VDCs. The VDCs are selected by the sampling expert from the LGCDP II Project Team.

### 6.1.2 Sample Frame

For the selection of a district sample from an eco-development stratum or VDC sample from a sampled district, the sample frame of districts in the eco-development stratum or VDCs in the sampled district has been constructed using the population census information on districts / VDCs belonging to the stratum/district together with their household population sizes.

For selecting urban-ward sample from any sampled district, each municipality of the sampled district is noted first which one it is Old-M or New-M and how many urban ward it has and what the household population sizes these urban wards have. Then from such information of all the old and new municipalities of this sampled district, a combined sample frame will be made of all their urban-wards, irrespective of their categories as new-urban or old-urban, in the manner discussed in the selection stage later.

The following table has been helpful in the construction of the sample frames in eco-development regions.



**Table 177: Frequency distribution of districts, old municipalities, new municipalities, VDCs, old urban wards and new urban wards in the 15 eco-development regions**

Ecological region	Development Region					Total
	FWDR	MWDR	WDR	CDR	EDR	
Mountain	District: 3 Old-M: 0 New-M: 2 VDC: 105	District: 5 Old-M: 0 New-M: 1 VDC: 130	District: 2 Old-M: 0 New-M: 0 VDC: 29	District: 3 Old-M: 1 New-M: 1 VDC: 144	District: 3 Old-M: 1 New-M: 2 VDC: 110	District: 16 Old-M: 2 New-M: 6 VDC: 518
Hill	District: 4 Old-M: 3 New-M: 2 VDC: 194	District: 7 Old-M: 2 New-M: 3 VDC: 303	District: 11 Old-M: 8 New-M: 9 VDC: 575	District: 9 Old-M: 11 New-M: 3 VDC: 447	District: 8 Old-M: 3 New-M: 8 VDC: 365	District: 39 Old-M: 27 New-M: 25 VDC: 1884
Terai	District: 2 Old-M: 3 New-M: 4 VDC: 49	District: 3 Old-M: 4 New-M: 2 VDC: 108	District: 3 Old-M: 4 New-M: 11 VDC: 180	District: 7 Old-M: 8 New-M: 11 VDC: 549	District: 5 Old-M: 10 New-M: 13 VDC: 337	District: 20 Old-M: 29 New-M: 41 VDC: 1223
Total	District: 9 Old-M: 6 New-M: 8 VDC: 348	District: 15 Old-M: 6 New-M: 6 VDC: 541	District: 16 Old-M: 12 New-M: 20 VDC: 784	District: 19 Old-M: 20 New-M: 15 VDC: 1140	District: 16 Old-M: 14 New-M: 23 VDC: 812	District: 75 Old-M: 58 New-M: 72 VDC: 3625

**Sources:** Volumes 01& 02 of National Population and Housing Census 2011, and online information provided by Municipality Development Unit of the MoFALD

### 6.1.3 Selection of Sample

In the first stage, minimum number of districts is selected from each eco-development stratum fulfilling the criteria of taking at least two, but not less than one-third of districts from the stratum. Thus, 2 districts are taken when an eco-development stratum contains 2 to 5 districts, 3 taken when it contains 6 to 9 districts and 4 when it contains 10 or more districts. Independent selection of



districts is made from each eco-development region with PPS systematic selection scheme by listing all districts in the development region together with their respective (household population) sizes according to their location in the east to west serpentine order.

**Table 178: Number and name of districts selected in each eco-development stratum**

Ecological region	Development Region					Total
	FWDR	MWDR	WDR	CDR	EDR	
Mountain	District:2 Bajhang, Darchula	District: 3 Jumla, Kalikot, Humla	District: 2 Manang, Mustang	District: 2 Dolakha, Sindhupalchok	District: 2 Taplejung, Solukhumbu	District:11
Hill	District: 2 Doti, Dadeldhura	District: 3 Rolpa, Jajarkot, Dailekh	District: 4 Gorkha, Kaski, Syangja, Baglung	District: 3 Kavrepalanchok, Kathmandu, Makwanpur	District: 3 Ilam, Dhankuta, Udayapur	District: 15
Terai	District: 2 Kailali, Kanchanpur	District: 2 Dang, Banke	District: 2 Nawalpara si, Kapilbastu	District:3 Dhanusa, Sarlahi, Bara	District: 2 Morang, Saptari	District: 11
Total	District:6	District: 8	District: 8	District: 8	District: 7	District: 37

The detail of the household selected and the number of sample size is given in the annex I

A number of household clusters of each type, VDC or urban-ward, is drawn separately with PPS systematic selection scheme from among its population present in each selected district independently in the second stage. To carry out this second stage selection of a type of household clusters from a selected district, a separate sampling frame of that type of household clusters is formed by listing these clusters serially with their respective (household population) sizes according

to the east to west serpentine order present in them. The required number of VDCs/urban-wards drawn had to depend on 'household sample take per VDC/ urban-ward', estimated number of household sample size of the rural/urban eco-development stratum, and number of sampled districts from the eco-development.

In the presence of intra-cluster correlation, smaller 'sample take per cluster' tend to minimize deff, but tend to increase survey cost and time, where cluster refers to either VDC or urban-ward. Learning from past surveys, household samples are drawn from each selected districts at the rate of about '15 household per VDC' and about '12 household per urban-ward' in this survey.

As seen above, a stratified 3-stage sampling needs a household sample of size 960 to estimate household population percentage over a stratum within 5% error margin with 95% confidence coefficient. The final sample size of the sample design strives to maintain at least this level of accuracy within each development region. It is shown below how this final sample size is arrived at and how it is allocated in different urban/rural eco-development strata.

With the level of accuracy required for 3-stage stratified sampling to estimate population percentage in each development region within 5% error margin with 95% confidence coefficient, the total household sample size would have been  $5 \times 960 = 4800$  for Nepal. The table below depicts the scenario of sample sizes for urban/rural eco-development strata with the development region wise proportional allocation of the household sample size 960.

First column within each development region shows urban/rural/total household population size in every ecological region: mountain/hill/terai, and the second column shows the corresponding sample sizes obtained from the proportional allocation of the total sample size 960 of that development region.

Ecological Region		FWDR		MWDR		WDR		CDR		EDR		Total	
		Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample
Mountain	Urban	8095	16.5	3996	5.5		-	9969	4.9	16160	12.6	38220	39.5
	Rural	75217	153.6	64906	89.6	4834	4.4	112185	54.8	68758	53.6	325900	356.0
	Total	83312	170.2	68902	95.1	4834	4.4	122154	59.7	84918	66.2	364120	395.6
Hill	Urban	22666	46.3	47648	65.8	199372	179.5	450050	220.0	68402	53.3	788138	564.9
	Rural	139361	284.7	284505	392.7	478126	430.4	566131	276.7	278169	216.8	1746292	1,601.4
	Total	162027	331.0	332153	458.5	677498	609.9	1016181	496.7	346571	270.2	2534430	2,166.3
Terai	Urban	96150	196.4	77734	107.3	161591	145.5	210340	102.8	271746	211.8	817561	763.8
	Rural	128482	262.4	216630	299.0	222439	200.3	615370	300.8	528270	411.8	1711191	1,474.3
	Total	224632	458.9	294364	406.4	384030	345.7	825710	403.6	800016	623.6	2528752	2,238.2

Total	Urban	126911	259.2	129378	178.6	360963	325.0	670359	327.7	356308	277.8	164391	1,368.2
	Rural	343060	700.8	566041	781.4	705399	635.0	1293686	632.3	875197	682.2	378338	3,431.8
	Total	469971	960	695419	960	1066362	960	1964045	960	1231505	960	5427302	4800

For the purpose of implementation, any estimated sample size has to be closely approximated by rounded off actual sample size, which is usually the multiple of three figures: number of sampled districts, number of sampled clusters per district, and sample take per cluster. Cluster refers to VDC in rural stratum with sample take per cluster as 15, whereas it refers to urban-ward in urban stratum with sample take per cluster as 12. The actual sample sizes are reasonably close to estimated sizes in hill and terai strata. In mountain strata, however, the actual sample sizes taken are much higher in all except far & mid western rural strata. Over sampling in these rural/urban mountain development strata is arising because of automatic up-ward rounding off, and necessity for sampling 2 clusters from western rural stratum, and each of the mid western, central, and eastern urban strata for the purpose of sampling error estimation. The following table exhibits the computation of actual sample sizes following such specific procedures.

Actual sample sizes for different urban/rural eco-development strata as computed from the corresponding estimated sample sizes in the manner discussed above.

Ecological Region		Development Region											
		FWDR		MDWR		WDR		CDR		EDR		Total	
		Actual SS	Est. SS	Actual SS	Est. SS	Actual SS	Est. SS	Actual SS	Est. SS	Actual SS	Est. SS	Actual SS	Est. SS
Mountain	Urban	2(2x12)=48	17	1x2x12=24	6		-	2x1x12=24	5	1(2x12)=24	13	120	40
	Rural	2(5x15)=150	154	3(2x15)=90	90	2(1x15)=30	4	2(2x15)=60	55	2(2x15)=60	54	390	356
	Total	198	170	114	95	30	4	84	60	84	66	510	396
Hill	Urban	2(2x12)=48	46	3(2x12)=72	66	3(3x4+1x3)12=180	179	3(6x12)=216	220	2(2x1+1x2)12=48	53	564	565
	Rural	(9+10)x15=285	285	(9+9+8)15=390	393	(3x7+1x8)15=435	430	3(6x15)=270	277	(2x5+1x4)15=210	217	1590	1,601
	Total	333	331	462	459	615	610	486	497	258	270	2154	2,166
Terai	Urban	2(8x12)=192	196	(5+4)12=108	107	2(6x12)=144	145	(2x3+1x2)12=96	103	2(9x12)=216	212	756	764
	Rural	2(9x15)=270	262	2x10x15=300	299	(6+7)15=195	200	(2x7+1x6)15=300	301	(13+14)15=405	412	1470	1474
	Total	462	459	408	406	339	346	396	404	621	624	2226	2,238
Total	Urban	24x12=288	259	17x12=204	179	27x12=324	325	28x12=336	328	24x12=288	278	1440	1,368
	Rural	47x15=705	701	52x15=780	781	44x15=660	635	42x15=630	632	45x15=675	682	3450	3,432
	Total	993	960	984	960	984	960	966	960	963	960	4890	4800

The following points show the strength of this allocation:

- Adequate sample to estimate population percentage within 5.5% error margin in urban hill with 90% confidence coefficient, and within 5% error margin in urban terai with 90% confidence coefficient,
- Adequate sample to estimate population percentage within 5% error margin in any rural development region with 90% confidence coefficient, within less than 3.5% error margin in rural hill with 99% confidence coefficient, and within less than 3.5% error margin in rural terai with 99% confidence coefficient
- Good for tracking progress of important baseline indicators computed from the household sample data obtained with this sample allocation over any eco-development stratum
- Proportional allocation of sample size 960 is well maintained over rural/urban hill/terai development strata of each development region.

This design is having larger sample size because of presence of higher clustering effect, and requirement for sample to be adequately dispersed over household population, the variation of which in terms of factors that influence variable to be measured is considerably very high.

The two tables given below are extracted from the table 4 to give better idea on sampling framework, which were helpful in sample visualization and field implementation process.

The first table provides information on the number of districts drawn (with PPS) from each eco-development region independently at first stage, the number of VDCs/urban-wards drawn (with PPS) from each sampled district at second stage, and the number of households drawn (with SRS) from each sampled VDC/urban-ward at third stage.

Number of sampled districts, sampled urban wards, urban household sample, sampled VDCs, rural household sample and total household sample in every eco-development stratum together with their respective totals in each ecological region and in each development region

Ecological Region		FWDR	MWDR	WDR	CDR	EDR	Total
<b>Mountain</b>	Districts	2	3	2	2	2	11
	Urban wards	4	2	0	2	2	10
	Urban sample	48	24	0	24	24	120
	VDCs	10	6	2	4	4	26
	Rural sample	150	90	30	60	60	390
	Total sample	198	114	30	84	84	510
<b>Hill</b>	Districts	2	3	4	3	3	15
	Urban wards	4	6	15	18	4	47
	Urban sample	48	72	180	216	48	564
	Rural VDCs	19	26	29	18	14	106
	Rural sample	285	390	435	270	210	1590
	Total sample	333	462	615	486	258	2154
<b>Terai</b>	Districts	2	2	2	3	2	11
	Urban wards	16	9	12	8	18	63
	Urban sample	192	108	144	96	216	756

	Rural VDCs	18	20	13	20	27	98
	Rural sample	270	300	195	300	405	1470
	Total sample	462	408	339	396	621	2226
<b>Total</b>	Districts	6	8	8	8	7	37
	Urban wards	24	17	27	28	24	120
	Urban sample	288	204	324	336	288	1440
	Rural VDCs	47	52	44	42	45	230
	Rural sample	705	780	660	630	675	3450
	Total sample	993	984	984	966	963	4890

The second table gives a clear picture on rate of drawing urban ward and VDC from different sampled districts of each eco-development stratum.

The actual sample sizes are obtained, by taking into account the number of districts coming in the sample, to have the closest approximation to the expected sample size with the requirement of sampling 15 households per sampled VDC and 12 per sampled urban-ward.

Ecological Region		Far- Western	Mid Western	Western	Central	Eastern
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>Urban</b>	2 Districts 2 Wards/District 12 HHs/ ward Sample = 48	1 District 2 Wards/District 12 HHs/ ward Sample = 24	None	2 Districts 1 Ward/District 12 HHs/ ward Sample = 24	1 District 2 Wards/District 12 HHs/ ward Sample = 24
	<b>Rural</b>	2 Districts 5 VDCs/district 15 HHs/ VDC Sample = 150	2 Districts 3 VDCs/district 15 HHs/ VDC Sample = 90	2 Districts 1 VDCs/district 15 HHs/ VDC Sample = 30	2 Districts 2 VDCs/district 15 HHs/ VDC Sample = 60	2 Districts 2 VDCs/district 15 HHs/ VDC Sample = 60
<b>Hill</b>	<b>Urban</b>	2 Districts 2 Wards/District 12 HHs/ ward Sample = 48	1 District 6 Wards/District 12 HHs/ ward Sample = 72	<b>a.</b> 3 Districts 4 Wards/District <b>b.</b> 1 Districts 3 Wards/District 12 HHs/ ward Sample = 180	3 Districts 6 Wards/District 12 HHs/ ward Sample = 216	<b>a.</b> 2 Districts 1 Ward/District <b>b.</b> 1 Districts 2 Wards/District 12 HHs/ ward Sample = 48
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>a.</b> 1 District 9 VDCs/district <b>b.</b> 1 District 10 VDC /District 15 HHs/ VDC Sample = 285	<b>a.</b> 2 Districts 9 VDCs/district <b>b.</b> 1 District 8 VDC /District 15 HHs/ VDC Sample = 390	<b>a.</b> 3 Districts 7 VDCs/district <b>b.</b> 1 District 8 VDC /District 15 HHs/ VDC Sample = 435	3 Districts 6 VDCs/district 15 HHs/ VDC Sample = 270	<b>a.</b> 2 Districts 5 VDCs/district <b>b.</b> 1 District 4 VDC /District 15 HHs/ VDC Sample = 210
<b>Terai</b>	<b>Urban</b>	2 Districts 8 Wards/District 12 HHs/ ward Sample = 192	<b>a.</b> 1 Districts 5 Wards/District <b>b.</b> 1 Districts 4 Wards/District 12 HHs/ ward Sample = 108	2 Districts 6 Wards/District 12 HHs/ ward Sample = 144	<b>a.</b> 2 Districts 3 Wards/District <b>b.</b> 1 Districts 2 Wards/District 12 HHs/ ward Sample = 96	2 Districts 9 Wards/District 12 HHs/ ward Sample = 216
	<b>Rural</b>	2 Districts 9 VDCs/district 15 HHs/ VDC Sample = 270	2 Districts 10 VDCs/district 15 HHs/ VDC Sample = 300	<b>a.</b> 1 Districts 7 VDCs/district <b>b.</b> 1 District 6 VDC /District	<b>a.</b> 2 Districts 7 VDCs/district <b>b.</b> 1 District 6 VDC /District	<b>a.</b> 1 Districts 13 VDCs/district <b>b.</b> 1 District 14 VDC /District

				15 HHs/ VDC Sample = 195	15 HHs/ VDC Sample = 300	15 HHs/ VDC Sample = 405
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## Section 6. ANNEX II

## 6.1 Tables for Respondent's/Household details

Table 179: Number of Years living in the house

	Center			Development Region					Ecological Region		
	All	URBAN	RURAL	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondent	4890	1440	3450	963	966	984	984	993	2154	2226	510
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Less than 5 year	9	10	9	7	7	7	13	11	8	9	11
05-10 years	16	18	14	9	14	15	21	18	16	14	19
11-15 years	10	10	9	6	8	8	14	12	10	9	8
16-20 years	9	10	9	6	10	10	10	10	9	9	9
20 years +	20	24	18	11	23	29	19	18	22	19	19
From Ancient	37	28	41	62	39	31	22	31	35	40	33
Mean age in years	18	18	18	17	20	22	15	16	18	17	17
Minimum Age	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	0

Table 180: Access to Safe Drinking Water

	Center			Development Region					Ecological Region		
	All	URBAN	RURAL	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondent	4890	1440	3450	963	966	984	984	993	2154	2226	510
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	70.3	78.0	67.0	79.2	73.1	74.4	54.9	70.0	64.3	78.9	57.5
No	29.7	22.0	33.0	20.8	26.9	25.6	45.1	30.0	35.7	21.1	42.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 181: Access to Toilet

	Development Region						Ecological Region		
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondent	4890	963	966	984	984	993	2154	2226	510
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	82.7	67.1	76.7	92	89.9	87.5	96.7	67.3	91.2
No	17.2	32.8	23.3	8	10.1	12.4	3.2	32.7	8.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 182: Access to Toilet caste/ethnicity wise

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : All respondent	878	1175	1698	935	204	42	215
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	95.4	94.5	82.8	63.2	49.5	54.8	48.8
No	4.6	5.4	17.1	36.8	50.5	45.2	51.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 183: Household head**

		Center		Development Region					Ecological Region		
	All	URBAN	RURAL	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondent	4890	1440	3450	963	966	984	984	993	2154	2226	510
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Female	14.3	15.3	13.8	12.7	16	19	11	12.6	17.3	11.5	13.3
Male	85.7	84.7	86.2	87.3	84	81	89	87.4	82.7	88.5	86.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 184: Relationship to the household head**

		Development Region					Ecological Region		
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondent	4890	963	966	984	984	993	2154	2226	510
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self	45.3	42.5	46.3	43.3	47.5	46.8	47.6	42.7	46.9
Husband/Wife	29	32.4	28.2	26.7	28.5	29.4	27.3	30.8	28.6
Mother/Father	4.6	3.2	1.7	6.1	6.8	5.2	4.6	4	7.3
Brother/Sister	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.4	1	0.8	1	0.8	1
Son/Daughter	12.4	14.1	16.7	12.8	8.1	10.5	11.3	13.7	11.6
Daughter-in-law/sister-in-law	5.1	4.9	6	5.8	3.7	5.2	5.8	4.9	3.1
Others	2.7	2.2	0.6	3.9	4.4	2.1	2.4	3.1	1.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 185: Number of people at household & Household Size**

		Center		Development Region					Ecological Region		
Base : All respondent	All	URBAN	RURAL	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
	4890	1440	3450	963	966	984	984	993	2154	2226	510
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
01-02 no.	3.5	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.8	6	2.5	1.6	4.1	2.9	3.7
03-04 no.	26.5	29.3	25.3	30.7	24.6	31.4	21.6	24.1	27.3	26.4	23.3
05 and above	70	66.8	71.3	65.6	71.5	62.6	75.8	74.3	68.6	70.7	72.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	6.09	5.77	6.22	65.6	71.5	62.6	75.8	74.3	68.6	70.7	72.9

**Table 186: Education Status of the Respondent**

		Center		Development Region					Ecological Region		
	All	URBAN	RURAL	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondent	4890	1440	3450	963	966	984	984	993	2154	2226	510
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Up-to Primary Level Passed	14.5	12.4	15.5	11.3	14.6	14.9	16.6	15.2	16.4	12.6	15.9
Up-to Secondary Level Passed	22.7	22.6	22.8	24.1	20.3	24.2	21.1	23.8	22.8	23.1	20.5
SLC pass	13.5	15.6	12.6	12.5	14.5	17.4	9.7	13.5	12.8	14.3	12.9
Intermediate Passed	12.3	15.3	11.1	11.1	11.7	10.9	12.9	14.8	11.9	12.1	14.9



Bachelor & above pass	4.6	7.7	3.3	3.6	6.3	5.6	2.8	4.6	5.6	4.1	2.5
Literate-did not attend school/college	13.8	12.8	14.2	17.2	11.8	13.3	14.2	12.5	15.6	12.5	12.2
Illiterate-did not attend school/college	18.5	13.5	20.5	20.1	20.8	13.5	22.4	15.6	14.9	21.3	21

**Table 187: Highest Education Status at household**

	Center			Development Region					Ecological Region		
	All	URBAN	RURAL	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondent	4890	1440	3450	963	966	984	984	993	2154	2226	510
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Primary Level Passed	7.8	5.5	8.8	8.5	7.2	6.2	9.7	7.1	6.6	9	7.5
Secondary Level Passed	27.7	21	30.5	29.2	21	24.7	34.7	28.8	27.7	27.2	29.3
SLC pass	17.3	15.6	17.9	18	15.1	19.6	13.8	19.7	16.8	17.2	19.6
Intermediate Passes	27.1	29.3	26.2	23.6	26.4	28	28.8	28.6	27.7	26.2	28.4
Bachelor & Above pass	17.6	26.5	13.9	15.4	27.7	18.6	11.7	14.7	19.6	16.8	12.4
Literate-did not attend school/college	1	0.8	1.1	2.1	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.8
Illiterate-did not attend school/college	1.6	1.4	1.6	3.2	1.8	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.7	2.3	2

**Table 188: Religion**

		Center		Development Region					Ecological Region		
	All	URBAN	RURAL	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondent	4890	1440	3450	963	966	984	984	993	2154	2226	510
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hindu	86.8	88.6	86.1	79.3	77.7	85.7	93.6	97.4	85	90.1	80.4
Buddhist	7.3	6.5	7.7	8.1	16.9	9.6	0.9	1.5	10.3	2.7	15.3
Islam	2.8	2.2	3	3.7	3.1	2.5	4.6	0.1	0.5	5.7	0.2
Christian	1.6	2	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.2	0.9	1	2.2	1.3	0.4
Others	1.4	0.6	1.8	7.2	0.1	0	0	0	2.1	0.2	3.7

**Table 189: Caste/Ethnicity**

	All	URBAN	RURAL	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondent	4890	1440	3450	963	966	984	984	993	2154	2226	510
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

Brahmin	18	25.4	14.8	12	15.6	27.2	14.3	20.3	19.3	17.4	14.7
Chettri	24	21.3	25.2	14.3	13.3	14.2	34.1	43.9	28	15.5	44.5
AdiwasiJanajati	34.7	33.7	35.1	44.9	43.2	40.7	28.2	16.9	37.1	34.2	26.7
Dalit	19.1	16.2	20.4	25	22	14.6	16	18.1	14.7	24.8	12.7
Others	4.2	3.4	4.5	3.8	5.9	3.3	7.4	0.8	0.9	8.1	1.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 190: Respondent Occupation- Development Region wise**

	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	963	966	984	984	993
	%	%	%	%	%
Agriculture	50.4	51.3	55.9	62.3	56.4
Industry/Business	9.6	16.5	10.6	12.7	12.1
Government employee	2.3	3.8	4	2.9	3.1
Employee of private sector	1.3	3.4	3.6	1.8	1.5
Foreign employee	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.7	1
Daily wage laborer	10.1	8.2	2.4	3.7	2.4
Teacher	3.8	2.8	1.8	2.8	3.2
Housewife	16.8	7.2	11	6.5	13.6
Student	3.7	4.2	4.5	5.6	6.3
Unemployed	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.2
Retired	0	0	0.7	0	0
Self Employed Professional	0.2	0.9	2.7	0.3	0
Lama Priest/Monk/ priest	0	0	0	0.2	0.1
Project Manager	0	0.1	0	0	0
Social Worker	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0

## 6.2 Tables for Ward Level Planning/ Balbhela/Integrated Planning

**Table 191: Awareness in Ward Level Planning-Development and Ecological Region Wise**

	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base: All Respondent	963	966	984	984	993	2154	2226	510
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	57.6	56	66.5	61.3	64.1	65	58.3	57.3
No	40.8	40.7	30.9	35.1	30.8	32.9	37.4	39
DK/CS	1.6	3.3	2.6	3.7	5	2	4.3	3.7
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 192: Awareness in ward level planning Gender Wise and Cast/Ethnicity wise**

	Gender		Caste/Ethnicity					Marginalized/DAG	
	Female	Male	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base: All respondent	2451	2439	878	1175	1698	935	204	42	215
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

Yes	55.8	66.5	65.6	67	58.3	57.1	50.5	57.1	54.9
No	40.1	31.1	32.3	31	37.8	38.3	46.1	40.5	39.5
DKCS	4.1	2.4	2.1	2	3.9	4.6	3.4	2.4	5.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 193: Participation in Ward level Planning- Development Region and Ecological Region Wise**

	Development Region					Ecological Region		
	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : Those aware of	555	541	654	603	637	1401	1297	292
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	45.8	55.8	64.8	57.9	47.6	57.2	50	62.3
No	53.9	42.1	34.6	41.8	52.1	42	49.6	36
DKCS	0.4	2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 194: Participation in Ward level Planning- Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : Those aware of	576	787	990	534	103	24	118
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	61.1	55.3	53.1	49.6	52.4	54.2	49.2
No	38.4	44.1	46	49.6	47.6	45.8	50.8
DKCS	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 195: Members Participated in Ward Level Planning- Development Region Wise**

	Development Region Wise				
	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those participated	254	302	424	349	303
	%	%	%	%	%
Don't know/Cannot say	0.8	0.7	0	0.3	0
Self	66.5	80.8	73.1	72.2	82.2
Husband/Wife	19.7	12.6	19.1	22.6	17.5
Mother/Father	10.6	8.3	9.2	6.3	7.3
Brother/Sister	1.2	1.7	2.6	2.3	0.7
Son/Daughter	3.5	2	4.2	1.7	3.6
Daughter-in-law/sister-in-law	0	1.3	1.9	1.1	1
Father-in-law/Mother-in-law	2.4	1	5.7	2.9	2.6
Others	0.4	0.3	0.9	2.1	0.7

**Table 196: Suggestion given in ward level planning**

Suggestion given in ward level planning					
	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those participated and have not said dk/cs	252	300	424	348	303
	%	%	%	%	%

Yes	73	90.7	80	74.4	75.9
No	20.2	8	15.3	13.8	17.8
DKCS	6.8	1.3	4.7	11.8	6.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 197: Issue addressed or Suggestion given-Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : Those participated and not dk/cs	350	434	525	264	54	13	57
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	83.7	81.6	77.7	70.8	77.8	84.6	78.9
No	10.6	11.1	17	21.6	20.4	15.4	14
DKCS	5.7	7.4	5.3	7.6	1.9	0	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 198: Actions Taken for Issues Raised- Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : Those spoke	293	354	408	187	42	11	45
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No actions were applicable	2	2.5	2.5	1.6	0	0	2.2
No action or change	21.2	16.9	22.1	33.7	35.7	36.4	40
Very little action or change	12.3	18.1	13	8.6	9.5	9.1	11.1
Some action or change	59.7	55.9	56.6	51.9	54.8	45.5	44.4
Major actions or change	4.1	5.9	4.7	3.2	0	9.1	2.2
Don't know/Cannot say	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.1	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 199: Increase/ Decrease in Participation -Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : Those participated and not dk/cs in Q205	348	432	520	262	54	13	57
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Increase	57.8	59	50.6	45.8	55.6	38.5	52.6
Decrease	9.5	5.8	6.9	7.6	5.6	15.4	10.5
Neither increase nor decrease	21	26.2	26.9	23.7	20.4	30.8	14
Don't know/Cannot say	11.5	8.8	15.6	22.5	18.5	15.4	22.8
Unwilling to answer	0.3	0.2	0	0.4	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 200: Reason for Increase-Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
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Base : Those stating Increase	201	255	263	120	30	5	30
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Interest and Willingness	43.3	32.9	40.3	27.5	33.3	20	36.7
To gain information and knowledge	15.4	24.3	23.2	22.5	26.7	20	6.7
Increase in public awareness	17.9	23.1	17.9	25	13.3	40	26.7
Encouragement for participation	9	8.2	11	9.2	10	20	16.7
No Previous participation	0	0.8	1.5	1.7	3.3	0	3.3
Opportunity to express opinion	8	7.8	4.6	5.8	6.7	0	3.3
The level of knowledge and education	2	3.5	1.9	1.7	0	0	3.3
Well executed and managed work	1.5	2.4	2.3	0	0	0	0
Increase in the frequency of program conducted	4.5	3.9	3.8	5	0	0	3.3
Time availability	0.5	0.4	1.1	0	0	0	0
For social and economic development	2	1.2	2.7	5	16.7	20	3.3
Satisfied with the previous experience	1	1.6	1.1	4.2	3.3	0	3.3
Inclusive participation	2	1.6	2.3	1.7	3.3	0	0
Proximity	0.5	0	0	0.8	0	0	0
Other	1.5	2.4	1.9	1.7	0	20	0
Unwilling to answer	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0
Dont know/Cannot say	1	1.6	1.1	0.8	0	0	0

**Table 201: Participation in Balbhela- Development Region and Ecological Region Wise**

	Development Region					Ecological Region		
	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : Those aware of	1297	292	963	966	984	984	993	2154
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	50	62.3	14.4	9.6	18.6	16	13	15.9
No	49.6	36	84.3	85.3	79.1	80.7	84	81.8
DKCS	0.4	1.7	1.2	5.1	2.3	3.4	3	2.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 202: Participation in Balbhela- Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : Those aware of	878	1175	1698	935	204	42	215
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	16.7	15.4	13.1	13.8	10.3	0	12.1
No	81.9	82.2	83.3	81.8	86.8	97.6	82.3
DKCS	1.4	2.4	3.5	4.4	2.9	2.4	5.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 203: Members Participated in Balbhela**

	Development Region Wise				
	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those participated	139	93	183	157	129
	%	%	%	%	%

Don't know/Cannot say	2.2	7.5	0	3.8	0.8
Self	5	9.7	7.7	2.5	19.4
Husband/Wife	0.7	0	0.5	1.9	2.3
Brother/Sister	3.6	3.2	6	10.2	4.7
Son/Daughter	76.3	65.6	71	70.1	69.8
Daughter-in-law/sister-in-law	0	0	2.2	1.9	0
Grandson/Grand Daughter	7.2	9.7	9.3	2.5	0.8
Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law	0	0	1.1	1.3	1.6
Nephew/Niece	4.3	2.2	0.5	2.5	0
Others	0.7	1.1	1	1.9	0.8

**Table 204: Suggestion given in Balbhela**

Suggestion given in Balbhela					
	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those participated and have not said dk/cs	136	86	183	151	128
	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	19.9	54.7	44.8	19.9	30.5
No	62.5	29.1	34.4	27.8	38.3
DKCS	17.6	16.2	20.8	52.3	31.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 205: Participation in Plan Formulation Meeting- Development Region and Ecological Region Wise**

	Development Region					Ecological Region		
	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : Those aware of	963	966	984	984	993	2154	2226	510
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	22.8	22.6	38.2	31.5	19.1	31.2	20.5	36.5
No	74.6	72.6	58.2	64.2	76.4	65.7	74.8	59.6
DKCS	2.6	4.9	3.6	4.3	4.4	3.1	4.8	3.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 206: Participation in Plan Formulation Meeting- Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : Those aware of	878	1175	1698	935	204	42	215
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	30	30.9	26.9	20.4	20.1	19	17.2
No	67.1	65.4	69	74.5	77	76.2	78.6
DKCS	3	3.7	4.2	5	2.9	4.8	4.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 207: Members Participated in Plan Formulation Meeting**

	Development Region Wise				
	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR

Base : Those participated	220	218	376	310	190
	%	%	%	%	%
Don't know/Cannot say	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5
Self	61.4	82.1	69.9	64.8	78.4
Husband/Wife	19.5	13.8	19.4	22.6	11.1
Mother/Father	11.8	6	10.1	10	10
Brother/Sister	0.9	0.5	3.7	1.9	2.6
Son/Daughter	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.2
Father-in-law/Mother-in-law	2.7	1.4	6.9	2.9	2.1
Others	1.5	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.5

**Table 208: Suggestion given in Plan Formulation Meeting**

Suggestion given in Plan Formulation Meeting					
	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those participated and have not said dk/cs	136	86	183	151	128
	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	19.9	54.7	44.8	19.9	30.5
No	62.5	29.1	34.4	27.8	38.3
DKCS	17.6	16.2	20.8	52.3	31.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

### 6.3 Tables for Social Audit, Public Audit and Public Hearing

**Table 209: Awareness in Social Audit, Public Audit and Public Hearing : Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

<b>Social Audit</b>	Base : All resp	Aware in %	Base: Those aware	Participated in %
Brahmin	878	68.2	599	40.9
Chettri	1175	67.7	796	39.1
AdiwasiJanajati	1698	53.2	903	38.3
Dalit	935	51.6	482	31.1
Others	204	45.6	93	35.5
Marginalized	42	47.6	20	40
DAG	215	50.2	108	27.8
<b>Public Audit</b>				
Brahmin	878	71	623	37.7
Chettri	1175	68.5	805	37.6
AdiwasiJanajati	1698	55.6	944	34.2
Dalit	935	50.4	471	32.7
Others	204	43.1	88	26.1
Marginalized	42	42.9	18	11.1
DAG	215	49.8	107	24.3
<b>Public Hearing</b>				
Brahmin	878	74.5	654	34.4
Chettri	1175	72.3	850	39.1
AdiwasiJanajati	1698	59.7	1014	30.8
Dalit	935	54.2	507	24.9

Others	204	48.5	99	21.2
Marginalized	42	54.8	23	21.7
DAG	215	52.6	113	18.6

**Table 210: Members Participated in Social Audit**

Members Participated in Social Audit					
	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those participated	146	200	292	254	193
	%	%	%	%	%
Don't know/Cannot say	0.7	0.5	0.3	0	0
Self	67.8	84.5	69.5	69.3	83.9
Husband/Wife	17.1	11	18.2	21.3	13.5
Mother/Father	15.8	6	8.9	11	10.4
Brother/Sister	1.4	1	3.1	2	1.6
Son/Daughter	2.1	1.5	3.8	0.4	2.6
Daughter-in-law/sister-in-law	0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5
Father-in-law/Mother-in-law	0.7	1.5	4.8	3.1	1
Others	0.7	0	0.3	0.4	0.5

**Table 211: Participation in Social Audit-Caste Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : Those aware of	599	796	903	482	93	20	108
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	40.9	39.1	38.3	31.1	35.5	40	27.8
No	59.1	60.2	61.6	68.5	63.4	60	72.2
DKCS	0	0.8	0.1	0.4	1.1	0	0
Total	100	100.1	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 212: Participation in Public Audit- Urban/Rural Centers**

	All	URBAN	RURAL
Base : Those Aware of	2931	816	2115
	%	%	%
Yes	35.4	29.5	37.7
No	63.5	69.6	61.1
DKCS	1.1	0.9	1.2
Total	100	100	100

**Table 213: Participation in Public Audit-Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : Those Aware of	623	805	944	471	88	18	107
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	37.7	37.6	34.2	32.7	26.1	11.1	24.3
No	61.2	61	64.4	66.9	73.9	83.3	75.7



DKCS	1.1	1.4	1.4	0.4	0	5.6	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 214: Members Participated in Public Audit**

Members Participated in Public Audit					
	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those Participated	117	185	284	260	192
	%	%	%	%	%
Self	65	82.7	70.4	73.1	82.8
Husband/Wife	16.2	11.4	18	18.8	16.7
Mother/Father	14.5	5.9	10.2	8.1	6.3
Brother/Sister	0.9	1.1	4.2	2.3	1.6
Son/Daughter	3.4	1.6	3.5	1.5	1.6
Daughter-in-law/sister-in-law	0	1.6	0.4	1.2	0
Father-in-law/Mother-in-law	2.6	2.2	5.3	2.7	2.1
Others	0.9	0	0.4	0.8	0

**Table 215: Participation in Public Hearing-Urban/Rural Centers**

	All	URBAN	RURAL
Base : Those Aware of	3124	918	2206
	%	%	%
Yes	32.5	24.2	36
No	66	74.7	62.4
DKCS	1.4	1.1	1.6
Total	100	100	100

**Table 216: Participation in Public Hearing: Caste/Ethnicity wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : Those Aware of	654	850	1014	507	99	23	113
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	34.4	39.1	30.8	24.9	21.2	21.7	18.6
No	64.7	59.2	67.5	74	78.8	78.3	80.5
DKCS	0.9	1.8	1.8	1.2	0	0	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 217: Members Participated in Public Hearing**

Members Participated in Public Hearing					
	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those participated	139	144	284	249	200
	%	%	%	%	%
Don't know/Cannot say	0	0.7	0	0.4	0
Self	66.9	85.4	67.6	74.3	83.5

Husband/Wife	18	14.6	20.4	18.1	11.5
Mother/Father	15.8	3.5	11.6	7.6	8.5
Brother/Sister	0	0	3.9	1.2	1.5
Son/Daughter	4.3	0	2.8	1.6	4
Father-in-law/Mother-in-law	0.7	0.7	7	2	3
Others	0.7	0	0.8	1.2	0.5

**Table 218: Usefulness of Information in Public Audit**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those participated	1038	117	185	284	260	192
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Not useful	4.2	4.3	8.1	1.8	3.5	5.2
Little useful	19.6	31.6	17.8	9.9	23.8	22.4
Useful	50	39.3	45.9	56	50	51.6
Very useful	17.7	7.7	25.9	28.5	9.2	11.5
Don't know/Cannot say	8.5	17.1	2.2	3.9	13.5	9.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 219: Suggestions Made of Issues raised**

Social Audit	Base : Those participated	Yes	No	DKCS
All	1082	71.8	20.2	7.9
EASTERN	145	62.1	26.2	11.7
CENTRAL	199	85.4	12.6	2
WESTERN	291	80.4	13.7	5.8
MID-WES	254	61	24.8	14.2
FAR-WES	193	66.3	27.5	6.2
Public Audit				
All	1038	69.2	22.1	8.8
EASTERN	117	61.5	22.2	16.2
CENTRAL	185	88.6	7.6	3.8
WESTERN	284	80.3	15.8	3.9
MID-WES	260	54.6	30.4	15
FAR-WES	192	58.3	33.9	7.8
Public Hearing				
All	1016	63.7	27.9	8.5
EASTERN	139	58.3	30.9	10.8
CENTRAL	144	83.3	13.2	3.5
WESTERN	284	70.1	23.9	6
MID-WES	249	51.4	36.1	12.4
FAR-WES	200	59.5	31.5	9

#### 6.4 Tables for Social Payments

**Table 220: Awareness about Social Payment-Urban/Rural Center Wise**

	All	URBAN	RURAL
Base : All respondent	4890	1440	3450
	%	%	%
Yes	99.4	99.7	99.3
No	0.6	0.3	0.7
Total	100	100	100

**Table 221: Awareness about Social Payment-Caste/Ethnic Group Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	Adiwasi Janajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : All respondent	878	1175	1698	935	204	42	215
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	99.7	99.4	99.4	99.6	98	97.6	99.1
No	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	2	0	0.9
DKCS	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	2.4	0
Total	100	100	100.1	100	100	100	100

**Table 222: Identification of Social payments**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base: Those who are aware	4861	956	960	978	978	989
	%	%	%	%	%	%
None correctly identified	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0
One identified	6.3	6.2	10.8	8.6	6.7	4.5
Two identified	23.4	23	25.5	31	19.6	24.5
Three identified	31.8	31.9	29.3	29.4	25.2	42.1
Four identified	18.5	19.6	14.9	10.6	21.5	16.2
All five identified	19.9	19.2	19.5	20.2	27	12.7
Total	286.6	284.4	271.6	279	303.1	275.2

**Table 223: Identification of 5 key social payments- caste/ethnicity wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	Adiwasi Janajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : Those Aware of	875	1168	1687	931	200	41	213
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Senior Citizen	99.3	99.6	99	98.8	98	97.6	98.6
Single Woman	93.6	92.1	85.2	79.2	84.5	78	81.2
Disabled	73.6	69.9	57.6	42.9	38	41.5	45.1
Conflict Victim	25.9	22.7	21.7	13.7	7.5	12.2	18.8
Dalit Student	24.8	21.7	20.9	13.7	7.5	12.2	18.8

**Table 224: Members belonging to Social Payment Category- Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	Adiwasi Janajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
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Base : All respondent	878	1175	1698	935	204	42	215
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Senior Citizen	16.7	15.5	14.1	19.4	16.2	7.1	14.4
Single Woman/widow all age	8.4	8.9	8.5	8.6	5.4	2.4	9.3
Single Woman/widow age 60 yrs+	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	1	0	0
Single Woman 35 above below 60	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0	0	0
Disabled	1.5	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	1.9
Conflict victim	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
Dalit student	0.2	0	0.3	33.6	1.5	2.4	0.5
None	72.7	72.5	75.9	47.4	77.9	88.1	74.9

**Table 225: Members registered for the payments- Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : Those having members in mentioned category	240	323	409	492	45	5	54
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
00	1.7	7.1	5.4	9.3	4.4	20	9.3
01-02	97.5	92.6	92.2	72.2	93.3	80	90.7
03-04	0.4	0.3	2	16.1	2.2	0	0
05 and +	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
DK/CS	0.4	0	0.5	0.4	0	0	0

**Table 226: Members receiving the payments-Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : Those have registered	235	300	385	444	43	4	49
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
00	3.4	3	3.9	2	2.3	0	2
01-02	96.2	97	94.3	80	95.3	100	98
03-04	0.4	0	1.8	16.2	2.4	0	0
05 and +	0	0	0	1.8	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 227: Reason for Satisfaction**

reasons for the Satisfaction							
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR	
Base : All respondent	1113	191	164	269	199	290	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Infrastructural Development	0.5	0	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	
Provision of services and facilities	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.9	2.5	1.4	
Timely provision of allowances	67.4	66.5	73.2	73.2	63.8	61.7	

Improvement of services and facilities	0.1	0	0	0.4	0	0
Easy access of service at home	4.9	6.8	4.9	4.1	3	5.9
No Expenditure	0.1	0	0	0.4	0	0
Timely receiving of services and facilities	5.8	3.7	5.5	8.9	2.5	6.6
Adequate and proper information	2	0	0.6	4.5	0.5	2.8
Adequate services and facilities	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.3
Easy access of service	2.8	1.6	1.2	2.2	0.5	6.6
Regular provision of service and facilities	0.4	0.5	0	0.4	1	0.3
Timely Utilization of facilities and services	15.3	19.9	9.8	13	21.1	13.4
Quality resources, services and facilities	3.1	0.5	3.7	2.6	1	6.6
Free and easy services and facilities	0.1	0.5	0	0	0	0
Proper Utilization of services and facilities	0.9	0	1.2	1.9	0.5	0.7
Regular presence of staff	0.7	0	0	2.6	0	0.3
Uniformity	1.1	2.1	1.8	0.4	0	1.4
Affordability	1.2	0.5	0	0.4	4	1
Proper Management	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.3
Others	3.8	0.5	8.5	4.5	3	3.1
Unwilling to answer	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.3
Don't know/Cannot say	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	1	0.7
Total	112.6	104.1	113.4	122.5	104.9	113.7

## 6.5 Tables for Vital Events

**Table 228: Events taken place in household during 2070/71 B.S**

Events taken place in household during 2070/71 B.S						
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	4890	963	966	984	984	993
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Birth	10.9	8.1	9.7	9.9	14	12.8
Death	4	2.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.6
Marriage	5.6	5.2	6.1	6.4	5.2	5
Divorce	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.2
Migration	0.3	0.2	0	0.4	0.2	0.5
None of the above	80.7	84.2	81.1	80.9	79	78.5
Total	101.6	100.5	101.5	101.8	102.5	101.6

**Table 229: Events that took place- Caste/ Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : All respondent	878	1175	1698	935	204	42	215
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Birth	7.2	11.9	9.4	15.3	13.7	23.8	10.2
Death	3.6	4.9	3.5	3.2	8.3	0	5.1
Marriage	5.2	5.2	4.4	8.4	6.4	4.8	14.4
Divorce	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0
Migration	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0	0	0
None of the above	84.5	79.7	83.5	75	74	71.4	73

**Table 230: Registration of Events- Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginaliz ed	DAG
Base : Those have events	136	239	281	234	53	12	58
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All the events	49.3	43.1	41.6	36.8	20.8	33.3	15.5
Some of the events	6.6	7.5	3.9	9	5.7	8.3	6.9
None of the events	39	46	50.9	51.3	73.6	58.3	70.7
Unwilling to answer	0	0.4	0	0.4	0	0	1.7
Don't know/Cannot say	5.1	2.9	3.6	2.6	0	0	5.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 231: Receiving of Certificate-Rural/Urban Center Wise**

	All	URBAN	RURAL
Base : Those registered events	446	108	338
	%	%	%
All the certificates	86.1	88	85.5
Some of the certificates	7.4	7.4	7.4
None of the certificates	3.6	2.8	3.8
Don't know/Cannot say	2.9	1.9	3.3
Total	100	100	100

**Table 232: Receiving of certificate- Caste/Ethnic Group Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : Those registered events	76	121	128	107	14	5	13
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All the certificates	84.2	84.3	91.4	82.2	92.9	60	100
Some of the certificates	5.3	9.1	3.9	11.2	7.1	20	0
None of the certificates	1.3	5	3.1	4.7	0	20	0
Don't know/Cannot say	9.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 233: Assistance in Filling up forms- Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : Those registered events	76	121	128	107	14	5	13
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
WCF	14.5	17.4	14.1	9.3	14.3	40	0
CAC	0	6.6	1.6	1.9	0	0	0
Social Mobilizer	13.2	22.3	12.5	25.2	14.3	40	30.8
Informal Agent	15.8	6.6	13.3	15.9	0	0	0
None of the people	46.1	40.5	51.6	46.7	71.4	20	69.2
Don't know/Cannot say	11.8	9.9	7	2.8	0	0	0

**Table 234: Difficulties faced- Development Region Wise**

	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those registered	71	67	101	92	115
	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	7	7.5	3	3.3	6.1
No	83.1	89.6	95	95.7	87.8
Unwilling to answer	0	0	0	0	0.9
DKCS	9.9	3	2	1.1	5.2
Total	100	100.1	100	100.1	100

**Table 235: Difficulties Faced- Rural/Urban Center Wise**

	All	URBAN	RURAL
Base : Those registered events	446	108	338
	%	%	%
Yes	5.2	3.7	5.6
No	90.6	91.7	90.2
Unwilling to answer	0.2	0.9	0
DKCS	4	3.7	4.1
Total	100	100	100

**Table 236: Difficulties Faced- Caste/Ethnic Group Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : Those registered events	76	121	128	107	14	5	13
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	2.6	4.1	5.5	8.4	0	20	23.1
No	93.4	90.9	89.1	88.8	100	80	76.9
Unwilling to answer	0	0.8	0	0	0	0	0
DKCS	3.9	4.1	5.5	2.8	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 237: Satisfaction with the office providing the certificates**

Satisfaction with the office providing the certificates						
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : Those mentioned difficulties	444	71	67	101	91	114
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fully satisfied	50.2	21.1	55.2	67.3	38.5	59.6
Satisfied to large extent	35.1	57.7	26.9	25.7	45.1	26.3
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	4.5	0	7.5	3	6.6	5.3
Dissatisfied to a large extent	3.4	4.2	6	1	5.5	1.8
Totally dissatisfied	2	7	1.5	1	1.1	0.9
Unwilling to answer	0.5	0	0	0	1.1	0.9
Don't know/Cannot say	4	10	3	2	2	5

Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
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## 6.6 Tables for Community Mediation Facilities

**Table 238: Awareness of Community mediation facility**

Awareness of Community mediation facility						
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	4890	963	966	984	984	993
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	76.9	70.2	73.7	85	80.6	75
No	21.3	27.9	23.9	14.1	17	23.8
DKCS	1.8	1.9	2.4	0.9	2.4	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 239: Awareness of Community Mediation Facility-Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : All respondent	878	1175	1698	935	204	42	215
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	81.3	78.7	76.9	72.5	68.6	64.3	68.8
No	18.3	20.4	20.8	24.4	28.9	33.3	27
DKCS	0.3	0.9	2.3	3.1	2.5	2.4	4.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 240: Experience of any family, social or business related conflict during 2070/71 B.S**

Experience of any family, social or business related conflict during 2070/71 B.S						
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	4890	963	966	984	984	993
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	2.3	1.1	3	2.6	1.9	2.7
No	97.4	98.5	96.7	97.2	97.8	97.1
DKCS	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100	99.9	100	100	100	100

**Table 241: Experience of Conflict-Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : All respondent	878	1175	1698	935	204	42	215
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	1.1	1.8	2.6	3.5	2	0	2.8
No	98.6	98.1	97.1	95.9	98	100	96.3
DKCS	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0	0	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100



**Table 242: Use of Community Mediation Facility-Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

Use Community Mediation Facility to resolve conflict						
	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	DAG
Base : Those experienced	10	21	44	33	4	6
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	70	90.5	70.5	54.5	100	83.3
No	30	9.5	22.7	42.4	0	16.7
DKCS	0	0	6.8	3	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 243: Main reasons for not using the facility**

Two main reasons for not using the facility						
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	29	4	8	8	2	7
	%	%	%	%	%	%
DK/CS	3.4	0	12.5	0	0	0
I feel they would hear and I do did not go	6.9	0	12.5	12.5	0	0
Even though the application was given by the municipality, the problem was Not solved	3.4	0	0	12.5	0	0
Unable to manage the conflicts between relatives and friends nearby	3.4	0	0	12.5	0	0
Solved by oneself	27.6	0	12.5	12.5	50	71.4
Domestic conflict	3.4	0	0	12.5	0	0
Since the issue will widespread in the village	13.8	25	0	25	0	14.3
The people's decisions are not considered by the oppositions	3.4	0	0	0	50	0
Unable to manage the conflicts	10.3	25	0	25	0	0
Had to go to the police station due to the conflict	3.4	0	0	12.5	0	0
Discrimination based on caste and poverty	3.4	0	0	12.5	0	0
Did not know where to go for seeking justice	3.4	0	0	12.5	0	0
Village and society solved the problem	3.4	0	12.5	0	0	0
Its small so not used	3.4	0	12.5	0	0	0
The solution was found	6.9	0	12.5	0	0	14.3
Since it was a minor conflict	3.4	0	12.5	0	0	0
Were scolded when went	3.4	0	12.5	0	0	0
It was not a big conflict	6.9	0	0	0	0	28.6
There is no community mediator	3.4	0	0	0	0	14.3
No family conflict	3.4	0	0	0	0	14.3
Everyone is treated equally	6.9	0	12.5	0	0	14.3
No information	10.3	50	12.5	0	0	0
To protect the character in the society	3.4	0	0	12.5	0	0
Unhelpfulness	3.4	0	12.5	0	0	0
Disobedience	3.4	0	12.5	0	0	0
No community conflict	3.4	25	0	0	0	0
The trend of keeping it in certain boundary	3.4	0	0	12.5	0	0
Total	154.2	125	150	175	100	171.5

**Table 244: Satisfaction with the office providing the mediation services**

Satisfaction with the office providing the mediation services						
	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : All respondent	79	7	20	16	17	19
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fully satisfied	36.7	0	35	37.5	41.2	47.4
Satisfied to large extent	38	85.7	20	31.3	52.9	31.6
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	7.6	0	5	12.5	0	15.8
Dissatisfied to a large extent	10.1	14.3	10	18.8	5.9	5.3
Totally dissatisfied	6.3	0	25	0	0	0
Unwilling to answer	1.3	0	5	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

## 6.7 Tables for Infrastructural facilities

**Table 245: Adequacy of Local Services-Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chhetri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : VDCs Those atleast use some service	506	847	1192	687	154	30	161
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Local Roads	73.5	67.7	71.6	65.9	63	70	59.6
Drinking Water	63	62	57.9	56.8	55.8	63.3	49.1
Market Places	43.3	36.1	45	40.3	33.8	50	42.9
Community Buildings	16.8	12.8	18.5	12.2	7.1	13.3	6.8
Total	196.6	178.6	193	175.2	159.7	196.6	158.4

**Table 246: Frequency of the Adequacy of Services Used -Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chhetri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : VDCs Those atleast use some service	506	847	1192	687	154	30	161
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All the mentioned services	7.9	4.7	9	4.5	1.9	10	1.9
Some of the mentioned services	76.1	76	74.7	79	76.6	76.7	75.2
None of the services	15.8	19.2	16.4	16.4	21.4	13.3	23
Don't know/Cannot say	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 247: Regular Use of Services-Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chhetri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : VDCs Those atleast use some service	506	847	1192	687	154	30	161
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

Local Roads	92.3	81.5	90.5	89.2	89.6	96.7	98.1
Drinking Water	77.1	71.8	70.4	72.5	79.2	86.7	82
Market Places	54.5	40.5	52.1	47.3	40.3	33.3	50.3
Community Buildings	19.2	13.6	17.1	9.9	5.2	3.3	5
Total	243.1	207.4	230.1	218.9	214.3	220	235.4

**Table 248: Frequency of Regular Use of Services-Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chhetri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : VDCs Those atleast use some service	506	847	1192	687	154	30	161
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All the mentioned services	10.1	5.8	9.2	4.7	3.2	0	2.5
Some of the mentioned services	87	86.9	87	92.3	92.9	100	97.5
None of the services	3	7.3	3.8	3.1	3.9	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 249: Regular Usage of Infrastructure-Development Region Wise**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : VDCs Those at least use some service	3386	671	620	658	743	694
	%	%	%	%	%	%
All the mentioned services	7.3	2.5	6.5	12.6	11.4	3.2
Some of the mentioned services	88.3	96	92.3	85.3	75.8	93.7
None of the services	4.4	1.5	1.3	2.1	12.8	3.2
	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 250: Improvement in infrastructural facilities**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : VDCs Those at least use some service	3386	671	620	658	743	694
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	54.1	53.4	41.3	64.4	51.3	59.4
No	29.3	27.1	40.2	24.5	29.9	25.8
No Change	14.9	17.6	17.1	9.7	17.2	13
Unwilling to response	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.1	0
DKCS	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

## 6.8 Tables for Other rural facilities

**Table 251: Level of satisfaction**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : VDCs Those ever use	2256	406	405	435	493	517
	%	%	%	%	%	%

Fully satisfied	29.3	12.1	32.1	33.6	14.8	50.9
Satisfied to large extent	37.7	55.7	25.9	33.3	47.9	26.9
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	14.6	12.3	10.4	17.7	18.9	13
Dissatisfied to a large extent	9.4	12.3	4	12.6	12.6	5.6
Totally dissatisfied	8.4	7.1	27.2	2.3	4.7	3.3
Unwilling to answer	0.1	0	0	0.2	0.2	0
Don't know/Cannot say	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	1	0.4

**Table 252: VDCs those who satisfied for using Health Facilities**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : VDCs Those Satisfy	1512	275	235	291	309	402
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Infrastructural Development	0.1	0	0.4	0	0	0.2
Provision of services and facilities	15	11.6	14	15.5	19.1	14.4
Timely provision of allowances	0.1	0	0	0	0.3	0
Improvement of services and facilities	22.4	25.1	21.7	30.9	21	15.7
Easy access of service at home	0.1	0.4	0	0	0	0
Timely receiving of services and facilities	0.7	0	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Adequate and proper information	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.5
Adequate services and facilities	9.9	11.6	11.1	9.3	10.4	8.2
Proper maintenance of services and facilities	1.2	0.7	0.4	3.4	1.6	0
Easy access of service	24.7	14.2	22.1	21	19.7	39.8
Regular provision of service and facilities	0.7	0.7	0	0	1	1.5
Timely Utilization of facilities and services	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.2
Quality resources, services and facilities	9.3	7.6	6.8	14.1	11.7	6.7
Free and easy services and facilities	10.5	19.6	2.6	9.3	4.9	14.2
Proper Utilization of services and facilities	17.1	11.3	27.7	20.3	18.8	11.2
Development work	1	0.7	0.4	1	2.3	0.5
Regular presence of staff	4.6	2.2	2.1	11.7	4.5	2.5
Uniformity	0.9	0.7	-	0.7	1.9	0.7
Affordability	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.3	0	3
Proper Management	1.6	0.7	0.4	1	0.3	4.2
Others	1.5	1.8	1.7	1	1.9	1.2
Unwilling to answer	0.1	0	0	0	0.3	0
Don't know/Cannot say	0.6	1.5	0.9	0	0.3	0.5

**Table 253: Reason for Satisfaction for using Primary School**

	All	EDR	CDR	WDR	MWDR	FWDR
Base : VDCs Those Satisfy	1151	200	168	227	256	300
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Infrastructural Development	0.1	0.5	0	0	0	0
Provision of services and facilities	5.6	2	8.9	9.3	5.5	3.3
Timely provision of allowances	0.2	0	0.6	0	0	0.3
Improvement of services and facilities	11.3	15	8.3	10.6	13.7	9

Adequate and proper information	0.3	0	0	1.3	0	0
Encouragement and motivation for business and trade	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.3
Provision of cleanliness	0.1	0	0.6	0	0	0
Adequate services and facilities	2.9	0.5	3	4.8	2.7	3
Proper Waste Management	0.1	0	0	0	0.4	0
Proper Rules and Regulation	0.5	0	1.2	0.4	1.2	0
Proper maintenance of services and facilities	0.2	0.5	0	0	0.4	0
Easy access of service	11.9	4.5	6	11	17.2	16.3
Regular provision of service and facilities	10.9	9	11.3	13.7	9.8	10.7
Timely Utilization of facilities and services	0.2	0.5	0	0	0	0.3
Quality resources, services and facilities	58.8	67.5	51.8	65.6	47.3	61.7
Free and easy services and facilities	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.3
Proper Utilization of services and facilities	5.6	1.5	7.1	6.2	7.4	5.7
Development work	6.4	4	6.5	8.8	7.4	5.3
Regular presence of staff	5	1	0	14.5	6.6	1.7
Uniformity	0.5	0	0	0	0.8	1.3
Affordability	0.3	0.5	0	0.4	0	0.3
Proper Management	9.9	1	19	5.3	8.6	15.3
Others	3.9	1	0.6	4.4	7.8	4
Don't know/Cannot say	0.8	1	1.2	0.4	0	1.3

## 6.9 Tables for Local Services of Municipality

**Table 254: Adequacy of Local Services- Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmi n	Chett ri	AdiwasiJa najati	Dalit	Other s	Marginali zed	DAG
Base : MCs Those atleast use some services	363	304	485	231	49	10	53
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Local Roads	76.6	76.3	79.6	70.1	53.1	50	60.4
Drinking Water	63.4	65.5	65.6	54.5	59.2	70	58.5
Sanitation	18.7	27.6	24.9	13.4	12.2	0	17
Waste	14.6	20.4	26.2	10	22.4	10	11.3
Emergency shelters	0	0.3	1	0.9	8.2	0	3.8
Parking	1.9	0.7	3.3	2.2	10.2	0	5.7
Total	175.2	190.8	200.6	151.1	165.3	130	156.7

**Table 255: Frequency on Adequacy of Local Services-Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmi n	Chett ri	AdiwasiJa najati	Dalit	Other s	Margina lized	DAG
Base : MCs Those at least use some services	363	304	485	231	49	10	53
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All of the mentioned services	0	0	0.2	0.4	6.1	0	1.9
Some of the mentioned services	83.5	83.9	87.2	81.4	63.3	80	83

None of the services	16.5	16.1	12.6	17.7	30.6	20	15.1
Don't know/Cannot say	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 256: Regular Usage of Local Services-Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : MNCs Those atleast use some services	363	304	485	231	49	10	53
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All of the mentioned services	0.8	1.3	1	0.4	0	0	0
Some of the mentioned services	94.2	96.4	97.3	95.2	93.9	100	98.1
None of the services	4.7	2.3	1.6	3.9	6.1	0	1.9
Don't know/Cannot say	0.3	0	0	0.4	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

#### 6.10 Tables for Changes in Asset ownership and quality of life

**Table 257: Assets Acquired-Ecological Region Wise**

	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondents	2154	2226	510
	%	%	%
Land	6.5	6.2	7.3
House	3.9	5.3	6.7
Cattle	16.4	12.7	21
Vehicle	3.6	5.3	2.2
Farm equipment (pump, etc.)	3	1.6	2.5
Home equipment (fan, fridge etc.)	5.5	6.9	6.1
None of the events	67.7	69.9	65.3
Unwilling to answer	0.3	0.2	0
Total	106.9	108.1	111.1

**Table 258: Assets Acquired-Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : All respondents	878	1175	1698	935	204	42	215
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Land	6.8	8	5.4	5.7	7.4	2.4	7.4
House	4.9	6.7	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.8	6.5
Cattle	14.2	16	14.3	17.1	13.2	14.3	11.2
Vehicle	6.3	3.8	4.7	2.4	3.4	2.4	5.1
Farm equipment (pump, etc.)	1.9	2	2.8	2.2	1.5	2.4	3.3
Home equipment (fan, fridge etc.)	7.9	6.7	5.8	5	4.9	7.1	4.7

None of the events	65.6	66.5	70.3	69.5	72.1	78.6	68.8
Unwilling to answer	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0	0	0
Total	107.8	109.9	107.3	106.6	106.9	112	107

**Table 259: Assets Acquired -Urban/Rural Center Wise**

	URBAN	RURAL
Base : All respondents	1440	3450
	%	%
Land	5	7
House	4.4	5
Cattle	10.8	17
Vehicle	5.4	3.8
Farm equipment (pump, etc.)	1.3	2.8
Home equipment (fan, fridge etc.)	8.7	5.2
None of the events	70.8	67.4
Unwilling to answer	0.2	0.2
Total	106.6	108.4

**Table 260: Assets Sold-Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	Adiwasi/Janajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : All respondents	878	1175	1698	935	204	42	215
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Land	5	4.3	4.1	3.7	6.4	2.4	8.8
House	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	0	0	0
Cattle	16.6	16.3	18.3	16.9	10.3	9.5	10.7
Vehicle	1.4	0.8	1	0.3	1.5	0	0.5
Farm equipment (pump, etc.)	0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0	0.9
Home equipment (fan, fridge etc.)	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0	0	0.5
None of the events	76.5	78.2	76.3	79.5	82.8	85.7	80
Unwilling to answer	0.5	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0
Don't know/Cannot say	0	0	0.1	0	0	2.4	0
Total	100.9	101.8	101.2	101.3	101	100	101.4

**Table 261: Assets Sold-Ecological Region Wise**

	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondents	2154	2226	510
	%	%	%
Land	3.2	5.6	3.5
House	0.6	0.4	0
Cattle	18.6	14	22.4
Vehicle	0.9	0.9	0.6
Farm equipment (pump, etc.)	0.3	0.1	0.2
Home equipment (fan, fridge etc.)	0.3	0.8	0.8

None of the events	77.1	79.1	74.3
Unwilling to answer	0.1	0.2	0
Total	101.1	101.1	101.8

**Table 262: Asset Sol- Urban/Rural Center Wise**

	URBAN	RURAL
Base : All respondents	1440	3450
	%	%
Land	4.7	4.1
House	0.3	0.5
Cattle	11.9	19
Vehicle	0.7	1
Farm equipment (pump, etc.)	0.1	0.3
Home equipment (fan, fridge etc.)	0.7	0.5
None of the events	82.2	75.8
Unwilling to answer	0.1	0.2
Don't know/Cannot say	0.1	0
Total	100.8	101.4

**Table 263: Gained access to new facilities-caste/ethnicity wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Margin alized	DAG
Base : All respondents	878	1175	1698	935	204	42	215
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Land	5	4.3	4.1	3.7	6.4	2.4	8.8
House	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	0	0	0
Cattle	16.6	16.3	18.3	16.9	10.3	9.5	10.7
Vehicle	1.4	0.8	1	0.3	1.5	0	0.5
Farm equipment (pump, etc.)	0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0	0.9
Home equipment (fan, fridge etc.)	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0	0	0.5
None of the events	76.5	78.2	76.3	79.5	82.8	85.7	80
Unwilling to answer	0.5	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0
Don't know/Cannot say	0	0	0.1	0	0	2.4	0
Total	100.9	101.8	101.2	101.3	101	100	101.4

**Table 264: Gained access to new facilities-ecological region wise**

	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondents	2154	2226	510
	%	%	%
Electricity	2.5	1.3	5.5
Safe drinking water	3.2	1.7	4.1
Motorable road	1.5	0.2	2.9
Television	5.3	4	3.9
Telephone	0.8	0.8	2
Radio	2.7	1	4.5



Mobile Phone	27.6	27.2	25.9
None of the events	63.7	68.1	63.9
Unwilling to answer	*	0.1	0.2
Don't know/Cannot say	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total	107.6	104.7	113.1

**Table 265: Gained access to new facilities- rural/urban center wise**

	URBAN	RURAL
Base : All respondents	1440	3450
	%	%
Electricity	2.2	2.3
Safe drinking water	3.1	2.4
Motorable road	1	1.1
Television	5.2	4.3
Telephone	1.3	0.8
Radio	1.6	2.3
Mobile Phone	24.3	28.5
None of the events	68.2	64.7
Unwilling to answer	0.1	0.1
Don't know/Cannot say	0.1	0.3
Total	107.1	106.8

**Table 266: Change in overall financial situation- Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : All respondents	878	1175	1698	935	204	42	215
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Improved a lot	5.2	7	6.4	3.5	3.4	2.4	2.8
Improved a little	56.5	51.5	55.4	50.8	47.1	47.6	53.5
Remained same	31.4	33	32.8	36.5	36.3	45.2	37.7
Deteriorated a little	5.9	7.1	4.4	7.8	11.8	2.4	5.1
Deteriorated a lot	0.9	1.1	1	1.4	1.5	2.4	0.9
Unwilling to answer	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0
Don't know/Cannot say	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 267: Change in overall financial situation-ecological region wise**

	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondents	2154	2226	510
	%	%	%
Improved a lot	6.4	5.1	4.7
Improved a little	56.6	51.5	48.6
Remained same	30.8	35.2	37.1
Deteriorated a little	5.4	6.6	8.4
Deteriorated a lot	0.7	1.5	1

Total	100	100	100
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**Table 268: Change in all financial situation- urban/rural center wise**

	URBAN	RURAL
Base : All respondents	1440	3450
	%	%
Improved a lot	5.8	5.6
Improved a little	52.1	54
Remained same	34.6	33
Deteriorated a little	6	6.4
Deteriorated a lot	1.4	1
Total	100	100

**Table 269: Change in Overall Quality of Life- Caste/Ethnicity Wise**

	Brahmin	Chettri	AdiwasiJanajati	Dalit	Others	Marginalized	DAG
Base : All respondents	878	1175	1698	935	204	42	215
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Improved a lot	6	7.1	8	4.2	2.9	2.4	4.7
Improved a little	58	54.9	55.9	50.8	53.9	52.4	56.3
Remained same	31	31.7	31	36.6	33.3	35.7	33.5
Deteriorated a little	3.6	5.3	3.7	6.5	8.8	7.1	5.1
Deteriorated a lot	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.2	1	2.4	0.5
Unwilling to answer	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0
Don't know/Cannot say	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 270: Change in Overall Quality of Life- Ecological Region Wise**

	HILL	TERAI	MOUNTAIN
Base : All respondents	2154	2226	510
	%	%	%
Improved a lot	7.5	5.5	6.5
Improved a little	58.2	53.4	48.4
Remained same	29	34.5	36.9
Deteriorated a little	4.4	4.8	6.5
Deteriorated a lot	0.6	1.1	0.6
Unwilling to answer	0	*	0.2
Don't know/Cannot say	0.3	0.6	1
Total	100	100	100

**Table 271: Change in Overall Quality of Life- Urban/Rural Center Wise**

	URBAN	RURAL
Base : All respondents	1440	3450
	%	%
Improved a lot	6.8	6.3

Improved a little	54.2	55.3
Remained same	32.8	32.1
Deteriorated a little	4.7	4.8
Deteriorated a lot	1	0.8
Unwilling to answer	0	0.1
Don't know/Cannot say	0.3	0.6
Total	100	100

### 6.11 Caste and Ethnicity Segregation

**Table 272: Caste/Ethnicity List**

<b>PARTICULARS</b>
<b>1. <u>BRAHMIN,CHHETRI</u></b>
<b>2. <u>ADHIBASI JANAJATI</u></b>
Kishan
Kumal
Kushwadia
Gangai
Gurung
Chepeng
Chantyal
Chairottan
Jirel
Jhaangad
Dolpo
Tangwe
Taajpuriya
Tamang
Teen gaulethakali
Tapkegola
Thakali
Thaami
Tharu
Thudam
Danuwaar
Darai
Dura
Dhanuk
Dhimal
Newar
Pahari
Free
Bankaria
Baramo

Barhagaule
Bote
Bhujel
Bhote
Magar
Majhi
Marfalithakali
Mughaali
Meche (bodo)
Yakkha
Rai
Raute
Rajbansi (koch)
Raajhi
Limbu
Lepchha
Lohapa
Lhomi (singhsawa)
Waalung
Byasi
Sherpa
Sataar (santhaal)
Siyaar
Sunuwar
Surel
Hayu
H Yolmo
Kusunda
Larke
<b><u>3 a. Hill Dalit</u></b>
Gandharba (gaaine)
Pariyar (damai,darji,suchikar,nagarchi,dholi,hudke)
baadi
Bishwakarma (kaami,lohar,sunaar,od,chunara,paarki,tamata)
Sharki (mijar,charmakar,bhul)
<b><u>3 b. Teraidalit</u></b>
Kalaar
Dusah (paswan,hajara)
kakaihiya
Dhobi (rajak) hindu
kori
Pathharkatta
Khatik
Paasi
Khatway (mandal,khang)
Bantar
Chamar (ram,mochi,harijan,ravidas)

Mushar
Chidimar
Mestar (halkhor)
Dom (marik)
Sarbhanga (sarwariya)
Tatma (taati,das)
<b><u>4 Disadvantaged group</u></b>
Kushwaha
Kurmi
Kumahar
Kahaar
Kewat
Kaanu
Kamaar
Kalwar
Teli
Nuniya
Baniya
Bhedivar
Maali
Mallah
Musalmaan
Braai
Rajbhar
Yadav
Rajghov
Rauniyaar
Lohar
Lodh
Sudi
Saini
Sonar
Haluwai
Hajam
Amaat
Kewarat
<b><u># Segregation of AdhibasiJanajati</u></b>
<b><u>1. loponmukh group</u></b>
kusunda
bankariya
raute
surel
hayu
raaji
kishan
lepchha
meche

Kushwadia
<b>2. <u>Highly marginalized</u></b>
Majhi
Siyar
Lhomi
Thudam
Dhanuk
Chepang
Sataar
Thaami
Jhagad
Bote
Danuwar
Baramu
<b>3. <u>Marginalized group</u></b>
Sumuwar
Tharu
Tamang
Bhujel
Kumal
Rajbansi
Gangai
Dhimal
Bhote
Darai
Tajpuriya
Pahari
Tapkegola
Dolpo
Free
mugaal
Larke
Lohpa
dura
Walung
<b>4. <u>Deprieved group</u></b>
Gurung
Magar
Rai
Limbu
Chhairotan
Tangbe
Teen gaulethakali
Barhagaule
Marfalthakali
Sherpa
Yakkha

Chantyal
Jirel
Byasi
Hyalmo
Affulent group
Newar
Thakali

## Section 7. ANNEX III

## 7.1 Household Questionnaire

## Baseline Perception Survey for the LGCDP II: VDC/Municipality

Qsn. No.     [4-7] Spt. No.   [8-9] HH No.   [10-11]

**Introduction and Consent**

Namaste. My name is ..... I have the questionnaires of the survey about the Local Government Community Development programme which is carried out by Nepal Government with the help of United Nation Development Programme in VDCs and Municipal wards. To run this survey The Nielsen Company has got the contract from the competition and the questionnaires are filled out using random sampling method. Thus, I have come to your house. Your candid opinion and perception will help us to know the present situation in your area regarding development planning, services etc. Information provided by you will be strictly confidential and your identity will not be disclosed. Do you consent to give interview?

Yes I agree .....1 (proceed interview)

No I disagree ..... 2 (stop interview and thank the respondent)

**1. Background**

1. District:   [12-13] 2. Municipality/VDC:   [14-16]  
 3. Ward:   [17-18] 4. Tole/Village/Settlement:   [19-22]

Municipality	1	VDC	2	[24]
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Name of Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Household Head: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Number Tel: \_\_\_\_\_ Mobile: \_\_\_\_\_

Landmark: \_\_\_\_\_

Name & Code of Interviewer:    [25-27]

Name & Code of Supervisor:    [28-30]

Quality Check :	Back checked	1	Accompanied	2	Scrutinized	3	[31-32]
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Name &amp; Code of FE: \_\_\_\_\_ [33-35]

Quality Check :	Back checked	1	Accompanied	2		[36]
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Name &amp; Code of QC: \_\_\_\_\_ [37-39]

Quality Check :	Back checked	1	Accompanied	2	Telephonic Check	3	[40]
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Interview Date: 2014 / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ [41-48]

Start Time:	Hrs.		Min.		[49-52]	Interview Length	[53-56]		

**Part 1: Introduction of the Respondent**

Q101. How long has your family lived in this house?

Years \_\_\_\_\_ [57-58]

Q102. Do you have access to safe drinking water in your house?

Yes	1	No	2	[59]
-----	---	----	---	------

Q103. Do you have toilet in your house?

Yes	1	No	2	Not willing to answer	3	[60]
-----	---	----	---	-----------------------	---	------

Q104. What is the gender of the head of your household?

Female	1	Male	2	Other.....	x	[61-62]
--------	---	------	---	------------	---	---------

Q105. What is your relationship with the head of your household?

Self	01	Wife/husband	02	Parents	03
Brother/Sister	04	Child	05	Other(Specify):	xx

[63-64]

Q106. How many persons live in your house? Could you tell me the number of number of male and female , single women, students and disabled people in your household?

No. of Male and Females		No. of Students (Currently taking formal education)	
Male	Female	Male	Female
[65-66]	[67-68]	[69-70]	[71-72]

Q107. Indicate the number of persons living in your house, in terms of relation to head of household

Total number		
1. Self :	01	[73-74]
2. Parents:		[75-76]
3. Brother/Sister:		[77-78]
4. Children:		[79-80]
5. Others (specify):	xx	[81-84]
6. Others (specify):	xx	[85-88]

7. Others (specify):	xx	[89-92]
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Q108. What is your gender?

Female	1	Male	2	Other.....	x	[93]
--------	---	------	---	------------	---	------

Q109. How old are you?(Completed Age)

Years [94-95]

Q110. What is your marital status?

Unmarried	1	Married	2	Widow/Widower	3
Divorced	4	Other (Specify.....):	x		6

[96]

Q111. What is your academic qualification?

Class passed .....	xx	SLC pass	10	11 class pass	11
12 class pass	12	Bachelor pass	13	Literate-did not attend school/college	14
16. Illiterate-did not attend school/college	15			[97-98]	

Q112. What is the highest academic qualification held by a member of you household?

Class pass .....	xx	SLC pass	10	11 class pass	11
12 class pass	12	Bachelor pass	13	Literate-did not attend school/college	14
Illiterate-did not attend school/college	15			[99-100]	

Q113. What is your ethnicity? (such as Janajati, Dalit, Brahmin, Chhetri, etc.)

Brahmin	01	Chhetri	02	Janajati	03
Dalit	04	Muslim	05	Other Please Specify	xx

( ) [101-102]

Q114. What is your religion?

Hindu	01	Buddha	02	Islam	03
Christian	04	Kirat	05	Other (describe)	xx

[103-104]

Q115. What is your main occupation ?

Agriculture	01	Industry/Business	02	Government employee	03
Employee of private sector	04	Foreign employee	05	Daily wage laborer	06
Teacher	07	Housewife	08	Student	09
Unemployed	10	Other (describe)	x x	[105-106]	

Q116. What is the main income source of your family?

Agriculture	01	Industry/Business	02	Service	03
Income from abroad	04	Daily wage laborer	05	Gratuity/Pension	06

Other (describe)	xx	[107-108]
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**Part 2: Participation in Ward level Planning, Balbhela and Integrated Planning**

Q201. Are you aware of ward/settlement level planning events during 2070/71 B.S?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	
Go To Q208						[109-110]

Q202. Has any member of your household or you participated in ward/settlement level planning during 2070/71 B.S?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	
Go To Q208						[111-112]

Q203. If response is "yes" in 202, please indicate who participated. [MA]

Self	01	Wife/husband	02	Parent	03
Brother/Sister	04	Child	05	Other(Specify):	xx
Don't know/Cannot say	99	Go To Q208			[113-122]

Q204. Did the any of participant speak about issues or make suggestions at ward/settlement level planning events?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	
Go To Q206						[123-124]

Q205. If response is "yes" in 204, please reflect on the point raised and indicate whether the points were addressed by subsequent actions of the VDC?[Read Out]

No actions were applicable	00	No action or change	01	Very little action or change	02
Some action or change	03	Major actions or change	04		
Don't know/Cannot say	99	Go To Q208			[125-126]

Q206. Has there been any increase or decrease in the participation of you or your family members in the ward/settlement level planning events during 2070/71 B.S compared to last year?

Increase	01	Decrease	02	Neither increase nor decrease	03
Don't know/Cannot say	99	Unwilling to answer	98		[127-128]

Q207. If increase or decrease what was the main reason?

				[129-137]

Unwilling to answer answer	098	Don't know/Cannot say	099
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Q208. Did any child (under 18) from your family or you participate in Bhalbela events during 2070/71 B.S.?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	
Go To Q214						[138-139]

Q209. If yes, can you provide details of person participated in Bhalbela events during 2070/71 B.S.?

Self	01	Other – describe relation to self:.....	xx
------	----	---	----

Don't know/Cannot say	99	<b>Go To Q214</b>	<b>[140-141]</b>
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Q210. Did the participant speak about issues or make suggestions at the Bhalbela?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99
<b>Go To Q212</b>					<b>[142-143]</b>

Q211. If response is "yes" in 210, please reflect on the point raised and indicate whether the points were addressed by subsequent actions of the VDC? [Read Out]

No actions were applicable	00	No action or change	01	Very little action or change	02
Some action or change	03	Major actions or change	04		
Don't know/Cannot say	99	<b>Go To Q214</b>			<b>[144-145]</b>

Q212. Has there been any increase or decrease in the participation of you or your family members in Bhalbela events during 2070/71 B.S compared to last year?

Increase	01	Decrease	02
Neither increase nor decrease	03		
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99
<b>Go To Q214</b>			

**[146-147]**

Q213. If increase or decrease what was the main reason?

				<b>[148-156]</b>

Unwilling to answer	098	Don't know/Cannot say	099
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Q214. Did any person from your family or you participate in Plan Formulation meetings during 2070/71 B.S.?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99
<b>Go To Q301</b>					<b>[157-158]</b>

Q215 If yes, can you provide details of person who participated in Plan Formulation meetings during 2070/71 B.S.? [MA]

Self	01	Wife/husband	02	Parent	03
Brother/Sister	04	Child	05	Other (Specify.....):	xx
Don't know/Cannot say	99	<b>Go To Q301</b>			<b>[159-168]</b>

Q216. Did the participant speak about issues or make suggestions at the Plan Formulation meetings?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99
<b>Go To Q218</b>					<b>[169-170]</b>

Q217. If response is "yes" in 216, please reflect on the point raised and indicate whether the points were addressed by subsequent actions of the VDC? [Read Out]

No actions were applicable	00	No action or change	01	Very little action or	02
----------------------------	----	---------------------	----	-----------------------	----

		change
Some action or change	03	Major actions or change 04
Don't know/Cannot say	99	<b>Go To Q301</b>
		<b>[171-172]</b>

Q218. Has there been any increase or decrease in the participation of you or your family members Plan Formulation meetings during 2070/71 B.S compared to last year?

Increase	01	Decrease	02
Neither increase nor decrease	03		
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99
<b>Go To Q301</b>		<b>[173-174]</b>	

Q219. If increase or decrease what was the main reason?

				<b>[175-183]</b>

Unwilling to answer	098	Don't know/Cannot say	099
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### Part 3: Participation in Social Audit, Public Audit and Public Hearing

Q301. Have you or any of your family members heard about Social Audit events?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99
		<b>Go To Q309</b>		<b>[184-185]</b>	

Q302. If yes, did you or any member of your household participate in Social Audit events during 2070/71 B.S?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	3
		<b>Go To Q309</b>		<b>[186-187]</b>	

Q303. Please provide details of the participant in Social Audit events during 2070/71 B.S? [MA]

Self	01	Wife/husband	02	Parent	03
Brother/Sister	04	Child	05	Other (Specify.....):	xx
Don't know/Cannot say	99	<b>Go To Q306</b>			<b>[188-197]</b>

Q304. Did the participant speak or make suggestions in the Social Audit events during 2070/71 B.S?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99
		<b>Go To Q306</b>		<b>[198-199]</b>	

Q305. If response is "yes" in 304, please reflect on the point raised and indicate whether the points were addressed by subsequent actions of the DDC? [Read out]

No actions were applicable	00	No action or change	01	Very little action or change	02
Some action or change	03	Major actions or change	04		
Don't know/Cannot say	99	<b>Go To Q306</b>			<b>[200-201]</b>

Q306. Are you or any of your family members interested in participating in future Social Audit events?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	[202-203]
-----	----	----	----	-----------------------	----	-----------

Q307. Has there been any increase or decrease in the participation of you or your family members in Social Audit events during 2070/71 B.S compared to last year?

Increase	01	Decrease	02	
Neither increase nor decrease	03			
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	
Go To Q309				[204-205]

Q308. If increase or decrease what was the main reason?

				[206-214]

Unwilling to answer	098	Don't know/Cannot say	099
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Q309. Have you or any of your family members heard about Public Audit events?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	
Go To Q318						[215-216]

Q310. If yes, did you or any of your family members participate in Public Audit events during 2070/71 B.S?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	
Go To Q318						[217-218]

Q311. Please provide details of the participant in Public Audit events during 2070/71 B.S? [MA]

Self	01	Wife/husband	02	Parent	03
Brother/Sister	04	Child	05	Others (specify)	xx
Don't know/Cannot say	99			[219-228]	

Q312. Do you think the information provided in the event was useful and sufficient?

Not useful	00	Little useful	01	Useful	02
Very useful	03	Don't know/Cannot say	99	[229-230]	

Q313. Did the participant speak or make suggestions in the Public Audit events during 2070/71 B.S?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	
Go To Q315						[231-232]

Q314. Did the suggestions made by the participant result in any action or change in the next plan? [Read Out]

No actions were applicable	00	No action or change	01	Very little action or change	02
Some action or change	03	Major actions or change	04		
Don't know/Cannot say	99			[233-234]	

Q315. Are you or any of your family members interested in participating in future Public Audit events?

Yes	01	No	02
-----	----	----	----

Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	[235-236]
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Q316. Has there been any increase or decrease in the participation of you or your family members in Public Audit events during 2070/71 B.S compared to last year?

Increase	01	Decrease	02	
Neither increase nor decrease	03			
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	
Go To Q318				[237-238]

Q317. If increase or decrease what was the main reason?

				[239-247]

Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99
---------------------	----	-----------------------	----

Q318. Have you or any of your family members heard about Public Hearing events?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99
Go To Q401					[248-249]

Q319. Did you or any of your family members participate in Public Hearing events in the year during 2070/71 B.S?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99
Go To Q401					[250-251]

Q320. Please provide details of the participant in Public Hearing events during 2070/71 B.S? [MA]

Self	01	Wife/husband	02	Parent	03
Brother/Sister	04	Child	05	Other (Specify.....):	xx
Don't know/Cannot say	99				[252-261]

Q321. Do you think the information provided in the event was useful and sufficient?

Not useful	00	Little useful	01	Useful	02
Very useful	03	Don't know/Cannot say	99		[262-263]

Q322. Did the participant speak or make suggestions in the Public Hearing events during 2070/71 B.S?

Yes	1	No	2	Don't know/Cannot say	99
Go To Q401					[264-265]

Q323. Did the suggestions made by the participant result in any change in the plan?

No actions were applicable	00	No action or change	01	Very little action or change	02
Some action or change	03	Major actions or change	04	Don't know/Cannot say	99

[266-267]

Q324. Are you or any of your family members interested in participating in future Public Hearing events?

Yes	01	No	02	
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	[268-269]

Q325. Is there an increase or decrease in frequency of participation in these events during 2070/71 B.S compared to previous years?

Increase	01	Decrease	02
Neither increase nor decrease	03		
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99
Go To Q401			

[270-271]

Q326. What was the main reason for increase or decrease?


[272-280]

Unwilling to answer	098	Don't know/Cannot say	099
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#### Part 4: Social payments - senior citizen, single women, disabled, conflict victim, dalit student

Q401. Are you aware of the 5 key social payments?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99
Go to Q402a					

CARD 2

[8-9]

Q402. If yes, please mention them:

a. Senior Citizen	b. Single woman	c. Disabled	d. Conflict victim	e. Dalit student
1	2	3	4	5
[10]	[11]	[12]	[13]	[14]

None correctly identified	01	One identified	02	Two identified	03
Three identified	04	Four identified	05	All five identified	06
Don't know/Cannot say	99			[15-16]	

Q402a. Do you or any member of the household belong to the following categories? **READ OUT**

a. Senior Citizen		b. Single woman						c. Disabled		d. Conflict victim		e. Dalit student	
		Widow women all age	Single women 60 years and above	Single women below 60 years (separated, divorced and , 35-59 years unmarried women)									
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	%}g
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
[17]		[18]		[19]		[20]		[21]		[22]		[23]	

**If coded 2 in Q402a. GO To Part 5**

Q403. How many persons belong to the mentioned categories? [Read out] [

a. Senior Citizen		b. Single woman						c. Disabled		d. Conflict victim		e. Dalit student	
		Widow women all age	Single women 60 years and above	Single women below 60 years (separated, divorced and , 35-59 years unmarried women)									



[24-25]	[26-27]	[28-29]	[30-31]	[32-33]	[34-35]	[36-37]
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Q404. How many persons belonging to the mentioned categories have registered for the five mentioned social payments? [if Coded 0 Go To Q501.]

[38-39] Don't know/Cannot say 99

Q405. How many of the registered persons mentioned above actually received social payments during 2070/71 B.S?

[40-41] Don't know/Cannot say 99

Q406. How many of the registered persons mentioned above actually received social payments in any year prior to 2070/71 B.S?

[42-43] Don't know/Cannot say 99

**If coded Q405 & Q406 "0" Go To Q501**

Q407. Through which modes were payment of the social payments received during 2070/71 B.S?(multiple response)

VDC Office	01	Municipality Office	02	Banking	03	[44-53]
Branchless	04	Others:	05	Don't know/Cannot say	99	

**If "04" code in Q407 then Asked Q407a Otherwise Go To Q408**

Q407a. Were the social payments through branchless payment received on specified date during 2070/71 B.S?

Yes: on specified date	01	Soon: within 7 days of the specified date	02	With delay: within 1 month of specified date	03	[54-55]
Long delay: more than a month after date	04	Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	

Q408. Did you incur any travel costs to receive the payments?

Yes	01	No	02	[56-57]
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	

Q409. Did you incur any costs on assistance for filling up forms to receive the payments?

Yes	01	No	02	[58-59]
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	

Q410. Did you pay any fees to receive the payments?

Yes	01	No	02	[60-61]
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	

Q411. Did you pay any commission to receive the payments?

Yes	01	No	02	[62-63]
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	

Q412. Did you face any difficulty to receive the payments?

Yes	01	No	02
Go To Q413		Go To Q414	
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99
Go To Q414			

[64-65]

Q413. Please mention which of the following the difficulties encountered to receive payments:{MA}

		Yes	No	
11	inadequate information	1	2	[66-68]
12	absence of officials in first two visit	1	2	[69-71]
13	corruption	1	2	[72-74]
14	discrimination	1	2	[75-77]
15	unhelpful behavior	1	2	[78-80]
xx	others (describe)	1	2	[81-83]
xx	others (describe)	1	2	[84-86]
98	Unwilling to answer ](Go to Q414.)			[87-88]
99	Don't know/Cannot say (Go to Q414.)			

Q414. How satisfied are you with the office making social protection payment?

Fully satisfied	01	Go To Q415	Unwilling to answer	98	Go To Q501
Satisfied to large extent	02		Don't know/Cannot say	99	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	03		[89-90]		
Dissatisfied to a large extent	04				
Totally dissatisfied	05				

Q415. What was the main reasons for the level of satisfaction?

				[91-99]

Unwilling to answer	098	Don't know/Cannot say	099
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## Part 5: Vital Events taking place and registration by household 2014

Q501. Which of these events take place in your household during 2070/71 B.S? [MA]

Birth	01	
Death	02	
Marriage	03	
Divorce	04	
Migration	05	
None of the above	06	<b>Go to Q 601</b>
Don't know/Cannot say	99	<b>[100-109]</b>

Q502. Have these events been registered during 2070/71 B.S?

[110-111]

All the events	01	Some of the events	02	
None of the events	03	Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say 99
<b>Go To Q601</b>				

Q503. Were the certificates received after registration within the expected time line?

[112-113]

All the certificates	01	Some of the certificates	02	None of the certificates	03
Don't know/Cannot say	99				

Q504. Did you incur any travel costs to receive the certificates?

Yes	01	No	02	[114-115]
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	

Q505. Did you receive assistance from any of the following in completing registration?

WCF	01	[116-121]
CAC	02	
Social Mobilizer	03	
Informal Agent	04	
None of the people.	05	
Don't know/Cannot say	99	

Q506. Did you incur any costs on assistance for filling up forms to receive the certificates?

Yes	01	No	02	[122-123]
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	

Q507. Did you pay any fees to receive the certificates?

Yes	01	No	02	[124-125]
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	

Q508. Did you pay any commission to receive the certificates? **As only if coded 01**

Yes	01	No	02	[126-127]
<b>Continue</b>		<b>Go To Q509</b>		
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	
<b>Go To Q509</b>				

Q508a. How much did you pay to receive the certificates?

\_\_\_\_\_ [128-133]

Q508b. Did you pay this amount on your own or were you compelled to pay this?

Yes on my own	01	I was Compelled to pay	02	[134-135]
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	

Q509. Did you face any difficulty to receive the certificates?

Yes	01	No	02	[136-137]
<b>Continue</b>		<b>Go To Q511</b>		
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	
<b>Go To Q511</b>				

Q510. Please mention which of the following the difficulties encountered to receive certificates:

		Yes	No	
11	inadequate information	1	2	[138-140]
12	absence of officials in first two visit	1	2	[141-143]
13	corruption	1	2	[144-146]
14	discrimination	1	2	[147-149]
15	unhelpful behavior	1	2	[150-152]

xx	others (describe)	1	2	[153-155]
xx	others (describe)	1	2	[156-158]
98	Unwilling to answer](Go to Q601)			[159-160]
99	Don't know/Cannot say (Go to Q601.)			

Q511. How satisfied are you with the office providing the certificates?

Fully satisfied	01		
Satisfied to large extent	02		
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	03		
Dissatisfied to a large extent	04		
Totally dissatisfied	05		
Unwilling to answer	98	Go To Q601	[161-162]
Don't know/Cannot say	99		

Q512. What was the main reason for the level of satisfaction?

				[163-171]
Unwilling to answer	098	Don't know/Cannot say	099	

#### Part 6: Use of Village mediation facility

Q601. Are you or any of your family members aware of community mediation facility?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	[172-173]
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Q602. Did you or your family experience any family, social or business related conflict during 2070/71 B.S?

Yes	01	No	02
Go To Q603		Go To Q701	
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99
Go To Q701			

[174-175]

Q603. Did you use community mediation facility to resolve conflict?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	[176-177]
Go To Q605		Go To Q604		Go To Q701		

Q604. What are the two main reasons for not using the facility? [First ask then Go to Q701.]

1.				[178-180]
2.				[181-183]
Unwilling to answer Q701	098	Don't know/Cannot say Q701	099	

Q605. What were the levels of ease or difficulty in using the village mediation facility?

Very easy	01	Little easy	02	Little difficulty	03	[184-185]
Very difficult	04	Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	

Q606. Did the mediation take place within the specified/expected time?

Yes: on specified date	01	Soon: within 7 days of the specified date	02	With delay: within 1 month of specified	03
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		date	
Long delay: more than a month after 04 date	Unwilling to answer 98	Don't know/Cannot say 99	[186-187]

Q607. Did you incur any travel costs to receive the mediation service?

Yes 01	No 02	
Unwilling to answer 98	Don't know/Cannot say 99	[188-189]

Q608. Did you incur any costs on assistance for filling up forms to receive the mediation service?

Yes 01	No 02	
Unwilling to answer 98	Don't know/Cannot say 99	[190-191]

Q609. Did you pay any fees to receive the mediation service?

Yes 01	No 02	
Unwilling to answer 98	Don't know/Cannot say 99	[192-193]

Q610. Did you pay any commission to receive the mediation service?

Yes 01	No 02	
<b>Continue</b>	<b>Go To Q611</b>	
Unwilling to answer 98	Don't know/Cannot say 99	
<b>Go To Q611</b>		[194-195]

Q610a. How much did you pay to receive the mediation service ? [Ask only if coded 01]

[196-202]

Q610b. Did you pay this amount on your own or were you compelled to pay this?

Yes on my own 01	I was compelled to pay 02	
Unwilling to answer 98	Don't know/Cannot say 99	[203-204]

Q611. Did you face any difficulty to receive the mediation service?

Yes 01	No 02	
<b>Continue</b>	<b>Go To Q613</b>	
Unwilling to answer 98	Don't know/Cannot say 99	
<b>Go To Q613</b>		[205-206]

Q612. Please mention which of the following the difficulties encountered to receive mediation service:

		Yes	No	
11	inadequate information	1	2	[207-209]
12	absence of officials in first two visit	1	2	[210-212]
13	corruption	1	2	[213-215]
14	discrimination	1	2	[216-218]
15	unhelpful behaviour	1	2	[219-221]
xx	others (describe)	1	2	[222-224]
xx	others (describe)	1	2	[225-227]
98	Unwilling to answer (Go to PART 7)			[228-229]

99	Don't know/Cannot say (Go to PART 7)		
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Q613. How satisfied are you with the office providing the mediation services?

Fully satisfied	01	Continue	Unwilling to answer	98	Go To Q701
Satisfied to large extent	02		Don't know/Cannot say	99	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	03		[230-231]		
Dissatisfied to a large extent	04				
Totally dissatisfied	05				

Q614. What was the main reason for the level of satisfaction?

				<b>[232-240]</b>
Unwilling to answer	098	Don't know/Cannot say	099	

## For VDC (Ask part 7 & 8 in case of VDC)

### Part 7: Local Infrastructure (VDC - Local roads, Drinking Water, Market places, Community buildings)

Q701. Have you used the listed services during 2070/71 B.S? (Display Card)

<b>a. Local Roads</b>	<b>b. Drinking Water</b>	<b>c. Market Places</b>	<b>d. Community Buildings</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>

**[241-244]**

All the mentioned services	01	Some of the mentioned services	02	[245-246]
None of the services	03	Don't know/Cannot say	99	
Go To Q801				

Q702. Do you think the service is adequate? (Display Card)

<b>a. Local Roads</b>	<b>b. Drinking Water</b>	<b>c. Market Places</b>	<b>d. Community Buildings</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>

**[247-250]**

All the mentioned services	01	Some of the mentioned services	02	[251-252]
None of the services	03	Don't know/Cannot say	99	

Q703. Do you think you have been able to use these services regularly?

<b>a. Local Roads</b>	<b>b. Drinking Water</b>	<b>c. Market Places</b>	<b>d. Community Buildings</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>

**[253-256]**

All the mentioned services	01	Some of the mentioned services	02	[257-258]
None of the services	03	Don't know/Cannot say	99	

Q704. Are these services are maintained regularly?

<b>a. Local Roads</b>	<b>b. Drinking Water</b>	<b>c. Market Places</b>	<b>d. Community Buildings</b>
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1	2	3	4
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[259-262]

All the mentioned services	01	Some of the mentioned services	02	[263-264]
None of the services	03	Don't know/Cannot say	99	

Q705. Did you pay any cost to use these services?

Yes	01	No	02	[265-266]
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	

Q706. Is there improvement in any of these services during 2070/71 B.S?

Yes	01	No	02	[267-268]
<b>Go To Q707</b>		No change	03	
		<b>Go To Q708</b>		
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	
<b>Go To Q708</b>				

Q707. Which among these services has the VDC/Municipality tried to improve during 2070/71 B.S?

Local Roads	01	[269-270]
Drinking Water	02	
Market Places	03	
Community Buildings	04	
Unwilling to answer	98	
Don't know/Cannot say	99	

Q707a. How satisfied are you with these services?

Fully satisfied	01	<b>Go To Q708</b>	[271-272]
Satisfied to large extent	02		
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	03		
Dissatisfied to a large extent	04		
Totally dissatisfied	05		
Unwilling to answer	98	<b>Go To Q801</b>	
Don't know/Cannot say	99		

Q708. What was the main reason for the level of satisfaction?

				[273-281]

Unwilling to answer	098	Don't know/Cannot say	099
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## Part 8: Other rural services (Local Health Centre, Local School, Electricity)

Q801. Does your VDC have a Health Centre?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	<b>CARD 3</b>
<b>Go To Q810</b>						<b>[8-9]</b>

Q802. Has any member of your household or you used the Health Centre in your VDC during 2070/71 B.S?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99
<b>Go To Q809</b>					<b>[10-11]</b>

Q803. Was the treatment/service you required available at the Health Centre at your VDC?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99
					<b>[12-13]</b>

Q804. Did you face any difficulties in using the services of the health center?

Yes	01	No	02
Go To Q805		Go To Q807	
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99
Go To Q807			

[14-15]

Q805. Please mention which of the following the difficulties encountered to receive services:

		Yes	No	
11	inadequate information	1	2	<b>[16-18]</b>
12	absence of officials in first two visit	1	2	<b>[19-21]</b>
13	corruption	1	2	<b>[22-24]</b>
14	discrimination	1	2	<b>[25-27]</b>
15	unhelpful behavior	1	2	<b>[28-30]</b>
xx	others (describe)	1	2	<b>[31-33]</b>
xx	others (describe)	1	2	<b>[34-36]</b>
98	Unwilling to answer(Go to Q810.)			<b>[37-38]</b>
99	Don't know/Cannot say (Go to Q810.)			

Q806. Do you see any improvement in the service provided during 2070/71 B.S?

Yes	01	No	02
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99

[39-40]

Q807. How satisfied are you with these services?

Fully satisfied	01	<b>Go To Q808</b>	
Satisfied to large extent	02		
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	03		
Dissatisfied to a large extent	04		
Totally dissatisfied	05		
Unwilling to answer	98	<b>Go To Q811</b>	<b>[41-50]</b>
Don't know/Cannot say	99		

Q808. What was the main reason for the level of satisfaction?

				<b>[51-59]</b>

Unwilling to answer	098	Don't know/Cannot say	099
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Q809. Why did your household not use the health centre during 2070/71 B.S?

**[Ask if coded 02 or 99 in Q802]**



No illness among members of household	01	Cost of treatment	02	Distance to health centre	03
Gender of patient	04	Others (specify)	xx	Unwilling to answer	98
Don't know/Cannot say	99			[60-69]	

Q810. Does your VDC have a primary school?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99
		<b>Go To Q819</b>			[70-71]

Q811. Are there children in your household who are in the age group to attend the primary school in your VDC during 2070/71 B.S?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99
		<b>Go To Q819</b>			[72-73]

Q812. Did all these children attend the primary school at your VDC during 2070/71 B.S?

All children	01	Some children	02	None of the children	03
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	<b>[74-75]</b>	

**If coded 02,03,98,99 in Q812. Go to Q818**

Q813. Did the children or the household face any difficulties in using the services of the school?

Yes	01	No	02
<b>Go To Q814</b>		<b>Go To Q815</b>	
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99
<b>Go To Q815</b>			[76-77]

Q814. Please mention which of the following the difficulties encountered to use the school:

		Yes	No	
11	inadequate information	1	2	[78-80]
12	absence of officials in first two visit	1	2	[81-83]
13	corruption	1	2	[84-86]
14	discrimination	1	2	[87-89]
15	unhelpful behavior	1	2	[90-92]
xx	others (describe)	1	2	[93-95]
xx	others (describe)	1	2	[96-98]
98	Unwilling to answer ( <b>Go to Q819.</b> )			[99-100]
99	Don't know/Cannot say ( <b>Go to Q819.</b> )			

Q815. Do you see any improvement in the school during 2070/71 B.S?

Yes	01	No	02
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99
<b>[101-102]</b>			

Q816. How satisfied are you with these services?

Fully satisfied	01	<b>Go To Q817</b>	Unwilling to answer	98	<b>Go To Q819</b>
Satisfied to large extent	02		Don't know/Cannot say	99	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	03				

Q817. What was the main reason for the level of satisfaction?

Unwilling to answer	098	Don't know/Cannot say	099
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High cost	01	Distance to school	02	Gender discrimination	03	<b>[114-115]</b>
Others (specify.....)	xx	Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99
<b>Continue</b>		<b>Go To PART 9</b>			<b>[116-117]</b>

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99
Go To Q827					[118-119]

Yes	01	No	02	
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	<b>[120-121]</b>

Yes	01	No	02
<b>Go To Q823</b>		<b>Go To Q824</b>	
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99
<b>Go To Q824</b>			

**[122-123]**

		Yes	No	
11	inadequate information	1	2	[124-126]
12	absence of officials in first two visit	1	2	[127-129]
13	corruption	1	2	[130-132]
14	dicrimination	1	2	[133-135]
15	unhelpful behaviour	1	2	[136-138]
xx	Others (specify.....)	1	2	[139-141]
xx	Others (specify.....)	1	2	[142-144]
98	Unwilling to answer <b>(Go to PART 9)</b>			[145-146]
99	Don't know/Cannot say <b>(Go to PART 9)</b>			

Yes	01	No	02
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Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	[147-148]
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Q825. How satisfied are you with these services?

Fully satisfied	01	<b>Continue</b>	Unwilling to answer	98	<b>Go To PART 9</b>
Satisfied to large extent	02		Don't know/Cannot say	99	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	03		<b>[149-150]</b>		
Dissatisfied to a large extent	04				
Totally dissatisfied	05				

Q826. What was the main reason for the level of satisfaction?

				<b>[151-159]</b>

Unwilling to answer	098	Don't know/Cannot say	099
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Q827. Why did your household not use electricity supplied from the national grid during 2070/71 B.S? **[Ask if coded 2 or 99 in Q820]**

Cost of securing electricity grid connection	01	Cost of electricity	02	Limited availability of electricity connections	03
Corruption	04	Others (specify.....)	xx	Unwilling to answer	98
Don't know/Cannot say	99	<b>[160-161]</b>			

## For Municipality (ask part 7 & 8 incase of Municipality)

### Part 7: Local Infrastructure (Municipality - Roads, Drinking Water, Sanitation, Waste, Emergency shelters, Parking)

Q701. Have you used the listed services during 2070/71 B.S? **(Display Card)**

<b>a.</b> Local Roads	<b>b.</b> Drinking Water	<b>c.</b> Sanitation
<b>d.</b> Waste	<b>e.</b> Emergency shelters	<b>f.</b> Parking

All the mentioned services	01	Some of the mentioned services	02
None of the service	03	Don't know/Cannot say	99
<b>Go To Q801</b>			

**[162-163]**

Q702. Do you think the service is adequate? **(Display Card)**

<b>a.</b> Local Roads	<b>b.</b> Drinking Water	<b>c.</b> Sanitation
<b>d.</b> Waste	<b>e.</b> Emergency shelters	<b>f.</b> Parking

All the mentioned services	01	Some of the mentioned services	02
None of the services	03	Unwilling to answer	98
Don't know/Cannot say	99	<b>[164-165]</b>	

Q703. Do you think you have been able to use these services regularly? **(Display Card)**

All the mentioned services	01	Some of the mentioned services	02	[166-167]
None of the services	03	Unwilling to answer	98	
Don't know/Cannot say	99			

Q704. Are these services are maintained regularly? **(Display Card)**

All the mentioned services	01	Some of the mentioned services	02	[168-169]
None of the services	03	Unwilling to answer	98	
Don't know/Cannot say	99			

Q705. Did you pay any cost to use these services?

Yes	01	No	02	[170-171]
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	

Q706. Is there improvement in any of these services during 2070/71 B.S?

Yes	01	No	02
<b>Go To Q707.</b>		<b>Go To Q708.</b>	
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99
<b>Go To Q708.</b>			

[172-173]

Q707. Which among these services has the Municipality tried to improve during 2070/71 B.S?[MA]

Local Roads	01	[174-175]
Drinking Water	02	
Sanitation	03	
Waste	04	
Emergency shelters	05	
Parking	06	
Unwilling to answer	98	
Don't know/Cannot say	99	

Q708. How satisfied are you with these services?

Fully satisfied	01	Go To Q709	Unwilling to answer	98	Go To Q801
Satisfied to large extent	02		Don't know/Cannot say	99	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	03		[176-177]		
Dissatisfied to a large extent extent	04				
Totally dissatisfied	05				

Q709. What was the main reasons for the level of satisfaction?

				[178-186]

Unwilling to answer	098	Don't know/Cannot say	099
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## Part 8: Local regulations (Municipality: Shops & Establishments, Building Permission)

Q801. Did you or anyone in your household registered/re-registered a shop, any business, or building construction permission during 2070/71 B.S.?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99
		<b>Go To Q901</b>			[187-188]

Q802. What is your opinion about the time taken from application to receipt of registration?

Very fast	01	Fast	02	Neither fast nor slow	03
Slow	04	Very Slow	05	Unwilling to answer	98
Don't know/Cannot say	99			<b>[189-190]</b>	

Q803. Did you incur any travel costs to receive the registration service?

Yes	01	No	02
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99

[191-192]

Q804. Did you incur any costs on assistance for filling up forms to receive the registration service?

Yes	01	No	02
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99

[193-194]

Q805. Did you pay any fees to receive the registration service?

Yes	01	No	02	
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	[195-196]

Q806. Did you pay any commission to receive the registration service?

Yes	01	No	02	
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	[197-198]

Q806a. How much did you pay to receive the registration service?

[199-204]

Q806b. **If coded 1 on Q806M** Did you pay this amount on your own or were you compelled to pay this?

Yes on my own	01	I was compelled to pay	02
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99

[205-206]

Q807. Did you face any difficulty to receive the registration service?

Yes	01	No	02
		<b>Go To Q809.</b>	
Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99

**Go To Q809.****[207-208]**

Q808. Please mention which of the following the difficulties encountered to receive services:

		Yes	No	
11	inadequate information	1	2	[209-211]
12	absence of officials in first two visit	1	2	[212-214]
13	corruption	1	2	[215-217]
14	discrimination	1	2	[218-220]
15	unhelpful behavior	1	2	[221-223]
xx	others (describe)	1	2	[224-226]
xx	others (describe)	1	2	[227-229]
98	Unwilling to answer <b>(Go to PART 9)</b>			[230-231]
99	Don't know/Cannot say <b>(Go to PART 9)</b>			

Q809. How satisfied are you with the office providing the registration service?

Fully satisfied	01	Unwilling to answer	98	<b>Go To Q901</b>
Satisfied to large extent	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	03			[232-233]
Dissatisfied to a large extent	04			
Totally dissatisfied	05			

Q810. What was the main reason for the level of satisfaction?

				[234-242]

Unwilling to answer

098

Don't know/Cannot say

099

**Part 9: Changes in asset ownership and quality of life**

Q901. Have you acquired new or additional assets during 2070/71 B.S, from the list below:

Land	01	[243-252]
House	02	
Cattle	03	
Vehicle	04	
Farm equipment (pump, etc)	05	
Home equipment (fan, fridge etc)	06	
None of the events	07	
Unwilling to answer	98	
Don't know/Cannot say	99	

Q902. Have you sold, reduced or lost assets during 2070/71 B.S, from list mentioned below: **[MA]**

Land	01
House	02
Cattle	03
Vehicle	04

Farm equipment (pump, etc)	05	[253-262]
Home equipment (fan, fridge etc)	06	
None of the events	07	
Unwilling to answer	98	
Don't know/Cannot say	99	

Q903. Have you gained access to new facilities during 2070/71 B.S, from list mentioned below? [MA]

Electricity	01	[263-272]
Safe drinking water	02	
Motorable road	03	
Television	04	
Telephone	05	
Radio	06	
Mobile Phone	07	
None of the events	08	
Unwilling to answer	98	
Don't know/Cannot say	99	

Q904. How would you rate the change in the overall financial situation of your household, during 2070/71 B.S (availability of cash and financial reserves)?

Improved a lot	01	Improved a little	02	Remained same	03
Deteriorated a little	04	Deteriorated a lot	05	Unwilling to answer	98
Don't know/Cannot say	99			[273-274]	

Q906. How many persons from your household encountered major illness (surgery, many visits to hospitals, hospitalization) during 2070/71 B.S.?( **Mention Numbers**)

[275-276]	Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99
-----------	---------------------	----	-----------------------	----

Q907. How many times did you or any member of your household face security problems (theft, violence, threats, etc.) during 2070/71 B.S.?( **Mention Numbers**)

[277-278]	Unwilling to answer	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99
-----------	---------------------	----	-----------------------	----

Q908. How would you rate the change in overall quality of life of your household, during 2070/71 B.S.?

Improved a lot	01	Improved a little	02	Remained same	03
Deteriorated a little	04	Deteriorated a lot	05	Unwilling to answer	98
Don't know/Cannot say	99			[279-280]	

End Time:	Hrs.		Min.		[281-284]

Scrutiny:	Yes	1	No	2	By:			
[285]					[286-288]			

**THANK THE RESPONDENT AND TERMINATE THE INTERVIEW**

## 7.2 Institutional Questionnaire

### Institutional Survey Indicators: Data from VDC

Qsn. No.     [4-7]

#### Introduction and Consent

Namaste. My name is ..... I have the questionnaires of the survey about the Local Government Community Development programme which is carried out by Nepal Government with the help of United Nation Development Programme is helping to rural, urban and village. To run this survey The Nielsen Company has got the contract from the competition and the questionnaires are filled out by random sampling. Hence I have come to this house. Your candid opinion and perception will help us to know the present situation in your area regarding development planning, services etc. Information provided by you will be strictly confidential and your identity will not be disclosed. Do you consent to give interview?

Yes I agree .....1 (proceed interview)

No I disagree ..... 2 (stop interview and thank the respondent)

#### 1. Brief Introduction

1. District:  [12-13]

2. Municipality/VDC:  [14-16]

3. Ward:  [17-18]

4. Tole/Village/Settlement:  [19-22]

Name of Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Number Tel: \_\_\_\_\_ Mobile: \_\_\_\_\_

Landmark: \_\_\_\_\_

Name & Code of Interviewer:    [23-25]

Name & Code of Supervisor:    [26-28]

Quality Check :	Back checked	1	Accompanied	2	Scrutinized	3	[29-30]
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Name & Code of FE:    [31-33]

Quality Check :	Back checked	1	Accompanied	2		[34]
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Name & Code of QC:    [35-37]

Quality Check :	Back checked	1	Accompanied	2	Telephonic Check	3	[38]
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Interview Date: 2014 / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ [39-46]

Hrs.	Min.

 Start Time: [47-50] Interview Length [51-54]
**Part 1: Social Mobilization**

Q101. Do you have MOUs on social mobilizations that are signed and operational?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99
Go To Q103					[55-56]

Q102. If yes, how many MoUs were operational in 2070/71 B.S.?

[57-59]

Q103. What is the frequency of the social mobilization committee meetings held during 2070/71 B.S.?

Monthly	01	Trimester	02	Yearly	03
Don't know/Cannot say	99	[60-61]			

Q104. Do the minutes of the social mobilization meeting indicate decisions and actions taken?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99
-----	----	----	----	-----------------------	----

 [62-63]

Q105. How many projects implemented in 2070/71 B.S. have monitoring reports?

[64-65]

Don't know/Cannot say 99

**Part 2: Ward Citizens Forum (WCF)**

Q201. How many WCF members were replaced during 2070/71 B.S.?

[66-67]

Don't know/Cannot say 99

Q202. How many oversight events (public audits) were organized where WCF members could participate during 2070/71 B.S.?

[68-69]

None	98	Go To Q301
Don't know/Cannot say	99	

Q203. In how many of those oversight events (public audits) did WCF members participate during 2070/71 B.S.?

[70-71]

Don't know/Cannot say 99

**Part 3: Citizen Awareness Centre (CAC)**

Q301. How many CACs were operational during 2070/71 B.S.?

[72-73]

Don't know/Cannot say	99	Go To Q401
Has not organized yet	97	

Q302. How many CACs had graduated during 2070/71 B.S.?

[74-75]

Don't know/Cannot say 99

Q303. How many the CACs are receiving LIP support during 2070/71 B.S.?

[76-77]

Don't know/Cannot say 99



Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	[119-120]
-----	----	----	----	-----------------------	----	-----------

Q504. Disaggregation data on of child participants in Balbhelas during 2070/71 B.S available

1. No disaggregation	97	
a. gender (Male, Female, Other)	01	
b. Community (Janajati, Dalit, Brahmin, Chhetri, etc.)	02	
c. Conflict affected	03	
99. Don't know/Cannot say	99	[121-122]

## Part 6: Social Protection

Q601. How many beneficiaries registered for social protection support during 2070/71 B.S?

.....	[123-125]	Don't know/Cannot say	99
-------	-----------	-----------------------	----

Q602. How many beneficiaries were provided with social protection support during 2070/71 B.S?

.....	[126-128]	Don't know/Cannot say	99
-------	-----------	-----------------------	----

Q603. Has the Social protection MIS been implemented during 2070/71 B.S?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	[129-130]
-----	----	----	----	-----------------------	----	-----------

Q604. How many beneficiaries were covered with social protection MIS during 2070/71 B.S?

.....	[131-133]	Don't know/Cannot say	99
-------	-----------	-----------------------	----

Q605. What type of payment system was used during 2070/71 B.S?

Banking	01	Branchless	02	Other (describe.....)	xx
Don't know/Cannot say	99			[134-139]	

Q606. Has the list of beneficiaries been disclosed to the community during 2070/71 B.S?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	[140-141]
-----	----	----	----	-----------------------	----	-----------

## Part 7: Vital Events registered

Q701. How many birth certificates were issued during 2070/71 B.S?

.....	[142-146]	Don't know/Cannot say	99
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Q702. How many death certificates were issued during 2070/71 B.S?

.....	[147-151]	Don't know/Cannot say	99
-------	-----------	-----------------------	----

Q703. How many marriages were registered during 2070/71 B.S?

.....	[152-156]	Don't know/Cannot say	99
-------	-----------	-----------------------	----

Q704. How many divorce event were issued during 2070/71 B.S?

.....	[157-161]	Don't know/Cannot say	99
-------	-----------	-----------------------	----

Q705. How many migration events were registered during 2070/71 B.S?

.....	[167-171]	Don't know/Cannot say	99

## Part 8: Grants

Q801. What was the budgeted grant during 2070/71 B.S?

**Budgeted(Rs.** ..... **[172-179]**

Don't know/Cannot say	99
-----------------------	----

Q802. What was actual grant received during 2070/71 B.S?

**Actual(Rs.** ..... **[180-187]**

Don't know/Cannot say	99
-----------------------	----

Q803. What was the % of annual funds disbursed by end of second trimester during 2070/71 B.S?

..... **[188-190]**

Don't know/Cannot say	99
-----------------------	----

Q804. Was the performance of your VDC assessed during 2070/71 B.S?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99
-----	----	----	----	-----------------------	----

**[191-192]**

Q805. What was the result of the Performance Assessment during 2070/71 B.S? (Check whether the performance assessment completed or not, otherwise will have to use the performance assessment of 2069/70)

Passed Minimum Conditions	01	Did not pass Minimum Conditions	02
Don't know/Cannot say	99		

**[193-194]**

Q806. Which among the following types of devolved grants were received during 2070/71 BS?

a. Unconditional	01
b. Conditional	02
c. Social security grants	03
None	97
Don't know/Cannot say	99

**[195-200]**

Q807. Was there any addition or reduction on the expected amount of grant on account of performance assessment during 2070/71 BS?

Increase	01	No change	02
Decrease	03	Don't know/Cannot say	99

**[201-202]**

### Part 9: Targeted expenditure (women, children and disadvantaged groups)

Q901. Was the Project funding matrix prepared specifically indicating allocations for the following targeted groups during 2070/71 BS?

a. Women	01
b. Children	02
c. Disadvantaged groups	03
None	97
Don't know/Cannot say	99

**[203-208]**

Q902. What was the % disbursement of targeted expenditure by the end of second trimester during 2070/71 BS?

..... **[209-211]**

Don't know/Cannot say	99
-----------------------	----

Q903. What is the % allocation of funds into these categories during 2070/71 BS?

1. Don't know/Cannot say	99	<b>[212-213]</b>
2. Capital formation		<b>[214-216]</b>
3. Service Improvement		<b>[217-219]</b>
4. Capacity development		<b>[220-222]</b>

**Part 10: Planning**

Q1001. How many wards/settlements conducted ward gatherings as part of the participatory planning process during 2070/71 BS?

All	01	75% - 99%	02	50 – 74%	03	25 – 49%	04
Less than 25%	05	None	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	[223-224]	

Q1002. How many WCFs conducted meetings during 2070/71 BS to contribute to participatory planning?

All	01	75% - 99%	02	50 – 74%	03	25 – 49%	04
Less than 25%	05	None	98	Don't know/Cannot say	99	[225-226]	

Q1003. Number of persons who participated in the Integrated Planning Formulation Committee Meetings during 2070/71 BS?

[227-230] Don't know/Cannot say 99

Q1004. How many youth (15-24) from the district level youth network participated in the Integrated Planning Formulation Committee Meetings during 2070/71 BS?

[231-234] Don't know/Cannot say 99

Q1005. How many children participated in the Integrated Planning Formulation Committee Meetings during 2070/71 BS?

[235-238] Don't know/Cannot say 99

Q1006. Did LB prepare periodic plan for 2070/71 BS?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	[239-240]
-----	----	----	----	-----------------------	----	-----------

Q1007. How many invitees from LG attended LB planning meetings during 2070/71 BS?

Don't know/Cannot say 99

Q1008. How many invitees from LG attended LB Resource mobilization meetings during 2070/71 BS?

[241-244] Don't know/Cannot say 99

Q1009. What % of the budget allocation was directly related to WCF and CAC during 2070/71 BS?

[245-247] Don't know/Cannot say 99

Q1010. Were the following areas provided with budget allocations in the annual plan during 2070/71 BS?

a. Child Friendly Local Governance	01	[248-255]
b. Disaster Management	02	
c. Environment Friendly Loc. Governance	03	
d. Gender Equality & Social Inclusion	04	
None	97	
Don't know/Cannot say	99	

**Part 11: Accounting, Audit and Procurement**

Q1101. How many internal audits were carried out during 2070/71 BS?

[256-258] Don't know/Cannot say 99

Q1102. Did LB share internal audit report with the council during 2070/71 BS?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	[259-260]
-----	----	----	----	-----------------------	----	-----------

Q1103. Has accrual accounting system in use at the Municipality during 2070/71 BS?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	[261-262]
-----	----	----	----	-----------------------	----	-----------

Q1104. Did DDC/Municipality use e-bidding during 2070/71 BS?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	[263-264]
-----	----	----	----	-----------------------	----	-----------

## Part 12: Submission of key reports

Q1201. What is the date when the two key specified reports are submitted by LB during 2070/71 BS?

Don't know/Cannot say	99	[265-266]
a		[267-274]
b.		[275-282]

## Part 13: Tenure of Key LB personnel

Q1301. What is the tenure of current secretary/EO/LDO in your office?

[283-284] Don't know/Cannot say 99

Q1302. What is the tenure of immediately previous secretary/EO/LDO?

[285-286] Don't know/Cannot say 99

## Part 14: CSO Linkages

Q1401. Did District Development Committee receive CSO led compliance reports during 2070/71 BS?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	[287-288]
-----	----	----	----	-----------------------	----	-----------

Q1402. Was NGO/CSOs used for service delivery by D/VDC during 2070/71 BS?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	[289-290]
-----	----	----	----	-----------------------	----	-----------

## Part 15: Others

Q1501. Is a functional quality lab available in DDC during 2070/71 BS?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	[291-292]
-----	----	----	----	-----------------------	----	-----------

Q1502. When did the last update of DTMP (District Transport Master Plan?) take place?

[293-298] Don't know/Cannot say 99

Q1503. Did the VDC have the services of a sub-overseer during 2070/71 BS?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	
Go To Q1504	Go To Q1506				[299-300]	

Q1504. If Yes to Q. 1503, how many projects received support of the sub-overseer during 2070/71 BS?

[301-302] None 98 Don't know/Cannot say 99

Q1505. Was the support of this sub-overseer a shared support along with other VDCs during 2070/71 BS?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99	[303-304]
-----	----	----	----	-----------------------	----	-----------

Q1506. Did the VDC receive any other services from Ilaka Service centre during 2070/71 BS?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99
Go To Q1507		Go To Q1508			[305-306]

Q1507. If yes to Q.1506, what were the other services?

				[307-315]

Q1508. For which of the following areas of work did the VDC receive technical standards/ manuals by end of 2070/71 BS:

None	98	c. Others	03
a. Rural roads	01	Don't know/Cannot say	99
b. Water supply	02		

[316-321]

Q1509. For which of the following areas of work did the VDC use the technical standards for delivering services during 2070/71 BS?

None	98	c. Others	03
a.	01	Don't know/Cannot say	99
b.	02		

[322-327]

Q1510. How many grievances request for mediation were made to the VDC/Municipality during 2070/71 BS?

Yes	01	No	02	Don't know/Cannot say	99
-----	----	----	----	-----------------------	----

[328-329]

Q1511. How many of the grievances received were resolved at the VDC/Municipality during 2070/71 BS?

[330-332] Don't know/Cannot say 99

Q1512. How many of the grievances received were reported to higher levels by the VDC/ Municipality during 2070/71 BS?

[333-335] Don't know/Cannot say 99

End Time:	Hrs.	Min.		

[336-339]

Scrutiny: Yes 1 No 2 By:

[340]

[341-343]

**THANK THE RESPONDENT AND TERMINATE THE INTERVIEW**

### 7.3 Profile

#### Profile of Sampled Area : Municipality and VDC

Qsn. No.     [4-7] Spt. No.   [8-9] HH No.   [10-11]

#### Introduction and Consent

Namaste. My name is ..... I have the questionnaires of the survey about the Local Government Community Development programme which is carried out by Nepal Government with the help of United Nation Development Programme is helping to rural, urban and village. To run this survey The Nielsen Company has got the contract from the competition and the questionnaires are filled out by random sampling. Hence I have come to this house. Your candid opinion and perception will help us to know the present situation in your area regarding development planning, services etc. Information provided by you will be strictly confidential and your identity will not be disclosed. Do you consent to give interview?

Yes I agree .....1 (proceed interview)

No I disagree ..... 2 (stop interview and thank the respondent)

#### 1. Introduction

1. District:  [12-13] 2. Municipality/VDC:  [14-16]  
3. Ward:  [17-18] 4. Tole/Village/Settlement:  [19-22]

Name of Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_

[23-52]

Contact Number

Tel: \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile: \_\_\_\_\_

[53-62]

Name & Code of Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_

[73-75]

Name & Code of Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_

[76-78]

Quality Check :	Back checked 1	Accompanied 2	Scrutinized 3	[79-80]
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Name & Code of FE:    [81-83]

Quality Check :	Back checked 1	Accompanied 2		[84]
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Name & Code of QC:    [85-87]

Quality Check :	Back checked 1	Accompanied 2	Telephonic Check 3	[88]
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Interview Date: 2014 / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ [89-96]

Hrs.	Min.

 [97-100] Interview Length 

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 [101-104]

## A. General Information

1. Name \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ Area: \_\_\_\_\_ [105-134]

2. Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_ [135-164]

3. Category: \_\_\_\_\_ VDC/ \_\_\_\_\_ Municipality \_\_\_\_\_ [165-194]

4. Ecological \_\_\_\_\_ Region: \_\_\_\_\_ [195-224]

5. Population: \_\_\_\_\_ [225-232]

6. Area: \_\_\_\_\_ [233-262]

7. Distance \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ nearest \_\_\_\_\_ ilaka \_\_\_\_\_ service \_\_\_\_\_ center: \_\_\_\_\_ [263-267]

8. Distance \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ nearest \_\_\_\_\_ district headquarter: \_\_\_\_\_ [268-272]

9. Number \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ months \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ motarable \_\_\_\_\_ access \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ district headquarter: \_\_\_\_\_ [273-277]

## B. Facilities Available / Operational

- |                               |   |       |           |
|-------------------------------|---|-------|-----------|
| 1. Primary School             | : | _____ | [278-282] |
| 2. Secondary School           | : | _____ | [283-287] |
| 3. Primary Health Care Center | : | _____ | [288-292] |
| 4. Police Station             | : | _____ | [293-297] |
| 5. Bank                       | : | _____ | [298-302] |
| 6. Public Market              | : | _____ | [303-307] |
| 7. Public Meeting Hall        | : | _____ | [308-312] |

## C. Services Available

	Yes	No
--	-----	----

1.	Grid Electricity	:	1	2	[313]
2.	Landline Telephone	:	1	2	[314]
3.	Mobile Telephone	:	1	2	[315]
4.	Protected Drinking Water	:	1	2	[316]
5.	Agriculture Extension	:	1	2	[317]
6.	Canal Irrigation	:	1	2	[318]
7.	Groundwater Based Irrigation	:	1	2	[319]
8.	Solid Waste Clearance	:	1	2	[320]

**Thank you!**

## 7.4 FGD Discussion Guide

Focus group discussions at Village & Municipality – indicative

Qsn. No.     [4-7] Spt. No.   [8-9] HH No.   [10-11]

### Introduction and Consent

Namaste. My name is ..... I have the questionnaires of the survey about the Local Government Community Development programme which is carried out by Nepal Government with the help of United Nation Development Programme is helping to rural, urban and village. To run this survey The Nielsen Company has got the contract from the competition and the questionnaires are filled out by random sampling. Hence I have come to this house. Your candid opinion and perception will help us to know the present situation in your area regarding development planning, services etc. Information provided by you will be strictly confidential and your identity will not be disclosed. Do you consent to give interview?

Yes I agree .....1 (proceed interview)

No I disagree ..... 2 (stop interview and thank the respondent)

### 1. Brief Introduction

1. District:  [12-13] 2. Municipality/VDC:  [14-16]

3. Ward:  [17-18] 4. Toile/Village/Settlement:  [19-22]

5. Facilitator Name:    [23-25]

6. Date : 2014 /  /  [26-33]

### 7. Type of FGD:

FGD at District Head Quarter	1	FGD With WCF	2
FGD with Mothers & Children	3	FGD with CAC	4

[34]

### Community Participation Programme: Plan formulation, Social Audit, Public Audit and Public Hearing

Q101. Which sections of the community tend to participate and which sections do not?

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

				[35-52]

Q102. Is there an increase or decrease in the frequency of participation in planning and Balbhela events compared to the previous year?

				[53-70]

Q103. What were the reasons for the increase or decrease?

				[71-88]

Q104. Whether the financial information on budget and expenditure was shared?

				[89-106]

## Part 2: Social payments - senior citizen, single women, disabled, conflict victim, dalit students

Q201. How wide is the coverage of these payments? Do they cover most of the eligible persons?

				[107-124]

Q202. How timely are the payments?

--	--	--	--

				[125-142]

Q203. Do the beneficiary have to bear some cost/corruption to get the payment?

				[143-160]

Q204. Why do they have to pay cost/corruption?

				[161-178]

**Part 3: Vital events taking place & registration by the household during 2014 (Birth/Death/Marriage/Conduct/Divorce/Migration)**

Q301. Are most people using the vital registration? Which segments are less utilized in this area?

				[179-196]

Q302. How easy it is to get the registration done and how timely is it?

				[197-214]

Q303. Do users sometimes have to bear cost/corruption to get the payment?

				[215-232]

Q304. Why do the users have to bear cost/corruption?

				[233-250]

**Part 4: Local Infrastructure (VDC - Local roads, Drinking Water, Market places, Community buildings)**

Q401. How have the following infrastructure improved in the current year? VDC - Local roads, Drinking Water, Market places, Community buildings

				[251-268]

Q402. Is improvement widespread? Are some infrastructure areas not improving?

				[269-286]

Q403. Why they are not improving?

				[287-304]

**Part 5: Local Infrastructure: (Municipality - Roads, Water, Sanitation, Waste, emergency shelters, parking)**

Q501. How have the following infrastructure improved in the current year? Municipality - Roads, Water, Sanitation, Waste, emergency shelters, parking

				[305-322]

Q502. Is improvement widespread? Are some infrastructure areas not improving?

				[323-340]

Q503. Why they are not improving?

				[341-358]

Q504. Have the resources provided for the infrastructure been well utilized?

				[359-376]

**Part 6: Other rural services (Agriculture, Local Health Centre, Local School, Electricity, Water supply)**

Q601. How have the following infrastructure improved in the current year? (Agriculture, Local Health Centre, Local School, Electricity, Water supply)


				[377-394]
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Q602. Is improvement widespread? Are some infrastructure areas not improving?

				[395-412]

Q603. Have the resources provided for the infrastructure been well utilized?

				[413-430]

Q604. Do users sometimes have to bear cost/corruption?

				[431-448]

Q605. Why they are not well utilized and why do the users have to bear cost?

				[449-466]