



INTER-AGENCY COMMON FEEDBACK PROJECT Nepal Earthquake 2015



Community Survey

NEPAL - ROUND 2

➔ 12. 09. 2015



Contents

Summary findings	3
Reading the charts and maps	4
Question 1 - Are your main problems being addressed?.....	5
Question 2 - Are you satisfied with what the government is doing for you after the earthquake?.....	6
Question 3 - Do you have the information you need to get relief and support?	7
Question 4 - Are you satisfied with what non-governmental agencies are doing for you after the earthquake?.....	8
Question 5 - Is support provided in a fair way?.....	9
Question 6 - Are you prepared for monsoon season?	10
Question 7 - Do you feel you have been heard?	11
Question 8 - Overall, is the post-earthquake relief effort making progress?.....	12
Question 9 - As a woman, are your particular problems being addressed?.....	13
Sample size and demographics	14
Ground Truth Score	15
Background.....	16
Purpose	16
Data Collection	16
Survey Development.....	16
Sampling Methodology.....	17
Challenges to relief agencies	18
Opportunity	19
Feedback.....	19
Partners and Funders.....	19
ANNEX.....	20



Summary findings

This report analyses the second round of data collected from people in the 14 districts most severely hit by the earthquakes in April and May 2015. Respondents were asked to score each of the 9 questions on a 1 to 5 scale. The data is presented as a *Ground Truth score* based on a weighted average of responses to each question. Negative scores indicate a tendency to disagree with the statement. The distribution of responses across the 5-point scale is also given. See background section for more details.

Headlines

1. Priority needs.

The majority of respondents do not feel their priority needs are addressed. The GT score has slipped marginally from -50 to -55.

2. Government's role.

Scores on the efficacy of the government's role have changed little since the first round. Only 25% of respondents are satisfied with what the government is doing for them after the quake. The GT score is -31, up fractionally from -34 in round 1.

3. Access to information.

People feel ill informed. Some 63% of respondents say they don't have enough information. Although there is a clear information gap, we see a slight increase in the GT score: from -33 in round 1 to -29 in round 2.

4. Satisfaction with NGOs.

Respondents' views on the work of NGOs have improved markedly. Some 10% of people are more positive about the contribution NGOs are making than in round 1.

5. Fairness of distribution.

Scores have risen regarding people's sense of the fairness with which support is provided, although 48% of respondents remain negative – down from 60% in round 1.

6. Monsoon.

With the monsoon season drawing to a close, scores on preparedness have risen although, at -6, there is

still a tendency to feel unprepared. Overall, some 40% of respondents say they are prepared.

7. Voice.

Some 77% of respondents say they do not feel heard. As in the first round, people aged 55 and over feel least heard.

8. Progress with the relief effort.

More than half respondents say the relief effort is not making progress. As in round 1, older respondents are especially negative on this question.

9. Women's issues.

Women overwhelmingly say their particular issues are not being addressed, with 69% answering negatively.

Age and vulnerability:

People 55 years and older are more concerned than other age cohorts, suggesting significant levels of vulnerability.

Ethnicity:

Gurungs and other Janajati groups – as well as Dalits – are the most positive ethnic groups. The Chhetris tend to be most negative.

Districts:

Ghorka is the most positive district - or among the most positive districts – on every question in the survey.

Findings and recommendations in this report represent the analysis and views of Ground Truth Solutions in consultation with Accountability Lab and Local Interventions Group. They do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations or DFID.



Reading the charts and maps

The bar charts in this report show the frequency (in percent) that each option was chosen for a particular question – with colors ranging from dark orange for negative to dark blue for positive answers. The trend of GT scores for each question is visualized with a simple line graph.

For the trends of GT scores per demographic group, arrows indicate a rise (green), fall (red) or same level (grey) of the score.

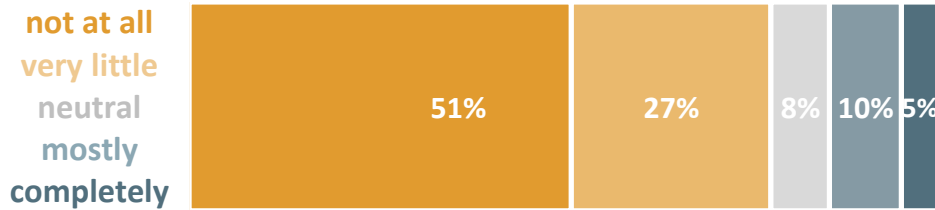
Maps show the overall GT score for each district, with colors ranging from dark orange for negative scores to dark blue for positive ones.

For more information on how we calculate the GT score, please see the methodology note at the end of this report.

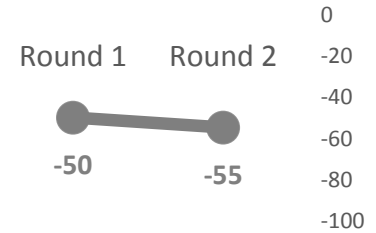


Question 1 - Are your main problems being addressed?

distribution of responses



trend of GT scores



Findings:

The majority of respondents do not feel their most important needs are being addressed. The GT score has slipped from -50 to -55.

People in Ramechhap, who were among the most positive in round 1, are quite negative in round 2, with a GT score of -70. Negative views are driven by an unmet demand for long-term shelter.

The Gurung, although a small proportion of the total sample, remain less negative than other ethnic groups, with a GT score of -32. Chhetris and Tamangs are most negative in round 2. Both groups have a GT score of -62.

Top 3 things people say they need:

1. Long-term shelter (28%)
2. Financial support (21%)
3. Livelihoods (10%)

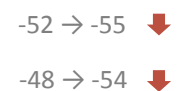
In Dhading and Makwanpur people also ask for clean water. In Nuwakot and Sindhupalchowk there is demand for toilets and sanitation.



gender



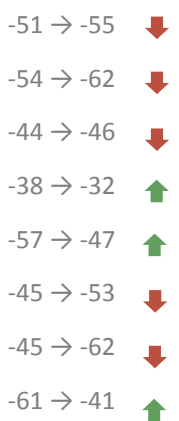
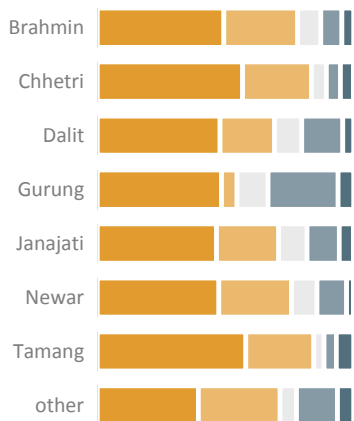
trend of GT scores



age groups



caste/ethnic group

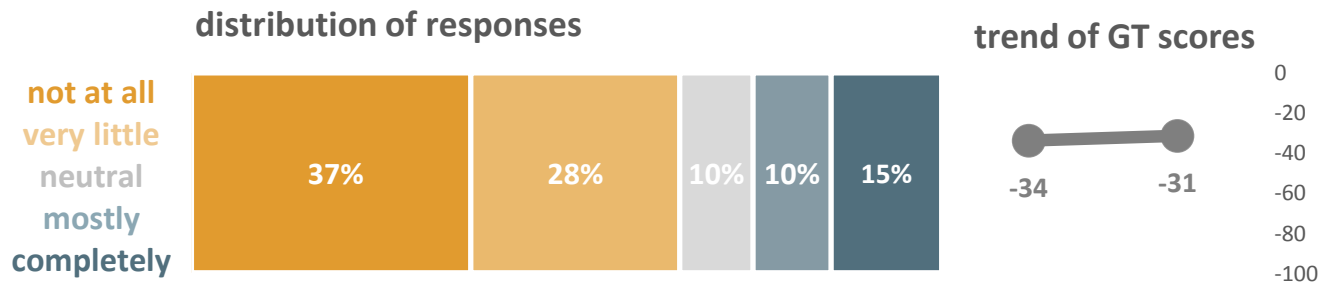


Recommendations:

- Work with colleagues in the shelter cluster and other responders to unpack the problem and expedite recovery activities, especially in districts where scores are lowest.
- Examine possibilities of extending financial assistance and cash-based programming.



Question 2 – Are you satisfied with what the government is doing for you after the earthquake?



Findings:

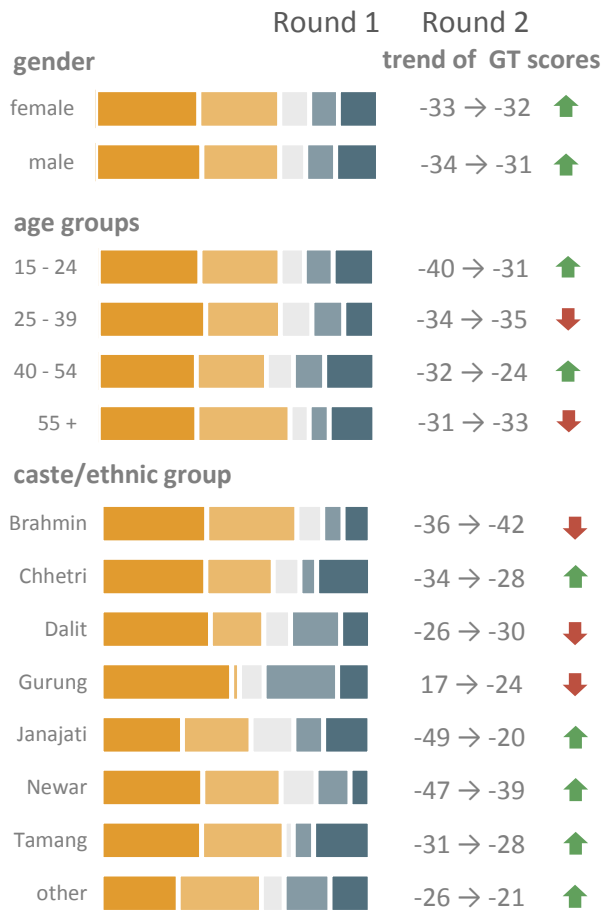
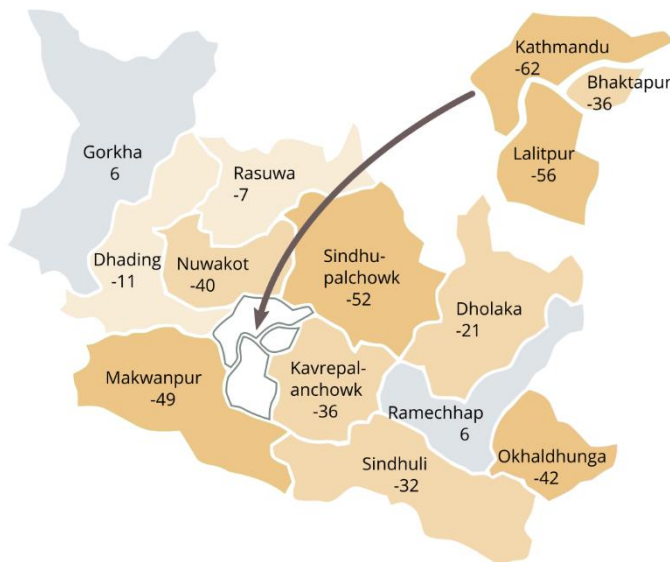
Only 25% of respondents are satisfied with what the government is doing. Perceptions have changed little since round 1. The GT score is now -31; up fractionally from -34 in round 1.

Respondents in Gorkha and Ramechhap are still most positive with GT scores above 0. Respondents in Makwanpur and Sindhupalchowk are less negative this round.

The GT score for Gurungs is down from 17 to -24. Newars also remain very negative. Brahmins' views on this question have deteriorated.

Top 2 things people say they need:

1. Cash for work (40%)
2. Building materials (39%)

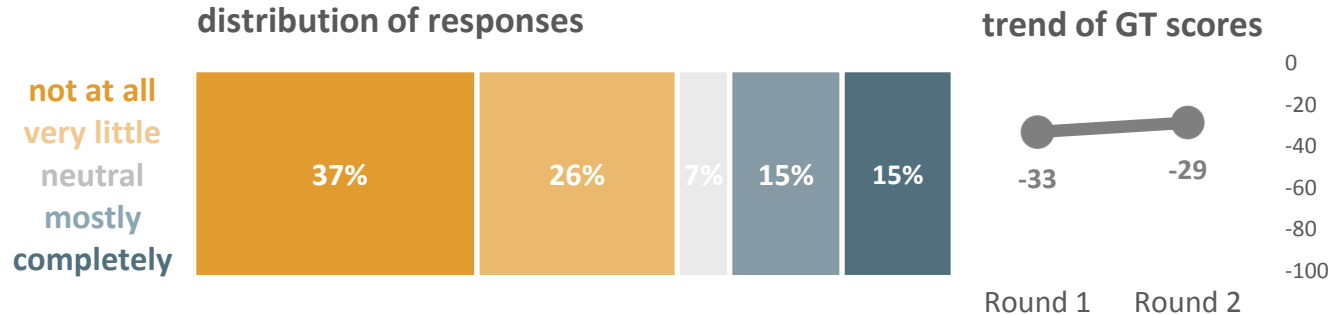


Recommendations:

- Encourage dialogue between humanitarian agencies, government and affected people, especially in districts where people are most negative.
- Government should communicate to affected people about how it plans to act on the feedback provided.
- Explore reasons behind positive views in Gorkha and Ramechhap with a view to replicating actions in districts where people are more negative.



Question 3 – Do you have the information you need to get relief and support?



Findings:

People feel ill informed. Some 63% of respondents say they don't have enough information. Although there is a clear information gap, we see a slight increase in the GT score: from -33 in round 1 to -29 in round 2.

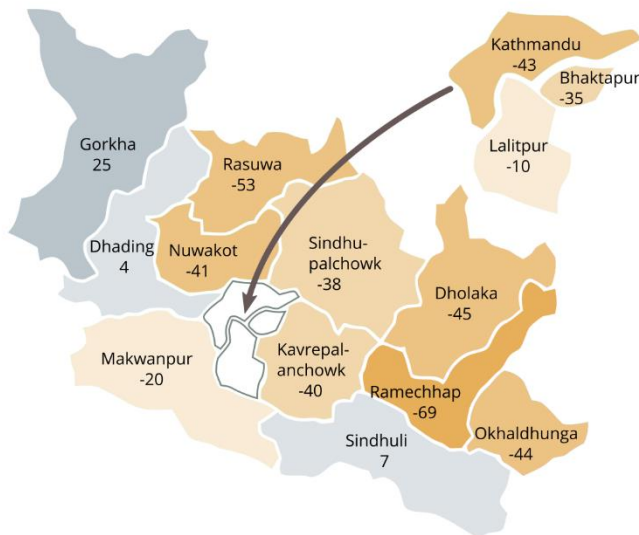
People in Dhading and Gorkha are most positive. Respondents in Sindhuli say they are better informed, with GT scores now at 7, up from -47 in round 1. Scores have also improved in Rasuwa and Makwanpur.

Gurungs are quite positive about their access to information, with 61% saying they have most or all the information they need.

Top 2 things people say they need:

1. News about government decisions (34%)
2. Information on how to get shelter materials (30%)

In Ramchhap, the most negative district, a majority of people say they need information on how to register, access support, and get shelter materials.



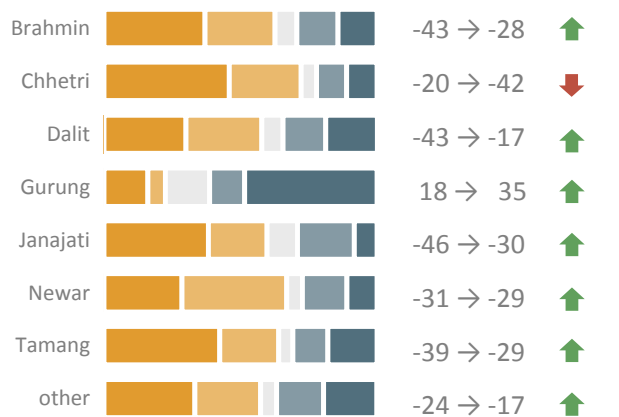
gender



age groups



caste/ethnic group



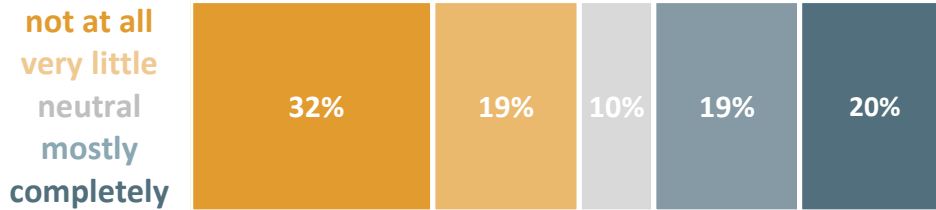
Recommendations:

- Explore why people in Dhading and Gorkha seem to be better informed – or at least perceive themselves to be.
- Apply good practices from Dhading and Gorkha in negative districts like Rasuwa and Makwanpur.
- Explore some kind of rapid response in Rasuwa and Makwanpur, where people feel especially uninformed.
- Work with media and communications agencies to improve outward communication.

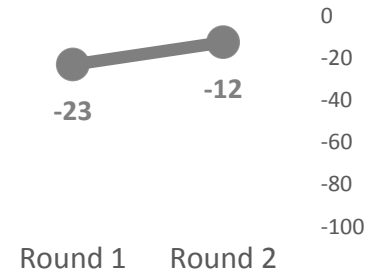


Question 4 – Are you satisfied with what non-governmental agencies are doing for you after the earthquake?

distribution of responses



trend of GT scores



Findings:

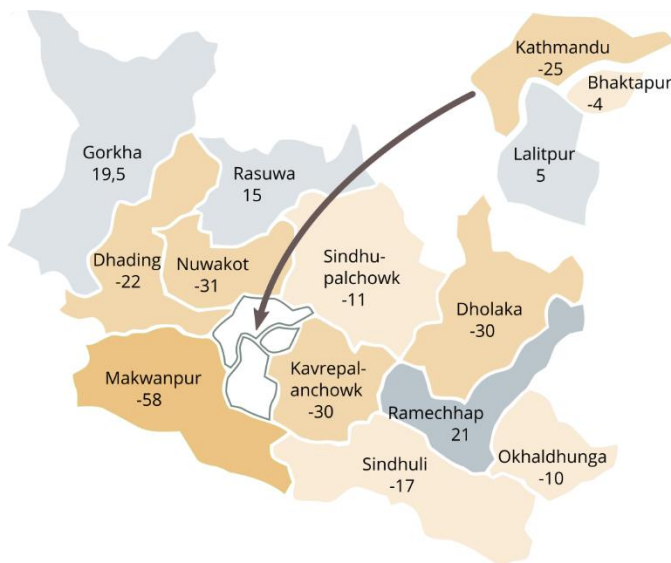
Respondents' views on the work of NGOs have improved markedly. Some 10% of people are more positive than in round 1.

Scores have risen most in Sindhupalchowk, Ramchhap and Rasuwa. As in the last round, respondents in Ghoroka are the most positive. Least satisfied respondents, again, are in Makwanpur.

Gurungs remain the most satisfied ethnic group, with 73% responding positively to this question.

Top 2 things people say they need:

1. Cash for work (40%)
2. Building materials (39%)



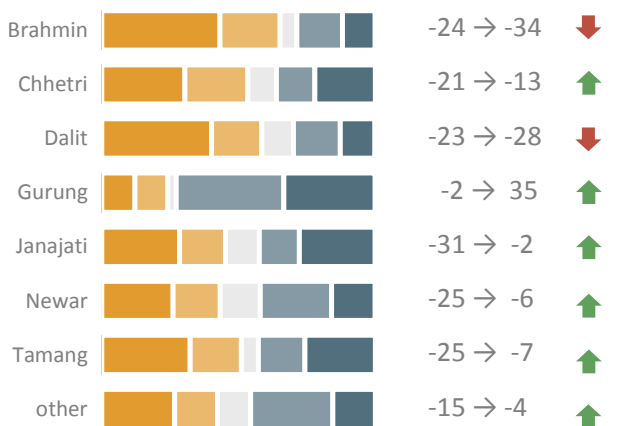
gender



age groups



caste/ethnic group



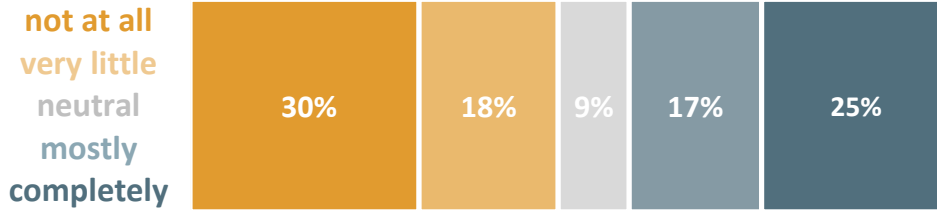
Recommendations:

- Encourage NGOs to engage in dialogue with affected people to explain both what they plan to do and the limits on what they can provide.
- Investigate the very negative views of people in Makwanpur and Sindhupalchowk with a view to stepping up support (building materials and cash for work).
- Prioritise empowering local capacity to allow people to help themselves.

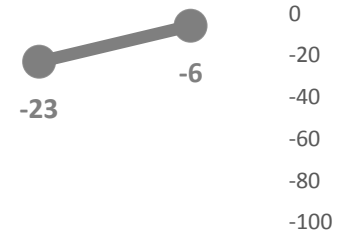


Question 5 – Is support provided in a fair way?

distribution of responses



trend of GT scores



Findings:

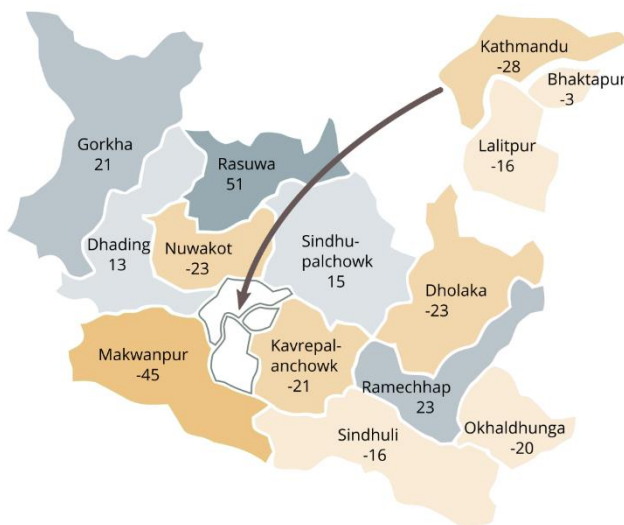
Scores are up on the fairness of support. There is still a plurality of negative responses (48%). This compares with 60% in round 1.

Respondents in Gorkha are positive, with a GT score of 25. In Rasuwa we see a major shift in perceptions, with the GT score up from -55 to 51. While in the last round most respondents said support was provided in an unfair way, most respondents now say problems associated with fairness are no longer an issue.

Gurungs are the most positive ethnic group on this question, with a GT score of 39.

Top 2 reasons why people think support is NOT provided in a fair way:

1. Based on political party affiliation (30%)
2. First come, first served (23%)



Round 1 Round 2

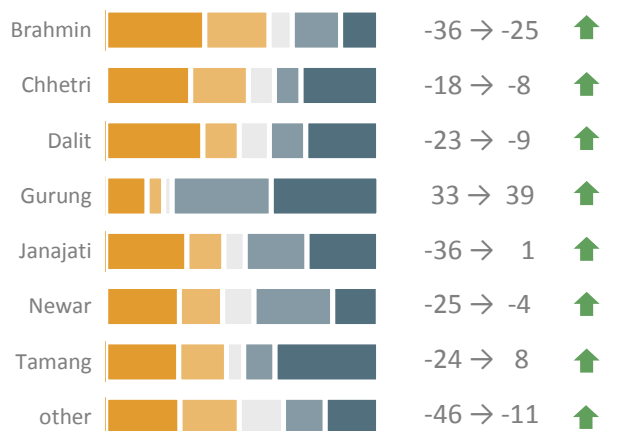
gender



age groups



caste/ethnic group



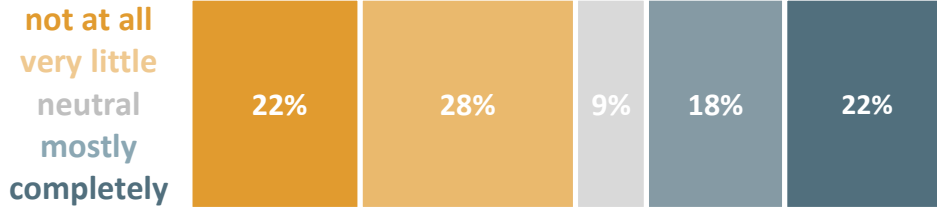
Recommendations:

- Investigate blanket approach to distribution and consider alternatives.
- In districts where scores are negative, increase monitoring of who gets what and on what basis.
- Ensure more focus on actual need in service provision - and less on party affiliation.
- Introduce some kind of vulnerability focus to displace 'first come, first served' approach.

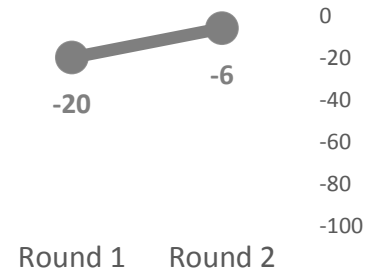


Question 6 – Are you prepared for monsoon season?

distribution of responses



trend of GT scores



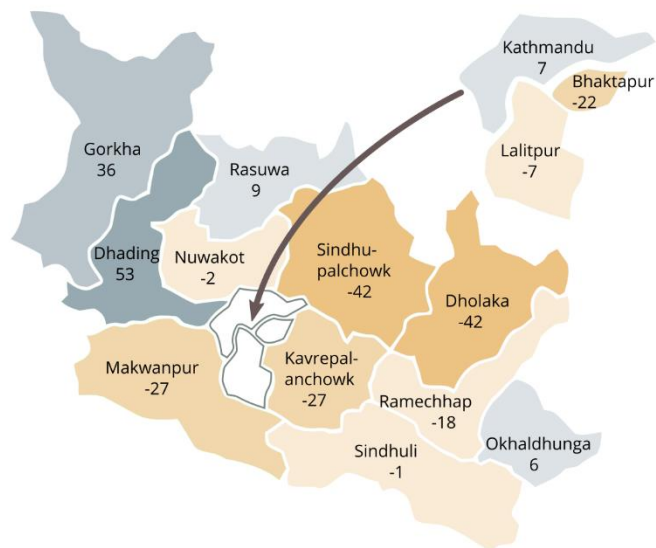
Findings:

With the monsoon season coming to an end, scores have risen, although, at -6, there is still a tendency to feel unprepared. Some 40% of respondents say they are not prepared.

As in last round, people in Dhading and Gorkha feel most prepared. Scores in Rasuwa have gone up from -36 to 9, and in Sindhuli from -43 to -1.

People in the districts of Sindhupalchowk and Dholaka are very concerned about their preparedness with, respectively, 75% and 78% of respondents responding negatively.

Among the different castes/ethnic groups, Gurungs continue to be most positive, with 66% saying they can cope. Newars have the lowest scores: 53% are negative.



gender

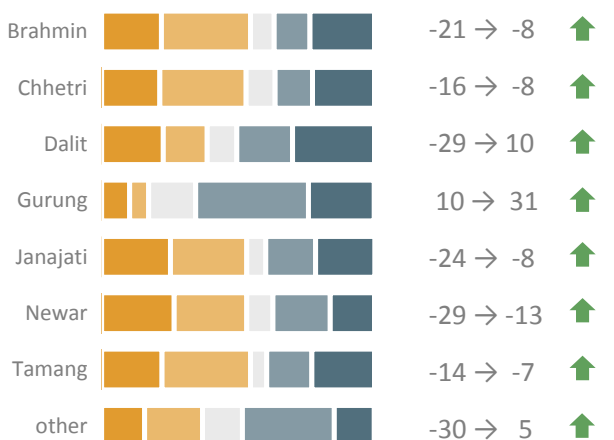


trend of GT scores

age groups



caste/ethnic group



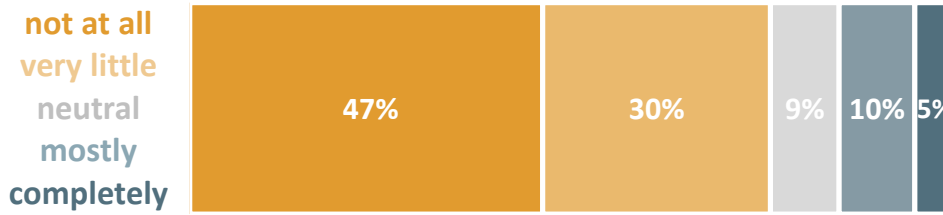
Recommendations:

- Explore what communities now need to see out the monsoon and prepare for winter.
- Look for lessons from Dhading and Gorkha.
- Apply best practices in other districts, if relevant.

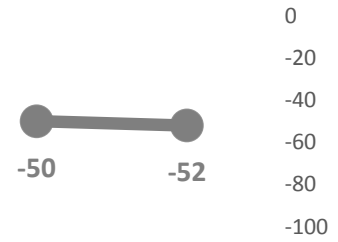


Question 7 – Do you feel you have been heard?

distribution of responses



trend of GT scores



Findings:

Scores remain low, with 77% of all respondents saying they do not feel heard. As in the first round, people aged 55 and over are most negative.

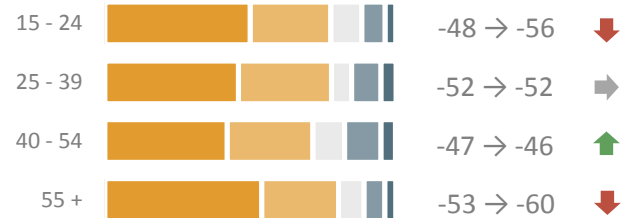
People in Gorkha are again most positive, with a GT score of -20. People in Ramechhap, Nuwakot, Rasua and Kathmandu feel least heard. The GT score for Ramchhap has fallen from -36 to -77.

While Gurungs are most positive on almost all other topics, on this question they have the highest proportion of respondents who do not feel heard at all (59%).

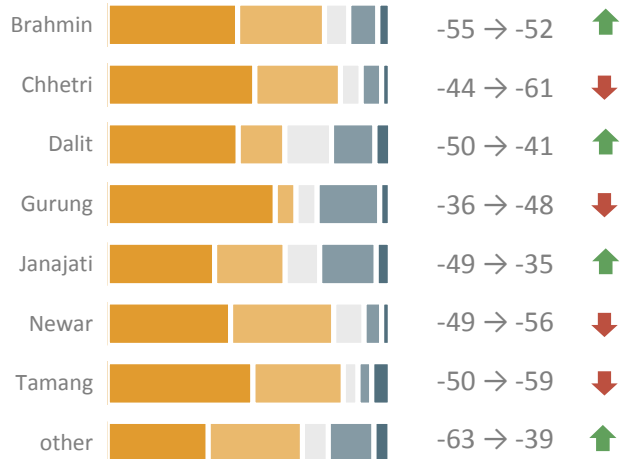
gender



age groups



caste/ethnic group



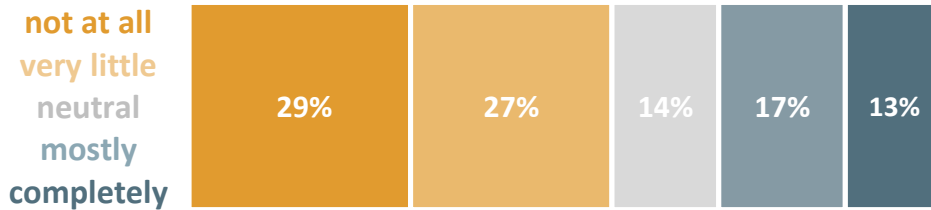
Recommendations:

- Investigate what's going on in Ramechhap where people feel increasingly ignored.
- Discuss the feedback on this topic alongside other data sources when monitoring and evaluating your programme.
- Encourage dialogue with affected populations.
- Strengthen linkages with broadcasters and other forms of outward communication.
- Increase media programming on issues of central importance/concern to affected people.

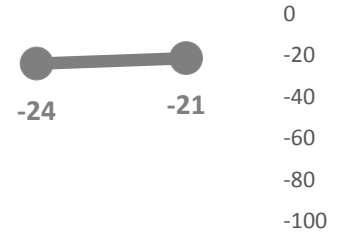


Question 8 – Overall, is the post-earthquake relief effort making progress?

distribution of responses



trend of GT scores



Findings:

More than half respondents say the relief effort is not making progress. As in the last round, older respondents are especially negative on this question.

Perceptions are most positive in Gorkha (18) and Dhading (17). Views are highly negative in Bhaktapur where the GT score has fallen from -39 to -82, with 98% of the respondents being negative.

Among the castes/ethnic groups, Gurungs are most positive with a GT score of 23. As in the last round, Newars are most negative (-35).

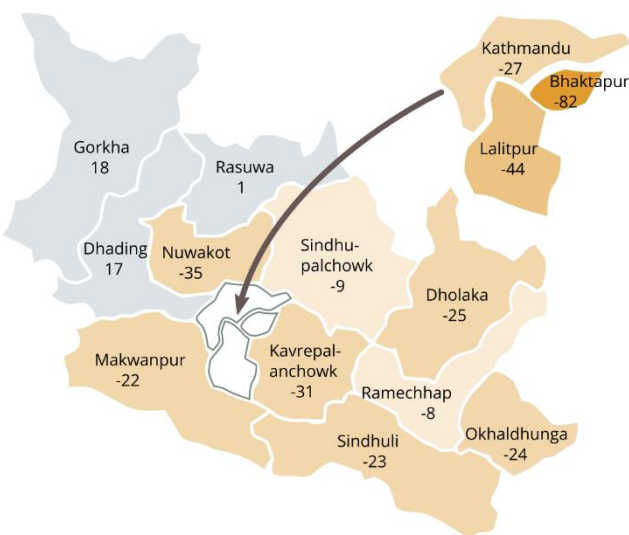
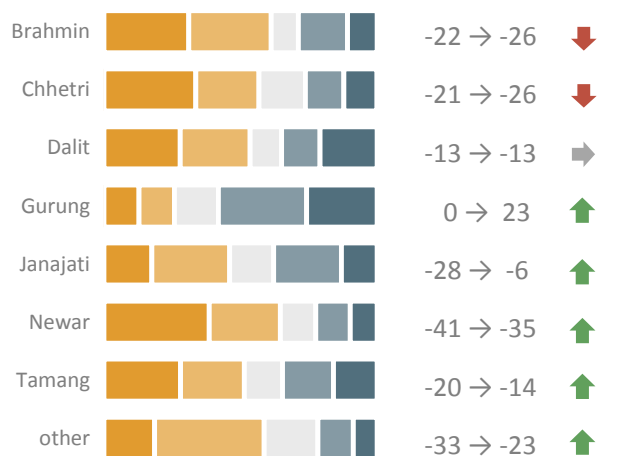
gender



age groups



caste/ethnic group



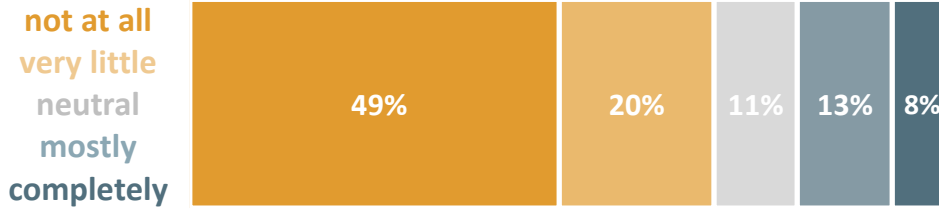
Recommendations:

- Communicate plans for recovery and reconstruction in a structured and systematic way, with regular updates in the media and in public pronouncements.
- Consider developing some kind of progress index, with regular updates, that the media and others can track.
- Create opportunities to interact face-to-face to interpret and discuss the feedback.
- Communicate how the feedback from the surveys is influencing decision-making.

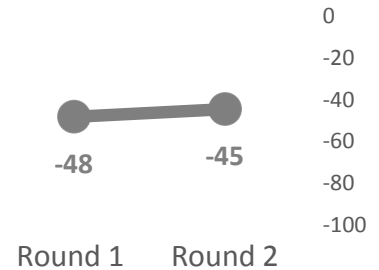


Question 9 – As a woman, are your particular problems being addressed?

distribution of responses



trend of GT scores



Findings:

Women overwhelmingly say their issues are not being addressed by the response. Some 69% of women say their problems are not dealt with.

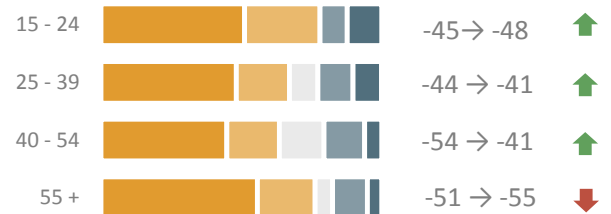
Gorkha is still the most positive district, while people in Rasuwa and Kavrepalanchowk are quite negative. Scores are very low in Ramechhap, where 94% of the women say their problems are not addressed. More women than in last round underline the need for better healthcare – although overall long-term shelter and financial support are seen as most urgent.

Tamang women are again very negative but the most negative scores are among the Chhetri, with 82% of women responding negatively to this question.

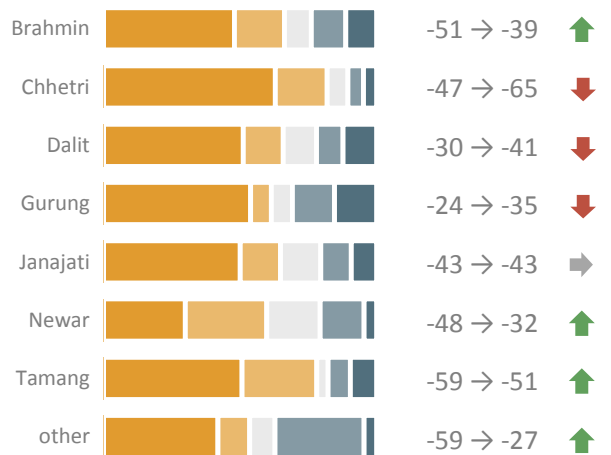
Top 2 things people say they need:

1. Long-term shelter (28%)
2. Financial support (18%)

age groups



caste/ethnic group



Recommendations:

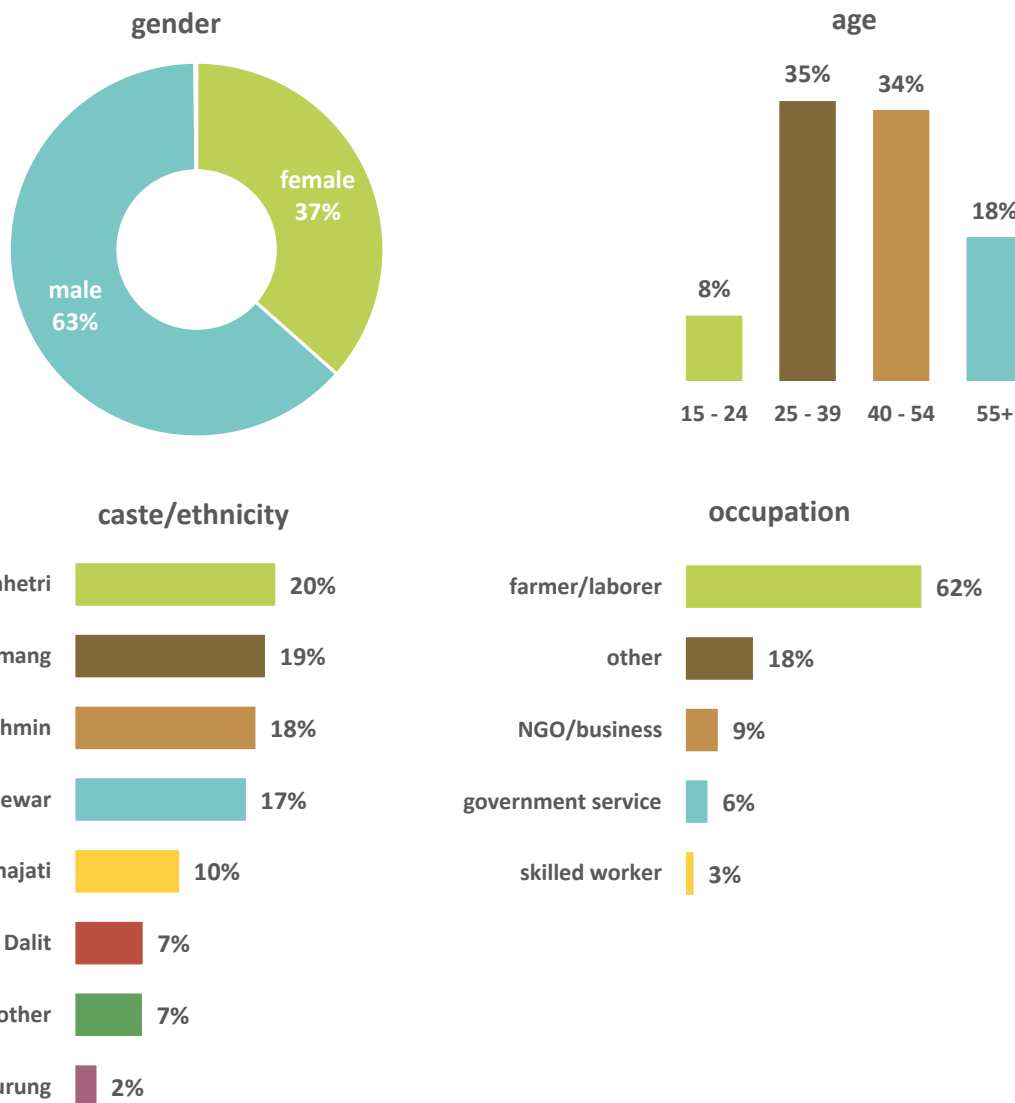
- Enable separate dialogue sessions on underlying issues and listen to the stories of women.
- Increase opportunities for individual and group counseling.
- Improve targeting to ensure support reaches women and that their particular concerns are taken into account.
- Work with agencies doing community outreach to raise the issues of women and address their specific needs.



Sample size and demographics

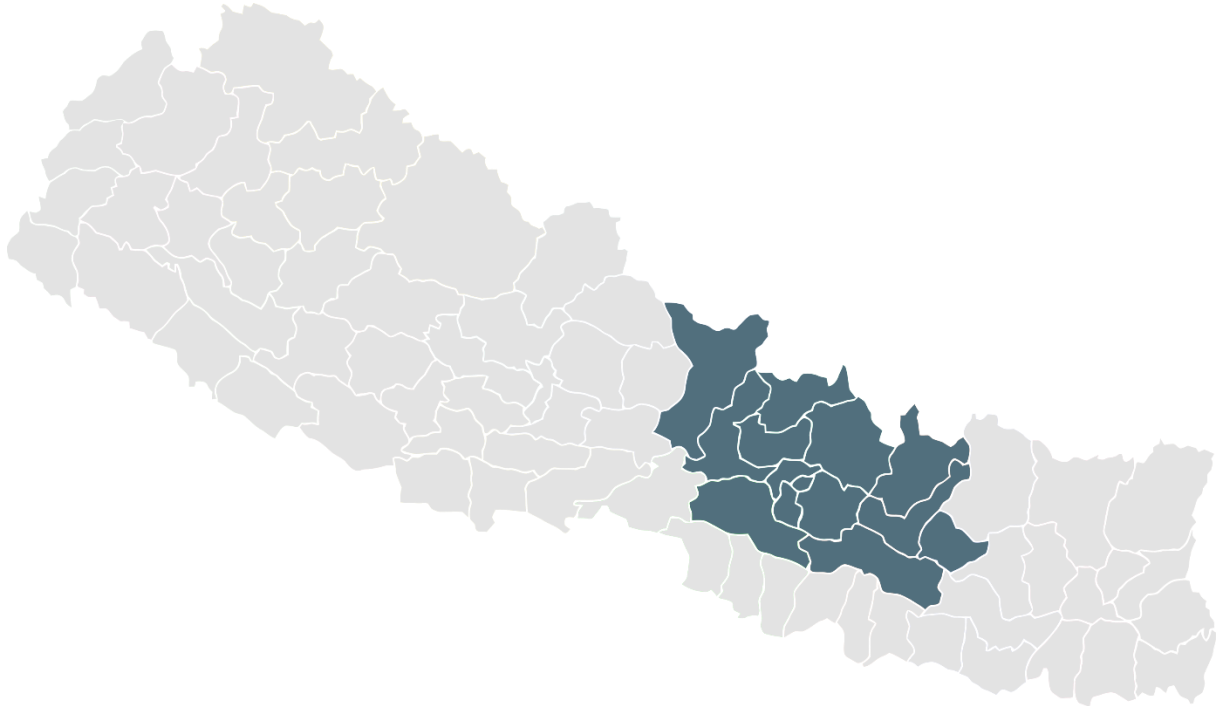
The second round of data collection was conducted between August 23 and September 3, 2015. Volunteers from #quakeHELPDESK collected the data face-to-face. The survey aims to gather representative results in the 14 districts most severely hit by the earthquake. The goal is 100 people per district, for an aggregate sample size of 1,400 people. Results at the district level are indicative but not representative due to the size of the sub-samples.

The graphs below depict the demographic breakdown of the 1398 respondents in Round 2.





This map shows the 14 districts covered in this survey (coloured dark blue).



Ground Truth Score

The data is presented as a *Ground Truth score* based on a weighted average of responses. GT scores range from +100 to -100 with zero as the mid-point value. The GT score is based on the formula: the **percentage** of respondents who fully agree **plus half the percentage** of respondents who partially agree **minus half the percentage** of respondents who don't agree **minus the percentage** of respondents who don't agree at all.

$$\% \text{ strongly agree} + \frac{1}{2} (\% \text{ agree}) - \frac{1}{2} (\% \text{ disagree}) - \% \text{ strongly disagree.}$$

Negative scores indicate a tendency to disagree with the statement. The distribution of responses across the 5-point scale is also given.

The GT score provides a reading of perceptions at the time of the survey. Over time, GT scores allow organizations involved in the recovery to track how the programme is perceived – and how perceptions change over time as they respond to the feedback with programme course corrections. The data is presented both as an aggregate score by question and broken down by demographic group and district.



Background

Purpose

Ground Truth Solutions collects the views of affected people on key aspects of the humanitarian response, analyzes what they say, translates the feedback into a more effective response, and communicates the resulting insight to the government and broader humanitarian community. The goal is better-informed decision-making and a more effective response. If the sequence of collecting information, learning and course correction is repeated at regular intervals, it becomes a powerful tool of both accountability and performance management.

Data Collection

The approach is rapid-cycle and asks a representative sample of the population a few questions – 9 questions in the Community Survey – on a frequent and consistent basis. By requiring respondents to score questions – in Nepal we use a 1-5 scale – answers become a measure that can be tracked over time. Each new round provides aid managers with an updated sense of what is working and what isn't. Understanding *why* comes from responses to drill-down questions in the questionnaire and from further insight provided by affected people during follow-up dialogue sessions designed to make sense of the feedback. As the data set builds up over time, the story becomes clearer and provides an increasingly robust guide to action.

Enumeration

Volunteers from #quakeHELPDESK, a joint initiative of the Accountability Lab and Local Interventions Group, conducted the monthly surveys in the 14 districts identified as the most severely impacted by the earthquake. Volunteers are community members who live in the districts – often in the VDCs – where they serve.

Survey Development

The aim is to craft questions that bring out issues that are at once important to affected people and amenable to action by aid managers. The former want aid that is more responsive to their needs and enables them to play their part in finding solutions. The latter want feedback that informs their decision-making and helps them run better programmes.

The nine questions in the community survey were developed over a two-month process of community-based testing and consultations with a range of stakeholders, including responders, enumerators, and affected people. In June 2015, a test survey collected feedback from 1,064 respondents across 10 districts using an initial set of perceptions questions.



Insights from this survey were combined with stakeholder feedback on the questionnaire and tested in smaller groups over the course of a month. After taking all feedback into account, two focus group discussions were conducted with affected people and the questionnaire was finalized. This process led to the current version of the micro-survey. The questionnaire can be adapted after each round to drill down into priority issues and incorporate further feedback. But many of the same questions will remain in the survey in order to track response trends over time. Questions will be retired if they are no longer relevant, and others may be added to capture people's views on emerging issues.

The pace of data collection can be adjusted to balance relief agencies' ability to digest and act on feedback with the need to adapt the line of inquiry to a changing situation. The right frequency depends on both the volatility of the situation and agencies' capacity to process feedback and act on the findings. In emergencies, changing survey questions to take account of fast-moving challenges ensures fresh insight and a more compelling narrative, which in turn helps drive interest and action. As a general rule, the pace of collection must allow enough time between rounds for aid agencies to digest the information and act on it.

Sampling Methodology

The goal is to gather perceptions of people in the 14 most affected districts. The focus of the survey is on collecting data from Village Development Committees (VDCs)¹ where communities are in greatest need. Need is determined by initial reports of mortality and destruction, as well as consultations with district-level government officials, police authorities, and civil society organizations.

Below the VDC level, random sampling is used, with VDCs segmented into clusters (4-5 per district) based on geographic location. From each of these clusters, 4 to 5 wards are randomly selected. Because the selection is random, wards may be grouped together in one VDC, or spread across several. Excel is used to generate the random selection.

Within each of the selected wards, trained volunteers use a random sampling methodology to select households. Starting at a common gathering point (primary school, water source, meeting area, etc.), the volunteer spins a pen or stick on the ground to select a direction. Following the path of the pen, the volunteer visits the first household in that direction. Upon finishing the interview, the volunteer stands with his/her back to the doorway of the house and turns to the right, skipping two homes to visit the third for the next interview. This process continues until the volunteer reaches a set number of households (around 5 per ward), interviewing every third household. This sampling method is more difficult in some areas than others – particularly in mountainous regions – so there may be some flexibility in interpreting the guidelines. In order to

¹ Nepal's 75 districts are subdivided into localities known as village development committees



capture a more diverse set of perceptions, volunteers interview a different demographic from one household to the next—not just the head of the household.

The survey aims to gather representative results on a national basis, with the qualification that they will only be representative of some of the most affected districts and VDCs. To this end, around 100 respondents per district will be surveyed, for an aggregate overall sample size of 1,400 people. At the district level, results should be viewed as indicative rather than representative due to the size of the sub-sample.

The number of wards each volunteer visits is based on the random selection for that round of surveys, with each volunteer assigned to specific VDCs. On average, each volunteer will visit 4 wards, conducting 5 surveys per ward, for a total of 20 surveys per round. In this way, the survey will gather data from some 100 respondents per district.

Challenges to relief agencies

The micro-surveys allow relief agencies to gauge overall perceptions of the response effort and provide insight for decision-makers. However, further investigation is essential in making sense of survey findings and working out how to respond. It is important to see the surveys as part of a longer sequence of collecting information, learning and making course corrections.

There is a role here for each agency. First, we ask you to include the findings in your own internal discussions and to consider the feedback data alongside other sources when planning and evaluating your programmes. Second, we ask you to discuss the findings with affected populations themselves, to get a better sense of the reasons they answered as they did. This can happen as part of your own ongoing engagement and communication activities. Third, we ask you to share any thoughts or insight on the data, underlying issues identified or any other reflections that emerge in the previous two steps. You can do so by contacting Ground Truth Solutions at info@groundtruthsolutions.org.

Without these follow-up steps, the generic nature of the questions may make it difficult to identify specific programmatic interventions, although they will provide some indication of what actions might be taken or explored.

While the micro-surveys are representative at the national level, logistical barriers make it hard to collect data from people in some of the areas seriously affected by the earthquake, particularly in mountainous regions where data collection is therefore limited.



Opportunity

While the focus of the Community survey is on the recovery programme as a whole, the Inter-Agency Common Feedback Project is interested in conducting surveys on specific services and in particular locations. Organizations interested in extending the survey process in this way should contact Giovanni Congi at Giovanni.congi@one.un.org.

Feedback

We welcome your questions and feedback. Please contact Giovanni Congi at Giovanni.congi@one.un.org, Narayan Adhikari at Narayan@accountabilitylab.org, Pranav Budathoki at pranav@localinterventions.org.uk or Nick van Praag at Nick@groundtruthsolutions.org.

Partners and Funders

This survey is part of the Inter-Agency Common Feedback Project and has been developed in close collaboration with our in-country partners, Accountability Lab and Local Interventions Group.



The work of Ground Truth Solutions in Nepal is financed by DFID, the IKEA Foundation, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and private donors through Global Giving.





ANNEX

District	not at all	very little	neutral	mostly	completely	GT score
Question 1 - Are your main problems being addressed?						
Bhaktapur	22%	51%	7%	21%		-37
Dhading	30%	34%	16%	14%	5%	-35
Dolakha	52%	35%	8%	3%	2%	-66
Gorkha	35%	6%	15%	30%	14%	-9
Kathmandu	66%	25%	5%	3%	1%	-76
Kavrepalanchok	58%	26%	9%	5%	2%	-66
Lalitpur	73%	17%	6%	3%	1%	-79
Makwanpur	50%	22%	5%	17%	6%	-46
Nuwakot	61%	28%	2%	3%	5%	-68
Okhaldhunga	31%	29%	17%	17%	5%	-32
Ramechhap	69%	19%		4%	7%	-70
Rasuwa	75%	13%	4%	1%	7%	-73
Sindhuli	55%	19%	7%	11%	7%	-52
Sindhupalchowk	39%	48%	6%	1%	6%	-57
Question 2 - Are you satisfied with what the government is doing for you after the earthquake?						
Bhaktapur	26%	40%	16%	16%	2%	-36
Dhading	19%	30%	19%	19%	14%	-11
Dolakha	25%	36%	12%	10%	17%	-21
Gorkha	31%	4%	7%	38%	20%	6
Kathmandu	51%	33%	6%	7%	2%	-62
Kavrepalanchok	34%	37%	7%	12%	10%	-36
Lalitpur	51%	29%	8%	5%	7%	-56
Makwanpur	46%	31%	6%	11%	6%	-49
Nuwakot	48%	25%	2%	6%	18%	-40
Okhaldhunga	35%	33%	19%	9%	4%	-42
Ramechhap	30%	22%	1%	2%	45%	6
Rasuwa	41%	13%	4%	4%	39%	-7
Sindhuli	40%	20%	20%	5%	15%	-33
Sindhupalchowk	46%	35%	7%		11%	-53
Question 3 - Do you have the information you need to get relief and support?						
Bhaktapur	12%	68%	4%	14%	3%	-35
Dhading	13%	24%	17%	35%	11%	4
Dolakha	42%	31%	7%	17%	4%	-45
Gorkha	19%	3%	20%	24%	34%	25
Kathmandu	37%	39%	3%	15%	5%	-43
Kavrepalanchok	44%	29%	3%	8%	15%	-40
Lalitpur	28%	27%	4%	17%	23%	-10
Makwanpur	32%	27%	4%	23%	14%	-20
Nuwakot	46%	27%	2%	14%	12%	-41



GROUND TRUTH
SOLUTIONS

Okhaldhunga	43%	26%	13%	13%	6%	-44
Ramechhap	75%	8%	4%	5%	8%	-69
Rasuwa	65%	12%	4%	3%	16%	-53
Sindhuli	27%	15%	6%	19%	32%	7
Sindhupalchowk	41%	34%	6%		19%	-38
Question 4 - Are you satisfied with what non-governmental agencies are doing for you after the earthquake?						
Bhaktapur	19%	24%	10%	40%	8%	-4
Dhading	32%	16%	27%	16%	10%	-22
Dolakha	33%	34%	8%	7%	17%	-30
Gorkha	16%	11%	12%	40%	21%	20
Kathmandu	29%	33%	8%	18%	12%	-25
Kavrepalanchok	40%	22%	5%	25%	8%	-30
Lalitpur	24%	16%	10%	26%	24%	5
Makwanpur	56%	24%	3%	12%	5%	-58
Nuwakot	48%	17%		20%	15%	-31
Okhaldhunga	24%	18%	19%	31%	8%	-10
Ramechhap	30%	9%	2%	7%	52%	21
Rasuwa	29%	13%	2%	10%	46%	15
Sindhuli	35%	18%	14%	15%	19%	-17
Sindhupalchowk	34%	18%	17%	1%	31%	-12
Question 5 - Is support provided in a fair way?						
Bhaktapur	16%	24%	21%	31%	9%	-3
Dhading	20%	12%	14%	33%	22%	13
Dolakha	28%	32%	8%	21%	10%	-23
Gorkha	16%	10%	11%	40%	22%	21
Kathmandu	38%	25%	6%	17%	14%	-28
Kavrepalanchok	40%	18%	6%	17%	20%	-21
Lalitpur	29%	24%	14%	17%	17%	-16
Makwanpur	52%	20%	3%	14%	11%	-45
Nuwakot	42%	21%	1%	12%	24%	-23
Okhaldhunga	29%	21%	25%	13%	13%	-20
Ramechhap	30%	7%	3%	7%	53%	23
Rasuwa	15%	10%	4%	2%	69%	51
Sindhuli	41%	16%	2%	17%	24%	-17
Sindhupalchowk	22%	17%	15%	1%	45%	15
Question 6 - Are you prepared for monsoon season?						
Bhaktapur	21%	42%	6%	21%	10%	-22
Dhading	3%	12%	14%	16%	55%	53
Dolakha	28%	50%	6%	10%	6%	-42
Gorkha	15%	6%	10%	30%	39%	36
Kathmandu	23%	14%	11%	28%	23%	7
Kavrepalanchok	23%	45%	5%	18%	9%	-27
Lalitpur	18%	29%	21%	12%	19%	-7



GROUND TRUTH
SOLUTIONS

Makwanpur	36%	24%	6%	23%	10%	-27
Nuwakot	9%	46%	10%	7%	27%	-2
Okhaldhunga	12%	23%	16%	39%	10%	6
Ramechhap	29%	32%	9%	8%	22%	-18
Rasuwa	23%	25%	1%	12%	39%	9
Sindhuli	36%	8%	4%	27%	25%	-2
Sindhupalchowk	33%	42%	12%	2%	12%	-42

Question 7 - Do you feel you have been heard?

Bhaktapur	33%	56%	6%	4%	1%	-58
Dhading	34%	24%	17%	20%	6%	-30
Dolakha	52%	30%	9%	6%	2%	-62
Gorkha	37%	8%	19%	32%	4%	-20
Kathmandu	62%	26%	5%	5%	2%	-70
Kavrepalanchok	47%	30%	7%	11%	5%	-51
Lalitpur	37%	45%	16%	2%		-58
Makwanpur	41%	28%	9%	19%	4%	-41
Nuwakot	73%	19%		8%		-78
Okhaldhunga	27%	28%	20%	19%	5%	-26
Ramechhap	71%	22%	2%	1%	4%	-77
Rasuwa	64%	26%	4%	1%	5%	-72
Sindhuli	39%	26%	5%	12%	18%	-27
Sindhupalchowk	40%	50%	6%		4%	-61

Question 8 - Overall, is the post-earthquake relief effort making progress?

Bhaktapur	70%	28%		1%	1%	-82
Dhading	9%	18%	19%	38%	16%	17
Dolakha	25%	32%	16%	23%	5%	-25
Gorkha	17%	8%	21%	28%	25%	18
Kathmandu	27%	32%	14%	19%	7%	-27
Kavrepalanchok	28%	34%	16%	17%	6%	-31
Lalitpur	29%	46%	14%	7%	4%	-45
Makwanpur	29%	22%	20%	23%	7%	-22
Nuwakot	42%	27%	2%	17%	12%	-35
Okhaldhunga	23%	30%	23%	19%	4%	-24
Ramechhap	23%	33%	7%	9%	28%	-8
Rasuwa	23%	28%	9%	4%	36%	1
Sindhuli	35%	20%	9%	27%	8%	-23
Sindhupalchowk	27%	19%	27%	1%	27%	-9

Question 9 - As a woman, are your particular problems being addressed?

Bhaktapur	16%	50%	6%	28%		-27
Dhading	38%	21%	21%	13%	8%	-33
Dolakha	66%	15%	5%	7%	7%	-62
Gorkha	31%	5%	28%	18%	18%	-7
Kathmandu	38%	29%	13%	13%	7%	-39
Kavrepalanchok	72%	11%	3%	11%	3%	-69



GROUND TRUTH
SOLUTIONS

Lalitpur	49%	18%	24%	6%	3%	-52
Makwanpur	50%	22%	6%	19%	3%	-48
Nuwakot	39%	18%	4%	25%	14%	-21
Okhaldhunga	40%	13%	21%	23%	4%	-30
Ramechhap	79%	15%			6%	-81
Rasuwa	72%	17%	6%		6%	-75
Sindhuli	53%	19%	3%	9%	16%	-42
Sindhupalchowk	47%	33%	7%		13%	-50