



NEPAL COMMUNITY FEEDBACK REPORT

Trend Analysis

December 2016





THE INTER-AGENCY COMMON FEEDBACK PROJECT

Community perception surveys conducted with:



Inter-Agency Common Feedback Project funded by:



PERCEPTION SURVEY METHODOLOGY

To undertake the Community Perception Surveys, 84 Community Frontline Associates (CFAs) and 12 District Coordinators across 14 affected districts were trained over three days on various aspects of the survey questionnaires and the study. In each round, a total sample size of 2100 respondents, 150 in each of the 14 earthquake affected districts are surveyed. All data collection is completed with mobile phones using KoboToolbox.

Sampling

The study uses simple random sampling where four village development committees (VDCs) (rural sample) and one municipality (urban sample) are randomly selected from a list of VDCs and municipalities that are relatively accessible to the CFAs. District headquarters are selected as a peri-urban sample area in the district that has no municipality (such as Rasuwa). Within each VDC and municipality/district headquarter, three wards are randomly selected and in each ward, ten respondents are surveyed.

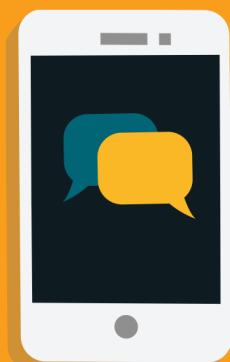
Given this sampling approach, there are some limitations that should be acknowledged. While the VDC selection is randomized, the survey does not reach inaccessible areas, particularly mountainous areas. Consequently, the perception surveys does not collect feedback from communities in these inaccessible areas; this feedback may or may not be different from that collected in the survey area. Additionally, while the sample size does provide national level representation across the 14 districts, it may only be considered indicative at the district level.

Selection of households and respondents

On arrival in the ward of the selected VDC/municipality/district headquarter, the CFAs identify an entry point such as a school, temple or chautara to initiate the individual interview process. A spin the pen approach is used to form a basis to initiate the interview process from the identified entry point. The first house in the direction of the pen is surveyed and from the first surveyed house, a skipping pattern of two houses is followed where possible until ten surveys are completed in each ward. Temporary shelters and make-shift houses are also considered part of the regular household sample.

Once in the household, the CFA interviews an individual age 15 and above from the pool of all eligible respondents present in the home at the time of the survey. The enumerators select respondents from different age groups and genders at each home, to ensure the sample is demographically diverse and reflects the population from the survey area.

Survey Overview



Each round of surveys completed using Kobo Toolbox across 14 earthquake affected districts.

Introduction

The first Community Perception Survey took place in July 2015. The survey captured the perceptions of earthquake affected communities across the 14 priority affected districts on their satisfaction with services, access to aid distributions, sense of agency and information needs. By January 2016 it was clear that the immediate relief phase had come to an end and the reconstruction phase was beginning. As a result, the Common Feedback Project adapted its approach and began conducting thematic perception surveys on the topics of: Reconstruction, Protection and Food Security and Livelihoods to run throughout the reconstruction and recovery.

While the questionnaires became more detailed in a number of ways, the project wanted to ensure it continued to capture data on certain key indicators to support longitudinal analysis. Five of those questions are examined in this report over the course of one year of perception surveys. They include:

- Are your main problems being addressed?
- Overall, is the earthquake relief effort making progress?
- Are you prepared for monsoon?
- Do you have the information you need to get relief and support?

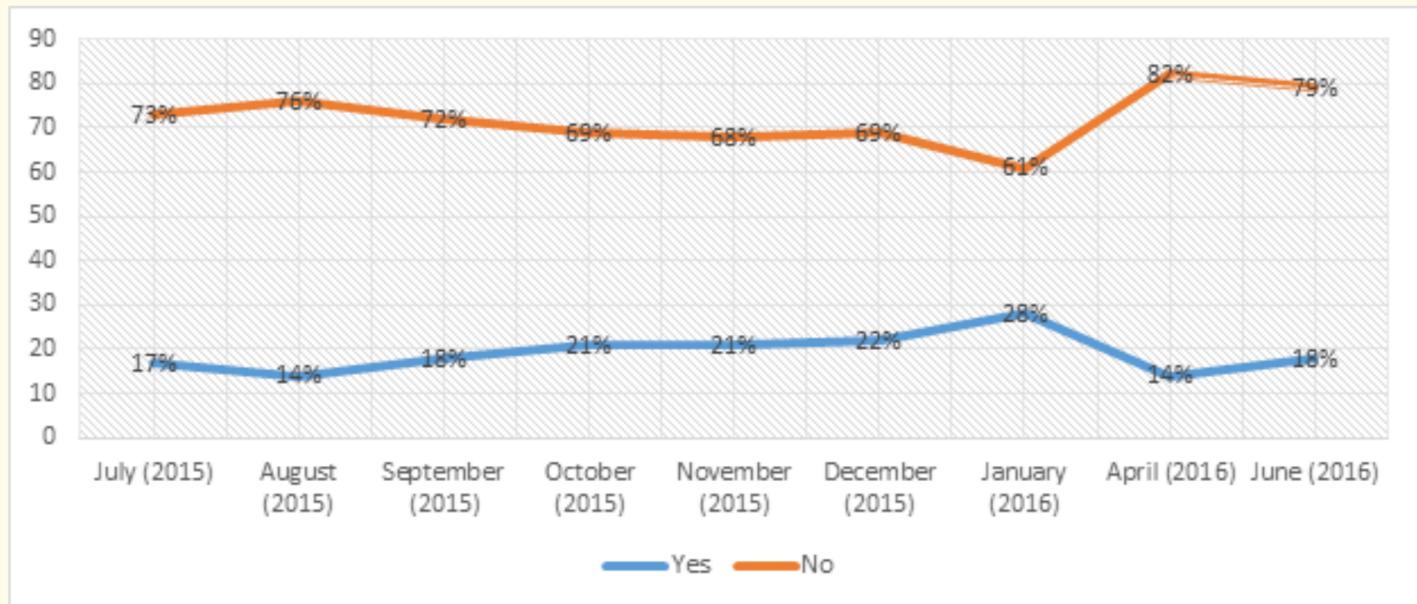
Key findings

Overall, a decline in satisfaction of respondents is observed across most questions when the perception survey was framed around reconstruction, as opposed to relief. This demonstrates that as the focus changed from relief goods and winterization support to permanent and long term housing, food and livelihood considerations, the perceptions of respondents on their needs being met declined. This is to be expected, as reconstruction is inherently more complex, and at the time of these initial reconstruction surveys many decisions had not yet been made, and there was a general lack of clarity surrounding the overall process.

Are your main problems being addressed?



What do people think?

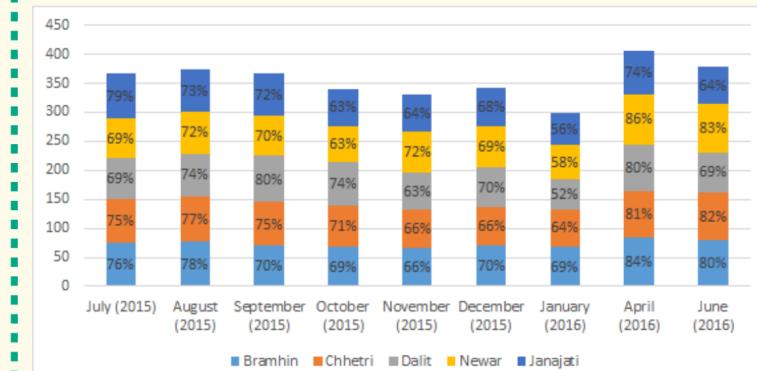


Overall key findings

Throughout relief and reconstruction phases people having consistently felt their main problems are not being addressed. Over the course of one year of perception surveys, the highest level of satisfaction never rises above 28 percent.

In all phases of the response, the same top needs have always been identified by respondents: long term shelter, financial support and building materials.

Negative perception by caste/ethnicity



Top needs



Long term shelter

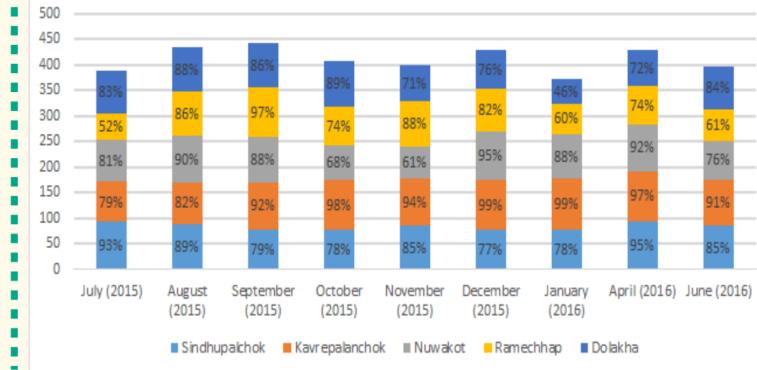


Financial support



Building materials

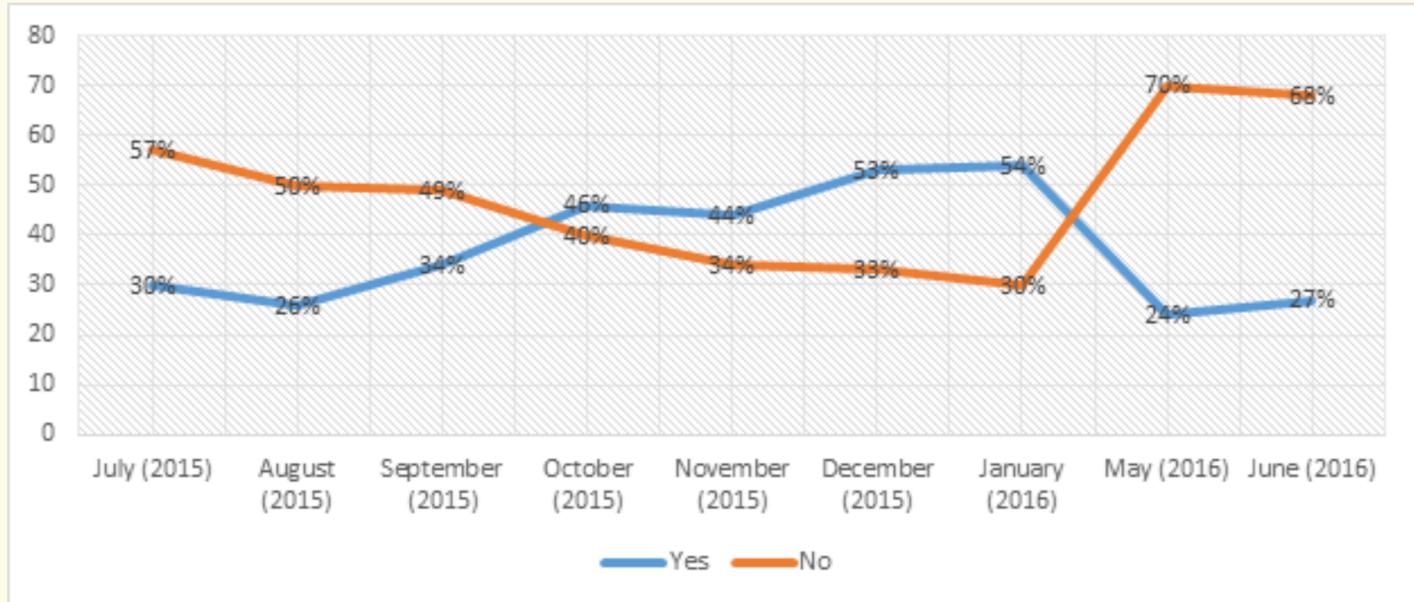
Negative perception by District



Overall, Is the earthquake relief effort making progress?



What do people think?



Overall key findings

The perceptions of respondents changed drastically from January 2016 to April 2016 about whether the earthquake relief effort making progress or not. This was the time when the Common Feedback Project changed its questionnaire from relief focused to reconstruction and recovery focused. It seems that respondents tend to change their perception of progress depending on the subject of the other questions being asked along with this question.

Top areas not making progress



Resolving financial matters

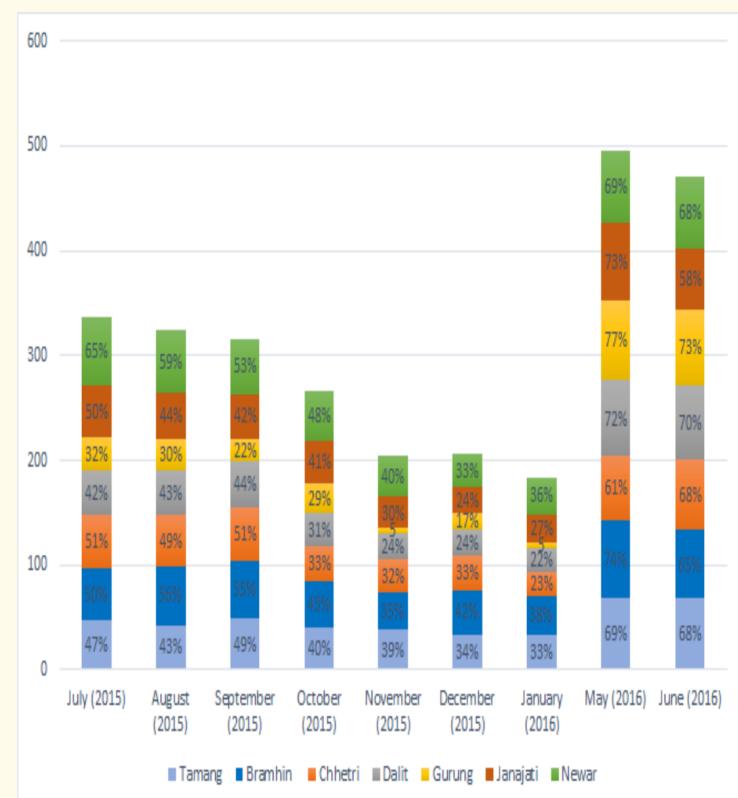


Housing reconstruction



Livelihood recovery

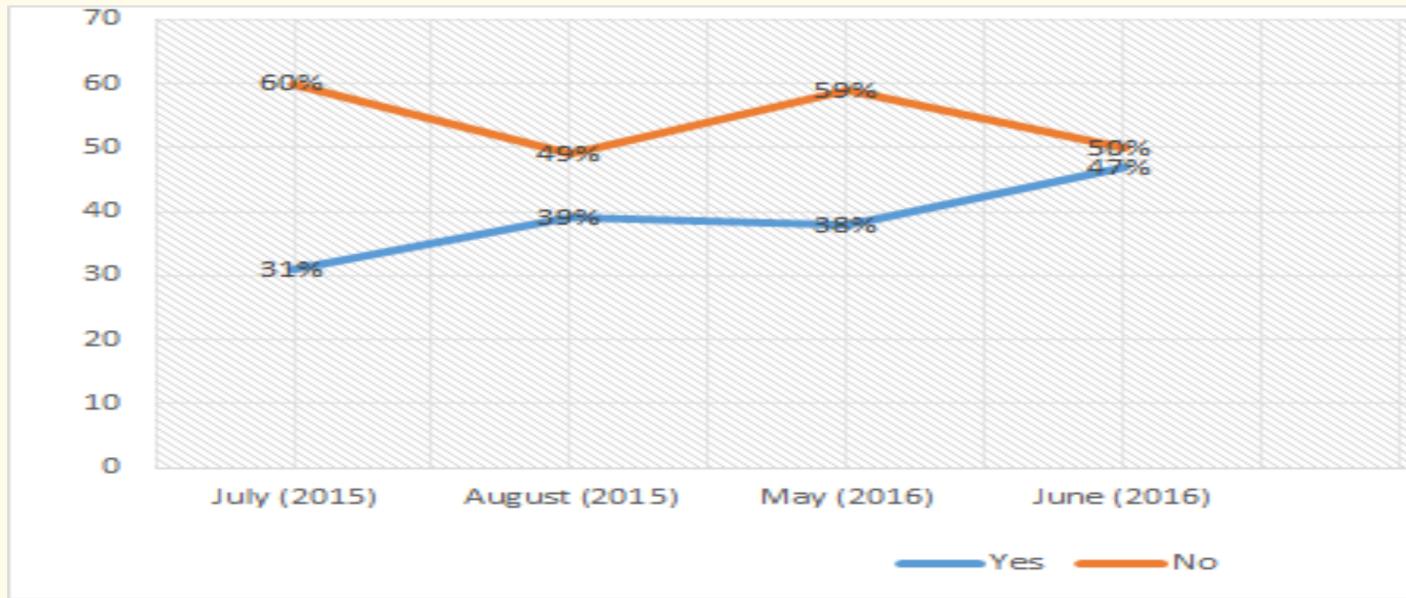
Negative perception by caste/ethnicity



Are you prepared for monsoon?



What do people think?



Overall key findings

The question on monsoon preparedness was only asked during monsoon 2015 and in the lead up to monsoon 2016. Interestingly, overall, it is found that the same percentage of respondents who felt to be prepared by the end of monsoon 2015 (39 percent) remained constant entering monsoon 2016 (38 percent).

When examining the most positive perception by district, in July 2015 Dhading reported much greater preparedness for monsoon than other districts. In August 2015 Gorkha was catching up with Dhading, and by June 2016 the spread was much more even.

Top barriers preventing preparedness



Lack of proper shelter

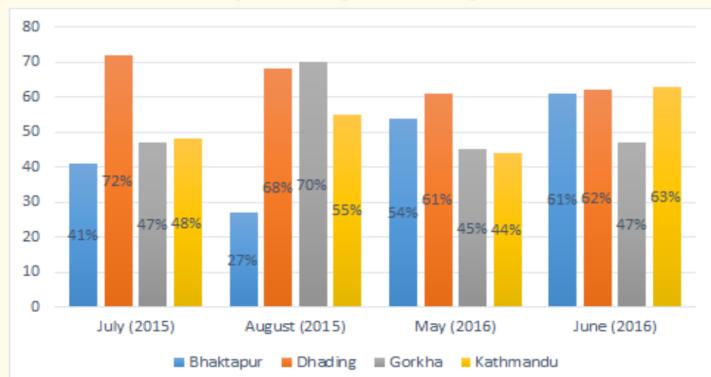


Lack of resources to help planning for monsoon

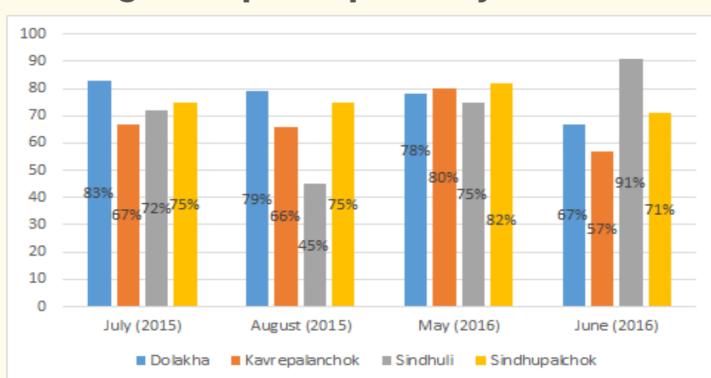


Lack of information

Positive perception by district



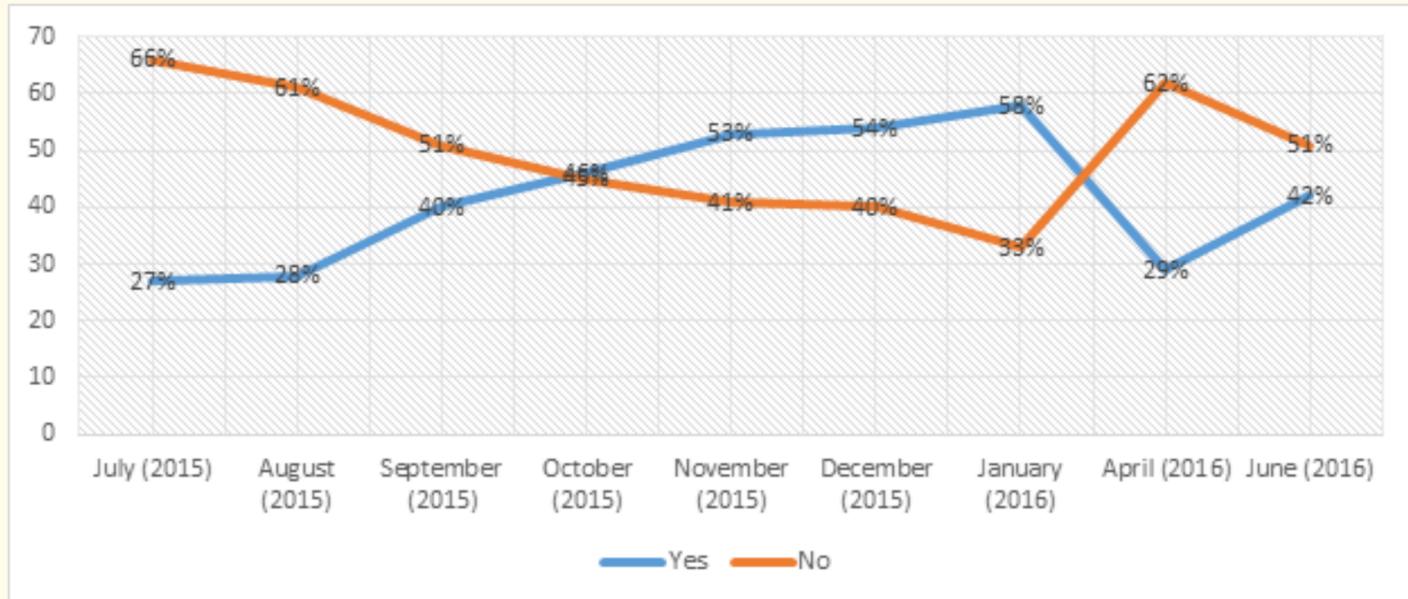
Negative perception by district



Do you have any information you need to get relief and support?



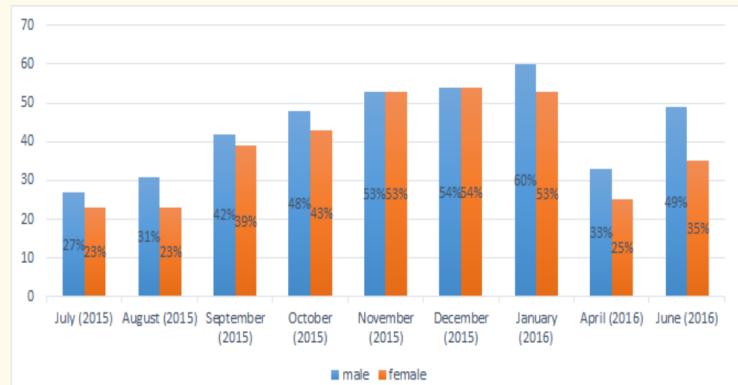
What do people think?



Overall key findings

Perceptions of information needs has seen the most drastic movement over the course of the year. When in reference to the relief phase, this question crossed over from mostly negative to mostly positive perceptions by October 2015. Its progress stagnated slightly around information needs regarding the winterization support in November-December 2015, but reached its high of 58 percent positive in January 2016. When it comes to information needs related to reconstruction, a sharp decline is observed in April 2016 at the beginning of the reconstruction phase; however, a similarly drastic improvement in information comes by June 2016.

Positive perception by Gender



Main information needs



Building materials



Information on enrollment (how, when, where)

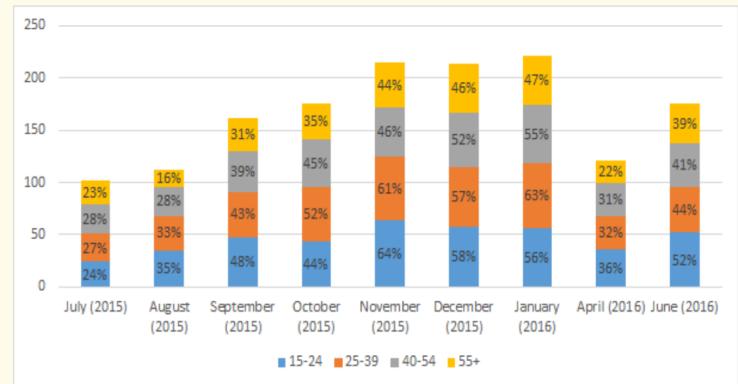


News about government decision



Information on how to build safely with 2 lakh

Positive perception by Age





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