

USAID Cooperative Agreement No. AID-367-A-14-00001



## SINGHA DURBAR

*A television and radio drama, and outreach initiative to create possibilities for  
a collaborative political culture in the public imagination*

### **Annual Progress Report 2014**

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— **END VIOLENT CONFLICT** —

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Search for Common Ground Nepal (SFCG) is implementing *Singha Durbar*,<sup>1</sup> a multimedia, dialogue and policy think tank engagement project with financial support from USAID Nepal that seeks to create possibilities for a collaborative political culture in the Nepali public imagination.

The project's specific objectives are:

1. To increase public knowledge of government functions at the local and national levels and foster constructive citizen-government engagement;
2. To foster dialogues at multiple levels to create a shared national vision for leadership and governance; and
3. To promote positive role models for leadership and governance through popular culture.

The initiative centers on the production and broadcast of 13-episodes of a political TV drama series, *Singha Durbar (SD)*, and a 52-episode radio drama series, *Gaun Gaun ma Singha Durbar (GGSD)*. It uses these two media products in addition to think tank events, policy papers and outreach events to catalyze dialogue among key stakeholders on governance, collaborative leadership, and policy issues to foster constructive, civic-government engagement and promote positive leadership role models.

This first Annual Progress Report summarizes project activities and progress towards objectives in the first three project quarters. Following are the major achievements of the project so far:

1. Consultations with government, civil society, political leaders, and general public were conducted to gather information for the dramas and policy research. Consultations improved writer's knowledge on governance issues, politics and character development. Moreover, consultations have helped initiate dialogue among the government and other leaders on good governance and leadership in Nepal at central and local levels.
2. Preparation of writers was done through training, orientations, research and visits to five districts. Executive Producer Deborah Jones made two visits to Nepal to build capacity of the writers in story structure, developing episodic drama, and incorporating the common ground approach.
3. Radio drama GGSD: The radio drama has been created, produced and launched and is being broadcast every week from 50 independent FM radio stations across the country. Print, on-line, radio media and merchandises are being used for the publicity of the show, which also help in spreading the messages around the objectives of the project.
4. Writing scripts for the television serial drama SD –the writers of SD are continuously working on the scripts of the television drama. Lead by the producers of the drama, the writers are regularly researching and consulting the experts on specific issues to be dealt with in the episodes of the drama as they embark on the difficult task of turning Nepal politics and issues of national importance into entertaining drama that is inspiring and optimistic.
5. Baseline survey - The baseline for the project has been conducted with samples from not only the 5 project districts as specified in the project document, but also from 6 more districts from the eastern and central Terai regions. The baseline sample size was a total of 2878 respondents.

Total annual budget planned for the year 2014 was US \$ 601,226 and we have submitted expenditure report for the period up to October, 2014 was US \$ 242,950. Two major components of the project – the production of the

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<sup>1</sup> Singha Durbar is the name of the government's administrative complex where the Office of the Prime Minister, most of the government ministries, and the parliament is housed.

television drama and the Think Tank events did not happen in year one as planned. Therefore the expenditure did not meet the planned budget.

## 2. COUNTRY CONTEXT

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When the Singha Durbar project started in January 2014, Prime Minister Sushil Koirala had just formed his government after the second election of the Constituent Assembly in November 2013. Ten months later, the government still hasn't been able to appoint all of 26 members of the Constituent Assembly (in nomination quota), and the political parties haven't come to agreement on key contentious issues of the constitution.

The writing of the constitution remains one of the major governance challenges in the country. The work of the second Constituent Assembly (CA) appeared to pick up pace in May 2014. In the process so far, subcommittees of the Constitutional Record, Study and Determination Committee (CRSDC—responsible for identifying the agreements and unresolved issues of the first CA) have submitted their reports on previously completed committee work. The CA plenary has begun debating these reports and has forwarded previously agreed and disputed issues to the Constitution Draft Committee (CDC) and Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee (CPDCC—responsible for settling disputed issues) as appropriate. These in turn have established subcommittees to begin drafting work and negotiate outstanding matters<sup>2</sup>. The parties set a self-imposed deadline in the week of late August and early September to deliver the new constitution according to which the CA has only about five months to write the constitution – by January 22, 2015<sup>3</sup>. However, except for settling some minor issues, the Assembly is yet to find a breakthrough on issues that ultimately led to the failure of the last Constituent Assembly: state restructuring, system of governance, judiciary and electoral system<sup>4</sup> and establishment of a constitutional court<sup>5</sup>.

Although the constitution remains the focus of public attention and the media, the government has faced many other challenges. Natural disasters, particularly floods and landslides triggered by unpredictable monsoon, challenged the disaster risk reduction (DRR) and response mechanisms and highlighted areas to improve DRR. From the landslide at Jure, Sindhupalchok to the devastating floods across the mid-western districts of Surkhet, Bardiya, Banke, and Dang; August saw a series of natural disaster tragedies.<sup>6</sup> While the tragedy unfolded in Jure the state's attention was also divided between the Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Nepal - a game changer in India Nepal relations, and the alleged staged-encounter killing of a UML-affiliated gangster that raised questions of links between crime and politics.<sup>7</sup>

Local elections remain a contentious issue in Sushil Koirala's term in government. Although the promulgation of the new constitution within a year's time is the first and foremost task of the present government, the need to hold elections to the local bodies has gained currency after the Nepali Congress and CPN-UML won the majority in the Constituent Assembly (CA).<sup>8</sup> As it has become clear that elections are unlikely to be held before promulgation of the constitution, this has added an extra public pressure to complete the constitution so that this basic function of a democratic country – local elections – can be restored. In the baseline survey of this project, when asked about their opinion on the importance and necessity of the local elections, 48% of the respondents said that it is important and that the elected local representative is necessary for development.

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<sup>2</sup><http://www.un.org.np/headlines/nepal-monthly-update-covering-period-1-31-may-2014>

<sup>3</sup><http://www.thehindu.com/news/international/south-asia/nepal-ca-committee-asks-for-deadline-extension/article6388844.ece>

<sup>4</sup>Damakant Jayshi, 29 August-5 Sep. <http://nepalitimes.com/regular-columns/The-deadline/Missing-another-constitution-deadline,352>

<sup>5</sup><http://nepalitimes.com/regular-columns/Here-We-Go/In-an-unresponsive-state,346>

<sup>6</sup><http://nepalitimes.com/regular-columns/Here-We-Go/In-an-unresponsive-state,346>

<sup>7</sup><http://nepalitimes.com/regular-columns/The-deadline/Adrift-bhotekosi-chari-politics,343>

<sup>8</sup><http://trn.gorkhapatraonline.com/index.php/op-ed/8056-focus-on-local-elections-narayan-upadhyay.html>

Similarly, 30% said that it is very important and that there is no option other than having an elected local representative for development.

Corruption remains a key concern of the public, with 41% of SD baseline survey respondents stating that good governance is the absence of corruption. Nepal has achieved a remarkable improvement in reducing corruption in 2013 compared to previous years, according to the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) 2013, which has placed Nepal at 116th (compared to 139<sup>th</sup> in 2012) position out of 177 countries with a total score of 31. This improvement sends signals of hope about the potential to improve transparency and government effectiveness. The trend of the government to automate services has also played a role in reducing opportunities for corruption, but much more needs to be done to build trust between citizens and their government that public funds will be used appropriately, and that services can be provided to the public free of corruption.<sup>9</sup> In turn, remuneration of public servants needs to be addressed. One bureaucrat stationed in Kailali consulted in the SD consultations reported that of his monthly 25,000 NRS salary, most of it goes in maintaining his wife and children in Kathmandu, and without access to the funds provided by corruption he would not be able to earn enough to keep his kids in school.

The baseline survey conducted for this project identified the key national issues that respondents deem important as: Unemployment (66%), inflation (54%), delay in writing the new constitution (54%) and natural disasters (24%). Rule of law (42%) and absence of corruption (41%) were stated as the most important elements of good governance. Understanding of what the government does – both at local and national level – is clearly something that could be improved – whilst most respondents were able to name three functions of local and national government, 31% said that they only have basic knowledge regarding the role of the local government, and 29% said they have only basic knowledge about how the central government functions. Thus whilst the public displays an interest in governance, and has concerns about service provision, rule of law, corruption and other matters, there is a need to increase understanding about how government actually works and what can and should be expected by citizens of their governments.

The TV drama Singha Durbar and radio drama Gaun Gaun Ma Singha Durbar have drawn from the baseline survey, consultations, and current political context for inspiration for the drama scripts. Some of the issues that have been in the news and that are being woven into the scripts include: government handling of natural disasters, safety of Nepali migrant laborers in conflict zones, links between crime and politics and a culture of impunity, climate change and impacts of unpredictable weather on agriculture, and truth and reconciliation, among other themes. Nepali politics remains ripe ground for drama that is fictional but finds its roots in reality, and has a dire need for positive role models who are able to navigate the challenges of politics but with their focus on producing concrete results for citizens and improving governance so that the country can prosper and flourish.

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<sup>9</sup><http://www.tinepal.org>

### 3. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The section below describes progress on outputs made during the project period from January to September 2014 under each of the six activity streams of the Singha Durbar project.

#### Project Achievements against Targeted Activities Quarter-wise

SECOND QUARTER of USG Financial Year (January – March 2014)	
Activities Planned	Activities Achieved
<b>Start-up phase</b>	
<b>Staffing:</b> SFCG will hire project staff, consultant/s and sub-award partners - Project Manager, Program Associate, Writers, Senior Policy Researcher, Assistant Producer	<p>Project Manager: Bhim Bhurtel, former Executive Director of Nepal South Asia Center was hired as the Project Manager. However, Bhim resigned on August 25, 2014 and SFCG has proposed to replace that position with Meena Sharma as the Project Manager.</p> <p>Radio Drama Coordinator: Bhabasagar Ghimire was hired as Radio Producer. He has extensive experience in radio production, and has worked on drama at AFN, BBC Media Action, and other leading radio dramas.</p> <p>Policy Researcher: Safik Iraqi, formerly political analyst and regional coordinator for the Carter Center, was selected as Policy Researcher for Singha Durbar on a consultancy agreement starting March 3, 2014 until July 18, 2014. This position has been replaced by Shradha Rayamajhi as the Research and Policy Coordinator.</p> <p>Sub-award partner – Antenna Foundation Nepal (AFN) was contracted to produce and broadcast 52 episodes of radio drama Gaun Gaun ma Singha Durbar (GGSD).</p>
<b>Staffing</b> - Director of the television series	<i>Television Drama Director:</i> This was targeted for quarter four. However, in the second quarter, Tsering Rhitar Sherpa was identified as the television drama director based on his experience, production capacity, availability, and understanding of the topic and objectives of the project. Staffing was scheduled for quarter four.
<b>Staffing</b> - selection of production partner	Scheduled for quarter four.
<b>Staffing</b> - Assistant Director, Director of Photography for the television series	Scheduled for quarter four.
<b>Planning Meeting</b>	Several project planning meetings took place internally, and with partners and donor, that reviewed preparation activities undertaken in the project, identified potential challenges for the coming quarter of the project, and planned activities for the second quarter of the project. The project team held project start up meetings with USAID representatives from DME, DRR, Health, Communications, and other USAID departments to review SFCG's questions regarding the cooperative agreement and clarify expectations.
DRR Plan submission (within 90 days of signing the contract)	The Annual Plan and the DM&E Plan was submitted on January 31, 2014 to USAID and after feedback and some alterations, was approved on April 3, 2014. The Annual Plan outlined project activities and schedule. The DM&E Plan included description of all DM&E activities planned for the project.

	<p>DRR was not submitted in this quarter. DDR was a new field for SFCG, and so it sought guidance from USAID as to how to become better prepared as an organization to deal with disaster. SFCG was not able to attain a template or example of any of the other grantees' DRR plans in the second quarter, therefore could not submitting the DRR plan during this period.</p> <p>The DRR Plan is attached with this report. (Please see Annex 9.)</p>
<b>Activity Stream #1 – Curriculum Development</b>	
<b>Consultation Workshops</b> in five districts	Even though the consultation workshops were planned for third quarter, SFCG conducted these consultations in two districts – Banke and Kailali - in the second quarter itself. These were conducted early so as to help the writers of the radio and television dramas get ideas and information to form the stories.
Extra activities	<p>One on one consultation meeting - Besides the activities that were planned, SFCG also conducted one-on-one meetings with key government and civil society leaders in Banke and Kailali districts in the second quarter.</p> <p>Writers' field visits - Radio drama GGSD's production and writers' team also travelled to Sundarbasti, Nibuwa of Kohalpur VDC in Nepalgunj, to collect stories and sound bytes.</p>
Other activities in this stream were scheduled for quarter three, which are described below.	
<b>Activity Stream #2 – Radio Drama GGSD</b>	
Selection of writers and writers workshop	<p><i>Radio Drama Writers:</i> SFCG selected Abhimanyu Nirabi and Chandika Mainali as the writers for Gaun Gaun ma Singha Durbar (GGSD) radio drama series in the first quarter of the project. In the second quarter, SFCG appointed (through partner AFN) Toya Ghimire as the Lead Writer for the radio drama series. Toya comes with behavior change radio communication expertise from years of experience designing, writing, and producing radio content in multiple formats.</p> <p>The five-day 'Writing Drama for Social Change' workshop was conducted on February 14 and from February 18<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> at Hotel Shangrila, Kathmandu. It helped TV and radio drama writers become familiar with the fundamental topics and ideas surrounding conflict transformation and peacebuilding and to equip them with techniques to utilize behavior change communication in innovative ways</p>
Other activities in this quarter were scheduled for other quarters, which are explained in sections below.	
<b>Activity Stream #3 – Television Drama Singha Durbar</b>	
Selection of writers and writers workshop	<p><i>Television Drama Writers:</i> SFCG program team and writers Abinash Shah, Anbika Giri and Eelum Dixit were involved in story brainstorming for Singha Durbar television series. Eelum Dixit who was involved in script writing in the initial period left the team when he had to leave for further studies.</p> <p>Now, Abinash Shah and Sampada Malla are writing the scripts of the series.</p>
Other activities in this quarter were scheduled for other quarters, which are explained in sections below.	
<b>Activity Stream #4 – Promotional activities including social media</b>	
Market Research	Market research for understanding the consumption pattern of various radio and television media was started in this second quarter and completed in the third quarter.
Other activities in this quarter were scheduled for other quarters, which are explained in sections below.	
<b>Activity Stream #5 – Informing Policy: White Papers</b>	
All activities in this stream were scheduled for later quarters.	
<b>Activity Stream #6 – Outreach</b>	
All activities in this stream were scheduled for later quarters.	
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	

Baseline/ Market Survey Researched and Completed	Baseline study for the project was conducted in two phases in the second and the fourth quarter. The study - including interviews, quantitative survey, FGDs and desk research - was conducted in 11 districts across the country, viz., Sunsari, Morang, Saptari, Siraha, Dhanusha, Mahottari, Sarlahi, Rautahat, Kaski, Banke and Kailali.
All other activities in this stream were scheduled for later quarters.	
<b>Reporting</b>	
Reporting started from quarter three.	
<b>THIRD QUARTER (April – June 2014)</b>	
<b>Activities Planned</b>	<b>Activities Achieved</b>
<b>Start-up phase</b>	
<b>Staffing:</b> SFCG will hire project staff, consultant/s and sub-award partners - Project Manager, Program Associate, Writers, Senior Policy Researcher, Assistant Producer	Reported above in quarter two.
<b>Staffing</b> - Director of the television series	Scheduled for quarter four.
<b>Staffing</b> - selection of production partner	Scheduled for quarter four.
<b>Staffing</b> - Assistant Director, Director of Photography for the television series	Scheduled for quarter four.
<b>Planning Meeting</b>	Reported above in quarter two.
DRR Plan submission (within 90 days of signing the contract)	Reported above.
<b>Activity Stream #1 – Curriculum Development</b>	
<b>Consultation Workshops</b> in five districts	SFCG conducted consultation workshops in two districts in the second quarter of the project. Workshops in remaining three districts were organized with 104 participants in Dhanusha, Morang and Kaski districts in the third quarter. Local key leaders from government, politics and civil society participated in the consultations.
<b>Radio Curriculum Summit</b>	2-day Curriculum Summit for GGSD was organized on May 29 and 30 in Kathmandu with 33 participants.
<b>Television Curriculum Summit</b>	2-day Curriculum summit was organized on June 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> in Kathmandu with 27 participants.
<b>Milestone:</b> Curriculum Document ready for radio drama	Curriculum document for GGSD was developed, on the basis of which, the stories are now being written. (See Annex -3)
Curriculum Document ready for television drama	Curriculum document was developed for Singha Durbar television series. (See annex-5)
Extra activities	National level consultations – SFCG convened two half-day consultation meetings in Kathmandu on May 23 and 30, 2014 with 20 key stakeholders. The consultation helped the writers and production teams of the radio and television dramas understand the central level governance issues and find stories and characters for the stories.
<b>Activity Stream #2 – Radio Drama GGSD</b>	
Selection of writers and writers workshop	Activities conducted in second quarter and reported above.
Script Writing	SFCG organized a 5-day story clinic for GGSD from June 23 to June 27, 2014. The, setting, characters and story outlines for the radio drama series was

	developed. Script writing process started for the radio drama and is a continuous process.
Script outline for first 10 episodes	Script outlines were developed.
Production of radio drama	Pre-production of radio drama was completed in this quarter and production process started.
First 10 episodes ready by	Production process was started in this quarter, however the episodes were ready only in September 2014.
Broadcast weekly	Planned for quarter four.
Publicity, communication	Planned for quarter four.
Monitoring monthly FGDs	Planned for quarter four.
<b>Activity Stream #3: Television Drama Series: Singha Durbar</b>	
Selection of writers and writers workshop	This activity was conducted in the second quarter and reported above.
Writers Story Clinic	A 12-day story clinic was organized in this quarter for SD television series. Setting, characters and basic story-lines for the television drama developed.
Writing and script testing	SD television series writers started writing the scripts from this quarters. However, script testing was pushed for later phase of the project, as the scripts were not ready to be tested.
<b>Milestone:</b> Episode summary approval	This was moved for later in the project as the story kept evolving in the writing process.
Rest of the activities in this stream are planned for later.	
<b>Activity Stream #4 – Promotional activities including social media</b>	
Market Research	Market Research was concluded in this quarter.
Promotion for Radio Show	The broadcast date for the radio drama was moved to September. Therefore, promotional campaign for the radio drama started in the fourth quarter, in August. Designing of the campaign started in July.
Promotion for Television Show	Scheduled for year two of the project.
<b>Milestone:</b> Appointment of Sub-contractor for promotions	This was pushed for later in the project, as the promotion for SD television series will only start in year two of the project.
<b>Milestone:</b> Promotional material developed for GGSD	SFCG, working with partner AFN, started the process of developing promotional material for GGSD
Promotional material developed for SD	Scheduled for year two of the project.
<b>Activity Stream #5 – Information Policy White Papers</b>	
Consultation: National level Policy Think Tanks Forums	This activity was redesigned so that we do consultations in this quarter to largely feed the drama contents and the plan is to do the broader think tanks events in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> year to input into the policy white papers. In this quarter, eight, half to full day dialogue events held between policy makers, politicians, technical experts, and representatives of organizations
<b>Milestone:</b> Think Tank Forums completed	Set for quarter four, rescheduled for year two.
Policy Papers: research and writing (writing will be staggered with one completed every 2 months)	SFCG started research on policies in this quarter.
Rest of the activities in this stream are planned for later quarters of the project.	
<b>Activity Stream #6 – Outreach</b>	
All activities in this stream were scheduled for later quarters.	
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation – Baseline</b>	
Baseline/Market Survey Researched and Completed	SFCG conducted the first phase of the baseline study in quarter two. The baseline phase II preparation was started in this quarter, and conducted in the fourth quarter.
Extra activity	SFCG conducted a mini survey in Kathmandu, with 395 respondents, to explore the existing public perceptions on female leadership to enable appropriate design of the themes for the radio and TV drama.

Rest of the activities in this stream were scheduled for later quarters.	
<b>Reporting</b>	
Quarterly Financial Reports submission	Quarter two financial report submitted in April 2014.
Quarterly Progress Reports submission	Quarter two progress report submitted in April 2014.
Annual progress report and final report scheduled for later in the project.	
<b>FOURTH QUARTER (July - September 2014)</b>	
<b>Start-up phase</b>	
<b>Staffing:</b> SFCG will hire project staff, consultant/s and sub-award partners - Project Manager, Program Associate, Writers, Senior Policy Researcher, Assistant Producer	Reported above in quarter two.
<b>Staffing</b> - Director of the television series	Tsering Rhitar Sherpa, a well renowned Nepali film director was selected as the director for SD television drama.
<b>Staffing</b> - selection of production partner	Mila Productions Pvt. Ltd., a production company of director Tsering Rhitar Sherpa was selected as the production partner for SD television series.
<b>Staffing</b> - Assistant Director, Director of Photography for the television series	The process for staffing of Assistant Director, Director of Photography and other talents, casts and crew will be initiated later by the production partner.
<b>Planning Meeting</b>	Reported above in quarter two.
DRR Plan submission (within 90 days of signing the contract)	Reported above.
<b>Activity Stream #1 – Curriculum Development</b>	
All activities under this stream were conducted in quarter two and three as planned.	
<b>Activity Stream #2 – Radio Drama GGSD</b>	
Selection of writers and writers workshop	Activities conducted in second quarter and reported above.
Script Writing	SFCG continued the process of script writing this quarter as well and will continue throughout the production period.
Script outline for first 10 episodes	Completed in last quarter.
Production of radio drama	SFCG and partner AFN started broadcasting radio drama GGSD from 50 FM radio stations across the country from September 20.  The production cycle of the radio drama is continuing and the following activities under GGSD took place in the fourth quarter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Story clinics with writers, producer and director</li> <li>- Writers' field trip to Dhanusha and Mahottari to develop a sketch for an ideal village for the drama.</li> <li>- 3 Advisors for GGSD selected: former Chief District Officer (CDO) Rishi Ram Dhakal, former female Additional Inspector General of Police (AIG) Parvati Thapa, Right to Information and Governance Expert Tanka Aryal.</li> <li>- A new writer (Manisha Gauchan) has been selected for GGSD.</li> </ul> Orientation to writers by Deborah Jones (Executive Producer of SD) was conducted on 7th September
First 10 episodes ready by	The process of production of the episodes of GGSD continued in this quarter and will continue throughout the production process.
Broadcast weekly	Weekly broadcast of GGSD, from 50 independent FM radio stations across the country, started from September.
Publicity, communication	Along with broadcast of the radio drama, SFCG and AFN started the publicity for the radio drama from September, to inform and encourage the potential listeners of the radio drama about the broadcast time and radio stations, and to initiate a dialogue on the prospect of good governance and

	leadership in the country. SFCG also organized a launch event for GGSD as part of the publicity and outreach campaign.
Monitoring monthly FGDs	Monitoring of GGSD started from September.
<b>Activity Stream #3: Television Drama Series: Singha Durbar</b>	
Selection of writers and writers workshop	This activity was conducted in the second quarter and reported above.
Writers' Story Clinic - Extra activity	SFCG conducted a second intensive story clinic for SD writers from August 25 to September 8 with Executive Producer Deborah Jones at Hotel Tibet, Kathmandu.
Writing and script testing	<p>Story development workshops continued daily with the writers from July to September. Writers continued to meet with advisors and politicians for consultations.</p> <p>Story outlines have been developed for all 13 episodes. They were revised and updated during the second story clinic. Scripts have been drafted for 5 episodes. Script writing will continue until December 2014.</p> <p>Script testing was pushed for later phase of the project, as the scripts were not ready to be tested.</p>
<b>Milestone:</b> Episode summary approval	This was moved for later in the project as the story kept evolving in the writing process.
Pre-production	Pre-production could not start this quarter as script writing took longer than anticipated. It will start after the scripts are ready.
Rest of the activities in this stream are planned for later quarters.	
<b>Activity Stream #4 – Promotional activities including social media</b>	
Market Research	Market Research was concluded in quarter three.
Promotion for Radio Show	<p>Promotional campaign for the radio drama started from 15<sup>th</sup> September with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advertisements on regional and national newspapers</li> <li>- Banner advertisements on online news portals</li> <li>- Coffee mugs distributed to stakeholders</li> <li>- Radio promos in all the 50 selected FM stations</li> <li>- GGSD launch event on 19<sup>th</sup> September</li> </ul> <p>GGSD Facebook page</p>
Promotion for Television Show	Scheduled for year two of the project.
<b>Milestone:</b> Appointment of Sub-contractor for promotions	This was pushed for later in the project, as the promotion for SD television series will only start in year two of the project.
<b>Milestone:</b> Promotional material developed for GGSD	SFCG, working with partner AFN, started the process of developing promotional material for GGSD from quarter three.
Promotional material developed for SD	Scheduled for year two of the project.
<b>Activity Stream #5 – Information Policy White Papers</b>	
Consultation: National level Policy Think Tanks Forums	Background work for policy white papers were conducted through consultations (held with media personnel, CA members, ministers, government officials and youth leaders) and in house capacity development session on policy formulation, procedures and policy briefs. Policy Think Tank events were rescheduled for year two of the project.
<b>Milestone:</b> Think Tank Forums completed	Set for quarter four, rescheduled for year two.
Policy Papers: research and writing (writing will be staggered with one completed every 2 months)	SFCG continued the research on policies in this quarter as well, including desk research and consultations with key stakeholders.
Rest of the activities in this stream are planned for later quarters of the project.	
<b>Activity Stream #6 – Outreach</b>	

All activities in this stream were scheduled for later quarters.	
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation – Baseline</b>	
Baseline/Market Survey Researched and Completed	SFCG conducted the baseline phase II in this quarter.
Monitoring of radio show	SFCG started monitoring the radio show from September in this quarter.
Rest of the activities in this stream were scheduled for later quarters.	
<b>Reporting</b>	
Quarterly Financial Reports submission	SFCG submitted the quarterly financial reports in April and July 2014.
Quarterly Progress Reports submission	SFCG submitted the quarterly progress reports in April and July 2014.
Annual Progress Report	This Annual Progress Report was submitted in October 2014.
Final Report	SFCG will submit the final report within 60 days after the closure of the project.

## 4. PROJECT OUTCOMES

The project consists of six interconnected activity streams, each contributing to multiple objectives. However for the purposes of this report, activities have been categorized under different objectives. This section describes the various activities in the last three quarters (Jan-March, April-June and July-Sep) which contributed in the progress towards each of the three specific objectives of the project. For the purposes of reporting, GGSD is reported under outcome 1, TV drama under outcome 2, and policy and think tank events under outcome 3.

During these three quarters, the baseline survey (described more fully in section 4) conducted in two phases developed questions to test the indicators and identify baseline values. The indicators base values tables below were extracted from the SD Log frame table with base as well as the target value for each of the indicators, and will be measured against the end line survey at the end of the project.

### OBJECTIVE 1: TO INCREASE PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF THE WORKING OF GOVERNMENT AT THE LOCAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS AND FOSTER CONSTRUCTIVE CITIZEN-GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT

Progress on objective one includes data collection, research and consultations to ensure that the Singha Durbar team know a) what current levels of knowledge about particular aspects of governance are among sample populations b) what survey respondents say they want to know about with regards to government functions, c) what opinion makers, political, government, and civil society leaders think the SD dramas should cover. The baseline values set by the baseline survey are outlined below:

#### Indicators base values based on the baseline survey data:

Indicators for objective 1	Baseline	Target
% of people surveyed with increased understanding of at least 5 of the key governance issues covered in the radio / TV dramas	33%	60%
% of people surveyed who can clearly tell at least five important functions of the local and national governments discussed in Radio/TV Programs. <i>(Note, this indicator changed from 3 to 5 functions)</i>	28%	50%
% of people surveyed with increased interest in civic engagement	37%	50%

% of people surveyed who state that it is important to engage with government on the themes addressed by the project.	27%	50%
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**Activities contributing to Objective 1 included:** Consultations, Field visits by GGSD writers, Curriculum development of GGSD, GGSD Story clinic and writing, production and broadcast of the radio drama Publicity for radio drama.

## CONSULTATIONS FOR GGSD DRAMA DEVELOPMENT

SFCG SD team conducted numerous consultations with key target groups of the project in Kathmandu and five select districts in each development region. Consultations with approximately 355 people, baseline survey with 2878 respondents, and advisor meetings gathered information for content development to ensure that the radio and TV dramas provide the information that people want and need, and that they use real life examples wherever possible of citizen government collaboration.



*Group consultation meeting in Nepalgunj.*

The first step in ensuring that the dramas support objective one is to ensure that the writers understand the workings of the government and have examples of citizen government engagement. One to one and group consultation meetings were held in Dhangadi, Nepalgunj, Biratnagar, Janakpur, Pokhara and Kathmandu with local government officials (LDO, Women and Child Development officers, District Education Officers, Public Health Officers, Nepal Police), journalists, and civil society and political leaders.

### **Achievements of the consultations were:**

**Inputs for the stories of the radio and television dramas** – The consultations provided authentic material to be weaved into the story of SD and GGSD. They helped the SD team to gain a clearer picture of local socio-political issues, local and central government issues, discuss the priorities for the government and the people, major challenges for government leaders, identify the areas of government-citizen participation, and to gauge the attitude of leaders towards collaboration among government entities and between the government and people.

*“If you are developing story lines on human rights issues (for the radio and television dramas), it will be very good if you can link it with economic, social and cultural rights issues”. - **Murari Kharel**, Director of National Human Rights Commission at Nepalgunj (consultation)*

**Input for policy research** – Findings about the government and people's priorities, their expectations and information on existing policies and laws gathered during the consultations were helpful to guide the research for the policy white papers later in the project.

**Promotion for the radio and television dramas** – The consultations reached government, political and civil society leaders, which gave the SD team the direct access to the core target group of the project to spread the word about the upcoming political dramas.

**Initiating dialogue around governance and leadership** – Equally importantly, the consultations helped SFCG to spark dialogue among government and civic leaders around governance and leadership. The one-to-one and group consultations were opportunities where the leaders started talking about the government's services, civil servant's expectation from the people, people's expectation and the areas of collaboration, and examples of excellence in governance and citizen-government collaboration.

The consultations also helped identify experts who could potentially be useful resource for information and ideas for the dramas and in the policy white papers. (See Annex1 Consultation Findings.)

## FIELD VISITS BY WRITERS OF RADIO DRAMA GGSD

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Before writing the story, the writes of radio drama GGSD travelled to Sundarbasti, Nibuwa of Kohalpur VDC in Nepalgunj on March 30, 2014 and Lohana VDC of Dhanusha District on April 22, 2014; and Mahottari districts. In these villages, the writers met with local political and social leaders, and general citizens to get ideas for the radio drama, develop characters, understand local concerns and issues.

These visits provided an opportunity for the writers to:

- Interact directly with village level government and civic leaders, government representatives and local villagers, and gather first-hand information around civic-government engagement at the grassroots level, issues of importance for local government and people.
- Collect local stories migration, citizenship certificate distribution, problems faced by Nepali labor workers on the Nepal-India boarder, local health issues, land distribution, community forests, and other issues of local concern.
- Develop drama setting. The writers got to observe and understand the local scenario– the landscape of a typical village in that area, the geographical layout of the government office and residential houses, the relationship between people and government etc. This later helped them in creating a fictional setting and the characters for the drama.
- Record sound effects from the local village atmosphere potentially to be used for the radio drama.

*"People from this village who go to India to work face problems at the border. They have to pay bribes to the Indian police for nothing when returning to Nepal. The local and national government should deal with this issues at the policy level."* - **Kishana Bdr. Khadka**, Member of Ward Citizen Forum, Kohalpur-4, Nibuwa, Banke

## CURRICULUM SUMMIT FOR GAUN GAUN MAA SINGHA DURBAR RADIO DRAMA

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As part of the curriculum development process, SFCG and local partner Antenna Foundation Nepal conducted a 2-day 'Gaun Gaun Ma Singha Durbar Curriculum Summit' with 33 participants from diverse walks of life on May 29 and 30 in Kathmandu. The workshop was designed to review the findings of the consultations and develop key messages for the radio drama.

The summit identified three major behavioral change objectives of GGSD to achieve the overall project objectives:

1. Leaders practice objective and constructive collaboration for inclusive and positive development;
2. Leaders practice transparent and inclusive decision making and implementation processes; and
3. Leaders themselves follow rule of law and set examples for others to follow.

*(Please see Annex 3 for the Curriculum Document of GGSD.)*

Working off these behavior change objectives, the curriculum summit also developed a set of attitude change objectives and knowledge and information required to bring about these changes. These help the writers of the drama to know and understand the issues and information to be incorporated in the radio drama that would help achieve the objectives of the project, in particular the objective no 1 of increasing public knowledge of the working of the local government and foster constructive citizen-government engagement at the local level.

## GGSD STORY CLINIC AND WRITING

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After the consultation and the field visits, SFCG and partner AFN conducted story clinics in June to design the setting, characters and story outlines for GGSD. The GGSD production team – the writers of the drama, the director

and the producers from SFCG and AFN– had days of clinic, where they worked on the characters and stories for the drama on the basis of the findings of the consultation meetings and the curriculum document derived out of the curriculum summit.

Main characters developed for the radio drama in the story clinic include - a CDO, a Village Development Committee (VDC) Secretary, a milk seller woman entrepreneur, a Local Development Officer (LDO), a Superintendent of Police (SP), a young journalist, and local politicians and business leaders. The clinic also decided on the issues and themes for the episodes of the drama. The team also discussed and decided on the local governance related information on the particular issues to be included in the drama. It also developed the style and content for the non-fiction magazine component of the program. The production decided on the real-life examples to be featured in the magazine in relation to the story that would appear in the particular episode of the drama.

The story clinic, scriptwriting, production and broadcast is an ongoing process. The production team hold these meetings fortnightly to discuss specific stories for the particular episodes of the drama.

### **Advisory team for GGSD**

SFCG and AFN appointed three advisors (former CDO, former female DIG and Right to Information and Governance expert), to advise on the content of GGSD. The advisors helped in verifying whether the drama stories were credible and gave feedback on the script. For example, the former AIG shared the kind of pressures the police work in the field all the time. She gave an example of how once a person died in an accident in the highway and the whole highway was shut down by the victim’s party. While a ruckus was going on in the highway the police got immense pressure to open the highway. To add to the troubles, the victims’ side asked for impossible compensations and made illegal demands. In order to calm down the situation and to open the highway as soon as possible the police in the presence of CDO signed all the demands. However, the next day after the highway was opened and things became better they re-negotiated again with the victim side. The former AIG thus gave example of how they had to make such difficult decisions all the time and had to take quick actions to normalize situations.

### **PRODUCTION AND BROADCAST OF GGSD**

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Two rounds of casting for actors, including auditions were conducted in September. Recording of the first episodes began in September, and will continue monthly. After recording, the episode is then edited, with sound effects and music. A song was especially composed for the drama.

The first introductory episode was broadcast through 50 radio stations across the country from 20th September. The first episode was prepared as an introductory episode with interviews and bytes from with key people like the Minister of Information and Communication Dr. Minendra Rijal and Kirshna Hari Banskota (Expert Member of the High Level Committee for Administrative Reform), and the drama actors.

### **PUBLICITY OF GGSD**

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Along with broadcast of the radio drama, SFCG and AFN has also started the publicity for the radio drama. The publicity communications are done with the objective of informing and encouraging the potential listeners of the radio drama about the broadcast time and radio stations, and to initiate a dialogue on the prospect of good governance and leadership in the country.

So far, following publicity activities have been started and are continuing.

- Advertisements on regional and national newspapers

- Banner ad on online news portal
- Radio promos in all the 50 selected FM stations
- Coffee mugs distributed to stakeholders
- GGSD launch on 19th September
- GGSD page in Facebook

The publicity activities help in increasing the knowledge of working of the government and in fostering positive citizen-government engagement by working towards increasing the listenership of the radio drama. While merchandise items like coffee mugs help in branding of GGSD, the Facebook page also helps in initiative dialogue around leadership and governance.

### **GGSD Launch event**

The GGSD launch event was organized on 19<sup>th</sup> September, 2014, also as a promotion and publicity of the radio drama. The press and leaders from different fields as well as concerned stakeholders working in the area of governance were invited to the event. Dr. Minendra Rijal the current Minister of Information and Communications was the chief guest of the event. Other guests were, the Ambassador of the United States to Nepal Peter W. Bodde and former Secretary Krishna Hari Banskota, current coordinator of the Administrative Reform and Evaluation Committee.

The Minister of Information and Communications, Dr. Minendra Rijal shared the expectation that GGSD will not just be giving information about how the government works but will also give people confidence on how they can influence the government. Ambassador Bode said “Nepal and Nepalis have a rich tradition of storytelling, what stories do is they abstract concepts; concepts of democracy, concepts of good governance, concepts of what people should expect with their government; the thing is they make it real. The reason I support this program is because this is an opportunity to show the link between good governance and people of Nepal”.



The event also saw the live acoustic version of the theme song of GGSD performed for the first time, a short drama on good governance and role model leadership by Mandala Theater artists and a video documentary on radio dramas in Nepal produced by AFN.

News of GGSD launch was covered by many media outlets - two broadsheet dailies (The Kathmandu Post and The Himalayan Times), 7 online news portal and a number of television channels, which also helped in promotion of the radio drama.

*Even though mostly radio drama GGSD related activities are described under this objective no. 1, the television series SD also help in achieving the objective of increasing the public knowledge of the working of the central government and fostering the constructive citizen-government engagement.*

## **OBJECTIVE 2: TO PROMOTE POSITIVE ROLE MODELS FOR LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE THROUGH POPULAR CULTURE.**

Whilst both the radio and TV dramas are designed to support both objective 1 and 2, for the purposes of this report only the TV drama will be reported under Objective 2. Please see Objective 1 for radio drama.

The indicators base values table below explains the indicators of the outcomes under objective 2 of the project and the baseline value of each indicator that were derived from the baseline survey.

**Indicators base values:**

<b>Indicators for Objective 2</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>
% of public surveyed who can identify five major leadership qualities as identified in the dramas <i>Singha Durbar</i> and <i>GGSD</i> .	36%	55%
# of leaders interviewed who state that they aspire to emulate qualities modeled in dramas.	3.5 out of 10	6 out of 10
% of people surveyed who report that they have discussed collaborative leadership, good governance or other themes with leaders and government officials addressed by the project.	20%	40%
% of public surveyed who believe the characters in <i>Singha Durbar</i> and <i>GGSD</i> are credible and inspiring role models	-	33%
% of the viewers/listeners who believe that the characters in <i>Singha Durbar</i> / <i>GGSD</i> offer examples of how to develop credible leadership in social and political life.		33% (1 out of 3)

**Activities contributing to Objective 2:** Writers' Workshop and Training; Curriculum Summit for *Singha Durbar* television series; Consultation meeting for SD writers; Story clinic and script writing for SD

**WRITERS WORKSHOP AND TRAINING**

The five-day 'Writing Drama for Social Change' workshop organized in the second quarter on February 14 and from February 18<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> in Kathmandu with 15 participants had two purposes - to select the strongest writers for the radio and TV

*“Getting to learn about the Common Ground Approach and interacting with specialists in gender and governance was really helpful. I’m going to be writing about the personal and professional challenges of high-level government authorities and civil servants, so it was essential for me to get new perspectives on conflict and leadership.” – Abinash Bikram Shah, Lead Writer of SD*



dramas, and to orient the writers on peace building, conflict transformation, and the common ground approach as it relates to writing drama for social change. It aimed to help TV and radio drama writers become familiar with the fundamental topics and ideas surrounding conflict transformation and

peace building; to enrich their understanding of the structural components of dramas; to allow them to craft effective collaboratively; and to equip them with techniques to utilize behavior change communication in innovative ways. Participants also attained insight into governance, gender relations, and stereotyping and how to use popular culture to develop positive role models. The training helped the writers – for both television and radio drama – hone their skills in craftily weave the issues into the story and convincingly tell the story to promote positive role model leadership and citizen-government collaboration. (Please see Annex 4 for Pre and post test results from the training.)

## CURRICULUM SUMMIT FOR SINGHA DURBAR TELEVISION SERIES

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SFCG organized the two day Curriculum Summit to develop the curriculum for the television drama *Singha Durbar* on June 2-3 in Kathmandu. The Curriculum Summit was participated by *Singha Durbar* TV drama writers, SFCG's team, governance experts, media persons, behavioral change communication experts, SFCG's partners, DG officials of USAID, and women leaders. The participants took stock of the findings of the consultations and base line survey, did context analysis and discussed issues that are important for the television drama to cover – in light of the objectives of the project.

The Curriculum Summit produced the curriculum document for the television drama, with sets of behavior, attitudinal and knowledge change objectives. The process also helped the drama team to understand the issues of central government and central level leadership that later helped them create stories that would spark hope in the viewers about the prospect of good and collaborative leadership in the country. *(Please see Annex 5 for the Curriculum Document of Singha Durbar television series.)*

## CONSULTATION MEETINGS FOR SD WRITERS

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After the initial training to the writers of both radio and television dramas on writing drama for social change, SFCG involved the selected writers of SD in consultations, meetings, and orientations to help advance their understanding of governance. These activities aid in attaining information on central and local government processes, activities, gaps, and achievements, thus better preparing them to write.

Consultation meetings included: central government officials, CA members, former Prime Minister (Surya Bahadur Thapa), CA Chairman and Speaker of the House, VDC secretaries, former chief secretary, entrepreneurs, youth political leaders, USAID experts, and experts on various issues.

In the last quarter, one-to-one consultations were held with:

- Tanka Pant, Editor Nepal Samacharpatra
  - Surya Bahadur Thapa, ex-PM
  - Subhas Nembang, CA member and Speaker of the House
  - Anil Chitrakar, Social Entrepreneur
  - Bimal Koirala – Former Chief Secretary
  - Bimala Thapa –former DIG
  - Rameshwor Khanal, former secretary
  - CA members: Ganesh Man Pun and Garima Shahi
  - Youth leaders, Gangan Thapa, Ganesh Man Pun, Garima Shahi
- (Please see Annex 6 for two case studies.)*

### **SD writers' field visits**

The SD television drama writer's team visited Kharapani of Kaski district on May 4, 2014 to observe the environmental impact of climate change. In 2012, the area was avalanched due to the glacial lake outburst; several people were killed and many were displaced. Visiting the site and gaining first-hand experience helped the writers understand climate change and disaster risk reduction issues and impact at the local level and to incorporate them in writing the storyline. The writers' team also visited the Gandaki Trout Center in Kaski district, an exemplary trout fish farm of the country and of this region. The trout center is also an example of promoting self-employment, the possibility of using natural resources to generate employment, and encouraging youth to work at their locales for economic opportunities. The writers gained information on the workings of this innovation's

successes in promoting youth engagement in income generation. The knowledge and information thus gathered first hand in these field visits will later help the writers in weaving these issues in the stories of the dramas.

## STORY CLINIC AND SCRIPT WRITING FOR SD

SFCG organized two ten day story clinics for SD television series – in June and in August/ September led by Executive Producer Deborah Jones, and attended by the writers, producers and director of the series. The clinics were organized to develop characters and story plots for SD. Extensive meetings with writers continued throughout June and July, after the June clinic, where the writers and SFCG producers worked on the drama story. After the clinics, the characters and story plots of the television dramas have been finalized, and episodic story outlines have been written.



The writers of SD are currently writing the scripts for the episodes of SD, the process of which is expected to take till the end of December 2014, with final script review in January 2015.

*Even though only the process in production of the television series is described under this objective no. 2, the preparatory and production activities of the radio drama GGSD also serve the objective – of promoting positive role models for leadership and governance through popular culture. Additionally, the promotional activity like Facebook campaign also help promote such.*

## OBJECTIVE 3: TO FOSTER DIALOGUES AT MULTIPLE LEVELS TO CREATE A SHARED NATIONAL VISION FOR LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE.

The national level consultation workshop and one to one consultations with a range of stakeholders have initiated conversations about role model leadership and good governance among the participants. Similarly, the background work for the policy research identified potential experts and stakeholders for the policy think tank events which will directly help in promoting dialogues at the national level. In addition to these, the Facebook page of GGSD will also continue to interact with its audience from diverse backgrounds about their thoughts and aspirations of leadership and good governance.

The indicators base values table below explains the indicators of the outcomes under objective 3 of the project and the baseline value of each indicator that came up after the baseline survey.

### Indicators base values:

Indicators for Objective 3	Baseline	Target
% of dialogue participants with increased understanding of the qualities of a collaborative and inclusive leader.		33%
<b>Cross cutting indicators:</b>		Total 10 cases
Number of case studies / anecdotes documenting the most significant change that has occurred as a result of the project		
% of people surveyed who have viewed <i>SD</i> and or listened to <i>GGSD</i>		26%
Average number of episodes seen/heard by each viewer surveyed.		33% of episodes

% of public surveyed who believe women are equally as capable as men in political and economic leadership roles	66%	75%
% of public who believe it is important for people of all ethnic groups and both genders to play an active role in public decision making.	23%	40%

## NATIONAL LEVEL CONSULTATION WORKSHOPS AND POLICY RESEARCH

SFCG convened two half-day consultation meetings in Kathmandu in May attended by of 20 key stakeholders in two different rounds of consultation meetings, the second round involving all women participants. The attendees consisted of politicians, representatives of media and civil society, and other, influential key people in their respective fields. The participants emphasized the necessity of a visionary leadership and collaborative culture in the Nepali political arena. They pointed out many difficulties and problems in Nepal’s bureaucratic politics.

*"The trend in Nepal is to see problems and expect solution in individuals rather than in institutions. We need to shift it and should find a solution in institutions rather than in individuals."*  
**- Gagan Thapa, CA Member**

The research identified the potential experts in the thematic areas, mapped the governmental and non-governmental organizations working in the same area, and potential stakeholders for the national level policy think tank event and the policy white paper stream of the project.

Some key points that have emerged in the consultations and policy research:

- Major problems found in all of the sectors are inter-ministerial coordination and unclear guidelines.
- Gap between policy and practice is oftentimes cited as a larger problem than the absence of policy. In many cases, good policies exist but are not implemented or monitored.
- Lack of a cross-ministerial budget and late budget dispersal hinder effective implementation of programs and projects.
- Weak or a lack of a monitoring mechanism is identified as having consequently contributed to fiduciary risk, poor service delivery, low quality result in development, and a malfunctioning system and mechanism at the local-level.
- Government service delivery is irregular and unreliable; political affiliation or bribing is the way many think they can receive services in time, perpetuating a culture of corruption.
- On Disaster Risk Reduction: The DRR consortium, Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium (NRRC) is providing a platform for collaboration and coordination between government and civil society actors which could be replicated for other sectors.
- On Climate change: There is a distinct lack of knowledge among general public about climate change. For farmers, measures to increase resilience are becoming essential, such as saving seeds reservoirs in case the first seasons crop fails, having increased irrigation to compensate for late monsoons, and diversifying crops.
- Agriculture and food security: Dangerous pesticide use have suddenly entered the news, however there remains a lack of information for farmers on safe use, as well as market shortfalls of pesticides. Some agricultural experts are proposing that the answer to increase agricultural productivity is big business, whereas others have warned against the risks of big business and prefer cooperatives or models that enable small landholders to pool resources, thus increasing productivity and mechanization.
- Migration is having an enormous social impact. It is also deeply linked to the agriculture sector, as it is hard to find laborers, and youth are leaving villages in droves to go overseas, and even those left behind do not want to work on the farms.

The radio and television series and the promotional activities around them will also help in achieving objective no. 3.

## 5. MONITORING & EVALUATION

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### PHASE 1 AND 2 OF BASELINE SURVEY

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The baseline is designed to test indicators and set baseline values for the indicators. An end-line survey will be done at the end of the project to compare results with the baseline values, and to explore most significant change.

Phase 1 of the baseline survey was conducted in February and March in 8 districts in the Eastern and Central Terai: Sunsari, Morang, Saptari, and Siraha from the eastern development region, and Dhanusha, Mahottari, Sarlahi, and Rautahat from the central development region. A total of 1,600 respondents were sampled in the eight districts representing 200 samples in each district. Disaggregating by gender, the data indicated 75% male and 25% female respondents. In terms of disaggregation by age, 61% were between the ages 15 and 29, 32% between 30 and 45, and 7% were 46 years of age and above. By caste disaggregation, there were 11% Dalit, 23% Janajati, 3% Tharu, 7% Muslim, and 56% other.

Phase 2 was conducted in July/August in 6 districts: Morang, Dhanusha, Kathmandu, Kaski, Banke and Kailali. Of 1278 respondents, 59% were male, 41% female; 45% youth and 55% adults; 7 percent political leaders; 11% government staff; 23% students and 11% NGO workers.

**Refer to baseline survey report for complete findings, however, highlights are below:**

- 31% of the respondents said that they only have basic knowledge about the role of local government, 27% said that they have only heard a few things and do not know much.
- 29% of the respondents said that they only have basic knowledge about the role of the central government, 25% said they have only heard a few things and don't know much, 21% said that they have knowledge on most things while 14% said that they don't know anything.
- 66% said the most important current national issues are the problem of unemployment followed by 54% who said inflation and another 54% said delay in writing the new constitution.
- 42% said good governance means rule of law followed by 41% of those who said it is absence of corruption, 34% said it is the accountability of the government.
- 73% said that honesty is the main characteristic that is needed in a good leader followed by ability to listen to others and respect their views (41%), equal treatment of everyone (39%).
- Half of the respondents (50%) said that there were no such leaders in the country.
- Leaders were asked "Do you think of yourself as a good leader?" 45% of the respondents said that they have to build their capacity in order to be a good leader, 41% said that they are good leaders, 7% did not want to say, 6% could not say and 1% of the said they do not possess the qualities of a good leader even though they were leaders.

*Please see Annex 8 for Baseline Survey Report.*

### MINI SURVEY IN KATHMANDU

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A mini survey of 395 respondents explored public perceptions on female leadership. The findings helped in designing questions for the baseline survey, and deciding whether a female Prime Minister would be acceptable to audiences in the TV drama.

The highlights of the mini survey are:

- 62% thought that Nepali society was ready to accept a female PM. 24% perceived that Nepalese society is not ready to accept a female PM in Nepal; 12% respondents were undecided.

- 86% were willing to accept female leader as PM and only 9% were unwilling. Similarly, 5% were unsure about their opinion. People were more pessimistic about society's attitude regarding the prospect of a female PM.
- 44% of the male and 33% female -thought no women in Nepal are capable of being a PM. 16% male and 33% female think that women themselves lack interest in politics. 20% male and 17% female respondents feel that women cannot lead like men.

## MARKET RESEARCH

SFCG carried out market research to aid decision making regarding broadcast time, length, and channels for GGSD and SD:

- Nepal Television is the most reachable and accessible television channel in the country with 72.1% of viewership followed by Kantipur (AC-Neilson survey in March 2012). Hence Nepal TV is the preferred broadcaster for SD.
- A 30 minute TV slot is easier to secure than a 60 minute slot, hence the TV episodes will be under 30 minutes in length
- Local radio stations are more popular in the districts than the large networks such as Kantipur. Based on this finding, 50 local stations were selected to broadcast GGSD

## CUMULATIVE M&E DATA

SFCG conducted different M&E activities during January to September 2014 and was able to reach 3523 respondents and participants through survey, meetings and capacity enhancement activities (Please see the table below). Out of the total participants/respondents, male respondents had the majority with 65% followed by 35% female and 0.1% third gender respondents.

Activity	Male	Female	Third Gender	Total			
1. Radio Drama Training	9	64%	5	36%	0%	14	
2. Consultation Meeting	118	50%	116	49%	2	1%	236
3. Mini survey	233	59%	162	41%		0%	395
4. SD Baseline Phase I	1194	75%	406	25%		0%	1600
5. SD Baseline Phase II	748	59%	530	41%		0%	1278
<b>Total</b>	<b>2302</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>1219</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>3523</b>

SFCG organized a four-day training titled '**Writing Drama for Social Changes**' for the radio drama writers during the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of the project. The main aim of the training was to help radio drama writers to become familiar with the fundamental topics and ideas surrounding conflict transformation and peacebuilding. 14 participants (64% male and 36% female) attended the training. The overall response to the training was 'Very good' which was agreed by 65% of the participants. Regarding understanding of conflict management and peacebuilding, 42% of the respondents had an understanding of conflict management and peacebuilding whereas after the training there were a total of 83% of respondents who agreed with the same; resulting in a change of 41%. Prior to the training there were 73% of the respondents who had the understanding/skills on the program whereas after the training the percentage increased to 86% resulting in a change of 13%.

Prior to the designing of the curriculum for the drama, SFCG conducted a number of **consultation meetings** in six districts of the regional headquarters. There were a total of 236 participants who participated in the consultation meeting (on average, 39 participants per event). The event saw participation of 50% male, 49% female and 1%

third gender. SFCG conducted a feedback session where a feedback form was distributed to be filled by the participants at the end of the meeting. The findings shows that 43% said that the role of television/radio dramas is important for good governance of various agencies and 30% said that it plays a very important role. In terms of expectations that the district level stakeholders had of the central government, more than half of the respondents (57%) expected formation & implementation of policies that addressed issues of caste, marginalization & gender. 10% of the respondents expected dialogue programs between political parties, public & stakeholders for cooperation and transparency at work along with an end to corruption in the government agencies.

With the objective of exploring the existing public perception on female leadership to enable appropriate design of the themes for the radio and TV drama, SFCG conducted a **mini survey** in the three districts of Kathmandu in May 2014. A total of 395 respondents (Male 59% and Female 41%) were sampled. The survey shows that 66% of Male and 57% of female respondents thought that Nepali Society was ready to accept a female leader as a Prime Minister if such a leader emerges. Likewise, 85% of male and 87% of female respondents were willing to accept female leader as the PM of Nepal.

Regarding willingness to vote for a female candidate, 32% male respondents and 9% female respondents were willing to vote for a male candidate for the position of the PM of Nepal if they were equally qualified. Similarly, 36% of male and 70% of female respondents were willing to vote for a female candidate for the position of PM. Around 33% male and 21% female were not sure and could not decide right now. They felt it depended on the situation of the country. It can be seen that more people are willing to elect female candidate in the office of PM if there ever is an equally qualified and experienced male and female candidate running for the position of PM. The research wanted to know what people valued most in their leader. Out of the 233 male respondents, 39% thought that Strong ethics and values were of utmost importance followed by honesty and ability to take decision beyond one's political stand.

The baseline survey of the project was carried out in two phases. **The Baseline survey (first phase)** was conducted in 8 districts of eastern and central Terai in February 2014 and a total of 1600 respondents (75% male and 25% female) were sampled. The survey results show that the people perceive the government's decision making processes as being influenced by a few elites. It also found that there remains a gap between those participating in meetings and actually playing an active role to influence decision making. 26% reported that the participation of community is limited to physical presence in meetings, but not really influencing the decision making. 19% of Janajati respondents followed by 14% of the Dalit community respondents reported that they are unaware of the participation and decision making processes.

The government has taken steps to improve governance by establishing the 'Citizen's Charter' in most of the government offices. However, many respondents reported that accessing services such as passport, citizenship papers, various certificates, is time consuming and difficult, although eventually it comes through. 56% reported difficulty in getting services like citizenship, marriage registration, and birth certificate and 43% said that despite difficulties, they do get their documents. Regarding local development work, 54% of the respondents had concerns over the delay of development works, followed by concerns over lack of hearing of public issues (49%) by the VDCs and DDCs.

Likewise, the **phase II baseline** was conducted in six districts in June/July 2014. A total 1,278 sampled respondents of the six districts were surveyed in this study, the sample population constituted 59% (748) male and 41% (530) female. The survey shows that 46% of the respondents reported that their participation is important and necessary and 24 % of the respondents reported that their participation is very important and their active involvement is essential in local development. On Local Government, knowledge on the role of government is seen to be little as 11 % reported that they 'don't know anything about the local government', while 21 % of the respondents believed that they have knowledge on most things about the role of the government followed by 27

% who said they only know a little and do not know much. Likewise, regarding main role and responsibility of Central Government, a large number of the people are not well aware of the role and responsibility of the central government. Of those who understand the role and responsibility of central government, said it is to protect people's freedom and rights, followed by it is development, it is to run the country's daily administration, it is to implement the laws, and that it is to develop and enforce the law and policies and so on.

On understanding of Good Governance, 42% of the respondents understand good governance as rule of law while 41 % understand it as absence of corruption. 27% said 'good governance' means respecting human rights, 26% saw it as financial transparency, 25% respondents understand it as 'public access to information', 20% think it as following rules and regulations, 19% understand it as guarantee of citizen rights while 16% each take it as both simple and easy facilities from the related agencies and the public governance.

## 6. COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

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*Branding and marking:* USAID logo has been used in all event banners, coffee mugs, invitation and press release. The logos appeared as per the USAID branding strategy. Based on the agreement with USAID for a branding and marking waiver, the teasers on newspapers and online newspaper did not have logos. USAID logos appeared on promotional coffee mugs distributed to leaders. USAID logo appeared on the press release of GGSD launch event. The launch event of GGSD had logos of USAID, SFCG and AFN on the invitation as well as the launch banner.

**VISIBILITY IN SECOND AND THIRD QUARTERS**

Banners with the USAID logo were displayed in the Writers’ Workshop, ‘Writing Drama for Social Change,’ district consultation meetings, national level consultation meetings, and Curriculum Summits and Story Clinics for both radio and television dramas. SFCG highlighted USAID’s contribution at all project events. In the national level consultation meetings, participant leaders were gifted a mug with the phrase, ‘Thank you for being good leader’ with USAID and SFCG logos.



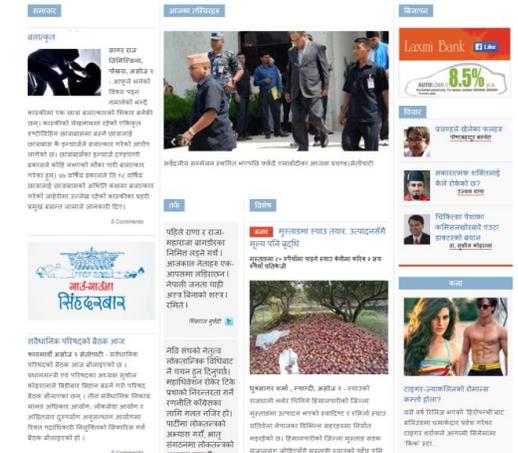
**VISIBILITY IN THE FOURTH QUARTER**

In the fourth quarter, promotional campaigns were conducted for the radio drama GGSD:

Coffee mugs: 50 GGSD theme Coffee mugs with USAID, SFCG and AFN logos were distributed in one-to-one consultations with CA members, ministers, media personnel among others. The coffee mugs have also been distributed to the political leaders during FGD. SFCG will produce another 300 mugs which will be distributed in various workshops and trainings with the leaders.

Radio Promo: The radio promo has been sent to 50 partner radio stations (See Annex 7 for the list of GGSD broadcasting radio stations) and broadcast of the promo started from 15th September. FM stations are broadcasting the promo at least 5 times a day in the selected time.

Advertisement on regional and national dailies: A teaser ad of GGSD appeared on Kantipur daily on 19<sup>th</sup> September and on 20<sup>th</sup> September a full advert appeared with the information that GGSD is on air in 50 districts of Nepal. Upon agreement with USAID, the teasers advertisement in Kantipur did not carry any logos, but the rest of advertisements in Kantipur and other regional and local newspapers did.



Homepage of Setopati news portal, where GGSD banner is placed.

Advertisement on online news portals: Advertisement of GGSD appeared on online news portal *Setopati* and *Nagarik news*. A click on the teaser advert would direct readers to the Facebook page of GGSD where they could learn more about the radio drama. After approval from USAID, the news portal ad banner also didn't carry the logos of USAID, SFCG or AFN. The cover picture of the GGSD Facebook displays the logos in a way that it is instantly visible.

GGSD Launch event: The GGSD launch event was organized on 19<sup>th</sup> September, 2014. The event had participation from the press and leaders from different fields as well as concerned stakeholders working in the area of governance. Dr. Minendra Rijal the Minister of Information and Communications was the chief guest. Other guests were, the Ambassador of the United States to Nepal Peter W. Bodde and former Secretary Krishna Hari Banskota, current coordinator of the Administrative Reform and Evaluation Committee. Logos of USAID, SFCG and AFN were displayed prominently at the event venue. Press releases, with information about the radio drama and with credit

to USAID, were distributed to reporters. Major television channels, online news media and newspapers covered the event.

## 7. PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

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### STAFFING AND RECRUITMENT

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**Project Manager:** Meena Sharma is proposed as Project Manager after the former manager (Bhim Bhurtel) left the organization in August 2014. Meena has extensive experience in peacebuilding and has worked with SFCG on project management for 5 years. She will be responsible for managing the overall project.

**Radio Drama Coordinator:** Bhabasagar Ghimire was hired as Radio Producer for radio drama Gaun Gaun ma Singha Durbar and Sangor. He has extensive experience in radio production, and has worked on drama at AFN, BBC Media Action, and other leading radio dramas.

**Project Coordinator:** Prakash Luitel, formerly SFCG Media Coordinator was appointed to SD as Project Coordinator, Leadership and Governance to coordinate consultations, publicity and outreach activities.

**Field Coordinator:** Ballika Chaudhary will join the team as field coordinator for outreach and monitoring in the next quarter.

**Policy Researcher:** Safik Iraqi, formerly political analyst and regional coordinator for the Carter Center, was hired as the Policy Researcher for Singha Durbar on a consultancy agreement starting March 3, 2014 to July 18, 2014. In the fourth quarter, this position was replaced by Shradha Rayamajhi, the Research and Policy Coordinator as a full time staff position. Shradha has been working at SFCG for the past 4 years with experience in research, monitoring and evaluation.

**Television Drama Director:** Recruitment of director was advertised in the second quarter. Recruitment was done through a combination of advertising and targeted recruitment. Tsering Rhitar Sherpa was selected as the television drama director based on his experience, production capacity, availability, and understanding of the topic and objectives of the project. Tsering has been making films since 1997 and has produced and directed documentaries and feature films including, 'The Spirit Doesn't Come Anymore', 'Mukundo, Mask of Desire,' 'Karma' and the latest, 'Uma.'

**Television Drama Writers:** At the beginning of the project, four writers were selected after participating in the 5 day Writers' Training Workshop. A second round of selection after the Writers' Clinic identified two successful applicants, one of whom left early for a US scholarship, thus triggering a second writers' recruitment. Sampada Malla, with experience of writing in Indian television industry, was hired in the last quarter of the project. The writing team is led by Abinash Shah who was the lead writer in Hamro Team, a 13-part television serial drama that SFCG produced in 2010. Writer Sushma Joshi has also been hired writer and researcher for SD. A writer based in Kathmandu, her book of short stories 'End of the World' was long-listed for the Frank O'Conner International Short Story Award in 2009.

**Radio Drama Writers:** Abhimanyu Nirabi and Chandika Mainali were selected as writers for GGSD in the second quarter. In the third quarter, Toya Ghimire was appointed Lead Writer. Toya comes with behavior change radio communication expertise from years of experience designing, writing, and producing radio content in multiple formats.

Abiding by the commitment to GESI, SFCG has ensured that women are included in all phases of the project design and implementation and management. 50% of the current TV and radio writers are women, and of the SFCG staff working on the project, 44 % are women.

## **PARTNERS/ SUB-GRANTEE**

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Antenna Foundation Nepal (AFN), SFCG's radio production partner proposed in SFCG's original proposal, was approved by USAID on February 14, 2014, and was awarded a sub-grant on March 20, 2014. The subaward agreement between SFCG and AFN and the Terms of Reference (ToR) outlined the roles and responsibilities of both organizations in production and broadcast.

### **Service Contract**

SFCG hired FACTS Research and Analytics Pvt. Ltd. as a service contractor to carry out the baseline survey phase II. The main role of the service contractor is to collect data from the sampled districts and to prepare a comprehensive report. FACTS already carried out a perception survey for SFCG in the past. FACTS is an independent research company located in Kathmandu that assists the Nepali market with updated data and analysis. With an objective of providing business research solutions to its clients, a team of young, enthusiastic entrepreneurs established FACTS in 2012 under the company registration Act 2063.

## **COORDINATION WITH OTHER USAID DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE (DG) PARTNERS**

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SFCG reached out to other USAID DG partners whenever required and possible throughout the project period. SFCG coordinated with National Democratic Institute (NDI) to identify central level political leaders as potential participants for the consultation meetings in Kathmandu. The organization also coordinated with The Asia Foundation and NDI in the process of inviting women leaders for roundtable discussions and consultation meetings in Kathmandu.

In the process of writing story for the television drama, SFCG also consulted with other DG partner organizations and thematic experts from various departments of USAID to acquire information on specific issues for the stories of the drama series. These consultations helped the drama writers and production team to ensure accuracy of the information on those specific issues, which help in making the stories believable to the audiences. They also help in incorporating right information regarding how government works in those issues, in portraying the ideal kind of leadership and in replicating the citizen-government collaboration around those issues in the storylines of the drama.

## 8. CHALLENGES, LESSON LEARNED, AND ADAPTATION

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Creating a television and radio drama series on Nepali politics and governance is not without its challenges. The genre of the dramas are new for Nepali TV and radio, nothing of its kind has been attempted yet in Nepal. Anything groundbreaking is usually immensely challenging, and SD is no exception. The committed team of staff, writers and the production teams are addressing the challenges with creative solutions.

### **GGSD Challenges/lessons learned/adaptation:**

1. It has been a challenge finding good writers with good knowledge of governance for the radio drama. In order to tackle with this problem, AFN has hired three advisors who provide political updates and creative input for the drama.
2. With limited budget it becomes problematic to choose publicity channels that can reach the target audience as much as possible. However, niche market newspapers like *Janadesh* (a mouthpiece of the Maoist party) and others of its kind were selected which has lower advertising rate but is read by the political leaders and cadres.
3. During the consultation workshops in the districts, local political, government and social leaders appreciated the idea behind the radio drama. Even though it has not been done before, the dramas like these which promote the collaborative leadership and citizen-government collaboration, do encourage and excite the leaders at all levels. That factor potentially is a huge catalyst for change.
4. During the consultations both in Kathmandu and in districts outside, SFCG drama team collected many examples of exceptional work by the government in service delivery to the citizens. It reinforced the fact that there have been exemplary leadership from the government, which needs to be highlighted through media to generate the ripple effect.
5. Besides the group consultations, SFCG also held one-on-one consultative meetings with many government and social leaders in the five districts. These one-on-one meetings, which were not there in the original project plan, helped not just in collecting exemplary stories of government leadership and citizen-government collaboration, but also to appreciate and encourage the leaders in their positive initiatives. This helped in deepening the objectives of this project.

### **SD Challenges/lessons learned/adaptation:**

1. It takes a long time to write a political drama, which requires a lengthy time commitment from the writers. Some experienced writers could not commit to the time, and key writer Eelum Dixit got accepted to a US scholarship and left Nepal. These things cannot be avoided, have an effect on the writing process. Finding new writers and orienting them takes time. Three recruitment rounds for writers were conducted, and a new writer and a researcher were hired in quarter four.
2. Some experienced writers do not want to work in a group since they are used to working alone. Creating a behavior change drama requires team work and group story clinics. Thus some experienced could not be hired as they did not want to work as part of a team.
3. During research process for story development of the television drama, SFCG production and writers team found that the top level government and political leaders are open and willing to share ideas, information and examples which help to enrich the story. This shows that they are interested in such a drama and also proves that involving the target audience in designing the project activity help in getting their buy-in to the project.

### **M&E challenges:**

1. The target in selecting respondents in the baseline survey was to have 50% women. However, it proved to be a difficult as women were not as willing to participate. More female enumerators were selected and all enumerators were oriented to select equal number of men and women s. 42% of female respondents was ultimately achieved, compared to 25% in earlier SFCG surveys.

### **Policy white papers and think tank events:**

1. Policy think tank events could not happen as planned in the previous quarter of the project as well. These events were initially designed to feed into the story of SD tv series as well. However, several consultations conducted both in Kathmandu and five other districts gave ample inputs for the story writing process. At the same time, turnover of staff in the period so far in the project also delayed the process. SFCG has now identified a Policy Advisor, and the work around this stream is planned to start from year two.

### **Other challenges:**

- When two of the female SD writers left, a re-recruitment process was conducted and one new female writer and a new female researcher in both GGSD and SD were hired to maintain gender balance. There is a huge dearth of experienced female writers in the Nepal market.
- Writing a good story line for SD was a challenge. Deborah Jones (Executive Producer) was brought in for a second story clinic session resulting in a story that the whole team is happy with. Each script takes multiple drafts, and finding a balance between fact and fiction, entertainment and reality, has been hard for writers.
- There was a turnover of staff in this quarter delaying policy think tank events. Finally the positions of project manager and policy researcher was filled internally. Hiring a Policy Specialists still on-going, so activities around policy think tank forums and papers were not initiated as both the manager and researcher are critical. The extensive focus and attention needed for the story process for SD has also interrupted the organizing the policy events on time as the team did not expect the story writing process to take so much time or be so labor intensive.
- Combining art, quality and authenticity while developing SD TV series is a challenge. This means the writing process has taken much longer than other dramas SFCG has written previously. SFCG is spending a lot of time in consultations because the more thorough the research a better quality genuine political drama can be ensured.

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## **9. NEXT QUARTER**

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In the next quarter, October – December, 2014, SFCG will carry out the following activities.

### **Activity Stream #2 – Radio drama GGSD**

#### **Radio Drama Gaun Gaun ma Singha Durbar**

- **Broadcast** – The broadcast of radio drama GGSD through 50 local FM stations will continue – with 13 episodes broadcast in the next quarter. The production cycle of the radio drama – including the writing, recording, production and broadcasting – will continue.

### **Activity Stream #3 –Television drama Series Singha Durbar**

#### **Television Drama Series: Singha Durbar**

- **Writing** - script writing will continue in the next quarter
- **Pre-production** – Line Producer Stevan Buxt arrives on 8<sup>th</sup> October to manage the writing timeline and support the production company to organize efficient pre-production.

### **Activity Stream #4 Promotional activities including social media**

#### **Promotional Campaign**

- **For Radio** - The publicity for the radio drama will continue in the coming quarter and throughout the period of broadcast.

### **Activity Stream #5 – Informing Policy: White Papers**

**Policy White Papers**

- **Partner Selection** – SFCG will identify a local partner to work on the policy stream of activities of the project.
- **Policy Advisor/ Specialist** – SFCG will also hire a Policy Advisor/ Specialist to lead the policy white papers component of the project. S/he will work closely with the policy partner and the Project Manager.
- **Groundwork for policy work** – SFCG will initiate groundwork for policy work, which will include coordination with like-minded organizations and more desk research.

**Activity Stream #6 – Outreach****Outreach**

Outreach activities for radio drama GGSD will start in the next quarter of the project.

## ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1 - MAJOR FINDINGS FROM CONSULTATION MEETING

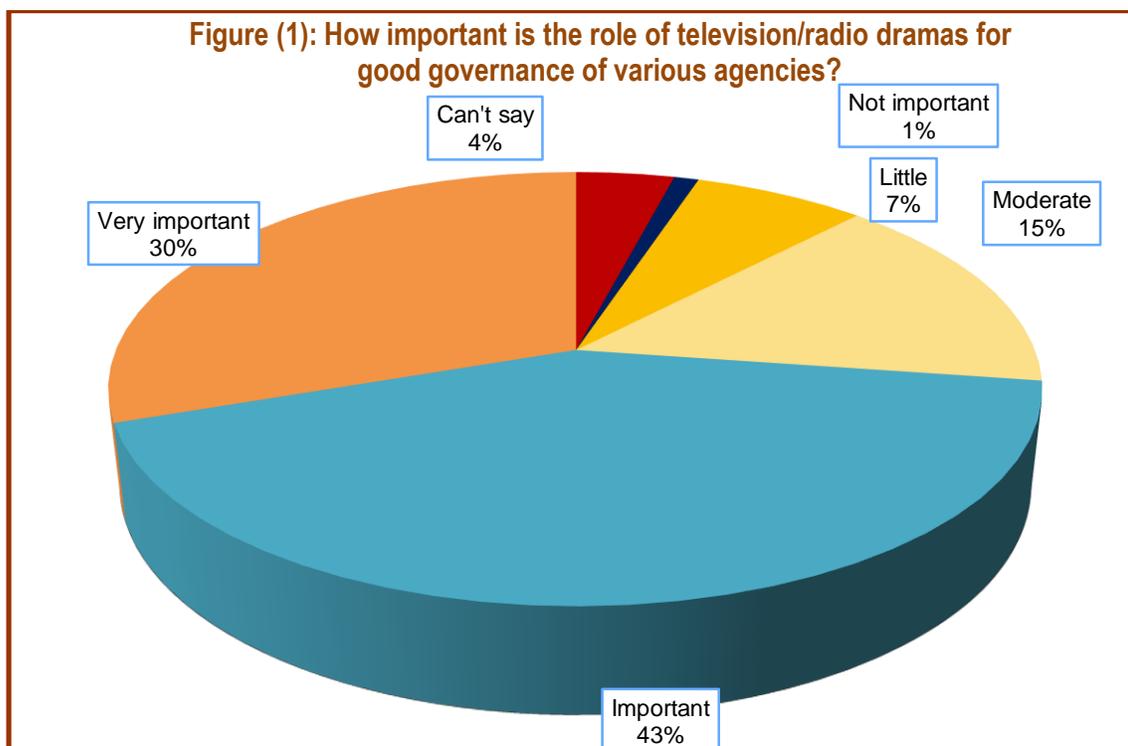
#### Expectation of district level stakeholders from local and central government

The district consultation meetings held in May and June was conducted in six districts: Biratnagar, Janakpur, Kathmandu, Pokhara, Nepalgunj, and Dhangadi. The main objective of the meetings was to identify and prioritize the story theme through a consultation process. There were a total of 236 participants who participated in the consultation meeting (on average, 39 participants per event). The event saw participation of 50% male, 49% female, and 1% third gender. The consultation meeting in Nepalgunj had maximum participation with a total of 73 participants, of which 66% were male and 34% female. The participants were requested to fill out a survey at the end of the meeting.

Region	Female		Male		Third Gender		Total
Eastern (Biratnagar)	8	26%	23	74%	0	0%	31
Central (Janakpur)	15	38%	24	60%	1	3%	40
Central (Kathmandu)	14	70%	6	30%	0	0%	20
Western (Pokhara)	31	94%	1	3%	1	3%	33
Mid-western (Nepalgunj)	25	34%	48	66%	0	0%	73
Far-western (Dhangadi)	23	59%	16	41%	0	0%	39
Total	116	49%	118	50%	2	1%	236

#### How important is the role of television/radio dramas for good governance of various agencies?

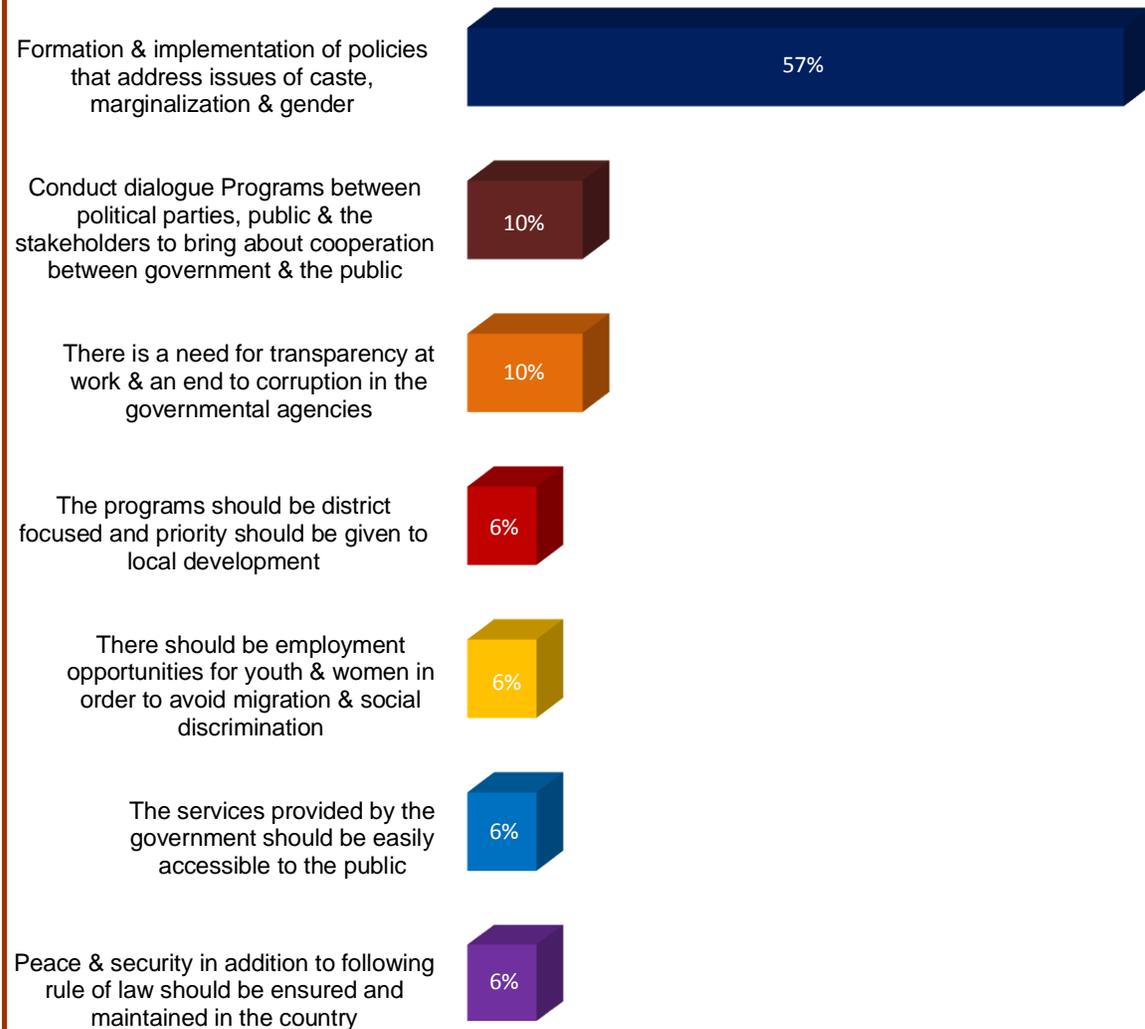
Majority of the respondents (43%) said that the role of television/radio dramas is important for good governance of various agencies and 30% said that it plays a very important role. 15% of the respondents said that the role of television/radio dramas was of average importance for good governance in various agencies while 7% of the respondents felt television/radio dramas played a little role. 4% of the respondents could not say if television/radio dramas played an important role while 1% of the respondents felt that the role of television/radio dramas was not important for good governance of various agencies.



#### **Expectation of district level stakeholders from the central government**

In terms of expectations that the district level stakeholders had of the central government, more than half of the respondents (57%) expected formation and implementation of policies that addressed issues of caste, marginalization, and gender. 10% of the respondents expected dialogue programs between political parties, public and stakeholders for cooperation and transparency at work along with an end to corruption in government agencies. Other expectations that were discussed were for the programs to be district focused with priority given to local development, employment opportunities to both youth and women, and to avoid migration and social discrimination. There were also concerns over services not being easily accessible to the public followed by ensuring and maintaining peace, security, and rule of law.

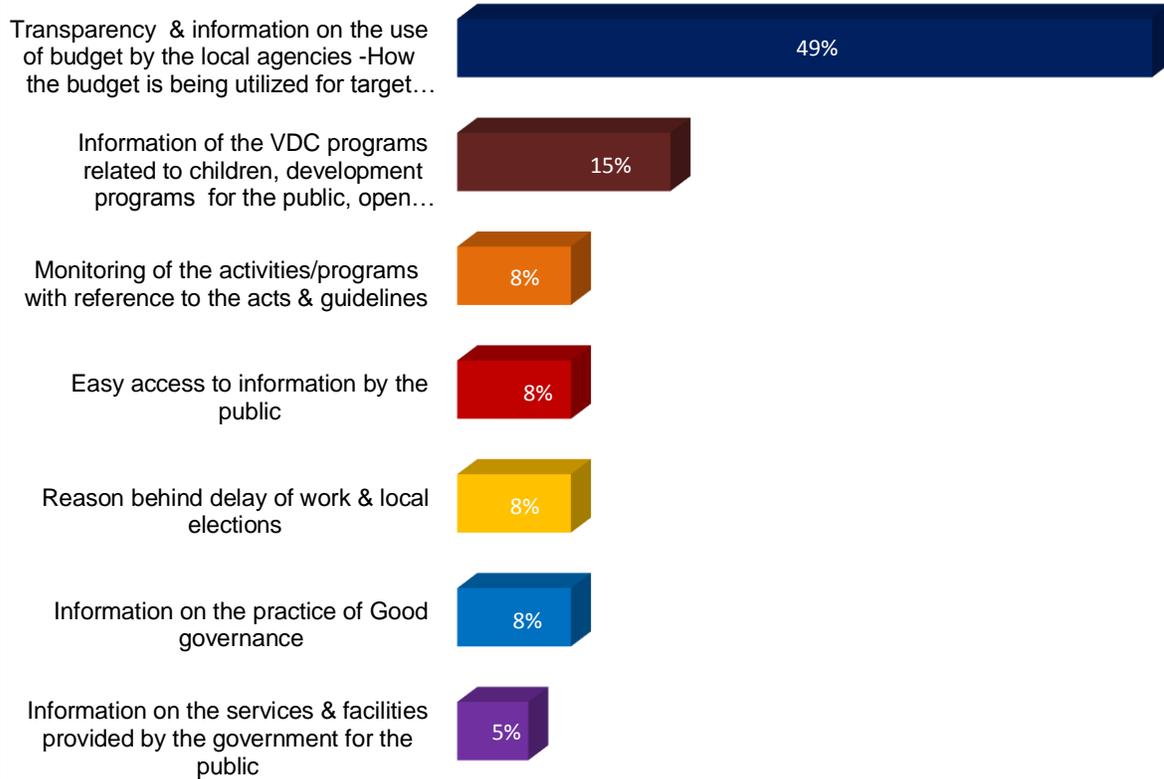
**Figure (2): Expectation of district level stakeholders from the central government**



**Expectation of district level stakeholders from the local government**

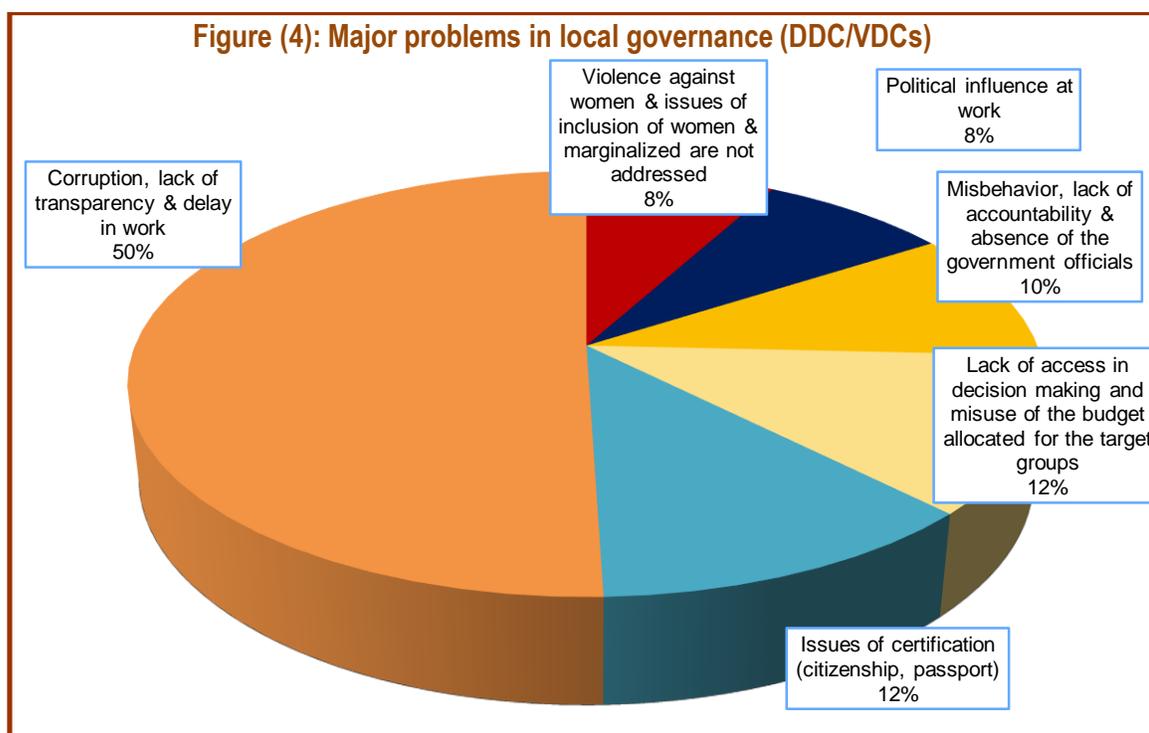
In terms of expectations from the local government, 49% of the respondents expected transparency and information on the use of budgets by the local agencies followed by 15% of respondents who wanted information on VDC programs related to children, development, and sanitation programs. Other expectations were on monitoring of activities/programs with reference to the acts and guidelines, easy access to information, lack of knowledge behind the delay in work and local elections, information on the practice of good governance and services and facilities being provided by the government to the public.

**Figure (3): Expectation of district level stakeholders from the local government**



**Major problems in local governance (DDC/VDCs)**

Corruption, lack of transparency, and delays in work were deemed as major problems in local governance (DDC/VDCs) by 51% of the respondents. 12% of the respondents said issues of certification (citizenship, passport), lack of access in decision making, and misuse of allocated budget are major problem in local governance. Other issues regarding the local governance (DDC/VDCs) mentioned were misbehavior, lack of accountability and absence of government officials, political influence at work, and problems of not addressing issues regarding violence against women and the inclusion of women and the marginalized.



**ANNEX 2: LIST OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN CURRICULUM SUMMIT – SINGHA DURBAR**

DATE: JUNE 2, 2014 VENUE: HOTEL ANNAPURNA, KATHMANDU

SN	Name	Gender	Age	Organization Name	Phone
1	Rajan Parajuli	M	29	AFN	9851044446
2	Shikha Prasai	F	40	Interface	9851037701
3	Jaya Luitel	F	32	The Story Kitchen	9851066665
4	Mukti Rijal	M	55	IGD	9851063731
5	Babita Basnet	F	42	MAG/Shantimalika	9851075373
6	Kedar Khadka	M	52	GOGO Foundation	9851072225
7	Tsering Ritar Sherpa	M	45	Film Maker	9851031122
8	Tika Ram Yatri	M	30	Avenues TV	9841284190
9	Kamal Devkota	M	30	SIAS	9841361365

10	Yasodha Timsina	F	NA	Nepal Magazine	NA
11	Srijana Adhikari	F	32	Nepali Congress	9851083479
12	Manish Jha	M	33	FACTS	9851073775
13	Tanka Panta	M	42	Nepal Samachar Patra	9851036120
14	Toya Ghimire	M	40	AFN	9851108653
15	Dil Bhusan Pathak	M	41	Interface Nepal	9851010710
16	Rajendra Mulmi	M	37	SFCG	9801070891
17	Serena Rix Tripathee	F		SFCG	9801016424
18	Yubakar Raj Rajkarnikar	M	39	SFCG	9851027436
19	Bhim Prasad Bhurtel	M	38	SFCG	9801140408
20	Prakash Luitel	M	32	SFCG	9801142286
21	Safar Pokharel	M	35	SFCG (Script Writer)	9801130000
22	Anbika Giri	F	27	SFCG (Script Writer)	9843367419
23	Abinash Bikram Shaha	M	31	SFCG (Script Writer)	9841855359
24	Eelum Dixit	M	29	SFCG (Script Writer)	9851029297
25	Mina Sharma	F	-	SFCG	9801025254
26	Niresh Chapagain	M	36	SFCG	9801024762
27	Safiq Iraqui	M	30	SFCG	9804151923

## Gaun Gaun ma Singha Durbar

*Radio Drama Series*

### Curriculum Document

2014

#### **Overarching Objective**

*To create possibilities for collaborative political culture in the Nepali public imagination.*

#### **Target Audience**

*20 – 45 aged leaders and aspiring leader – political, government, civic, youth, women*

*Genera public*

#### **Behavior Change Objectives**

Behavior Change Objective	Attitude Change Objectives	Knowledge/ Information
1. Leaders practice objective and constructive collaboration for inclusive and positive development.	<p>Positive and inclusive collaboration brings power, satisfaction, social recognition and leadership.</p> <p>Rising above the interest of a group or a party, leads the way to be a leader accepted by all.</p> <p>If you respect other people's opinions, you will also be respected.</p> <p>Collaboration (Inclusion) brings confidence</p>	<p>How constructive collaboration happens between the leaders from different groups (government, political parties, other groups) – the skills required for such collaboration.</p> <p>How these collaborations help bring social recognition for the leaders, and how that leads to satisfaction.</p> <p>How satisfaction is not all about making more money.</p> <p>How collaboration makes a leader more widely accepted and respected.</p> <p>Advantages of being such a leader.</p> <p>Examples of such collaboration among the political and social leaders.</p> <p>Examples of constructive collaboration among the government and civic groups.</p>

		<p>Information regarding existing policies and systems that help in inclusion and collaboration.</p> <p>Disadvantages of 'group-centric' exclusive initiations.</p> <p>Examples of role model leaders.</p>
<p>2. Leaders (civic and government) practice transparent and inclusive decision making (inclusion of citizens) and implementation process.</p>	<p>Leadership through service is better than leadership through autocracy.</p> <p>Collaborative decision making brings social and legal security</p> <p>Inclusion is more fruitful than exclusion for successful leadership.</p> <p>Adopting transparency gives you more social status.</p>	<p>What leadership through service is.</p> <p>How government works at the local level around its various functions.</p> <p>Show how leadership through service is actually in demand.</p> <p>How leadership through service can be practiced – the difference between leadership through service and leadership through autocracy.</p> <p>Examples of such transparent, inclusive and honest leadership at the local level.</p> <p>Examples of how inclusive decision making helps bring wider acceptance of the decisions, and thus help bring social harmony.</p> <p>Information about different ways to be transparent.</p> <p>Comparison between inclusive and exclusive decision making processes.</p> <p>How transparency brings social recognition for the leaders.</p>
<p>3. Leaders themselves follow the rule of law and set examples for others to follow.</p>	<p>Rule of law for sustainable leadership</p> <p>We have to practice ourselves to expect others to follow rule of law.</p> <p>Following rule of law brings confidence.</p>	<p>Information about the major government rules and regulations. What rule of law is.</p> <p>What sustainable leadership is.</p> <p>Examples of how following rule of law is not an obstacle, but is</p>

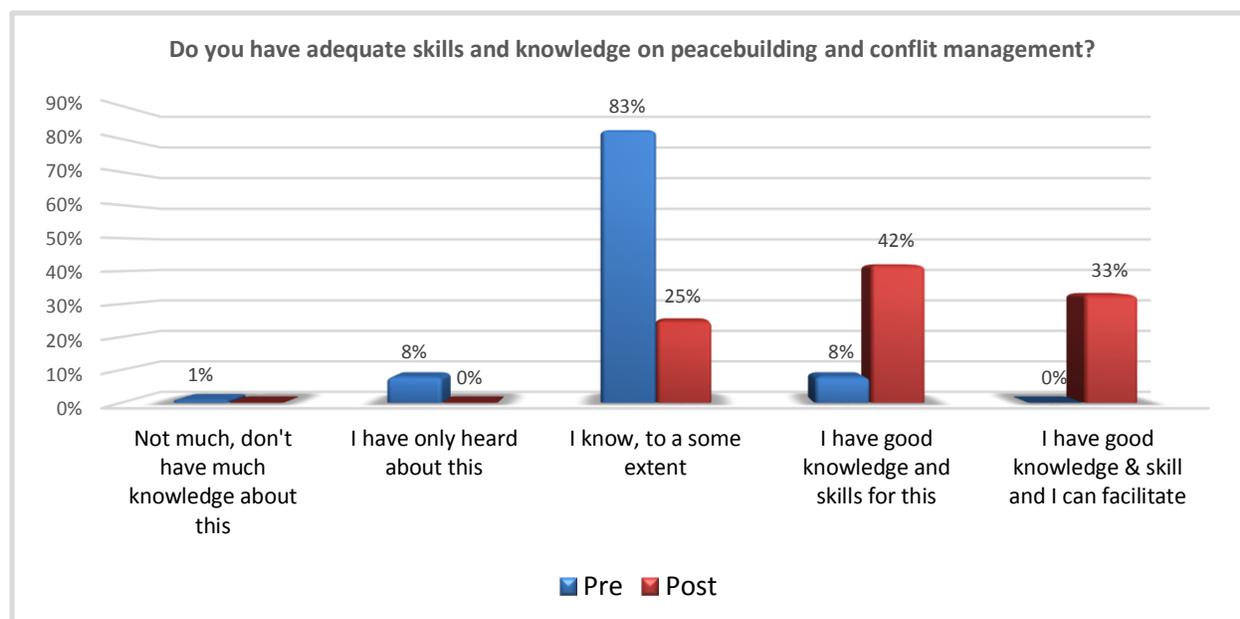
		<p>actually good for sustainable leadership.</p> <p>Examples of leaders leading the people in maintaining rule of law.</p> <p>How following rule of law brings confidence for the leaders.</p> <p>Examples of such leaders.</p>
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## Drama Writing Training Findings from Pre and Post test

The training was held from 18 to 21 February 2014 and a total of 14 participants were attended in the training. The overall response to the training was Very good which was agreed by 65% of the respondents. 67% of the respondents said that as enjoyable as the training was, the training was useful and their expectations from the training were met. 50% of the respondents also said that the training was relevant. Although the training had an overall good feedback from the participants, there still also remains room for improvements.

### Level of knowledge and skill on peacebuilding and conflict management

In terms of skills and knowledge on peacebuilding and conflict management, it is seen that there was a major change of +34%. If earlier only 8% of the respondents said that they have good knowledge and skills on peacebuilding and conflict management, after the training there were a total of 42% of the respondents who agreed with the same. Another major change of +33% is seen with regards to having good knowledge and skills and can facilitate. After the training 33% of the respondents agreed that they had good knowledge and skills and could facilitate whereas the respondents who agreed with the same was nil prior to the training



The Pre and Post tests of the training contained the same questions where five options were given for each question with one being the right answer. The same questions from the pre test were asked in the post test in order to assess the knowledge and skills of the participants after the training.

### Understanding on conflict management and peacebuilding

From the pre and post test results it can be seen that if earlier 42% of the respondents had an understanding of conflict management and peacebuilding, after the training there were a total of 83% of respondents who agreed with the same; resulting in a change of 41%.

A major change of 50% was seen in response to 'conflicts always end in violence statement is not true'. Prior to the training, 25% of the respondents disagreed that conflicts always end in violence and after the training there was a rise in the percentage with 75% of the respondents who disagreed with the same statement. An equal

percentage of change (42%) was seen with response to the difference between violence and conflict and the position of the conflicting parties. Half of the respondents agreed that violence cannot occur without conflict but conflict can occur without violence prior to the training, the percentage of respondents who agreed with the same after the training rose to 92%. There were a total of 75% of the respondents who agreed that the position of conflicting parties is based on what they are saying or the logic they are repeating as opposed to the 33% who agreed with the same prior to the training. A change of 33% was seen in response to 'Conflict can be best resolved by understanding facts and interests of opposition' where prior to the training, 58% of the respondents had agreed and after the training there were a total of 91% respondents who agreed with the same.

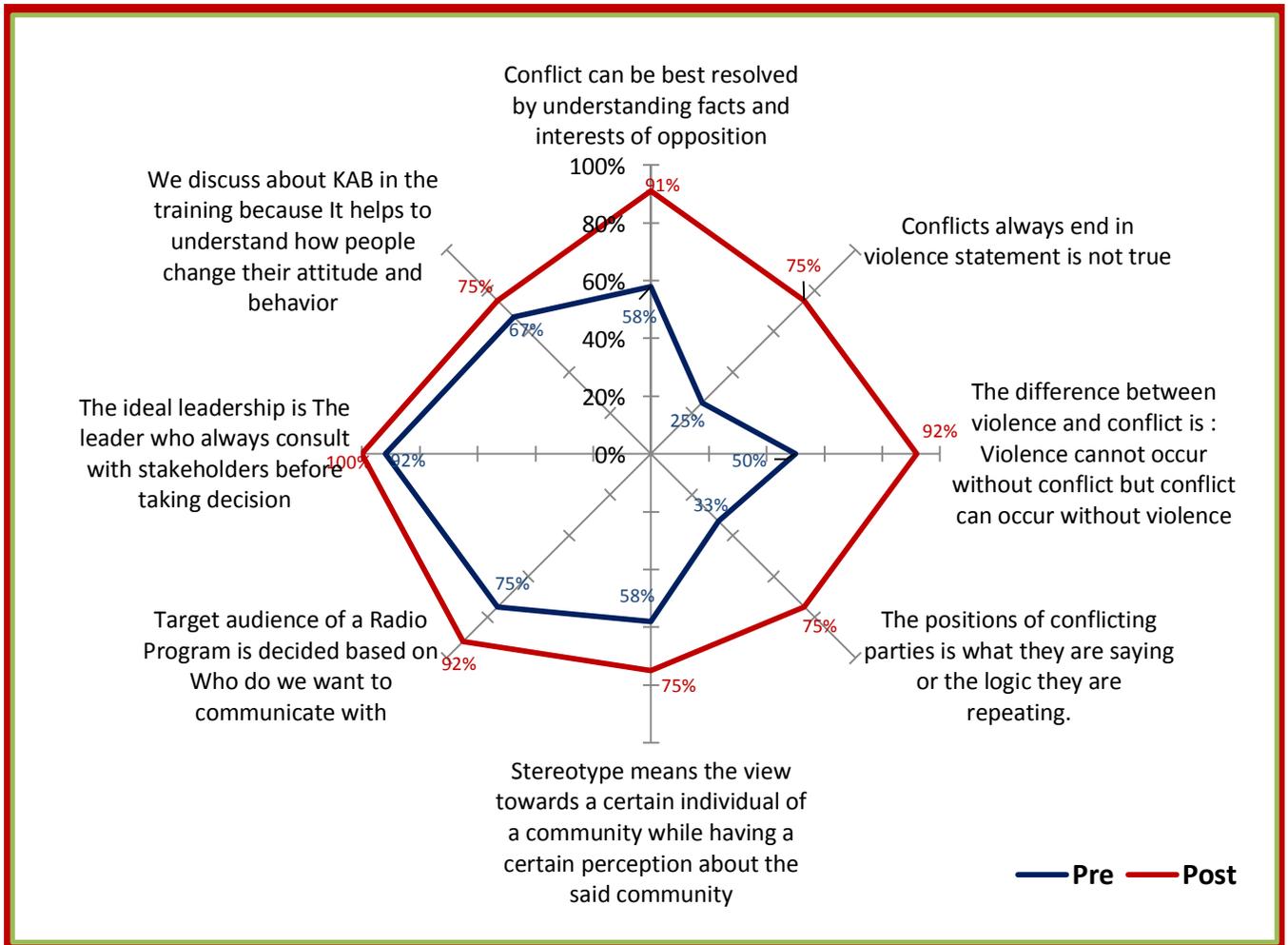
	Pre	Post	Change
Conflict can be best resolved by understanding facts and interests of opposition	58%	91%	33%
Conflicts always end in violence statement is not true	25%	75%	50%
The difference between violence and conflict is : Violence cannot occur without conflict but conflict can occur without violence	50%	92%	42%
The positions of conflicting parties is what they are saying or the logic they are repeating.	33%	75%	42%
	42%	83%	41%

### **Understanding/skills on program**

The participants of the training were radio producers themselves. Most the participants of the training had also participated in SFCG's previous training on Radio for Peacebuilding therefore there is minimum change seen. Prior to the training there were 73% of the respondents who had the understanding/skills on the program whereas after the training the percentage increased to 86% resulting in a change of 13%.

	Pre	Post	Change
Stereotype means the view towards a certain individual of a community while having a certain perception about the said community	58%	75%	17%
Target audience of a Radio Program is decided based on Who do we want to communicate with	75%	92%	17%
The ideal leadership is The leader who always consult with stakeholders before taking decision	92%	100%	8%
We discuss about KAB in the training because It helps to understand how people change their attitude and behavior	67%	75%	8%
	73%	86%	13%

An equal change of 17% was seen in the respondent's understanding of Stereotype and Target audience of a radio program. 92% of the respondents agreed that the target audience of a radio program was decided based on who they wanted to communicate with whereas 75% of the respondents agreed with the same prior to the training. More than half of the respondents (58%) agreed that stereotype meant having a view towards a certain individual of a community while having a certain perception about the same community. The percentage for the same statement rose to 75% after the training. Another equal percentage of change (8%) was seen in response to the understanding of an ideal leadership and KAB. If earlier 92% of the respondents agreed that the ideal leadership is the leader who always consults the stakeholders before taking decisions, after the training it was seen that all the respondents agreed with the same. 67% of the respondents agreed that KAB was discussed in the training to help understand how people changed their attitude and behavior and after the training there were a total of 75% who agreed with the same.



# Singha Durbar

*Television Series*

## Curriculum Document

2014

**Goal:**

To create possibilities for collaborative political culture in the Nepali public imagination

**Objectives:**

To increase public knowledge of the working of government at the local and central level

To foster constructive citizen-government engagement

To promote positive role models for collaborative and inclusive leadership and governance

To foster dialogues at multiple levels to create a shared national vision for leadership and governance

<b>Behavior Change.</b>	<b>Supporting Attitudes</b>	<b>Barrier Attitudes</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>
<p><b>Respect for democracy and rule of law</b></p> <p><b>Leaders</b> Leaders behave as role models in following rule of law, making decisions informed by law, and lead with the expectation and requirement that others also do.</p> <p>Leaders work together to strengthen systems to enforce rule of law consistently.</p> <p><b>Citizens:</b> Citizens respect rule of law and work with government and law enforcement</p>	<p>Everyone has a role to play in making the country democratic and successful</p> <p>Following democratic practices and rule of law builds a stronger society.</p> <p>Law enforcement is not only government's job, but everyone's responsibility.</p> <p>Respect rule not <i>Hool</i>. Be Cool.</p> <p>Government / public property is paid for from my tax and is for everyone's benefit, so it's my responsibility to protect it.</p>	<p>If you follow rule of law you are a fool.</p> <p>Law is something you can get around.</p> <p>There are more economic benefits to not following the law.</p> <p>Everyone else is doing it so why does it matter.</p> <p>Law is not enforced so why bother.</p> <p>Lack of interest to find out laws or to communicate them effectively.</p>	<p>Knowledge of specific laws, acts, and constitution relevant to the issues covered</p>

<p>agencies to strengthen rule of law</p>	<p>It's not ok to destroy others property or violate others rights.</p> <p>If I violate the law I will be punished. There will be consequences.</p>		
<p><b><u>INCLUSION</u></b>  <b>Leaders:</b>  Leaders are role models for inclusive decision making and taking actions to ensure meaningful participation of all genders and ethnic groups.</p> <p><b>Citizens:</b>  Inclusive decision making, participation, and governance becomes the norm.</p>	<p>Leaders value the opinions, interests, and needs of women, ethnic groups, age etc.</p> <p>A socially inclusive society benefits all.</p> <p>People from all genders, ethnic groups have an important role to play in a functioning democracy</p>		
<p><b><u>Collaborative leadership:</u></b>  <b>Leaders</b>  <b>Leaders</b> act consistently in collaborative ways, and in the interest of the whole.</p> <p>Leader thinks beyond the interest of their ethnicity, constituency and takes responsibility for the overall job / for the whole.</p> <p>Before making decisions, wide consultations are done and listened to and incorporated into the decision making processes</p> <p>Communicating how decisions are made and why</p> <p><b>Citizens:</b> Express expectations that their political and government leaders act consistently in collaborative ways and in the interest of the whole.</p>	<p>When I follow my convictions with integrity I become a better leader.</p> <p>Democratic practices and good governance begins internally (within party, department, organization, etc)</p> <p>Leadership and power is not inherited but earned in a meritocracy.</p> <p>It's my role to be a uniting force and pursue goals that benefit all.</p> <p>Listening to other people's ideas will build on my ideas and make them better.</p> <p>Consultation prevents conflict and makes it easier to implement decisions.</p> <p>Citizens believe that 'good' leadership and 'good' governance</p>	<p>When I am in leadership I have more responsibility just to return favors and take care of my own rather than bigger picture.</p> <p>If I act with integrity, it may cost me power.</p> <p>If I am consultative I will be seen as weak.</p> <p>Consultation takes time and money – is it worth it.</p> <p>It's not necessary for success.</p> <p>This kind of leadership isn't possible in Nepal.  <i>Ke game.</i></p>	

Citizens use their vote and other democratic mechanisms to seek out collaborative, transparent, inclusive leaders	encompasses values of inclusion, transparency, honesty and collaboration across dividing lines.		
<p><b>Civic – Government Relations</b></p> <p><b>Leaders:</b> Leaders create and foster mechanisms for public participation.</p> <p><b>Citizens-</b> Proactively seek information and services from the government.</p> <p>Citizens actively participate in government participatory processes.</p>	<p>When government and civil society work together, we get better development results.</p> <p>Participation and engagement is everyone’s responsibility in a democracy.</p> <p>Every person's voice counts, and participation is a way to have my voice be heard in a democracy.</p>	<p>Participation is not necessary.</p> <p>I am powerless. My participation doesn’t make a difference.</p> <p>I don’t know how to participate. It's not my responsibility.</p> <p>Strike is the only effective way to influence the government.</p>	Knowledge of specific participation mechanisms.

ANNEX 6: CASE STUDIES

**Surya Bahadur Thapa**

Surya Bahadur Thapa, a politician with career lasting over 50 years, is the only politician in Nepal who has served as the Prime Minister of the country. Thapa is seen in the Nepali political arena as a strong and visionary leader undaunted by rapid changes in regimes that he witnessed in his fifty year political career. He says, "It is the personality of the person is in the chair (of Prime Minister) that determines the quality work. Both male and female can perform well in a given setting." Some of the key traits of a good politician according Thapa are: vision, confidence, relationship with other leaders and key stakeholders, respect for the work you are doing and the position you are holding, accountable and a convincing power. According to him, a politician has to work in two types of world - 1) the political and 2) the Administrative. As a political figure, the leader and especially the PM should be seen as a personality with a command on issues and should be updated on contemporary affairs. A good leader according to him should always have a group of advisors and economic experts who really want to see you grow.



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## Garima Shahi, CA member CPN- UML

As a student, Garima Shahi believed that she could change everything. She used to be a front line fighter, chanting slogans against the system. She led the Padma Kanya College's youth political cadres in the people's movement of 2006. She says, "I felt that I had the guts to change the situation of Nepal". Once a youth political activist Garima Shahi is now a CA member, and she has different takes on things. She says that drafting policies in a given setting is very different than ground activism. "As an activist we thought we could do everything but it is not always possible and easy when we are drafting the new document (in a big group)", she shares. She opines that the bureaucrats at times tend not to take (new and young) politicians seriously; especially the new CA members. She emphasized on the importance of a good relationship between the bureaucrats and CA members, as the members need support of government staff to implement any decisions and action.

## ANNEX 7: LIST OF GGSD RADIO STATIONS

### List of GGSD broadcasting radio stations

SN	Districts	Name of Radio Stations	MHz	Day	Time
1	Achham	Radio Ramaroshan FM	92	Thursday	6:30pm-7:00pm
2	Baglung	Baglung FM	96.4	Tuesday	6:30pm-7:00pm
3	Bajura	Radio Bajura	104	Tuesday	6:30pm-7:00pm
4	Banke	Krishnashar FM	94	Monday	6:30pm-7:00pm
5	Bhojpur	Chomolungma Community Radio	98.6	Tuesday	6:30pm-7:00pm
6	Chitwan	Synergy FM	91.6	Monday	6:30pm-7:00pm
7	Dadeldhura	Radio Sudur Aawaj	95	Tuesday	6:30pm-7:00pm
8	Dailekh	Radio Dhurbarata FM	89.8	Thursday	6:30pm-7:00pm
9	Dang	Radio Madhyapashchim	91.4	Sunday	6:30pm-7:00pm
10	Darchula	Radio Naya Nepal	104.5	Wednesday	6:30pm-7:00pm
11	Dhading	Radio Dhading	106	Friday	8:00pm-8:30pm
12	Dhankuta	Radio Makalu	92.2	Tuesday	6:30pm-7:00pm
13	Dhanusa	Radio Mithila	100.8	Tuesday	6:30pm-7:00pm
14	Dolakha	Kalinchwok Community FM	106.4	Wednesday	6:30pm-7:00pm
15	Doti	Radio Saileshwari	105.9	Friday	7:00pm-7:30pm
16	Gorkha	Radio Gorakha	92.8	Wednesday	7:00pm-7:30pm
17	Gulmi	Community Radio SKY FM	90.4	Tuesday	6:30pm-7:00pm
18	Ilam	Ilam FM	93	Sunday	6:30pm-7:00pm
19	Jhapa	Kanchanjungha FM	92.6	Monday	5:00pm-5:30pm
20	Jumla	Radio Karnali FM	105.2	Sunday	7:00pm-7:30pm
21	Kailali	Dinesh FM	93.8	Thursday	6:00pm-6:30pm
22	Kanchanpur	Shuklaphanta FM	99.4	Friday	7:00pm-7:30pm
23	Kapilvastu	Community Radio Buddha Aawaj	89.6	Thursday	6:30pm-7:00pm
24	Kaski	Machhapuchhre FM	91	Sunday	6:30pm-7:00pm
25	Kathmandu	Radio Sagarmatha	102.4	Saturday	7:30pm-8:00pm

26	Kavrepalanchok	Radio Namobuddha	106.7	Tuesday	7:00pm-7:30pm
27	Lamjung	Radio Marsyandi	95	Saturday	7:00pm-7:30pm
28	Mahottari	Radio Rudrakchha	98.8	Friday	7:00pm-7:30pm
29	Makwanpur	Radio Thaha Sanchar	99.6	Saturday	6:30pm-7:00pm
30	Morang	Koshi FM	94.3	Tuesday	7:30pm-8:00pm
31	Nawalparasi	Vijaya FM	101.6	Friday	6:30pm-7:00pm
32	Nuwakot	Radio Nuwakot	106.8	Saturday	7:00pm-7:30pm
33	Palpa	Shreenagar FM	93.2	Monday	7:00pm-7:30pm
34	Parsa	Radio Narayani	103.8	Thursday	7:00pm-7:30pm
35	Pyuthan	Radio Mandavi	97	Monday	7:00pm-7:30pm
36	Ramechhap	Hajur Ko Radio	102.1	Tuesday	6:30pm-7:00pm
37	Rautahat	Radio Nunthar	102.6	Saturday	7:00pm-7:30pm
38	Rolpa	Radio Rolpa	93.8	Tuesday	6:30pm-7:00pm
39	Rukum	Radio Sisne	93.2	Tuesday	6:30pm-7:00pm
40	Rupandehi	Radio Lumbini	96.8	Saturday	6:30pm-7:00pm
41	Sankhuwasabha	Radio Khadbari	105.8	Friday	6:30pm-7:00pm
42	Sindhuli	Radio Sindhuligadhi	92	Sunday	7:00pm-7:30pm
43	Sindhupalchok	Radio Sindhu	105	Saturday	7:00pm-7:30pm
44	Solukhumbu	Community Radio Solu FM	101.2	Tuesday	6:30pm-7:00pm
45	Sunsari	Saptakoshi FM	90	Monday	7:30pm-8:00pm
46	Surkhet	Radio Bheri	98.6	Wednesday	7:30pm-8:00pm
47	Tanahu	Radio Damauli	94.2	Saturday	7:00pm-7:30pm
48	Taplejung	Radio Tamor	102	Wednesday	7:00pm-7:30pm
49	Terhathum	Radio Mechhayeyam	103.4	Saturday	8:15pm-8:45pm
50	Udayapur	Community Radio Udayapur	102.4	Saturday	6:30pm-7:00pm

# LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE IN NEPAL

(Findings from Baseline Survey 2014)



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## ABBREVIATION

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DDC	District Development Committee
GoN	Government of Nepal
ICN	Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPL	Nepali Political Leaders
SLC	School Leaving Certificate
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
VDC	Village Development Committee

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The overarching theme of *Singha Durbar* Project is good governance and leadership – depicting how an inclusive government can function well in challenging times, how various arms of the government actually tackle and address important issues, and presenting a model of collaborative leadership and ability to resolve differences without violence. Government of Nepal (GoN) is the formal governing body which has sovereign right mandated by the people’s movement, constitution, institutions, tradition and practices within the territory of Nepal. This study is primarily quantitative and analytical in nature. The methodology of this study is designed for a baseline sample survey relying on cluster sampling. Questionnaires were prepared for collecting the data on key research issues of good governance and leadership. The survey was handled in a simple random sampling in order to estimate (infer) for the characteristic in entire population i.e., each member of the population was equally likely to be chosen at any stage in the sampling process. This survey was conducted in Morang, Dhanusha, Kathmandu, Kaski, Banke and Kailali districts.

Total 1,278 sampled respondents of the six districts were surveyed in this study. The survey questionnaire has also collected the data of education, age, communal-identity, caste, education and occupation of respondents. The composition of the sample population is of 59 percent males and 41 percent females. The sample population comprises of all the castes including Brahmin/Chhetri, Dalit, Janajati, Tharu and Muslim and others. The survey revealed that most (79%) of the respondents have visited government offices.

Banke district topped the number of visitors (91 %) of total respondents to the government offices while Kathmandu with the least number of respondents (66 %) went to the government offices for any purposes over a period of six months. Forty one percent respondents visited the government offices to pay taxes. Respondents have visited government offices for tax payment (41%), work related to land and house (31%), getting educational certificates (30%), paying fees for the goods and service they receive (25%), and making passport (18%) reporting grievances (17%), among others.

Though respondents visit government offices for different reasons, but age factors also affect their visit. Government has practiced public hearing as a major tool to improve government service delivery.

This study also tries to figure out the level of public awareness and respondent's knowledge on citizen's charter placed in government offices. Surprisingly, it is worth noting that, 29 % do not know content of the charter though they are aware about citizen's charter. Half of the respondents have suggested for changes civil servants' behaviour to service seekers for effective service delivery in local bodies while 44 percent have demanded for easy and less time-consuming process. This shows that the level of satisfaction to the government services is low.

Likewise, forty-six percent respondents have sought their participation decision-making in the local bodies. Half of the respondents said they have not participated in any decision making process for over a period of one year. Importantly, almost all respondents (96%) expressed their sense of accountability towards country and their society. Large number of respondents (75%) said that casting vote in election is one of their major responsibilities followed by 74% for abiding by the laws and 69% for paying taxes. Findings say, Brahmin/Chhetri, in overall, have shown more public responsibility compared to other castes.

Nearly half (49%) of the respondents say that community participation is key in local development while 32% are of the view that they can play a role in making local body services simple and easy. Thirty-five percent respondents stressed for public awareness and effective leadership in the local development.

Respondents have suggested for the coordination among government line agencies, local governments and citizens, however they are pessimist towards expected coordination effort. Not many respondents clearly understand what civic engagement actually means. Eighty-seven percent respondents say that they are interested to participate in civic engagement activities. Fifty percent reported they are simply interested to participate while 37 percent are highly interested.

An overwhelming majority (86%) of the respondents are paying taxes regularly. Respondents say they pay taxes fixed by the government while purchasing an item and the services. Brahmin/Chhetri/others and Janajati are the major tax paying castes. Eighty eight percent respondents think paying tax is important. Majority of the respondents believe that the tax is utilized for the developmental works and for paying to services and facilities to the government employees as well.

The gender disaggregated data of respondents shows that male (68%) understand the role of local government but only (46%) females do so. But respondents are not well aware of the role and responsibility of the central government. Overall, respondents of Banke and Kaski have better understanding on the role and responsibility of central government.

Sixty six percent respondents said the unemployment is the major problem the country is facing while each 54 percent pointed to inflation and delay in statute writing are the country's problems. Likewise, nearly a quarter of the respondents said natural disasters are the problems.

People are neither much hopeful nor pessimist towards the development of the country after promulgation of the new constitution, but what the common approach they have is 'wait and see'. Thirty-one percent respondents are hopeful to some an extent and only 22 percent of them are very much hopeful towards the prospect of building 'a new Nepal'.

Findings say, in general, people's perception towards the election is positive and they view it as an important. Respondents from Banke mostly are of the view that the local election is an important tool for the local development. Almost half (47%) of the respondents realize that locally elected leaders can play a role to implement developmental works effectively and efficiently.

The meaning of 'good governance' is generally a situation of rule of law and absence of corruption for almost all the respondents. The level of understanding on 'good governance' is better among the people of Banke district followed by Dhanusha and Morang respectively. The respondents' understanding of the good governance is a combination of a situation of law compliance, prevention of the corruption, and a discipline.

In overall, significant number of respondents in Banke knows what makes good governance.

Sixty-two percent respondents say 'public hearing' is a tool used for good governance. Likewise, 50 percent think 'citizen's charter' is the tool of good governance while 45 percent of the respondents said 'public or social investigations' are the tools for the purpose of service delivery. And 26 percent say the 'citizen's report card' are tools ensuring good governance. The study found that the respondents of Banke and Kailali in overall understand better about the tools used for good governance for effective service delivery.

Muslims understand better about the tools of good governance used for the service delivery. Respondents also discussed on the importance of efficient leadership for development. Among the total respondents, more respondents in Banke discussed on the importance of efficient leadership for development and male

participation in the public discussion is higher. They also discuss more with their friends and relatives on the importance of efficient leadership for development.

Sixty-six percent respondents say that men and women are equally capable and qualified in terms of efficient leadership while 10 % say men are ahead than the women for lack of equal opportunity. Nine % respondents think men are capable in leadership while equal number of other respondents is of the view that women are too capable. Eighty-two percent respondents say that they will accept a female prime minister and 16 percent respondents are not sure to accept. Thirty-three percent female and 38 percent males are of the view that women are uninterested to be prime minister in Nepal. Forty percent respondents said that the prime minister should be selected on the basis of leadership capability but 37 percent preferred male candidate for the post of prime minister and 17 percent chose female candidate.

Furthermore, overall 53 % male and 22 % female respondents say they will choose the prime minister on the basis of their capabilities rather than gender preference. Respondents prefer 'honesty' the main characteristics of a good leader. Respondents of Morang, Kaski and Banke have had better understanding on required characteristics of a good leader in Nepal. The study also finds that the male members, political leaders and civil servants compared to females and other professionals have better understanding about essential characteristics for a good leader for the country.

Half of the respondents are pessimist about the political leaders in the country. Fifty percent respondents say there are no model leaders in the country. Only 39 percent are of the view that there are good leaders. Males are optimistic about leaders than females. Forty-six percent males and only 29 percent females believe that there are good leaders. Fifty-eight percent females and 45 percent males believe there are no model leaders in the country. More females (48%) than the males (38%) think that they fit for leadership. Majority of overall respondents aspire being a good leader. Seventy-five percent males and females have positive view on aspiring to be a good leader.

Sixty-three percent respondents agree about their sense of responsibility as a citizen and as important as their rights while 18 percent strongly agree their sense of responsibility as a citizen being as important as their rights. There is 47 percent respondents strongly disagree followed by 31 percent who disagree that corruption is a normal part of the way we do things in Nepal and the same cannot be changed.

# CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 CONTEXT

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Current envision of good governance in context of Nepal postulates the underlying vision of new constitution for the construction of new Nepal. The socio-economic context of Nepal is in the turmoil of the political transformation. Civil societies are yet enriched and public people are depriving of the policy dialogue of leadership, development participation, decision making and so on. A broad based common consensus on the national agenda is still lacking among the political parties and their leadership. Present leadership and governance system is the underlying part of democratic political movement in 2006, and also a part of the spirit of Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007. But, the current political transition period is the cost (failure) of leadership and governance in Nepal. Civil society, international community and non-state actors witnessed the failure of first constitution assembly. No stone unturned from the first constitution assembly because some major issues remained detrimental in the common consensus.

The movement held in 2006 however had some clear messages of change in leadership and reform in the stagnating development institutions/procedures. However, the multi-faceted political parties were rigid enough in their own agendas for differently headed concept for new constitution though new constitution (long term policy) for overall development and good governance had been conceptualized in the constitution assembly. No common consensus was built up to way for the new constitution in the first constitution assembly mainly because of the diverse agenda of the political parties and their short term vision. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 1990 underlined the goals of decentralization under unitary monarchical system in West-minister model. The Local Self-Governance Act (LSGA) 1999 was a reform in the governance system in Nepal. However, the reform did not realize any fruitful in the lives of Nepali people for several reasons.

Similarly, people of Nepal were not interested in the rule of direct monarchy which was established by the contemporary king through seizure of the partisan governance system. Therefore, Nepali people struggled against the monarchy in 2006. Moreover, the people's movement aimed to establish a federal republic country for construction of new Nepal. The movement established a coalition government from different parties on one side and the revolutionary Maoist on the other, through 12 points agreement negotiated in New Delhi, to work against the contemporary monarchical system.

The Comprehensive Peace Accord signed between seven political parties and the revolutionary Maoist came to end with settlement of cantonment. However, the constituent assembly which was formulated for construction of the new constitution could not materialize even in four years. Regrettably, the governments were frequently formulated and dismissed in the hung parliament/constitution assembly. The people's wish and aspiration expressed in the historical movement could not turn into reality. Public people had been victimized from their aspirations.

The second election of the constitution assembly has been accomplished. Still, public people are hoping for a promulgation of new constitution from the same leaders who were also elected in the first constitution assembly.

## 1.2 GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP IN NEPAL

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### 1.2.1 Government of Nepal (GoN)

Government of Nepal (GoN) is the formal governing body which has sovereign right mandated by the people's movement, constitution, institutions, tradition and practices within the territory of Nepal. It comprises of three main bodies -- Executive, the Legislature-parliament and the Judiciary. The authority, powers and functions of government are designed as per the parts, articles and sub-articles of the Interim Constitution 2063 (Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063).

### 1.2.2 Executive System

According to the report published by The Asia Foundation (2012) the executive branch of government constitutes of the President, the Prime Minister, the Council of Ministers or Cabinet, constitutional bodies, and the ministries and its line agencies and bureaucracy to carry out executive functions. The President is the head of the state but he does not exercise executive role. Thus, Council of Ministers or the Cabinet is top executive body which can issue rules and directives to execute its authority, also to guide and control.

Article 43 of the Interim Constitution 2007 states that Cabinet can make its own rules on the allocation and transaction of business, allows it to set up and run the central secretariat. The Constitution also enables the Cabinet to perform executive functions in accordance with laws ratified by parliament. The Interim Constitution grants for a political system with an "impartial, efficient and fair bureaucracy". It is clearly stated in Part 5 of the Interim Constitution, 2063 that the executive power of Nepal, pursuant to the constitution and other laws, is vested in the Council of Ministers.

### 1.2.3 Parliament-Legislation System

The Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007 has provisioned of a new legislative body called Legislature-Parliament. The new Constituent Assembly was formed after the election in 2013. Constituent Assembly is working as the legislature of Nepal at present. The legislature is composed of 601 members. Among them, 240 members are directly elected by the people from 240 constituencies. 335 members are elected through proportional basis and 26 members are nominated by the cabinet. The Legislature- Parliament carries out its business by adopting its own rules and procedures. These procedures are supported by the Interim Constitution, the Constituent Assembly rules 2008 and the Constituent Assembly (Conduct of Business of Legislature- Parliament) Rules 2008. The fundamental objective of the CA is to prepare and disseminate a new constitution. The final draft of the constitution needs to be approved by all CA members. If such feat is not achieved, then it would require a two- third majority vote.

The President, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, summons the session of the Legislature-parliament from time to time and prorogues the session of the Legislature-parliament. (Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063)

### 1.2.4 Introduction of Bills

Any member of the Legislature-Parliament may introduce a Bill in the House (Legislature-Parliament). Money Bill is a bill concerning the Nepal Army, Armed Police Force, Nepal Police as well as security body are introduced only as a Government Bill. Money Bill refers to the imposition, collection, abolition,

remission, alteration or regulation of taxes; the preservation of the consolidated fund or any other Government Fund; the deposit of money into and the Appropriation or the withdrawal of money from such funds; the reduction, increment or cancellation of appropriations or of proposed expenditures from such funds and so on. (Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063).

### **1.2.5 Procedure for Passage of Bills**

Any member intending to introduce a Bill in the House gives a notice thereof to the Secretary General or the Secretary at least seven days prior to the introduction of such Bill. Provided that, an advance notice of five days suffices in the case of a Government Bill. A copy of the Bill is made available to every member two days before the day on which the Bill is presented. The member introducing the Bill may move a motion in the House that the Bill is taken into consideration. If the motion moved Bill is accepted by a simple majority of the total number of members of the House, the Bill is deemed to have been passed. A Bill is passed by the House becomes an Act after it is authenticated by the President (Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063).

### **1.2.6 Ordinance**

If at any time, except when the session or meeting of the Legislature-Parliament is not in recess, the President is satisfied that it is necessary to take immediate action, the President may, on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, promulgate any ordinance as required without prejudice to the provisions set forth in the constitution. Any ordinance promulgated under the provision shall have the same force and effect as an Act (Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063).

### **1.2.7 Judiciary System**

Since 1990, Nepal's judiciary has had a three-tier system of District Courts, appeals courts and the Supreme Court. Judiciary as a rule adjudication body plays a considerable role through the independent judiciary. It can promote the rule of law, transparency, accountability to people, decrease corruption, and check the misuse of power and authority and development issues of governance.

### **1.2.8 Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court**

The Supreme Court is the highest court in judicial hierarchy. All counts and judicial bodies of Nepal, other than the constituent Assembly Court, are under the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court may inspect, supervise and give necessary directives to its subordinate courts and judicial bodies. (Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063)

Any citizen of Nepal may file a petition in the Supreme Court to have any law or any part thereof declared void on the grounds of inconsistency with the constitution because it imposes an unreasonable restriction on the enjoyment of the fundamental rights conferred by the constitution or on any other ground; and the Supreme Court has extraordinary power to declare that law as being void either ab initio or from the date of its decision if it appears that the law in the question is inconsistent with the constitution (Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063)

### **1.2.9 Central government:**

The Government of Nepal or Nepal Government is the executive body and the central government of Nepal. The Head of State is the President who is ceremonial in role as the functioning of the government is managed entirely by the Prime Minister who is appointed by the Parliament. The heads of constitutional bodies are appointed by the President on the recommendation of Constitutional Council, with the exception of the Attorney General, who is appointed by the Prime Minister.

The main functions/responsibilities of the central government include

- To run the administration of the country efficiently and provide basic service to the people.
- To maintain law and order and protect the country from foreign invasion.
- To impose taxes and run various developments works.
- To sign treaties and make good diplomatic relations, depute ambassadors to foreign countries. To present the budget in the parliament/constituent assembly and operate it after the approval of the parliament.<sup>10</sup>

### **1.2.10 Local government system in Nepal (VDC/DDC) and local development**

Nepal has two-tier system of local governance, with village and municipal bodies as the lower tier and district bodies as the higher. The village bodies are called *Village Development Committees (VDCs)* with municipalities serving the same function in town areas. The district bodies are the *District Development Committees (DDCs)*. There are 3752 VDCs and 99 Municipalities in Nepal. VDCs/Municipalities and DDCs are the main local bodies run under the Local Self-governance Act, 2055.

VDCs and municipal committees run LG's affairs. Village Councils (VCs) and Municipal Councils (MCs) meet biannually to approve or question VDC and municipality policies, programs and budgets. VDC chairpersons, vice-chairpersons, ward members and six nominated members representing women and disadvantaged groups form the village councils. Municipal councils (MCs) have a similar structure but the number of nominated members can be maximum number of twenty.

The main functions/responsibilities of the local level government which reinforce the importance of public participation include

- To make provisions conducive to the enjoyment of the fruits of democracy through the utmost participation of the sovereign people in the process of governance by way of decentralization.
- To institutionalize the process of development by enhancing the participation of all the people including the ethnic communities, indigenous people and down trodden as well as socially and economically backward groups in bringing out social equality in mobilizing and allocating means for the development of their own region and in the balanced and equal distribution of the fruits of development.<sup>1</sup>

### **1.2.11 Governance Policy and System**

Governance is the living body and head of the state.. Nepali governance system is also divided into a multi-level governance structure comprising of Government of Nepal (GoN), Business/Corporate sector, INGO/NGO Sector, Civil Society and External sector in their formal and informal designs. Nepal has followed a governance system in a multi-party model combined with permanent bureaucracy as the

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<sup>10</sup> [http://www.nepaldemocracy.org/institutions/local\\_governance.htm](http://www.nepaldemocracy.org/institutions/local_governance.htm)

administrative structure. Ruling government party enjoys decision making and policy formulation process and the bureaucracy serves as the administration (Dahal & et. al, 2013).

## **1.2.12 Leader and Leadership and Election in Nepal**

### 1.2.12.1 Leader and Leadership

Modern politics of Nepal has experienced the Shah dynasty under different phases/events (1743-2007) of the Unification period (1743-1804), anarchical Rana Rule (1846-1950), Party-less monarchal Panchayati System (1960-1989), Parliamentary multi-party monarchy (1990-1996), Maoist insurgency (1996-2007), Royal massacre (2001), abolition of Monarchy (2008) and current transitional phase of constitution making process (2007 to till the date). (*Library of Congress, A Country Study: Nepal, Chronology of Important Events*).

120 political parties participated in the 19 November, 2013 election (second election of constitution assembly) and 30 parties were elected to serve in the constitutional assembly. Nepal has been undergoing political transitional phase for last 7 years. So, the sole transformation of Nepali politics relies heavily on the Nepali Political Leaders (NPL). Political ideologies among the political parties are combined with different vested interests.. So, on the structural design of the political governance, there are methodological conflicts in the operation of the governance system and state's role and policies (Discussion with young political leaders).

### 1.2.12.2 Status of Nepali women in politics:

Women like Mangala Devi Singh, Sahana Pradhan started coming together, and from 1947 until 1952, several women's organizations were born to raise the political and social consciousness among women in Nepal. In 1960, the king of Nepal subverted the democratic Panchayat system to an autocratic one. This put a sudden end to all associations and their activities. Women, however, remained politically active against the undemocratic royal proclamation of 1960 and women of various regions and ideologies also contributed greatly in the people's movement of 1990 against the Panchayat system and People's movement of 2006. However, there is very low participation of women at decision making of all sectors. Many policies and programs have been formulated regarding the protection and promotion of human rights, enhancing good governance and ensuring sustainable peace by the government sectors and political parties but women's participation and role therein is often neglected and ignored. Those women who are in the frontline are very few and their voice is rarely heard.

Apparently, the major obstacle for woman's empowerment and women's advancement in Nepal is low level participation of women in politics. There are very few women in policy making bodies at all level and sectors, including political parties and parliaments. In the dissolved House of Representatives, only 12 women had been elected as Members of Parliaments (MPs) which counted hardly six percent of total members. There were 57 women legislatures in the Interim Parliament which counts for 17 percent. Currently, the election of April 2008 was able to ensure more than 33% women in constituent assembly.

### 1.2.12.3 Election in Nepal

There is an election commission in Nepal, consisting of the chief Election Commissioner and a maximum of four other Election Commissioners as may be required. The election commission, subject to the provision of the constitution and other laws, conducts, supervises, directs and controls the election of the constituent assembly, any referendum to be held under the constitution and elections of the local Authorities. For those purposes, the election commission prepares the electoral rolls.

The election commission may delegate any of its functions, duties and powers to the chief election commissioner or any employee of the Government of Nepal as to be exercised and compiled with subject to the specified conditions. Subject to the constitution, other functions, duties and rules of procedure of the election commission are determined by law. The government of Nepal provides the election commission with such employees and other things as may be required to perform its functions in accordance with this constitution (Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063). There is the Election Commission and national and international communities to check the fairness of the elections. Officials from the Election Commission and state resources remain unbiased to the any of the parties and members. International standards, rules and regulations have been followed in the many of the past elections.

#### 1.2.12.4 Constituent Assembly: a historic achievement

Nepal has entered a new political milieu with the successful completion of the Constitution Assembly (CA) election. CA election is itself a triumph in Nepali history; its significant achievement lays in electing 197 women members, which is almost 33 percent of the total seats. These women members have come from the diverse ethnic cultures, tradition, group and geographical areas. They represent the grassroots level, district and national level. As a result recent Constitutional Assembly election has ensured almost 33% women representation. This is a major achievement in the history of Nepal as well as entire South Asian region.<sup>11</sup>

### 1.3. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

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The overarching theme of *Singha Durbar* is good governance and leadership – depicting how an inclusive government can function well in challenging times, how various arms of the government actually tackle and address important issues, and presenting a model of collaborative leadership and the ability to resolve differences without violence. The fictional government in both the TV and radio dramas has been tackled nationally relevant issues within a framework of good governance and rule of law. Other issues of high importance in Nepal are also addressed and include: climate change, food security, health, human trafficking, gender, and social inclusion.

The overall goal of this initiative is to create possibilities for collaborative political culture in the Nepali public imagination. The specific objectives are to increase public knowledge of the working of government at the local and national levels and foster constructive citizen-government engagement; to foster dialogues at multiple levels to create a shared national vision for leadership and governance; and to promote positive role models for leadership and governance through popular culture.

The project expects four significant results on the audience members - who believed that ‘good’ leadership and ‘good’ governance encompasses values of inclusion, transparency, honesty and collaboration across dividing lines; who have an increased understanding of how their government works at local and national levels, thereby increasing their abilities and interest in civic engagement; who express expectations that their political and government leaders act consistently in collaborative ways and in the

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<sup>11</sup> <http://www.everestuncensored.org/status-of-women-in-nepal/>

interest of the whole; and upcoming political and government leaders have role models who exhibit behaviors of collaboration, transparency, and inclusive, solution-oriented decision making.

This project includes a series of activities - Participatory Curriculum Development which includes Consultation workshop, Radio curriculum summit and Television curriculum summit; Radio Drama Gau Gauma Singhdarbar that includes production and broadcast; Television Drama Series: Singh Darbar that includes writing, script testing, stages of production partner, pre-production, production, post production, broadcast of a 13-episode television drama series of *Singha Durbar (Parliament House)*. The other series of this project includes the promotional campaign; informing policy of the white papers on eight of the topics that are covered in Singha Durbar TV drama and finally the Outreach campaign to directly target the upcoming politicians and civic leaders of Nepal.

## CHAPTER TWO: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 SURVEY METHOD

This study is primarily quantitative and analytical in nature. The methodology has been designed for a baseline sample survey relying on cluster sampling. Questionnaires were prepared for collecting the data on key research questions identified by the Terms of Reference (TOR) prepared for this study.

### 2.2 DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

The survey was designed to broadly cover quantitative modules to capture the prevailing experiences of public on services and facilities provided by Government of Nepal (GoN), people's perception on their rights and participation in development work, and knowledge on national and local government and leadership. For this, following data collection methods were used:

- a. Sample Survey questionnaire
- b. Literature review – political, governance and leadership culture in Nepal
- c. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

On the basis of key research questions, the survey questionnaires have been developed to gather quantitative data. The survey mainly captures perceptions of public on government facilities and services, people's participation and their rights, public knowledge on operations of central and local government and public perceptions on leadership and government. The FGDs carried out as part of this study focuses on gathering in-depth information and analysis of participants on leadership and governance.

### 2.3 Sample district and size

A total of six districts from five development regions were purposively selected (i.e., two districts from the central region and one district each from eastern, western, mid-western and far-western regions). Although 1156 samples would have been sufficient, total 1278 households were covered to make sure against non-response. Likewise, the sample size was increased for the cluster three as the calculated sample for Kaski district was too small. The sample size was based on a formula to estimate and reflect the proportion in the population through calculations based on a 95% confidence level and  $\pm 5.0\%$  (0.05) precision. The survey was handled in a simple random sampling in order to estimate (infer) for the characteristic in entire population i.e., each member of the population was equally likely to be chosen at any stage in the sampling process. This survey was conducted in Morang, Dhanusha, Kathmandu, Kaski, Banke and Kailali districts of Nepal.

Table (1): Cluster/district wise sample size

Districts	Population proportion/cluster	Required sample size	Actual Sample taken
Morang	0.56	216.07 ~ 217	219

Cluster 1: Eastern and Central Terai	Dhanusha	0.44	168.93 ~ 169	178
Cluster 2: Mid-west and Far-Western Terai	Banke	0.39	149.29 ~ 149	168
	Kailali	0.61	235.71 ~ 236	250
Cluster 3: Hills	Kathmandu	0.78	300.28 ~ 300	309
	Kaski	0.22	84.72 ~ 85	154
Total			1155	1278

## 2.4 Supervision and field enumeration

In close consultation with SFCG, FACTS recruited external researchers from Kathmandu, bringing in the people with past experiences of similar study. Likewise, local researchers were also recruited based on their survey experience, and familiarity with the local context and fluency in local languages (Mathili, Bhojpuri and Tharu). A minimum academic qualification was set and those from similar cultural and geographical communities were given preference in the selection process.

One experienced supervisor was mobilized in each sampled district to ensure data quality and to provide on-site coaching to local enumerators. Similarly, 42 local enumerators were hired to carry out enumeration task in all the sampled districts. The supervisor had rechecked and reviewed all the questionnaires before leaving the districts to ensure accuracy and quality of the data collection.

SFCG organized a one-day orientation to the officials of FACTS on use of computer tablet and software focusing on its capability to surveyors—more memory, computing power, connectivity, data visualization, increased documentation and more. Before using the tablets in the comprehensive baseline survey, SFCG-Nepal used the tablets as a trial in Kathmandu Valley by conducting a mini survey. It helped to test the operation of tablets, reliability of offline software, data uploading to central server, visualizing the survey data using the offline software and compatibility of software to other data analysis software i.e. CSPro, Excel and SPSS. For the survey, six computer tablets (Tab) and Droid off-line survey software were used.

## 2.5 Orientation and field test

An orientation program was conducted and field plan was prepared in consultation with SFCG. One-day training was provided to local enumerators to enhance their knowledge and skills on the essence and content of the survey questionnaires including data collection techniques, building rapport and interviewing skills so that they could administer the survey effectively. Additionally, a pre-test was conducted in each sampled district to test community's acceptability of the questionnaires and take corrective measures, essentially in terms of awareness and presentation of survey's objectives.

## 2.6 Data entry and analysis

Data collected from the field survey (through Tab) was exported to the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for analysis. The data analysis includes the use of descriptive analysis (frequency and percent of the data) and disaggregation analysis of the respondents in their district, age, sex, profession, education and caste.

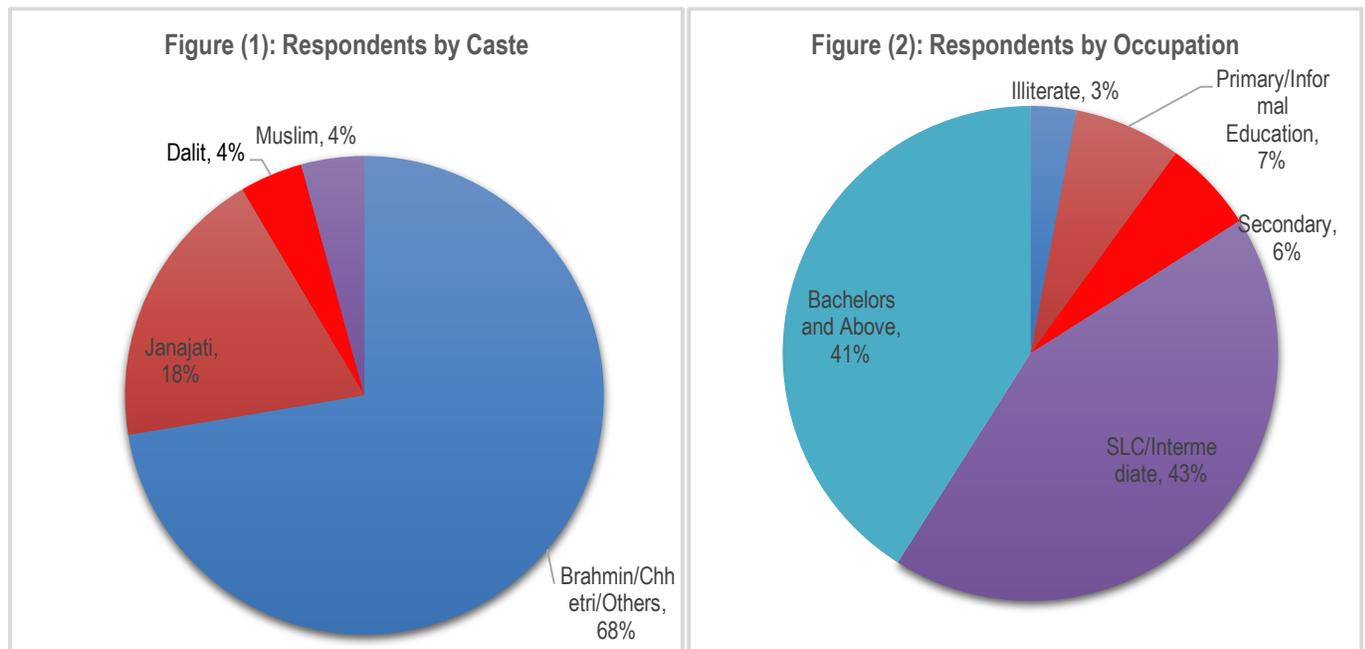


## CHAPTER THREE: ANALYSIS OF THE STUDY

### 3.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

The survey has also disaggregated the respondents by education, age, communal-identity, caste and occupation. All the respondents are aged 15 years and above and they are of different castes of Brahmin/Chhetri, Dalit, Janajati, Tharu and Muslim, others. The respondents comprise 74 percent people of the Pahade (who are from hills) while 26 percent were of Madheshi community.

Out of total 1278 respondents, 59 percent are male and 41 percent are female. By age group, 45 %



respondents are aged 15–29 years, followed by 42 % aged 30–45 years, and the remaining 13 %percent are aged 45 years and above. Seventy-four % respondents belong to Pahadi (those from hilly region) community and 26 % respondents belong to Madhesi community (those residing in the southern plain of the country). Sixty eight % respondents are Brahmin/Chhetri, 18 % are Janajati. Likewise, Tharu comprises 6% percent while Dalit and Muslim each has four 4%. By education qualification, the sample respondents comprise 41 % with education of Bachelor’s Degree or above and 43 % are SLC and Plus two graduates. Six % have completed secondary level education and 7 percent have primary or informal education and only three % are illiterate. The respondents' composition by occupation shows that 23 % are students followed by businessperson with 12%. Likewise, job-holders in both private and public sector was 11 % and housewife, political cadres comprised ten % and seven % respectively. Only five percent are farmers and 13 percent are in others category. *(See Annex 1. Demography for details)*

### 3.2 PERCEPTION OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES

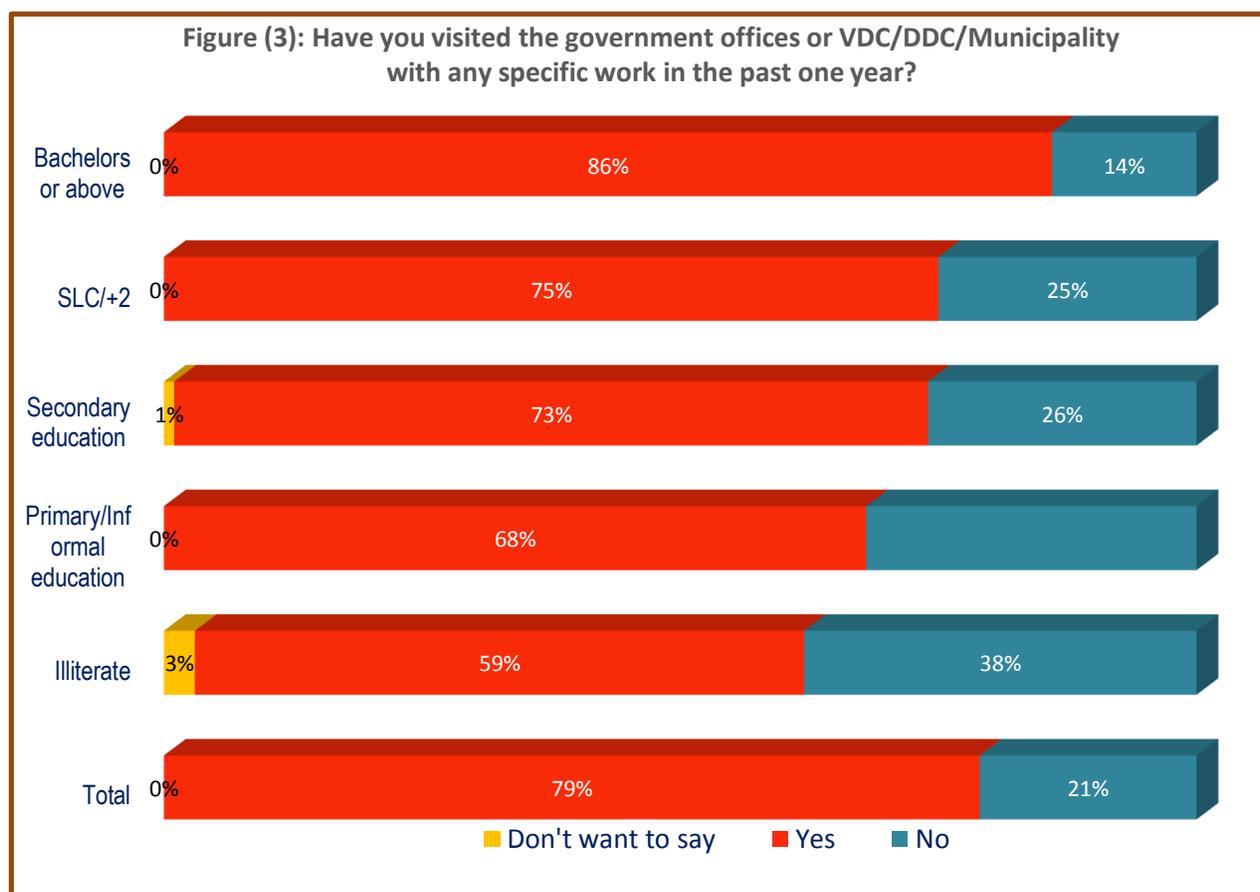
### **3.2.1 Public's Visit to Government Offices on Specific Task**

Total 79 % of the respondents have visited government offices for different purposes. The table below shows that largest proportion of the respondents (91%) in Banke district have visited the government offices whereas only 66% of the respondents in Kathmandu have visited government offices seeking services over a period of last six months. It is interesting to note that people of Kathmandu, the Capital city of the country, has the lowest service seekers among the selected districts visiting government offices.

Table (2): Have you visited the government offices or VDC/DDC/Municipality with any specific work in the past one year?

	Morang		Dhanusha		Kathmandu		Kaski		Banke		Kailali		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Don't want to say	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	1	1%	0	0%	2	1%	4	0%
Yes	182	83%	136	76%	205	66%	118	77%	153	91%	210	84%	1004	79%
No	37	17%	42	24%	103	33%	35	23%	15	9%	38	15%	270	21%
Total	219	100%	178	100%	309	100%	154	100%	168	100%	250	100%	1278	100%

More males (85%) have visited the government offices than females (69%). Comparatively, government job holders<sup>12</sup> (89%), political leaders/activists (86%) and media person are frequent visitors to government offices. Elders have more frequently visited government offices than the youngsters. However, there is no significant variation on visiting government offices according to age groups with only 7 percent difference between younger and elderly groups. Frequency of visit to the government offices increases with the higher educational status of the respondents. The frequency of the visit differs by 27 percent between the Bachelor's Degree holders or above and illiterate.



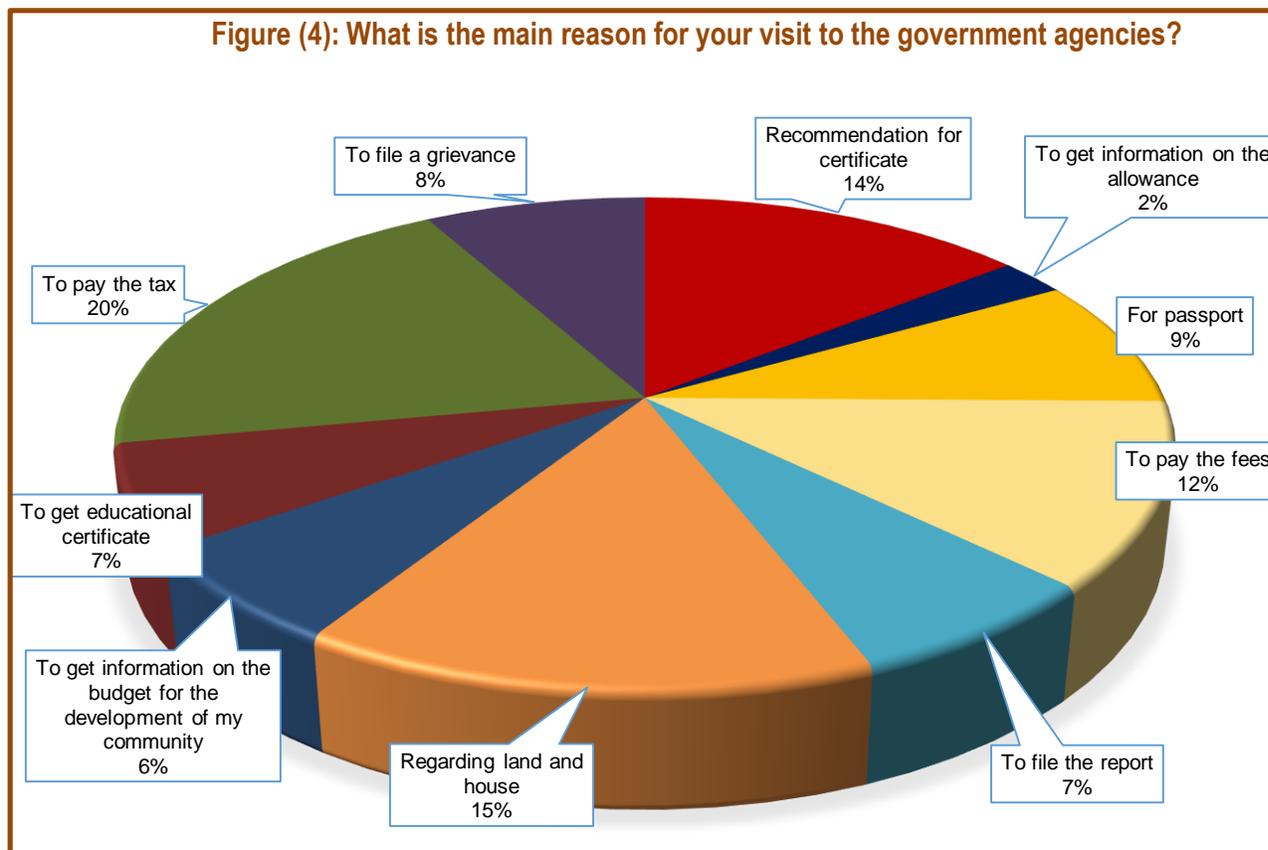
<sup>12</sup> Government employees visiting offices other than their own workplace

More respondents from Dalit, Muslim and Brahmin/ Chhetri community have visited government offices in the last six months than Janajati and Tharu castes. The data shows that 72 percent Dalit respondents have visited government offices whereas 65 percent Tharu respondents have visited to the government offices in the last six months. *(See Annex 3.1.1 for details)*

### 3.2.2 Reasons for public to Government Offices on Specific Task (Multiple Choice Question)

Respondents have visited government offices for tax payment (41%), work related to land and house (31%), getting educational certificates (30%), paying fees for the goods and service they receive (25%), and making passport (18%) reporting grievances (17%), among others.

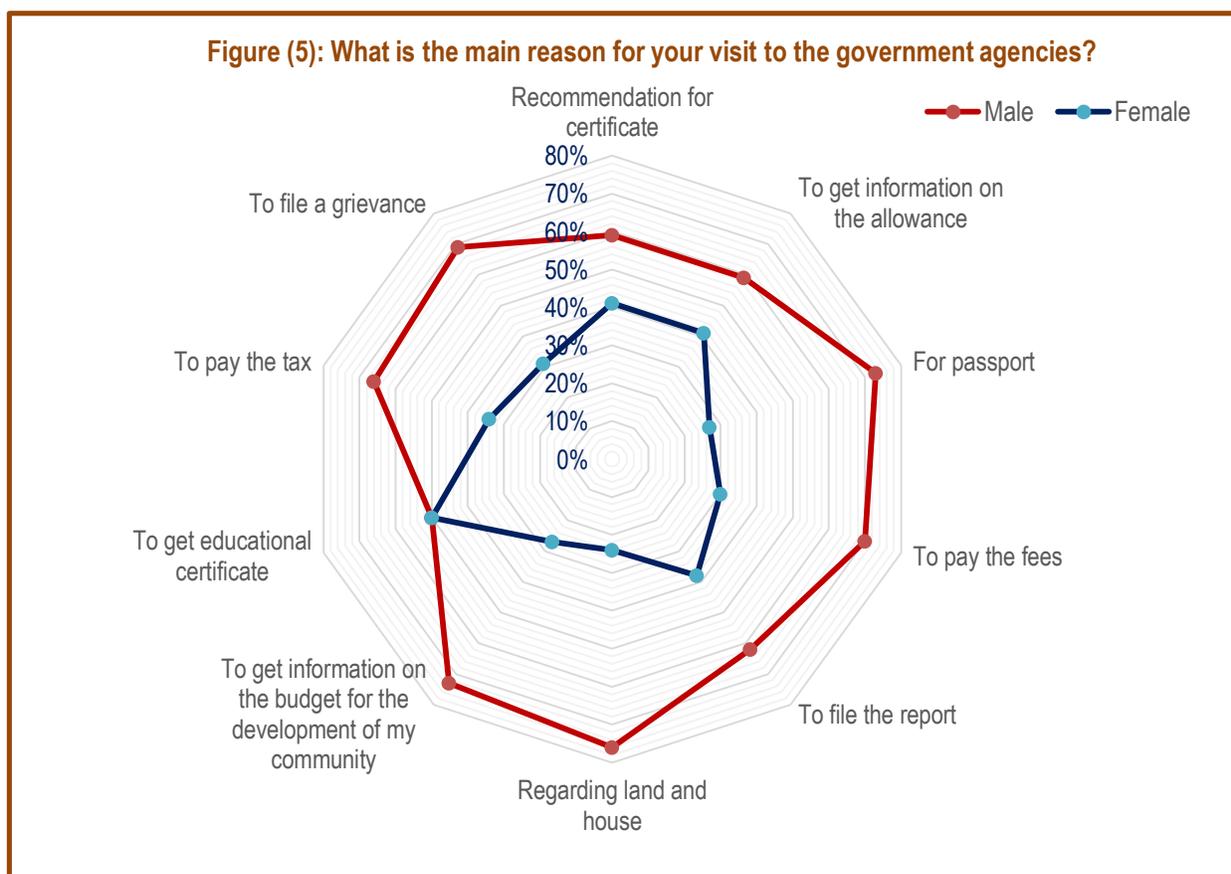
Banke district has the highest numbers of government office visitors (23 %) while only 5 %, the lowest number of government office visitors, in Kailali district. However, there is no significant difference in the surveyed districts on the purpose of visits particularly to pay tax. But there is a significant differences in visitors percentage to pay fee between Morang (25% )and Kailali (4%) in government offices. Only 2 percent people in Kailali reported that they visited government offices to get passport, which is significantly lower than national average. Twenty five percent government office visitors in Kathmandu have the purpose of passport while 23 percent in Banke visit for the same purpose. The district disaggregated data is presented in Annex XX.



The gender disaggregated data shows that males frequently visit government offices while females do so rarely. The male respondents who reported of visiting government offices for various reasons ranged from 59- 76 percent whereas for female is 24- 41 percent. The data shows that male often visit government

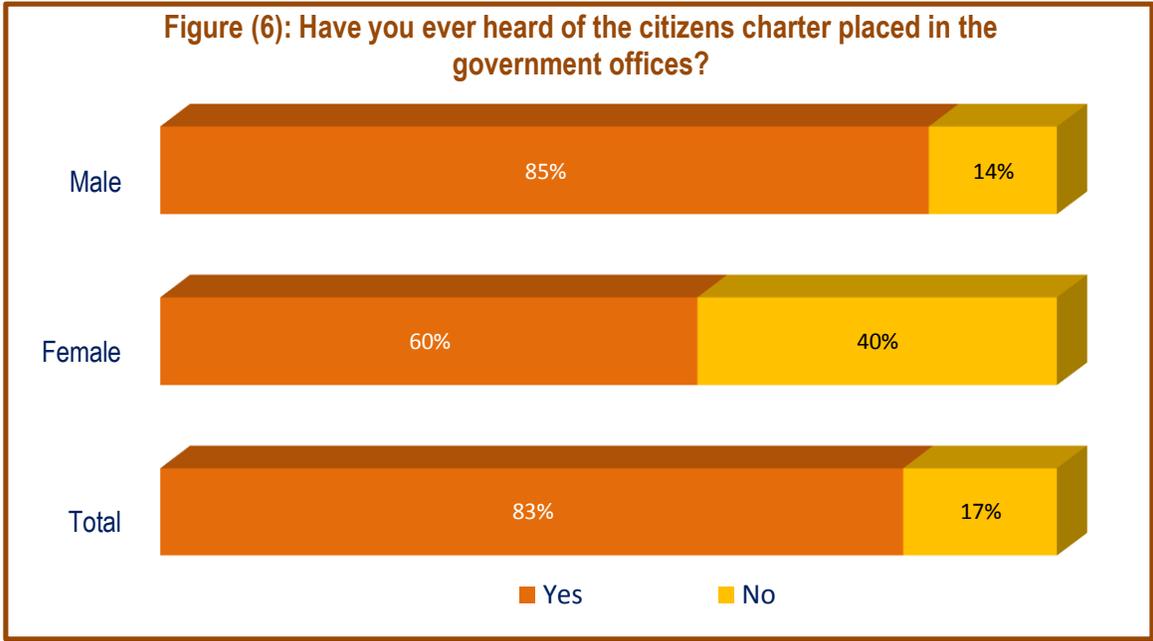
offices for work related to land and house, passport, budget allocation, payment of fees whereas female visit government office for certification, information, filing reports, paying tax.

Though the respondents visit government offices for different reasons but such visits are affected by the age factor of respondents. Youngsters visit government offices mainly for getting certificates, recommendations, passports etc. whereas the higher aged (i.e., 30-45 years) visit for work related to land and house, community development budget, filing a report etc. and the elders (aged 45 years and above) visit government offices for the information on allowance, paying taxes and fees. *(See Annex 3.1.2 for details)*



### 3.2.3 Public's Knowledge about Citizen's Charter on their visit to Government Offices

Government conducts public hearing programs as a major tool to improve government service delivery. The baseline study tried to check public awareness or knowledge on citizen's charter placed in government offices. A total of 73 percent of respondents said they have heard or read the boards of citizen's charter. The data shows that 83 percent people of Morang are aware of citizen's charter in the government offices but only 62 percent people in Kaski are aware of the citizen's charter making a significant percentage point difference of 19 percent.

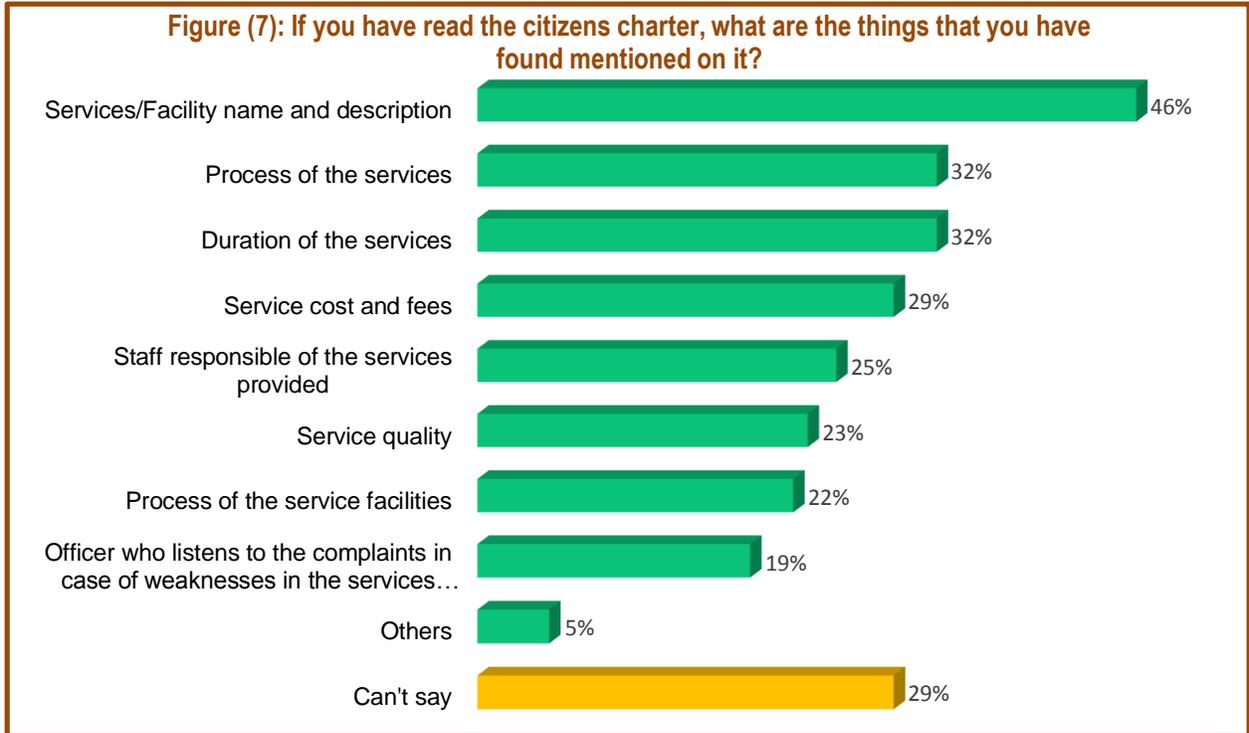


There is a significant difference between awareness of male and female on citizen's charter placed in the government offices. Only 14 % males reported lack of knowledge about citizen's charter while 40 % of females say they are not aware about the charter.

The respondent's education level is positively associated with their knowledge of citizen's charter. Eighty Six percent respondents with Bachelor's degree or more have knowledge about the charter while only 18 percent illiterate people have heard or seen the citizen's charter. It is interesting to note that 14 percent respondents with Bachelor's degree or higher education level are not aware of the citizen's charter.

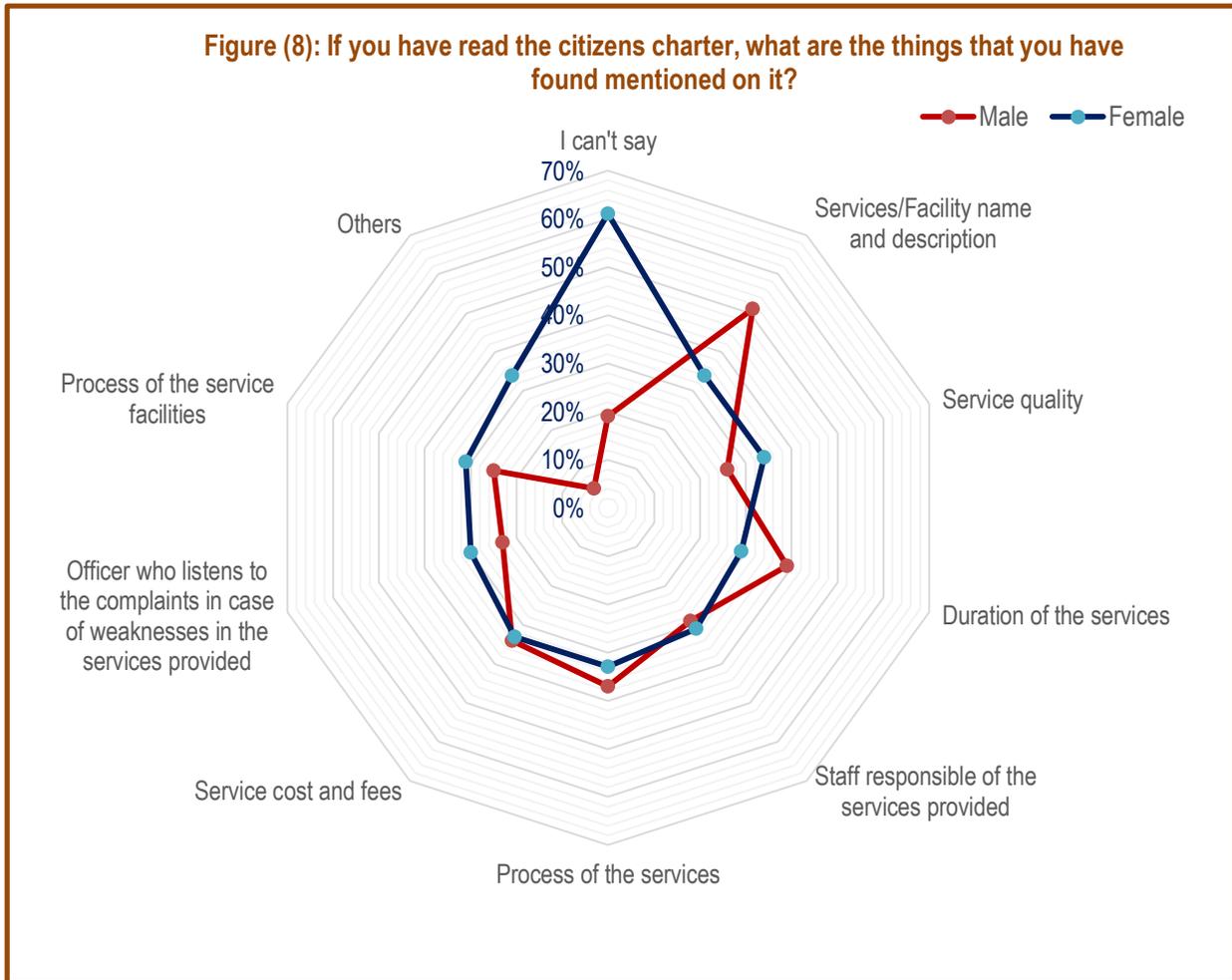
**3.2.4 Public's Findings at their Read to Citizen Charter (Multiple Choice Question)**

Respondent's understanding varies largely about the citizen's charter. Respondents who have read Citizen Charter reported about the name of the organization and description of the services by the respective government offices (46%). Likewise, time taken to complete the service delivery (32%), description of the processes and steps to complete a task (32%), revenue structure and amount for specific service (29%), responsibility of related government officials (25%) and information on process and services offered (22%) are mentioned in the charters.



However, it is worth noting that, 29 percent do not know at all about the contents in the charter. The district disaggregated data shows that 30 percent respondents in Kathmandu district, 17 percent in each Kaski and Morang and 16 percent in Kailali do not know about the information of the charter. Sixty percent women who have seen the charter but reported that they do not know about the content of the charter.

Almost twice as many male than female have read the information (such as service name, its time of the proceedings, cost of the service etc.) which have written in Citizen’s Charter at the government offices. The information read by male ranged from 39 to 71 percentages in the given options. Similarly, 61 percentages female and 39 percentages male cannot say anything about the components of the Citizen’s Charter based on their previous reading.



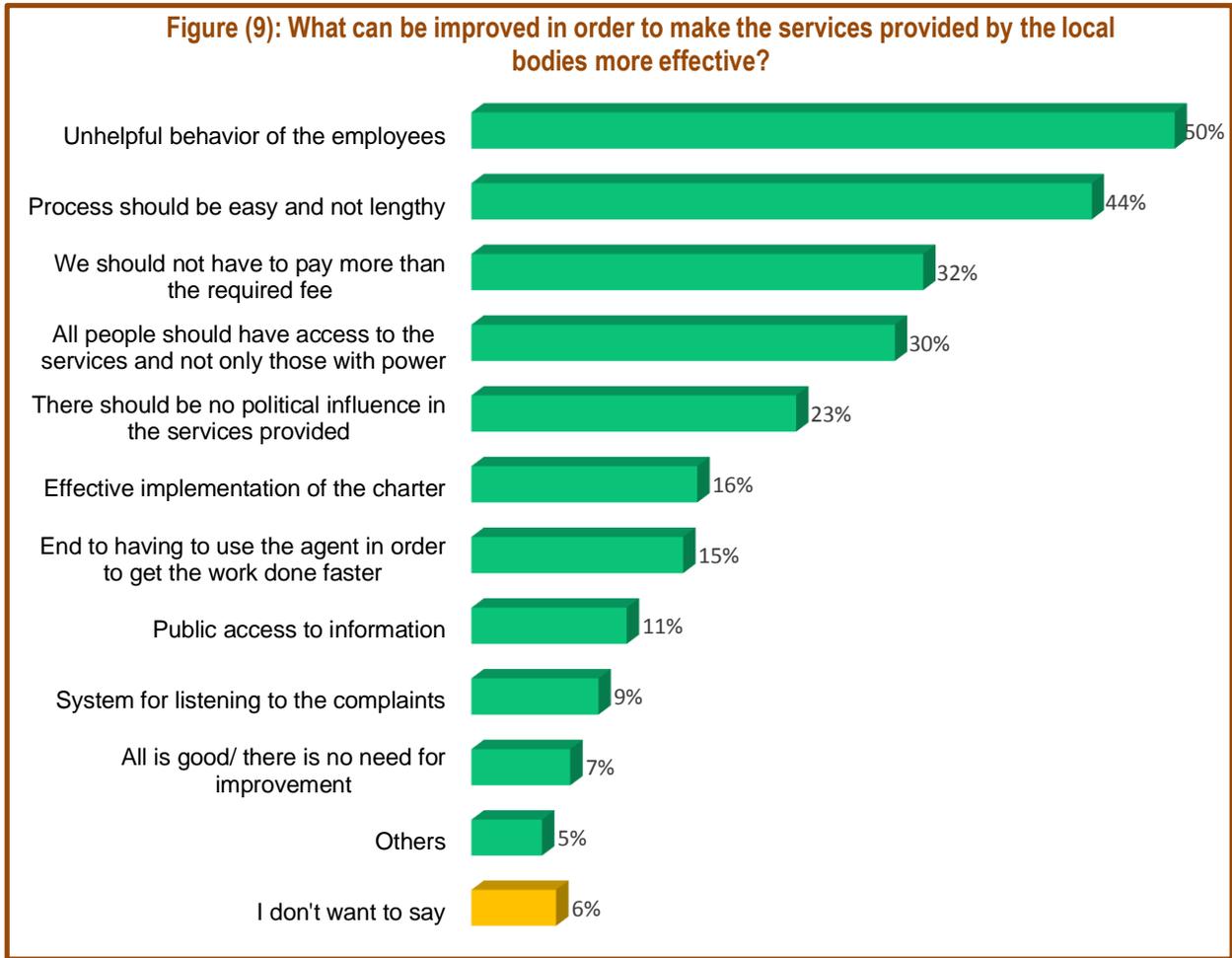
The ethnicity/caste disaggregated data shows that there is a significant difference among different ethnicity/castes on their awareness/knowledge level on the citizen's charter. Comparatively, Brahmin/Chhetri (70%) are aware of the basic contents of the charter while only 15 percent or less castes from Dalit, Janajati, Muslim and Tharu know about its basic contents **(See Annex 3.2.2 for details)**.

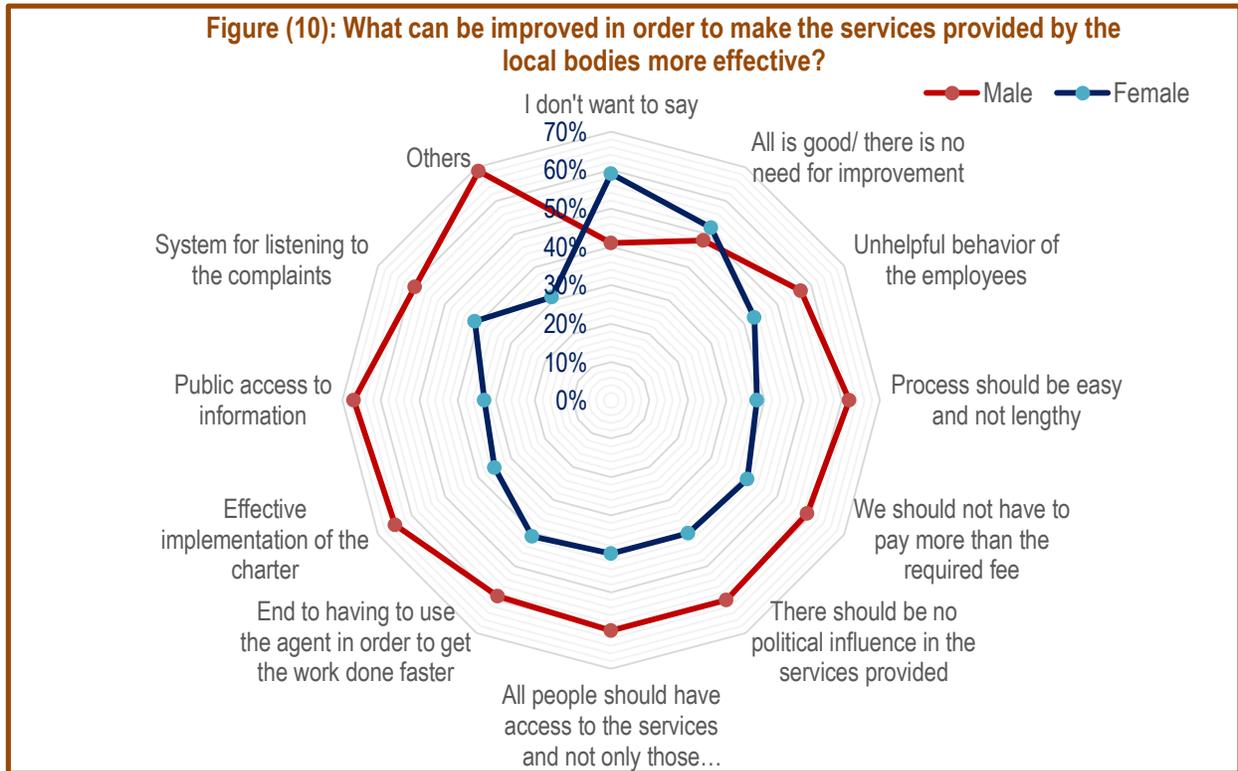
### 3.2.5 Suggestions for making local government service delivery effective (Multiple Choice Question)

Asked about what improvements needed for effective service delivery in the local bodies, 50 percent respondents say that the behavior of the employees needed change followed by 44 percent suggested for the easier and less time-consuming process. Similarly, 32 percent called for change in fee requirement, 30 percent called for easy access to services without nepotism. However, 7 percent people feel that the service does not require any improvement and 6 percent have nothing to say about it. For detailed list of suggestions from respondents. **(please see figure 9)**.

Youngsters have less suggestions for reform in the services compared to the older people who call for more reforms in the local bodies. Overall, 51 percent respondents of 15-29 years age do not want to say

anything about the service while 49 percent want improvement in right to information and 40 percent want easy access to the services.



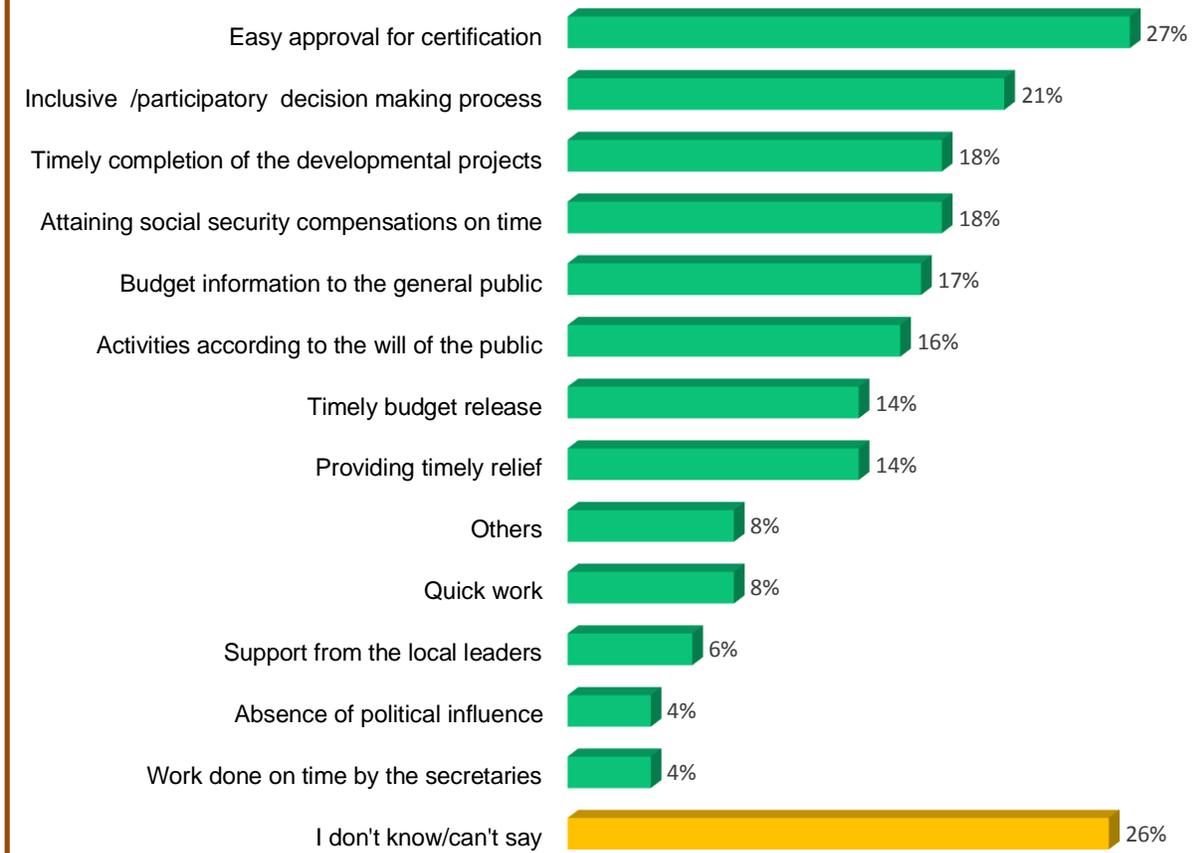


Comparatively, respondents from Brahmin/Chettri community have put their views for effective local bodies than that of the other castes. There is significant difference on the measures for effective local bodies among the respondents from different castes. *(See Annex 3.3 for details)*

**3.2.6 People’s Perception on Good Practices of VDCs/DDCs and Municipalities (Multiple Choice Question)**

The survey reveals that respondents do not have very high level of approval of government services. Some of the major good practices highlighted by the respondents are easy issuance of different kind of certificates (27%) followed by inclusive and participatory decision-making process (21%), timely completion of development projects (18%). Likewise, releasing timely social security allowances (18%), providing timely budget information to public (17%), planning activities through public consultation (16%), timely budget release (14%) and providing timely relief support (14%) are the major tasks rated by the respondents.

**Figure (11): What are the good practices/work conducted by the local government (VDC/DDC)?**

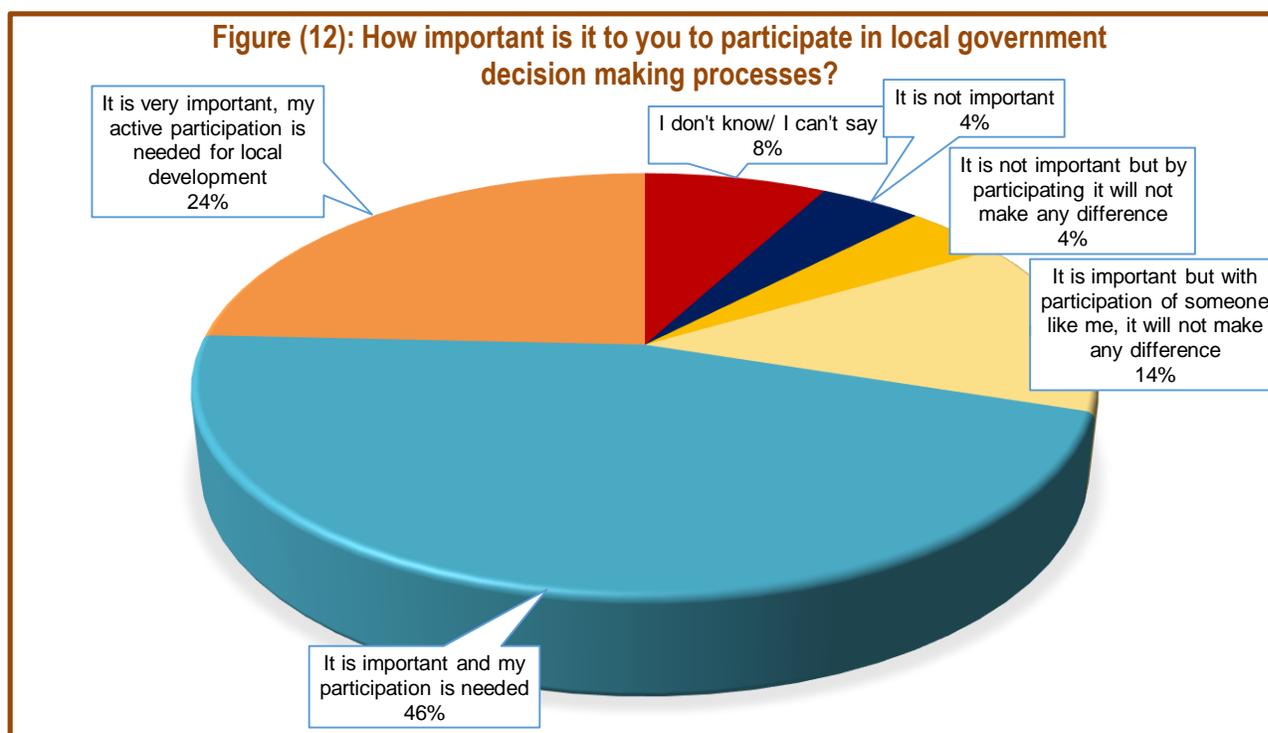


Male respondents are of the view that government services are better while females do not think of so. Twenty seven percent respondents say that the local government offices issue certificates easily. Similarly, 21% who think that the government follows inclusive/participatory decision-making process. Those having positive views on the government services comprise 65 percent males and 35 percent females. Similar pattern follows on all good practices of local government bodies in all districts. The data show that the respondents with higher education background have better approval of government work as compared to respondents with lesser education. ***(See Annex 3.4 for details)***

### 3.3 PUBLIC development local Participation in

#### 3.3.1 Importance of Public Participation in Local Government's decision-making process

Respondents were asked how important for community people to participate in local decision-making bodies. The data shows that 46 percent of the respondents say that their participation is important and necessary. Similarly, 24 percent respondents say that it is very important to participate and their active involvement is essential in local development whereas 14 percent respondents say that it is important to participate but their participation won't make any difference in decision-making process. This clearly shows that people have positive perception on the need of their participation and also they are willing to take part in local decision-making process. However, there is significant difference on this aspect across districts. Large proportion of respondents (41%) in Kathmandu believe that it is important to participate in local decision making process where same for Banke district is very low (11%).



Respondents with higher education have better understanding on the importance of peoples' participation in decision-making at local bodies. The perception to the local participation is positively associated with the educational level of respondents. There is a significant gap among the respondents of different education level on the importance and participation in the local development. Fifty percent of university graduates are positive towards their role in local development while the percentage is meagre at 15 percent among the illiterates. Likewise, notable differences are observed in the perception to the need of participation among different castes too. Of the total respondents, 37 percent Muslim, and 25 percent Dalit say that it is important and their participation is needed. *(See Annex 4.1 for details)*

#### 3.3.2 Public Participation in Decision Making Process in Local Bodies

Half of the respondents did not participate in any of the local decision making processes in last one year. The gender disaggregate data shows that there is no significant difference between male (44%) and

female (56%) when it comes to not participating in the local decision making mechanisms. Kathmandu fares worst with only 28 percent reporting of participating in the local decision-making processes whereas Dhanusha boasts with 75 percent participation in local decision-making process.

The caste/ethnicity disaggregated data shows that significant proportion of Janajatis (62%) reported of not participating in the local decision-making process and expressed their opinion in the meeting followed by Brahmin/Chhetri (48%), Tharu (45%) Muslim (37%). *(See Annex 4.2 for details)*

Table (3): Have you participated in any of the meetings or decision making process of the ward/VDC/municipality in the last one year?

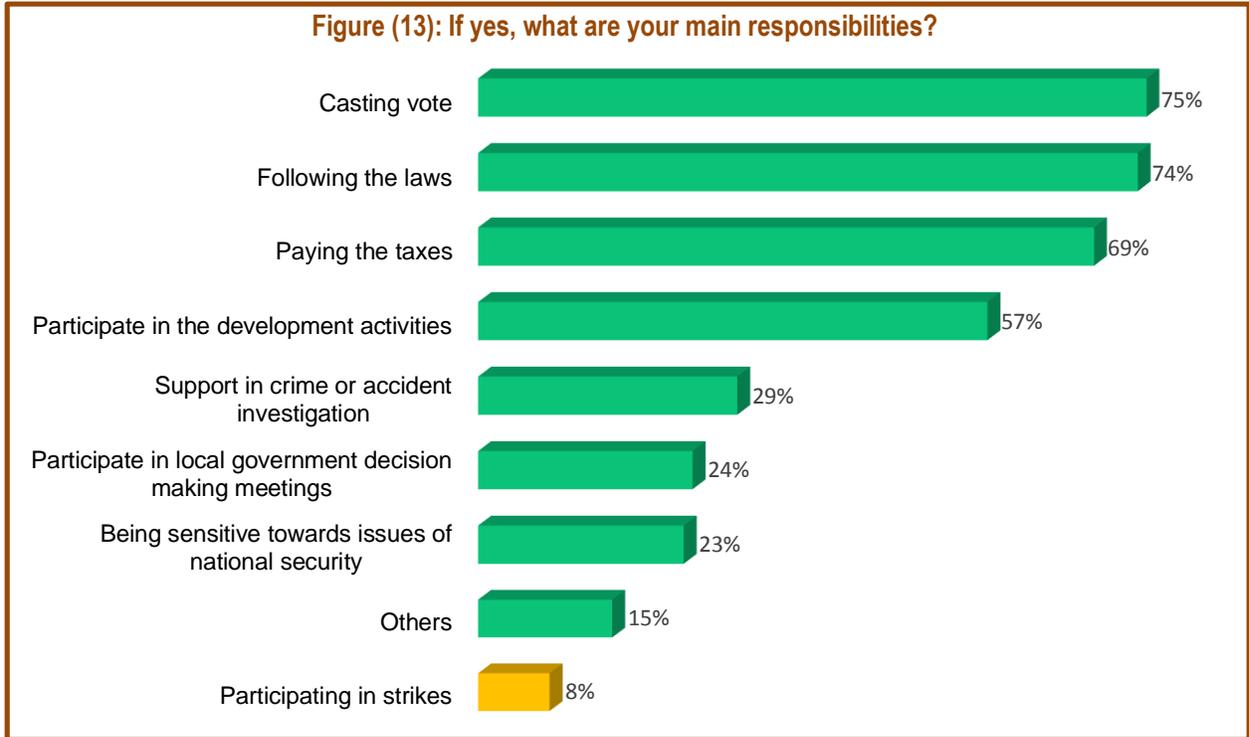
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
I don't want to say	12	2%	8	2%	20	2%
I did not participate	337	44%	298	56%	635	50%
I did not participate but my family members participated	36	5%	45	8%	81	6%
I participated but I only listened to the discussion	66	9%	39	7%	105	8%
I participated and I put forth my views	177	24%	93	18%	270	21%
I participated and I clearly put forth my views in the decisions being made	120	16%	47	9%	167	13%
Total	748	100%	530	100%	1278	100%

### 3.3.3 Citizen Accountability towards the Nation and the Society

Almost all respondents (96%) expressed their sense of accountability towards country and the society. The data also showed that there is no significant variation across age groups, caste/ethnicity, gender and educational status for the sense of duty towards the country and society. *(See Annex 4.3.1 for details)*

### 3.3.4 Citizen Responsibility towards the country and the society (Multiple Choice Question)

Large majority of respondents (75%) say that casting vote in election is one of their major responsibilities as the citizen followed by abiding by the laws (74%), and paying taxes (69%). Similarly, participation in development activities (57%) and assisting and cooperating in crime or accident investigation is part of their responsibility as a citizen. There is no major difference in citizen accountability across gender and occupation.



Higher responsibility of development participation, support in crime investigation, issues of national security etc. are associated with the higher level of education of the respondents. Surprisingly, higher responsibility of casting a vote is inversely associated with the higher level of education of the respondents. Of those who had responded, 75 percent feel casting vote is their major responsibility include the highest 88 percent illiterate and the lowest 73 percent of SLC/+2 graduates.

Brahmin/Chettri takes more public responsibility than that of the other castes. There is significant difference on taking responsibilities among respondents from the different castes who say casting vote (18 percent difference between the highest of Tharu and the lowest of Dalit), participation in decision making at the local level (21 percent difference between the highest of Muslim and the lowest of Tharu and so on. *(See Annex 4.3.2 for details)*

### 3.3.5 Important Public Participation Works (Multiple Choice Question)

When asked about what is the most important participation, 49 percent say it is community’s participation in development, 32 percent say participation in simplifying and making easy services of local bodies while 35 percent say their participation can be in public awareness regarding development and effective leadership. Similarly, 30 percent respondents say it is important to participate planning/meeting of VDC/DDC, participation in actions to minimize political influence/intervention and financial transparency in the local agencies. Large proportion of respondents in Morang (65%) believed that public participation in development is important as compared to Dhanusha (26%).

Table (4) In terms of your participation, for development, which among the following are more important to you?

	Students	Political leaders	Govt. Job	Media person	Others	Total

	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
I don't know/ can't say	24	8%	0	0%	0	0%	2	11%	84	11%	110	9%
Community's participation in development	149	52%	42	49%	64	45%	9	50%	363	49%	627	49%
Planning/ meeting of the VDC/DDC	74	26%	35	41%	47	33%	8	44%	219	29%	383	30%
Participation in discouraging corruption	111	39%	44	51%	70	50%	6	33%	306	41%	537	42%
Participation in making the services of the local agencies simple and easy	90	31%	29	34%	39	28%	6	33%	240	32%	404	32%
Participation to free the local agencies of the political influence/intervention	83	29%	27	31%	52	37%	4	22%	213	29%	379	30%
Financial transparency of the local agencies	63	22%	27	31%	51	36%	7	39%	235	32%	383	30%
Public awareness regarding development and effective leadership	98	34%	45	52%	55	39%	4	22%	239	32%	441	35%
Awareness to the general public regarding their rights	58	20%	41	48%	20	14%	1	6%	153	21%	273	21%
Right to services as per the charter of the governmental agencies	44	15%	16	19%	21	15%	3	17%	93	12%	177	14%
Take the marginalized groups to the decision making level	26	9%	17	20%	23	16%	2	11%	99	13%	167	13%
Others	23	8%	4	5%	14	10%	2	11%	42	6%	85	7%
	288		86		141		18		745		1278	100%

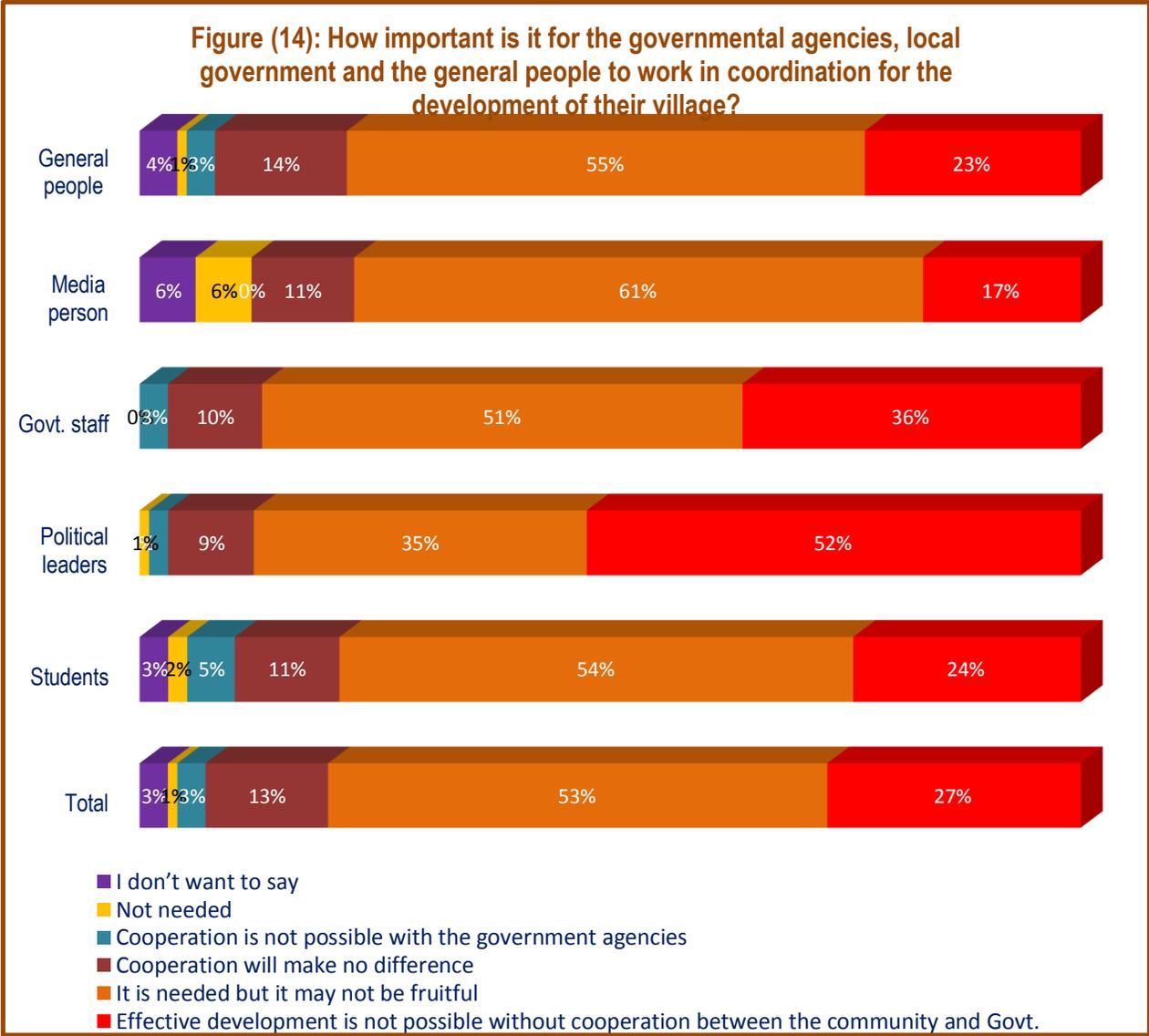
*(See Annex 4.4 for details)*

### 3.3.6 People's Perception on Importance of Coordination among Government Line Agencies, Local Governments and citizen in Development Work

Respondents understand the importance of coordination among government line agencies, local governments and citizen, but are relatively pessimistic on the result of the coordination effort. In response to 'how important is it for the government agencies, local governments and the citizens to work in close coordination for the local development', 27 percent say that effective development is not possible without cooperation between the community and the government agencies. More than half (53%) respondents

say it is needed but may not be as fruitful. There is significant difference between districts as 53 percent in Kathmandu believe that effective development is not possible without cooperation between the community and government agencies as compared to Kaski (8%). Similarly, 73 percent in Morang believe that there is need for this but may not be useful as compared to 31 percent in Kathmandu. Respondents in Morang seem less optimistic than those in Kathmandu in terms of usefulness of the actual coordination.

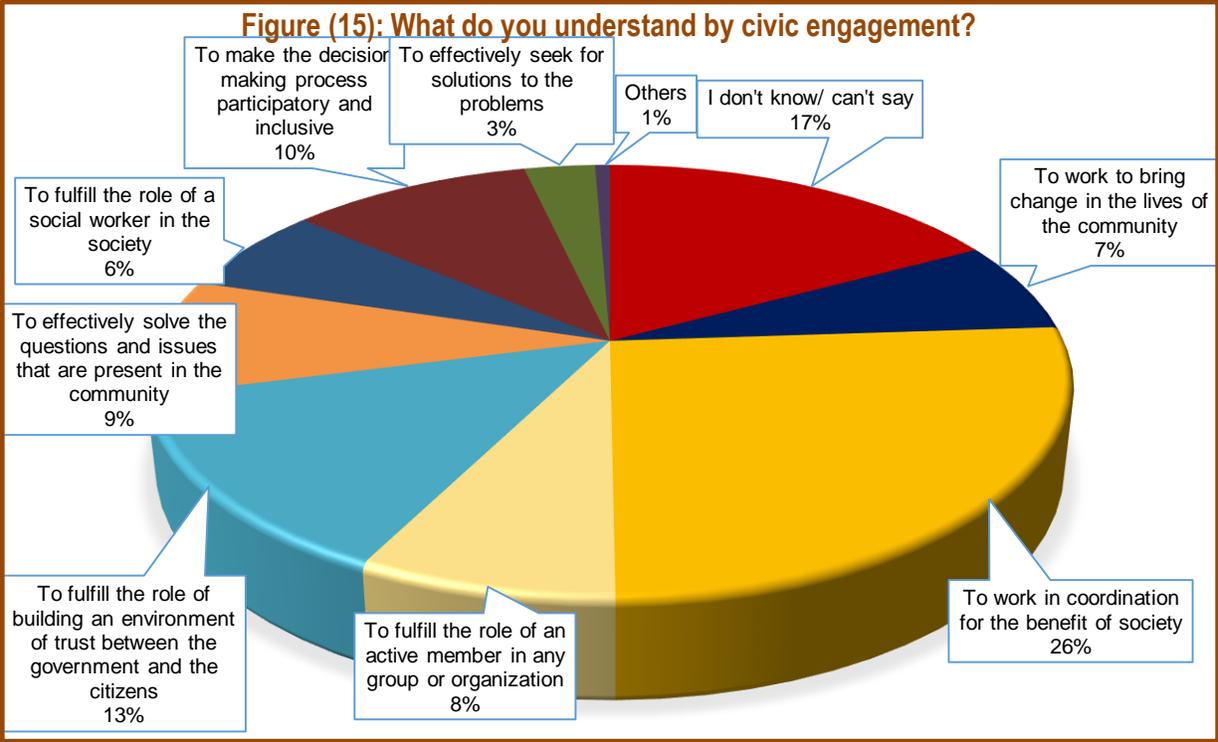
The gender disaggregated data shows that there is no significant difference between the opinion of male and female respondents towards the value of coordination between the government agencies and citizens. The data also shows that political leaders (52%) and government employee (36%) are more optimistic than citizen (23%) and media persons (17%) on the importance of the coordination between government and citizen. Similarly, there is also no significant difference of opinion across age groups.



### 3.3.7 People’s Understanding of the Meaning of Civic Engagement

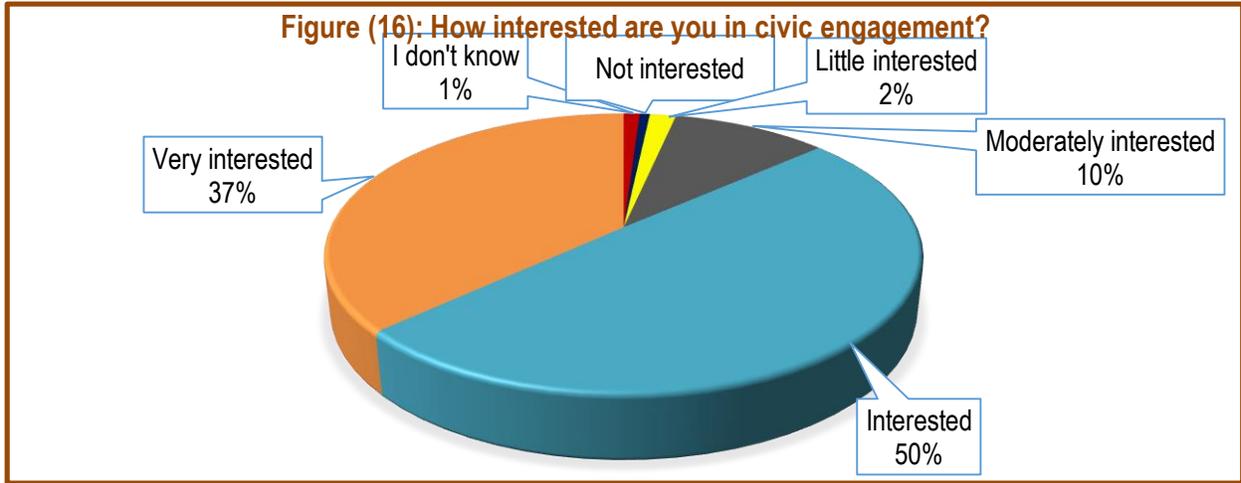
Not many respondents clearly understand what civic engagement actually means. When asked about what they understand by civic engagement, 26 percent have said it means to work in coordination for the benefit of society while 13 percent have said that it is to fulfill the role of building an environment of trust

between the government and the citizens. However, 17 percent respondents had no idea on what civic engagement meant. Relatively, respondents from Dhanusha and Banke seemed to have better understanding of civic engagement compared to the respondents of other districts.



**3.3.8 Interest for Civic Engagement**

Asked how interested they are to participate in civic engagement activities, total 87 percent respondents said that they are either interested (50%) or highly interested (37%). For those who were interested in civic engagements, there was significant difference among the respondents from different districts. (The highest 69% in Kaski and the lowest in 30%). Similarly, those who were very interested, there was also significant difference among the respondents from different districts. (Highest 44% in Morang and lowest 14% in Banke). Female respondents seemed to be more interested compared to the male respondents. However, there was no big difference between male and female.



### 3.4. PERCEPTION OF THE GENERAL COMMUNITY TOWARDS TAXES

#### 3.4.1 Tax Payment to Government

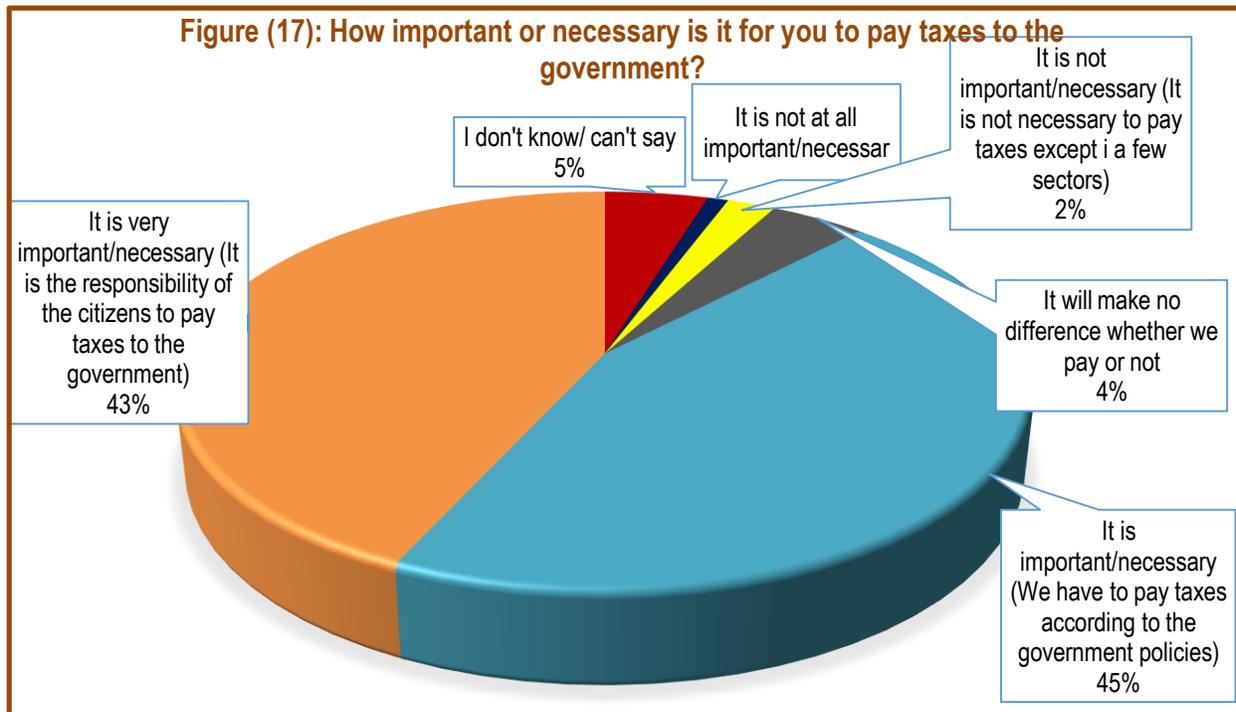
In order to figure out the people's practice of paying tax, respondents were asked whether they are paying taxes or not. An overwhelming majority (86%) have reported that they are paying taxes regularly. However, Kathmandu (13%) and Kaski (12%) were the two districts where comparatively larger proportion of respondents reported of defying taxes.

Table (5): Do you pay tax to the government?

	Morang		Dhanusha		Kathmandu		Kaski		Banke		Kailali		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Don't know	3	1%	2	1%	7	2%	14	9%	3	2%	19	8%	48	4%
I don't want to say	2	1%	3	2%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	5	2%	12	1%
Yes	199	91%	157	88%	261	84%	121	79%	159	95%	201	80%	1098	86%
No	15	7%	16	9%	39	13%	19	12%	6	4%	25	10%	120	9%
Total	219	100%	178	100%	309	100%	154	100%	168	100%	250	100%	1278	100%

#### 3.4.2 Importance of Tax Payment to the Government

Among the taxpayers, 88 percent of respondents think that it is very important/important (necessary) to pay taxes according to the government policies.



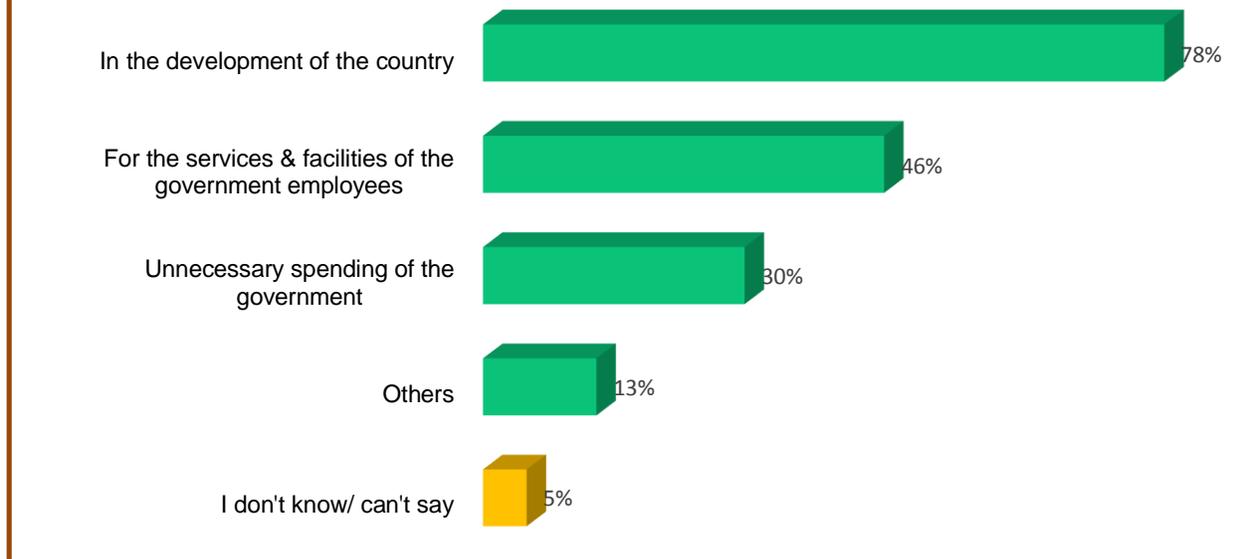
It is interesting to note that only 51 percent of the respondents with Bachelor's degree or above believe it is the responsibility of the citizens to pay taxes to the government. *(See Annex 5.2 for details)*

### 3.4.3 Respondents' Understanding of the Utilization of Tax Collected (Multiple Choice Question)

More respondents believe that the tax is utilized for the development of the country and for the payment to the services and facilities to government employee. Most respondents (78%) believe that tax paid by them goes for the development of the country and 46 % believe that the tax money goes for the payment of the public services and facilities as wells as paying remunerations to the government employees. However, 30 percent have perception that the taxes are spent for unnecessary things or are inappropriately spent.

Respondents' understanding on the utilization of the taxes collected from them varies largely among the districts. 91 percent people in Banke perceive that their taxes goes to the country's development but only 68 percent of people of Kathmandu think so making a huge difference of 23 percentage points. Likewise, 56 percent people in Kaski think that the tax goes for the service and facilities of the government employees while only 34 percent of the people in Morang carry similar view. Likewise, the notion of taxes used in unnecessary spending also varies by 34 percent between people of Dhanusha (53 percent) and Banke (20 percent).

**Figure (18): How important or necessary is it for you to pay taxes to the government?**



There is no significant difference in perception of male and female respondents as well as across age groups on their understanding about the tax money spending.

The understanding of the tax money utilization also differs significantly among the different professionals. People who identified their profession as politics largely believe that the tax goes for the purpose of development while very few media professionals think so. (25 percentage point differences). Their views towards the thinking of tax goes service and facilities of the government employees also varies largely. (38% difference between the highest of political and the lowest of the media person).

Respondents of higher-level education also have higher understanding of tax utilization. The level of understanding of tax utilization varies across the different level of educational qualifications. A university graduate's perception towards tax utilization varies largely with the person of primary education. (24% difference between the highest graduated and the primary educated).

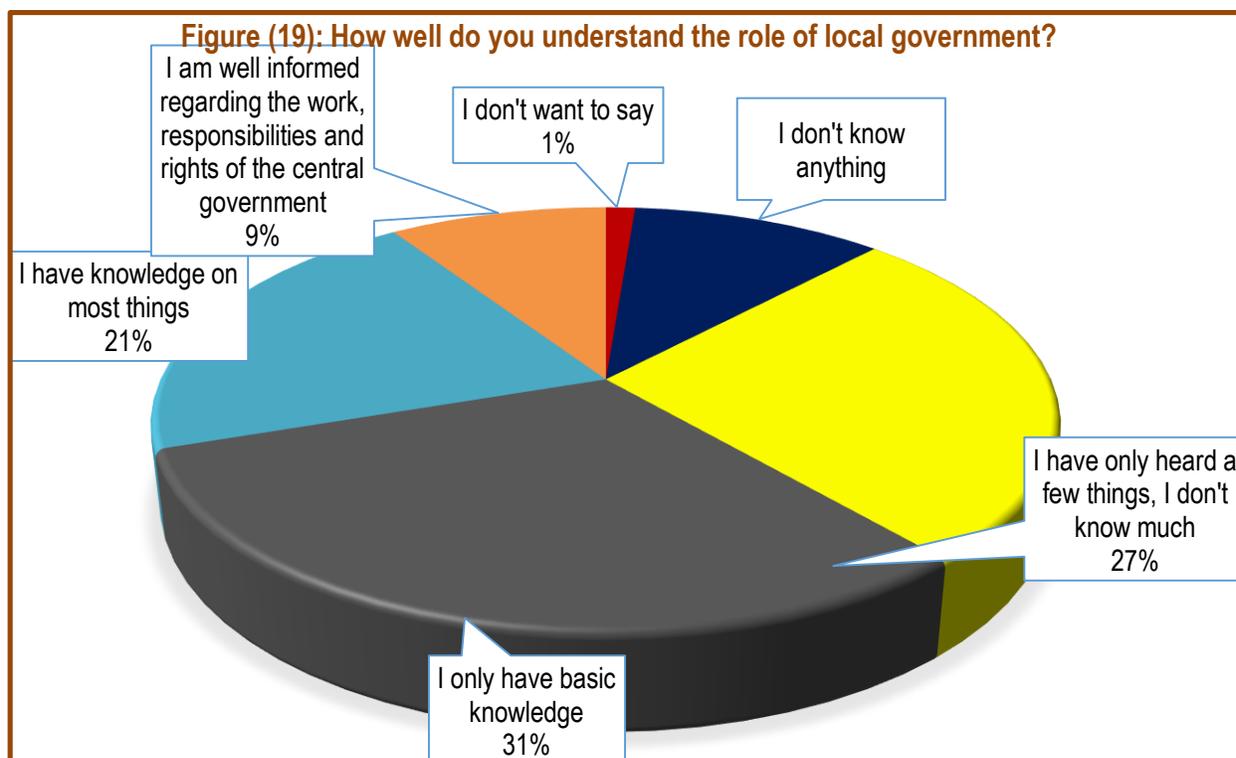
Likewise, there is a huge differences in understanding of tax goes for the service and facilities of the government employee between higher education graduates and lowest of illiterates. (35% difference between the higher education graduates and the lowest of illiterate). SLC or plus two graduate to the lowest of illiterate also think differently on the 'tax goes for unnecessary spending of the government'. (15% difference between the highest of SLC/+2 and the lowest of illiterate).

In comparison to other castes, Muslim and Brahmin/Chhetri have a higher level of understanding of tax utilization in overall. There is a significant difference on the understanding of tax utilization in the development of the country among the respondents from different castes. 85 percent Muslim people think the tax as utilization for the development while only 69 percent of Janajati think so. Additional 11 percentage point of Muslims compared to Dalit think that the tax goes for the service and facilities of the government employees. Likewise, additional 10 percentage points of the Muslims view tax goes for unnecessary spending of the government compared to Brahmin and Chhetri. **(See Annex 5.3 for details)**

### 3.5 .INFORMATION REGARDING THE LOCAL AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND EXPECTATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 3.5.1 Level of Understanding about Local Government (Multiple Choice Question)

There seems to be very weak understanding of the role of government among the respondents. Thirty-one percent respondents reported that they have only basic knowledge about the role of government and 27 percent said they only know a little and do not know much. Likewise, 21 percent of the respondents believed that they have knowledge on most things about the role of the government while 11 percent reported that they 'don't know anything about the local government'. Only nine percent of the respondents are well informed regarding the work, responsibilities and rights of the central government. The data shows that only 30 percent respondent's from all the six districts believe that either they know most of the things or are well- informed about the work of the local government. Remaining 70 percent of the respondents either know very little about the role/work of the local government or do not know anything about it.

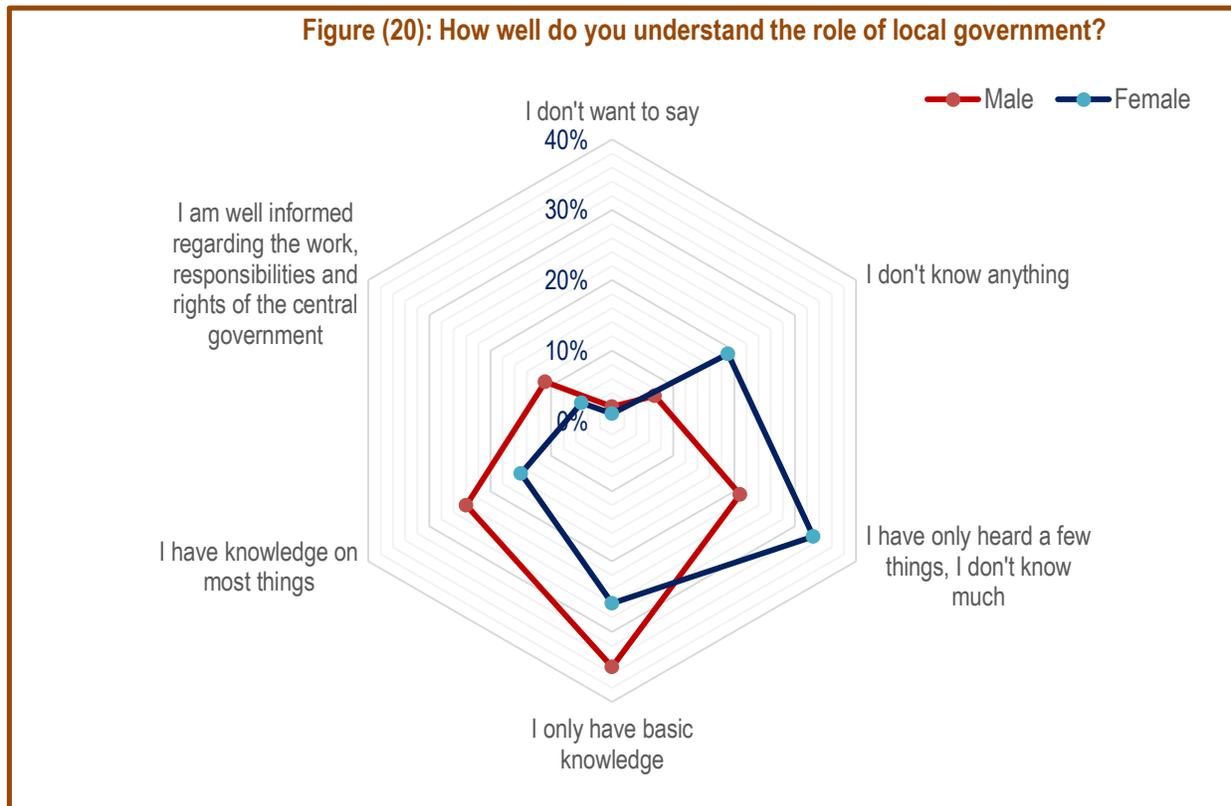


Respondents of Dhanusa and Banke have a good level of understanding of the local government as 28 percent respondents in Dhanusha said that they are well-informed and have knowledge on most things about the role of local government. The district-wise data shows that Dhanusha (48%) has the highest awareness about the role of local government followed by Morang (41%), Kailali (37%), Kathmandu (22%), Banke (18%) and Kaski (13%).

Table (6): How well do you think that understand the role of local government?

	Morang		Dhanusha		Kathmandu		Kaski		Banke		Kailali		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
I don't want to say	2	1%	1	1%	7	2%	1	1%	0	0%	5	2%	16	1%
I don't know anything	24	11%	20	11%	37	12%	17	11%	13	8%	27	11%	138	11%
I have only heard a few things, I don't know much	43	20%	31	17%	102	33%	70	45%	33	20%	61	24%	340	27%
I only have basic knowledge	60	27%	41	23%	95	31%	46	30%	92	55%	64	26%	398	31%
I have knowledge on most things	72	33%	41	23%	48	16%	16	10%	24	14%	66	26%	267	21%
I am well informed regarding the work, responsibilities and rights of the local government	18	8%	44	25%	20	6%	4	3%	6	4%	27	11%	119	9%
Total	219	100%	178	100%	309	100%	154	100%	168	100%	250	100%	1278	100%

The gender disaggregated data shows that male (70%) respondents understand the role of local government better than female (49%). Overall, Brahmin/Chettri (68%) has a better understanding on local government compared to other caste groups. Overall, political leaders (90%) followed by government job-holders (87%) have an understanding of the local government.



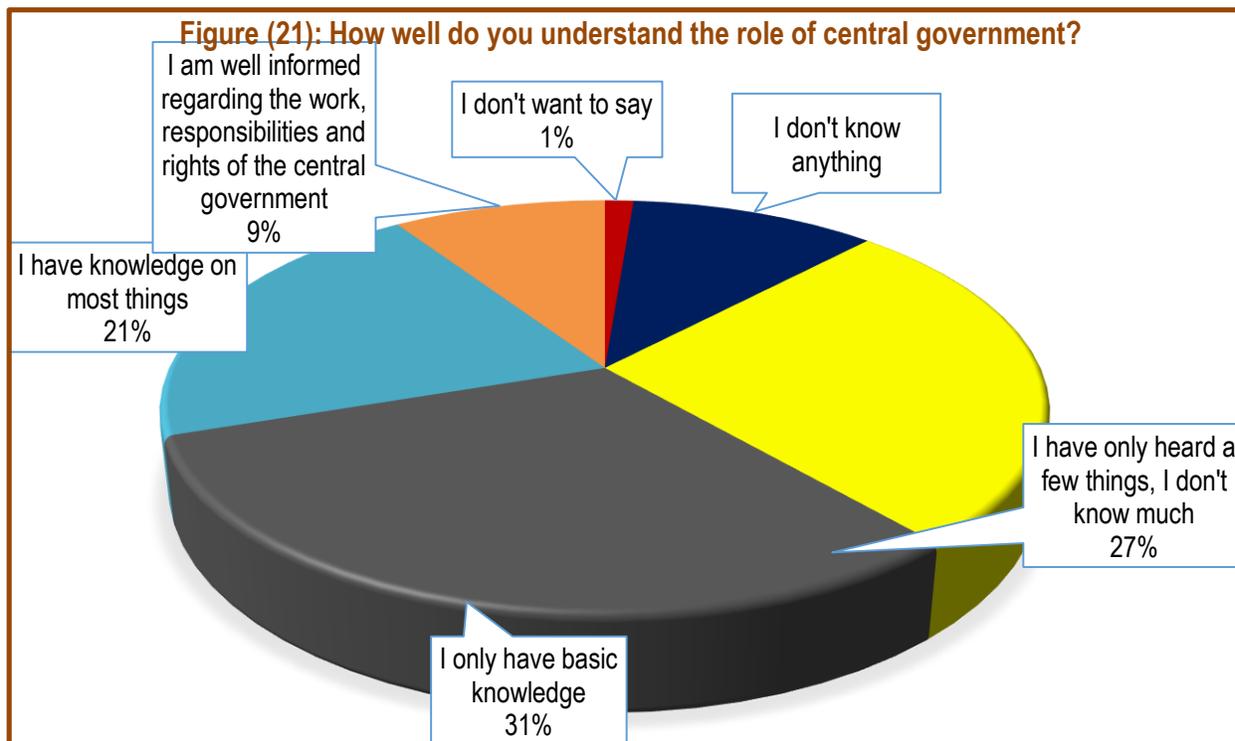
### 3.5.2 Understanding on the Role and Responsibility of Central Government (Multiple Choice Question)

Asked how well you understand the role of the central government, the responses differed according to locations. Fourteen percent respondents said they don't know anything and 29 percent said they only have basic knowledge. Twenty-one of the respondents said that they have have knowledge on most things while only 9 percent reported that they are well informed regarding the work, responsibilities and rights of the central government.

A large number of the people are not well aware of the role and responsibility of the central government. Respondents are asked for their opinion about the main roles and responsibilities of the central government. Of those who understand the role and responsibility of central government, 55 percent say it is to protect people's freedom and rights, followed by 53 percent who say it is development, 52 percent say it is to run the country's daily administration, 48 percent say it is to implement the laws, and 44 percent say it is to develop and enforce the law and policies and so on.

Respondents from Banke and Kaski seem to have the better understanding on the role and responsibility of central government. Of those who understand, there is significant difference among the respondents of different districts for the role and responsibilities of central government who say it is to protect people's freedom and rights (43% difference between Dhanusha and Kaski), who say it is development (14% difference), who say it is to steer the country's daily administration (3% difference), who say it is to implement the laws (16% difference), who say it is to develop and enforce the laws and policies (13% difference), who say it is the management of health, education, and social security (22% difference), who

say it is the development of infrastructure (31% difference), who say it is to expand foreign relations (15% difference) and so on.



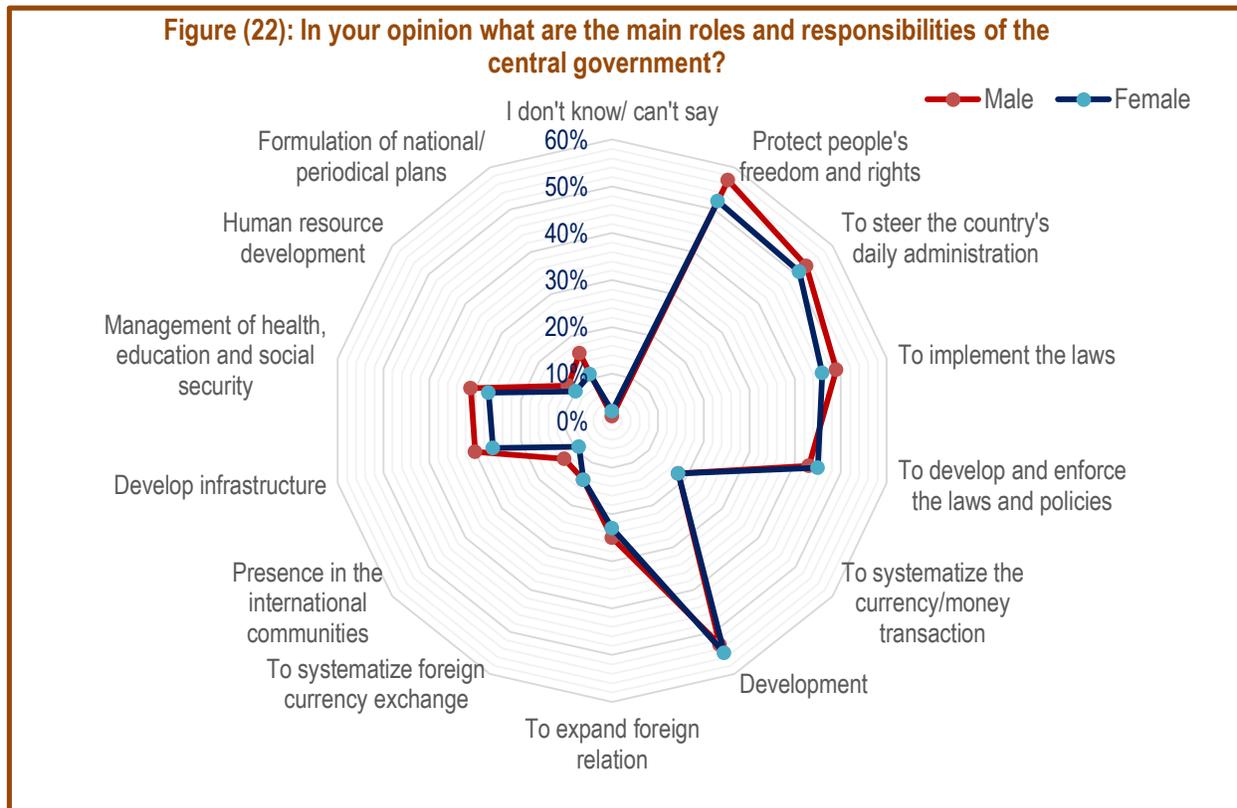
Males have better understanding on the roles and responsibilities of central government over female. Of those who understand the role and responsibility of central government, there is not much difference in between male and female. (Maximum 5% difference).

**Table (7): In your opinion what are the main roles and responsibilities of the central government?**

	Students		Political leaders		Govt. Job		Media person		Others		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
I don't know/ can't say	9	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	10	2%	19	2%
Protect people's freedom and rights	105	44%	56	65%	80	60%	4	44%	354	58%	599	55%
To steer the country's daily administration	124	51%	49	57%	70	52%	4	44%	320	52%	567	52%
To implement the laws	107	44%	50	58%	71	53%	2	22%	291	47%	521	48%
To develop and enforce the laws and policies	104	43%	46	53%	70	52%	5	56%	249	41%	474	44%
To systematize the currency/money transaction	44	18%	21	24%	26	19%	2	22%	101	16%	194	18%

Development	121	50%	55	64%	63	47%	5	56%	335	55%	579	53%
To expand foreign relation	58	24%	28	33%	36	27%	1	11%	142	23%	265	24%
To systematize foreign currency exchange	19	8%	18	21%	25	19%	2	22%	87	14%	151	14%
Presence in the international communities	27	11%	9	10%	12	9%	1	11%	73	12%	122	11%
Develop infrastructure	64	27%	43	50%	42	31%	6	67%	154	25%	309	29%
Management of health, education and social security	61	25%	43	50%	29	22%	2	22%	188	31%	323	30%
Human resource development	25	10%	6	7%	18	13%	1	11%	76	12%	126	12%
Formulation of national/periodical plans	25	10%	21	24%	23	17%	1	11%	80	13%	150	14%
Others:	14	6%	8	9%	10	7%	1	11%	27	4%	60	6%
	241		86		134		9		614		1084	100%

Overall, political leaders, government job-holders and media person seem to have better understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the central government. Understanding about the roles and responsibilities of the central government varies across the people of different professions. Sixty five percent among the political leaders group are of the view that the central government has to protect people's freedom and rights while only 44 percent students have same view making a difference of 21 percent. Who say it is development (17% difference), who say it is to steer the country's daily administration (13% difference), who say it is to implement the laws (36% difference between media person and political leaders), who say it is to develop and enforce the laws and policies (15% difference), who say it is the management of health, education, and social security (28% difference between political leaders and media person and government job holders), who say it is the development of infrastructure (42% difference between media person and others), who say it is to expand foreign relations (22% difference) and so on.



Overall, respondents of 15-29 years have better knowledge of the roles and responsibilities of central government. Of those who understand the role and responsibility of central government, there is no significant gap among the respondents from the different age groups.

In Overall, respondents, who have completed Bachelor's or above have better understanding on the roles and responsibilities of central government. Of those who understand the role and responsibility of central government, there is significant difference among the respondents of differently educated; who say it is to protect people's freedom and rights (21% difference between illiterate and SLC/+2 educated), who say it is development (30% difference between illiterate and Bachelors or above), who say it is to steer the country's daily administration (23% difference), who say it is to implement the laws (16% difference), who say it is to develop and enforce the laws and policies (23% difference), who say it is the management of health, education, and social security (23% difference), who say it is the development of infrastructure (22% difference), who say it is to expand foreign relation (15% difference) and so on.

Overall, Dalit, Brahmin/Chettri/others have better understanding of roles and responsibilities of central government. Of those who understand the role and responsibility of central government, there is significant difference among the respondents of different castes; who say it is to protect people's freedom and rights (34% difference between Dalit and Muslim), who say it is development (25% difference between Dalit and Muslim), who say it is to steer the country's daily administration (15% difference), who say it is to implement the laws (13% difference), who say it is the management of health, education, and social security (24% difference between Dalit and Muslim), who say it is the development of infrastructure (27% difference between Tharu and Muslim), who say it is to expand foreign relation (18% difference between Dalit and Janajati) and so on. **(See Annex, 6.2.1 and 6.2.2 for details)**

### 3.5.3 Respondents' Understanding of the Current National Issues (Multiple Choice Question)

Most of the respondents (66%) believe that unemployment is the major issue the nation is facing and each 54 percent think inflation and delay in writing the constitution. Likewise, 24 percent view natural disasters a national issue.

Overall, respondents from Banke and Mornag have comparatively better understanding on the current national issues. There is significant difference on the understanding of the current national issues among the respondents from the different districts who say it is the problem of unemployment (25% difference between kaski and Kathmandu), who say it is inflation (29% difference), who say it is delay in writing new constitution (25% difference), who say it is natural disaster (33% difference), who say it is negative effects of climate change (23% difference)

Table (8): In your opinion, what are the current national issues?

	Morang		Dhanusha		Kathmandu		Kaski		Banke		Kailali		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
I don't want to say	2	1%	2	1%	14	5%	2	1%	4	2%	9	4%	33	3%
Natural disasters	39	18%	9	5%	87	28%	24	16%	64	38%	85	34%	308	24%
Negative effects of climate change	19	9%	36	20%	28	9%	21	14%	53	32%	48	19%	205	16%
Problem of unemployment	161	74%	118	66%	160	52%	119	77%	106	63%	176	70%	840	66%
Unplanned/unorganized migration	20	9%	36	20%	29	9%	6	4%	4	2%	25	10%	120	9%
Inflation	122	56%	114	64%	111	36%	96	62%	110	65%	139	56%	692	54%
Delay in writing the new constitution	140	64%	92	52%	186	60%	57	37%	91	54%	123	49%	689	54%
Transition period	22	10%	37	21%	24	8%	16	10%	24	14%	18	7%	141	11%
Lack of public security	14	6%	20	11%	15	5%	16	10%	4	2%	19	8%	88	7%
Lack of quality of health	12	5%	6	3%	9	3%	10	6%	4	2%	20	8%	61	5%
Initiation towards other basic needs of people	24	11%	9	5%	52	17%	11	7%	1	1%	15	6%	112	9%
Others	17	8%	3	2%	26	8%	23	15%	0	0%	5	2%	74	6%
	219		178		309		154		168		250		1278	100%

### 3.5.4 Expectation of People from the new Constitution

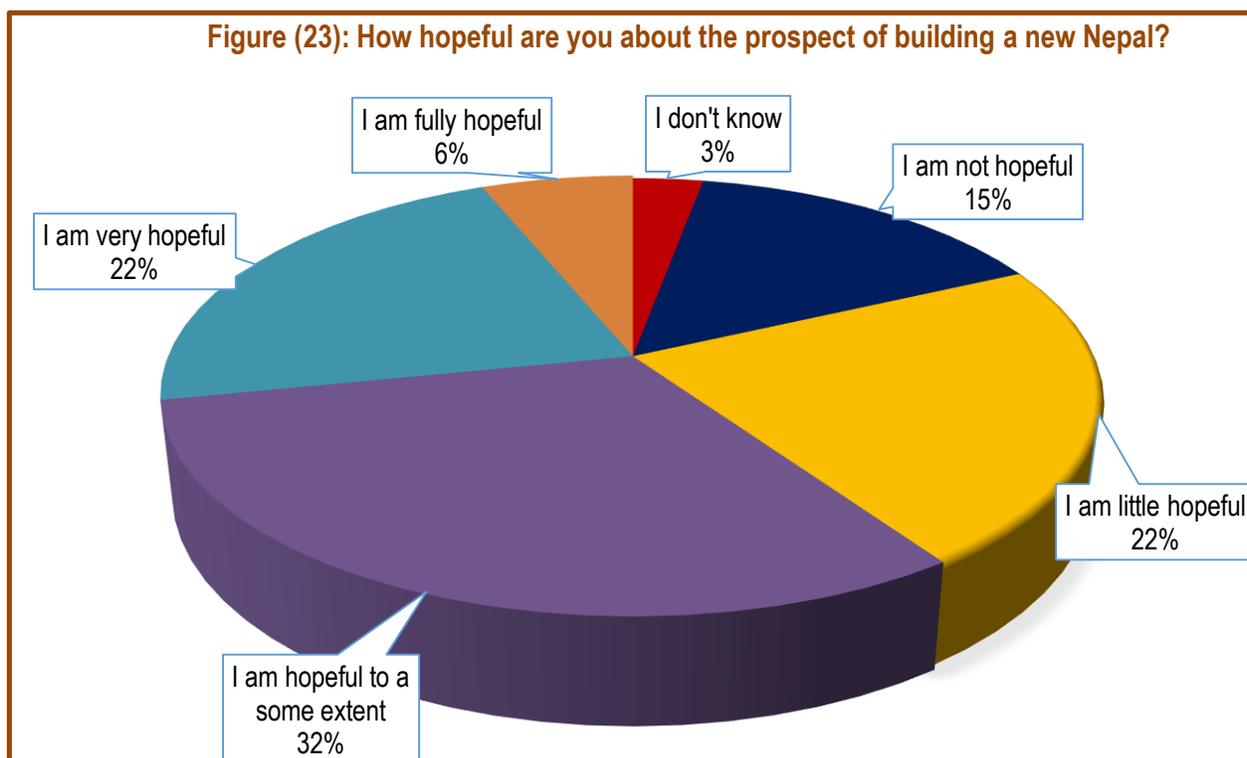
Respondents are neither much hopeful nor in despair towards the development prospects after promulgation of new constitution. They seemed in wait and see mood. In response to 'what do you think will change when the constitution is written?'. Thirty-one percent people say the country will be

economically and socially sound if the constitution implemented. Twenty-one percent people think that our country will be very good both economically and socially as soon as the constitution is underway. Similarly, 18 percent say the constitution will not make any difference while 14 percent say the constitution will be an outline for the transformation or good development of the nation. Of these, 11 percent are not hopeful of the constitution saying it will not be made and 5 percent lacked any view on the constitution.

### 3.5.5 Prospects of Building a New Nepal

When asked about how hopeful they are about the prospect of building new Nepal, 31 percent respondents say they are hopeful to some extent while each 22 percent say they are very hopeful and they are little hopeful. However, 15 percent respondents say that they are not hopeful about the prospect of building new Nepal.

Overall, District-wise disaggregated data shows that respondents who are optimistic. (I am little hopeful + I am hopeful to some extent + I am very hopeful + I am fully hopeful) are in Dhanusha (93%), Kailali (87%), the both Morang and Banke (83%), Kathmandu (78%) and Kaski (69%).



Overall, respondents from Gender-wise disaggregated data show that more male (85%) respondents than the female (78%) respondents are positive about the new constitution.

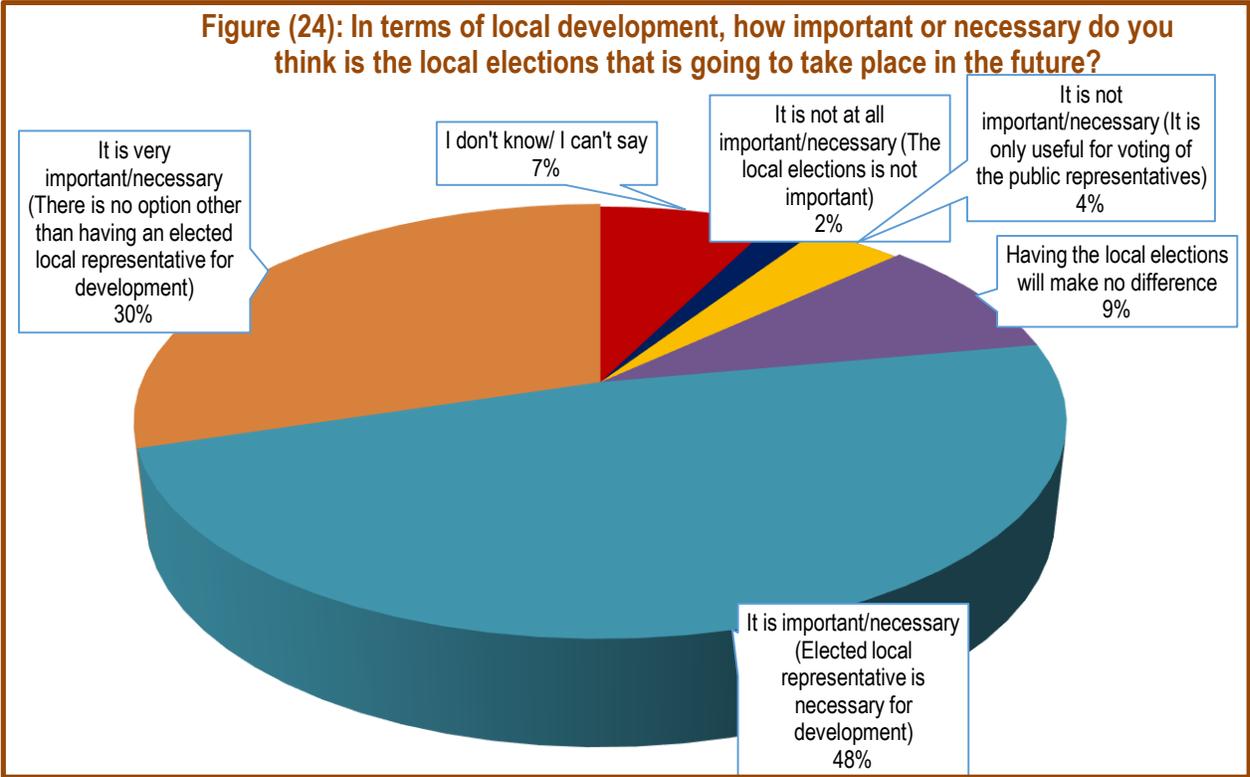
## 3.6 PERCEPTION OF THE COMMUNITY TOWARDS ELECTION

### 3.6.1 Importance of Future Local Election in Local Development

People, in general, have positive perception towards local election. In total, 48 percent of respondents believe that elected local representatives are necessary for the development (it is important/ necessary),

30 percent of them think that there is no other option than having an elected local representative for development (it is very important/ necessary) while 9 percent of them say having the local elections would make no difference.

Overall respondents of Banke feel the importance of future local election in local development. District-wise disaggregated data shows that there is significance difference on the people's perception towards the importance of future local election for the local development. Seventy one percent respondents of Banke say elected local representatives are necessary for local development. Fifty five percent of Kaski, 54 percent of Kailali, 43 percent of Dhanusha, 41 percent of Morang and 36 percent people of Kathmandu reported similar views towards locally elected representatives. Fifteen percent people of Banke, 21 percent of Kailali, 15 percent of Kaski, 27 percent of Dhansha, 42 percent of Morang and 45 percent of Kathmandu are of the view that there is no option other than having an elected local representative for development.



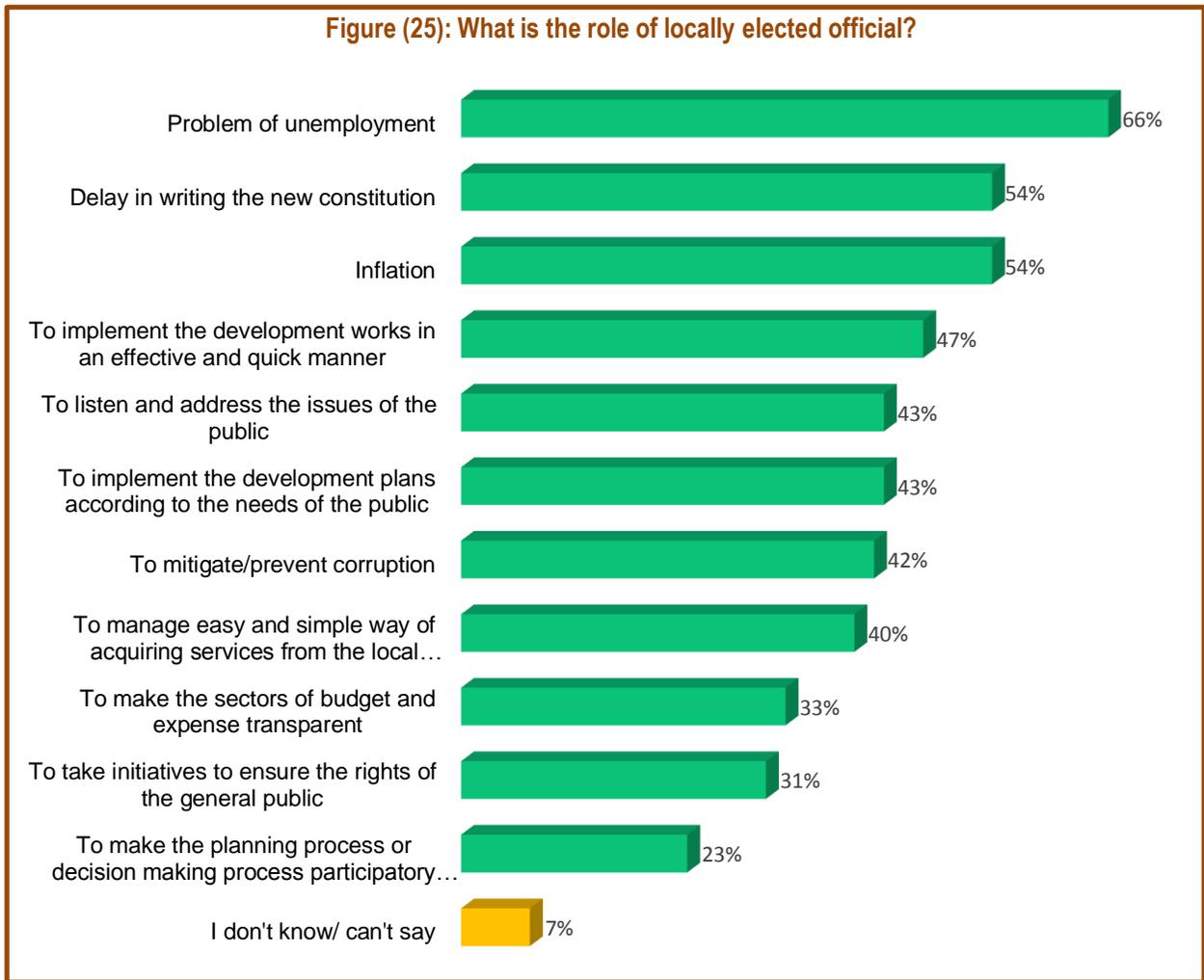
Male respondents give a greater importance of future of local election in local development compared to female. However, gender-wise disaggregated data has revealed larger number of male respondents give importance to the future election for local development than females. Thirty six percent males say there is no option other than having an elected local representative for development but only 21 percent females think so.

**3.6.2 Role of Locally Elected Official (Multiple Choice Question)**

Respondents seem to have basic understanding of the role of locally elected officials. Almost half (47%) of the respondents say the role of locally elected official is to implement development works in an effective and efficient manner. Similarly, 43 percent of them say the roles include the implementation of the development plans in accordance to the needs of the public and to listen and address the issues of

the public while 42 percent believe that the role is to mitigate/prevent corruption. And 40 percent say that the role is to manage an easy and simple way of acquiring services from the local agencies and 7 percent of them do not know/ cannot say what the roles of locally elected officials is.

More male respondents understand about the role of locally elected officials compared to female respondents. However, there is no significance difference between male and female on the understanding of roles of locally elected officials (maximum 10 percent differences on to manage easy and simple way of acquiring services from the local agencies).



### 3.7 VIEW OF THE GENERAL COMMUNITY REGARDING GOOD GOVERNANCE

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### 3.7.1 Understanding of Good Governance (Multiple Choice Question)

Respondents in general understand the rule of law and absence of corruption by the meaning of 'good governance'. Forty-two percent respondents understand good governance means rule of law while 41 percent understand as absence of corruption. Likewise, 34 percent people know government's accountability towards the public and 27 percent said 'good governance' means respecting human rights and 26 percent meant it as financial transparency. Likewise, 25 percent people understand it as 'access to information' of general public and some 20 percent think it as following rules and regulations. Nineteen percent know it as guaranteed rights of the general-public while 16 percent have taken it as both simple and easy facilities from the related agencies and public governance.

Relatively, district disaggregated data show that respondents who are from Banke understand more for the good governance followed by the respondents who are from Dhanusha and Morang respectively. Data show that significant proportion of the respondents in the districts Morang (51%) and Kaski (51%), Banke (44%), Dhanusha (39%), Kathmandu (36%) Kailali (35%) understand that good governance is rule of law. Surprisingly, respondents who say good governance is absence of corruption are in Banke (74%), Kathmandu (28%), Kaski (29%), Kailali (37%), Dhanusha (39%) and Morang (46%). *(For details see the table)*. Professional disaggregated data show that, more political leaders understand good governance, followed by government job holders, media persons and students respectively. Of those professionals, there is significant difference on the understanding of good governance. *(For details see the table below)*

Table (9): What do you understand by good governance?

	Students		Political leaders		Govt. Job		Media person		Others		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
I don't know/ can't say	37	13%	0	0%	4	3%	7	39%	118	16%	166	13%
Accountability of the government towards the public	91	32%	31	36%	61	43%	7	39%	240	32%	430	34%
Absence of corruption	116	40%	43	50%	60	43%	6	33%	295	40%	520	41%
Simple and easy facilities from the related agencies	42	15%	16	19%	25	18%	2	11%	115	15%	200	16%
Rule of law	108	38%	52	60%	63	45%	8	44%	301	40%	532	42%
Access to information of the general public	73	25%	30	35%	38	27%	4	22%	179	24%	324	25%
Financial transparency	68	24%	28	33%	43	30%	4	22%	192	26%	335	26%
Guarantee the rights of the general public	50	17%	28	33%	28	20%	5	28%	133	18%	244	19%
Respecting human rights	71	25%	30	35%	49	35%	4	22%	188	25%	342	27%
Following rules and regulations	52	18%	38	44%	29	21%	3	17%	133	18%	255	20%

General community's access to decision making process	16	6%	16	19%	6	4%	1	6%	64	9%	103	8%
Public governance	39	14%	18	21%	22	16%	2	11%	127	17%	208	16%
Social harmony	13	5%	10	12%	9	6%	0	0%	41	6%	73	6%
Unanimous decision	12	4%	10	12%	9	6%	2	11%	40	5%	73	6%
Inclusive policies	14	5%	14	16%	14	10%	0	0%	52	7%	94	7%
Activeness of the district administration	8	3%	5	6%	4	3%	1	6%	22	3%	40	3%
End of corruption	25	9%	18	21%	23	16%	2	11%	69	9%	137	11%
End of employment issues	33	11%	9	10%	10	7%	2	11%	55	7%	109	9%
Effective role of media	18	6%	12	14%	7	5%	1	6%	27	4%	65	5%
My own role as a citizen	20	7%	5	6%	9	6%	0	0%	22	3%	56	4%
Others	15	5%	3	3%	5	4%	0	0%	20	3%	43	3%
	288		86		141		18		745		1278	100%

The disaggregated data shows that respondents with higher education background understand better about good governance. Forty seven percent of higher education graduates understand good governance as 'rule of law' and likewise, 44 percent SLC/+2 pass outs 6 percent illiterates also understand the same. Similarly, respondents from Brahmin/Chhetri caste understand better about the good governance. The disaggregated data shows that there is significant difference on the understanding of good governance among the respondents of different castes. Forty six percent Muslim, 44% Brahmin/Chhetri, 34 percent Dalit and 34 percent Janajati and 29% Tharu understand good governance as an absence of corruption.

**(See Annex 8.1.1 for details)**

### 3.7.2 Reasons of Good Governance (Multiple Choice Question)

Respondents think that reasons of good governance are reported to be rule of law to be followed, preventing corruption and maintaining discipline for effective control etc. Of those, who say good governance is following the laws of the nation and for establishing rule of law are 51 percent followed by the preventing corruption and the lack of discipline and to make the control effective (46%), to increase public participation (33%), to ensure human rights (32%), for the management of transparency and accountability (31%), to ensure citizens' rights on public social services and it also establishes peaceful and able administration (29%).

Significant number of respondents think more reasons for good governance. Sixty four percent respondents in Morang think it is necessary to follow the law of the nation and establish rule of law for maintaining good governance. Likewise 23 percent of Dhanusha, 62 percent of Kathmandu, 56 percent of Kaski, 60 percent of Banke, 38 percent of Kailali think the same way. (41% difference between the highest and the lowest). It is necessary to increase public participation are in Morang (35%), Dhanusha (34%), Kathmandu (14%), Kaski (33%), Banke (56%), Kailali (38%) (42% difference between the lowest in Kathmandu and the highest in Banke).

It is established on the professional disaggregated data that there is significant difference on the reasons of good governance. Seventy-three percent of media persons think good governance is necessary to follow the laws of the nation and establish rule of law while 58 percent political leaders have similar opinion. Likewise, 57 percent government job holders and 46 percent students think the same. Twenty two percent media persons, 38 percent political leaders, 32 percent government job-holders and 5 percent students think that the good governance ensures citizens' rights on public social services.

Education-wise disaggregated data shows that there is no clear relation between educational status of respondents and their reasoning on good governance. Respondents who think good governance is necessary to follow the laws of the nation and establish rule of law have Bachelor's or above (58%), SLC/+2 (46%), Secondary education (46%), primary education (36%) and illiterate (45%). Respondents who say good governance ensures citizens' rights on public social services (29%) are interestingly of Bachelor's or above (29%), SLC/+2 (30%), Secondary educated (34%), primary educated (7%) and illiterate (55%).

Overall, as compared to others, more Brahmin/Chettri and Muslim think the reasons of good governance. Of those who have responded, the caste/ethnicity disaggregated data show that significant proportion of the Brahmin/Chhetri (55%) reported to follow the laws of the nation and establish rule of law followed by Janajati (52%), Dalit (41%), Tharu (28%) and Muslim (21%). *(See Annex 8.1.1 for details)*

### **3.7.3 Tools of Good Governance in Service Delivery (Multiple Choice Question) (1112)**

Asked what tools are used in their community for good governance in terms of service delivery, 62 percent respondents said of public hearing and 50 percent reported of having citizen's charter. Likewise, 45 percent said the tools are public or social investigation and 26 percent said about citizen's report card. But 16 percent respondents do not know/ cannot say what tools are used for good governance in terms of service delivery.

Overall, respondents in Banke and Kailali better understand the tools used for good governance in terms of service delivery. Respondent of different districts have given differing responses on the tools used for good governance in terms of service delivery. Sixty seven percent respondents in Morang reported the use of public hearing tool while 56 percent in Dhanusha and 51 percent in Kathmandu, 61 percent in Kaski, 77 percent in Banke said about the use of the same tools used in service delivery in their districts. Likewise, 48 percent respondents of Morang, 39 percent of Dhanusha, 39 percent of Kathmandu, 43 percent of Kaski, 75 percent of Banke and 58 percent of Kailali reported that the use of citizen's charter tool in service delivery in their respective districts.

Larger number of males responded on tools used in good governance in terms of service delivery compared to females. Sixty six percent males and 57 percent females reported the use of public hearing tool while 54 percent males and 43 percent females reported the use of citizen's charter in the service delivery for good governance.

Table (10): What are the tools used for good governance in terms of service delivery?

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
I don't know/ can't say	89	13%	86	20%	175	16%
Citizen's charter	368	54%	184	43%	552	50%
Public or social investigation	320	47%	182	42%	502	45%
Citizen's report card	192	28%	102	24%	294	26%
Public hearing	451	66%	244	57%	695	62%
	681		431		1112	100%

Overall, more political leaders and government job-holders respond on the tools of good governance in terms of service delivery. Profession-wise disaggregated data show that respondents who say public hearing are political leaders (77%) followed by government job holders (70%), Media person (64%), others (61%) and students (56%). Likewise respondents who reported citizen's charter are Media person (64%) followed by political leaders (60%) government job holders (58%), others (48%) and students (43%) and so on.

Respondents who reported about the tools of good governance used for service delivery are 30-45 years understand it better. However, there is no significant difference on the tools of good governance used for service delivery between the different age groups. (maximum 9% difference)

Respondents with higher qualification responded better on the tools of good governance used for service delivery. Of those who replied, education-wise disaggregated data show that there is significant difference on the response on the tools of good governance used for service delivery. Respondents who say it is public hearing are illiterate (18%), primary educated (36%), secondary educated (54%), SLC/+2 educated (59%) and Graduated or above (70%). **(Please see the table for details)**

Table (11): What are the tools used for good governance in terms of service delivery?

	Illiterate		Primary/ Informal education		Secondary education		SLC/+2		Bachelors or above		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
I don't know/ can't say	4	36%	16	36%	12	18%	79	17%	64	12%	175	16%
Citizen's charter	4	36%	17	38%	35	54%	221	46%	275	54%	552	50%
Public or social investigation	3	27%	7	16%	22	34%	214	45%	256	50%	502	45%
Citizen's report card	2	18%	8	18%	14	22%	144	30%	126	25%	294	26%
Public hearing	2	18%	16	36%	35	54%	284	59%	358	70%	695	62%

	11		45		65		478		513		1112	100%
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Muslims better understand the tools of good governance used for the service delivery. There is significant difference on the response on the tools of good governance used for service delivery. Disaggregated caste/ethnicity data show that respondents who say the tools for good governance is public hearing are 79 percent Tharu followed by Dalit (68%), Brahmin/Chhetri (64%), Muslim (54%) and Janajati (52%). **(See Annex 8.1.3 for details)**

## 3.8. GENERAL PERCEPTION TOWARDS LEADERSHIP

### 3.8.1 Public Discussion on the Importance of Efficient Leadership for Development

Respondents in general discuss on the importance of efficient leadership for development. Asked if they discuss on the importance of efficient leadership for development with others, 61 percent respondents say they do but 34 percent of them said no whereas 5 percent do not want to say anything about it.

People in Banke discuss much on the importance of efficient leadership for the development. District-wise disaggregated data show that there is significant difference in respondents' discussion on the importance of efficient leadership for development in different districts. Respondents discussing about the efficient leadership are 58 percent in Morang, 74 percent in Dhanusha 53 percent in Kathmandu, 43 percent in Kaski, 81 percent in Banke, 62 percent in Kailali. (38% difference between the Kaski with lowest and Banke highest).

Overall, more male are engaged in public discussion on the importance of efficient leadership for development. There is significant difference on public discussion on the importance of efficient leadership for development among the male (71%) and female (46%) respondents who discuss with others.



Overall, political leaders engage more in public discussion on the importance of efficient leadership for development. The participation in public discussion on the importance of efficient leadership for development differs among different professionals. (54% difference between the lowest media person 33% and the highest political leaders 87 percent) 87 percent political leaders discuss in the public and 75 percent government job-holders discuss with others while 55 percent students do so.

Overall respondents of higher education graduation discuss more on the importance of efficient leadership for development. Significant number of higher education graduate respondents (72%) discuss with others on the importance of efficient leadership for development. And 59 percent SLC/+2 graduates

and 51 percent secondary education holders, 34 percent primary educated and 15 percent illiterates take part in the discussion on the importance of efficient leadership.

Table (12): Do you ever discuss with others regarding the importance of efficient leadership for development?

	Students		Political leaders		Govt. Job		Media person		Others		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
I Don't want to say	15	5%	0	0%	2	1%	2	11%	46	6%	65	5%
Yes	158	55%	75	87%	106	75%	6	33%	433	58%	778	61%
No	115	40%	11	13%	33	23%	10	56%	266	36%	435	34%
Total	288	100%	86	100%	141	100%	18	100%	745	100%	1278	100%

Overall, respondents from Muslim caste discuss more on the importance of efficient leadership for development. There is significant difference on public discussion on the importance of efficient leadership for development among the respondents from different districts. Respondents who discuss with others are 70 percent Muslim followed by 66 percent Brahmin/Chhetri, 61 percent Dalit and 47 percent Janajati and Tharu each. **(See Annex 9.1.1 for details)**

Overall, respondents discuss more with their friends and relatives on the importance of efficient leadership for development. The disaggregated data shows that respondents discuss with their friends effectively (19%) many (49%), moderately (16%), rarely (4%) none (7%). Similarly, respondents discuss with relatives effectively (16%) many (19%), moderately (27%), rarely (18%) none (19%). **(See Annex 9.1.2 for details)**

Table (13): If yes, who do you usually discuss with?

	Can't say		No		Rarely		Moderately		Many		Effectively		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Friends	34	4%	56	7%	31	4%	123	16%	384	49%	150	19%	778	100%
Relatives	9	1%	150	19%	141	18%	209	27%	147	19%	122	16%	778	100%
Local leaders	16	2%	177	23%	112	14%	181	23%	196	25%	96	12%	778	100%
Government staff	18	2%	217	28%	143	18%	192	25%	149	19%	59	8%	778	100%
Journalist/Media	15	2%	223	29%	118	15%	186	24%	157	20%	79	10%	778	100%
Security	27	3%	333	43%	155	20%	147	19%	82	11%	34	4%	778	100%
Elected representatives	15	2%	258	33%	125	16%	157	20%	145	19%	78	10%	778	100%
Rights workers	9	1%	250	32%	171	22%	182	23%	119	15%	47	6%	778	100%
Others	50	6%	315	40%	101	13%	169	22%	99	13%	44	6%	778	100%

Total	193	3%	1979	28%	1097	16%	1546	22%	1478	21%	709	10%	7002	100%
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### 3.8.2 Gender-wise Capacity and Qualification for Efficient Leadership

In response to a question whether or not both men and women are capable and qualified in terms of efficient leadership, 66 percent of them say men and women are equally capable, 10 percent say men are ahead due to the lack of opportunities given to women, 9 percent each think men or women are more capable and 2 percent think that both do not have the leadership skills.

Overall, the majority (66%) of the respondents think that both women and men are equally capable for efficient leadership. There is significant difference on the gender-wise capacity and qualification for leadership among the respondents who are from different districts. Respondents who say both are equally capable in terms of efficient leadership (66%) are in Morang (90%), Dhanusha (51%), Kathmandu (75%), Kaski (58%), Banke (43%), Kailali (65%).

Overall, a greater number of male feel that women and men are equally capable in terms of efficient leadership. Disaggregated data show that there is no significant difference on the gender basis for capable and efficient leadership among the male and female respondents. (maximum 8% difference).

Table (14): In terms of efficient leadership, are both women & men capable and qualified?

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Can't say	29	4%	25	5%	54	4%
Both do not have the leadership skills	13	2%	7	1%	20	2%
Men are ahead due to the lack of opportunities given to women	53	7%	81	15%	134	10%
Compared to men, women are more capable	52	7%	61	12%	113	9%
Compared to women, men are more capable	89	12%	23	4%	112	9%
Women and men are equally capable	512	68%	333	63%	845	66%
Total	748	100%	530	100%	1278	100%

Overall, more political leaders (81%) followed by Government job holders (75%) and Media person (72%) have a greater belief that women and men are equally capable in terms of efficient leadership. Respondents with higher education are in the belief that women and men are equally capable for leadership. Respondents who believe that the both male and female are equally capable for leadership have Bachelor's or above (71%), SLC/+2 (65%), secondary education (58%), informal/primary education (57%) and illiterate (53%).

Overall, many (71%) of Janajati believe that women and men are equally capable in terms of efficient leadership. Disaggregated data show that significant portion of Janajati (71%) say that both male and female are equally capable for leadership followed Brahmin/Chhetri (67%), Dalit and Tharu (57%) and Muslim (52%). **(See Annex 9.2 for details)**

### 3.8.3 Easy Acceptance of Female Prime-Minister in Nepal

In response to the question 'Do you think the Nepali society will easily accept a female prime minister in the future?' 82 percent respondents accept it, 16 percent of them are not sure whereas 3 percent say that the Nepali society will not accept a female prime minister. Overall, respondents in Morang (87%) and Kaski (88%) believe that Nepali society will easily accept a female prime minister in the future. Disaggregated data show that respondents who say Nepali society will easily accept a female prime minister in the future are in Dhanusha (85%), Kathmandu (76%), Banke (87%), Kailali (74%).

Overall, significant proportions of political leaders (92%) followed by government job holders (90%), students (80%) and media person (78%) believe that the Nepali society will easily accept a female prime minister in the future.

In overall, respondents of who have higher educational qualification more believe that Nepali society will easily accept a female prime minister in the future. There is significance proportion of the respondents who can't say whether or not Nepali society will easily accept a female prime minister in the future mainly are illiterate (41%), primary educated (24%), secondary educated (17%), graduated (11%).

Table (15): Do you think the Nepali society will easily accept a female prime minister in the future?

	Students		Political leaders		Govt. Job		Media person		Others		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Can't say	48	17%	7	8%	13	9%	2	11%	132	18%	202	16%
Yes	231	80%	79	92%	127	90%	14	78%	593	80%	1044	82%
No	9	3%	0	0%	1	1%	2	11%	20	3%	32	3%
Total	288	100%	86	100%	141	100%	18	100%	745	100%	1278	100%

Overall, more Brahmin/Chettri believe that the Nepali society will easily accept a female prime minister in the future. There is significance difference on the easy acceptance of female prime minister in Nepal among the respondents from different castes. Respondents who believe that the Nepali society will easily accept female prime minister in the future are Brahmin/Chhetri (85%) followed by Janjati (80%), Dalit (80%), Muslim (80%) and Tharu (49%). **(See Annex 9.3 for details)**

Overall, in compared to female (33%) more male (38%) understand that women themselves are uninterested to being prime minister in Nepal. Of those who responded think that Nepali society will not accept female prime minister are female (33%) and male (31%). Of those who responded, 27 percent male and 17 percent female think that women cannot direct/guide the country like men.

Table (16): If not, why?

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Can't say	1	4%	1	17%	2	6%
No women in Nepal are capable of being a prime minister	8	31%	2	33%	10	31%
They cannot direct/guide the country like men	7	27%	1	17%	8	25%
Women themselves lack interest in this sector	10	38%	2	33%	12	38%
Others	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	26	100%	6	100%	32	100%

### 3.8.4 Right/Appropriate Gender for Prime Minister in Nepal

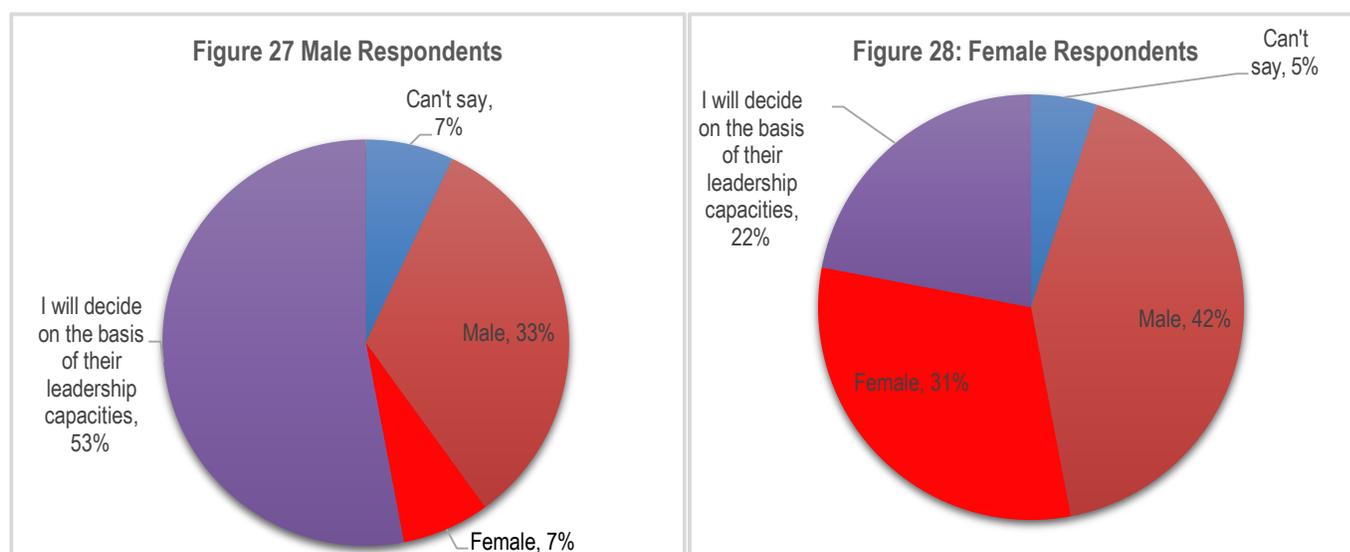
When the appropriate gender for the position of a prime minister is asked among the respondents, 40 percent say that they will decide on the basis of their leadership capabilities, 37 percent of them say male will be appropriate whereas 17 percent say female will be appropriate.

Overall, those respondents whose choice for prime minister in Nepal on the basis of their capabilities (40%) are in Kathmandu (51%), Morang (46%), Banke (39%), Kailali (34%), Dhanusha (33%), Kaski (32%).

On the other hand, those who choose male (37%) as the appropriate gender for prime minister in Nepal are in Kathmandu (34%), Morang (35%), Banke (32%), Kailali (45%), Dhanusha (36%), Kaski (38%).

Overall, 53 percent male and 22 percent female respondents choose the appropriate gender for prime minister in Nepal on the basis of their capabilities are mostly. Disaggregated data show that significant proportion of the female (31%) and a fewer male (7%) select female as the appropriate gender for the prime minister in Nepal.

Respondents who want to decide on the basis of their capabilities (40%) for prime minister of Nepal are mostly political leaders (84%) followed by media person (67%), Government job holders (60%) and students (38%). There is no single media person who select female as the appropriate gender for prime minister in Nepal. Overall, respondents who want to decide on the basis of their capabilities (40%) are mostly of 30-45 years (46%) followed by 15 – 30 years (41%) and of 45 above years (21%) for prime minister in Nepal.



There is a positive association between the level of education among the respondents and decision on the basis of leadership capabilities for the prime minister in Nepal. The disaggregated data shows that significant proportion of the graduated or above (64%) decide on the basis of leadership capabilities for the prime minister in Nepal followed by SLC/+2 pass outs (29%), secondary educated (16%), primary educated (10%) and illiterate (0%).

Table (17): If there were both male and female candidates, who do you think would be appropriate for the position of a prime minister?

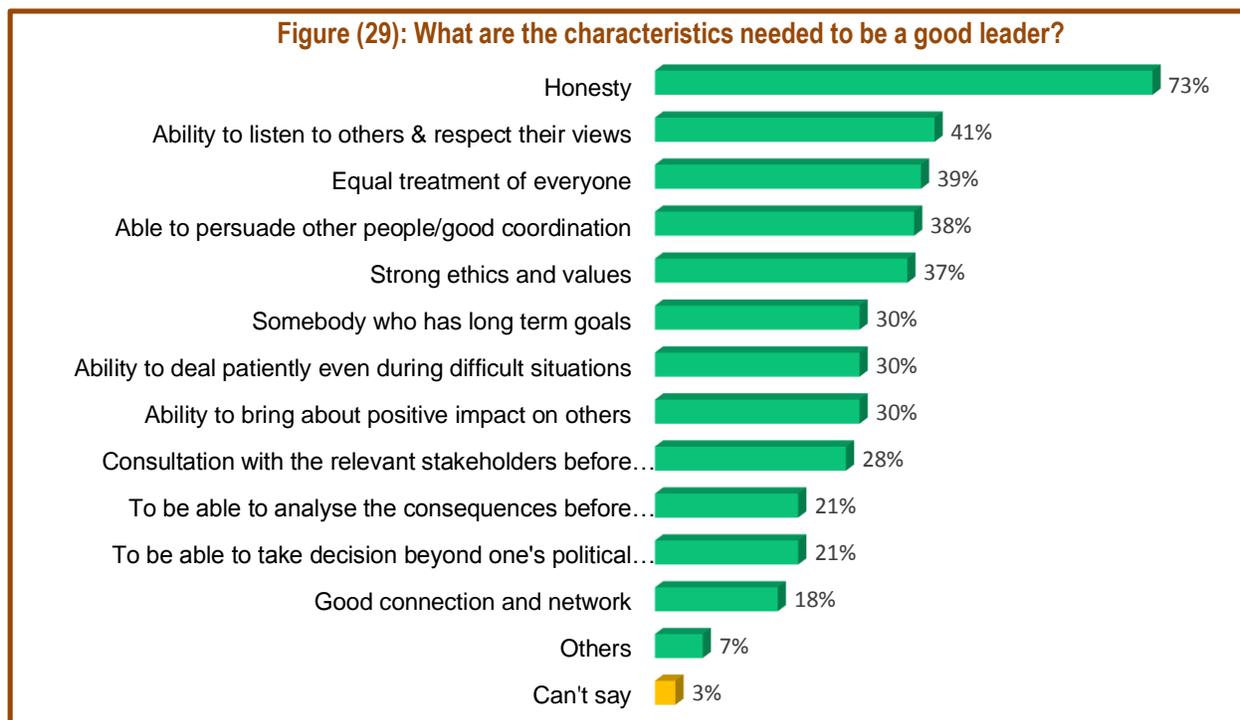
	Illiterate		Primary/ Informal education		Secondary education		SLC/+2		Bachelors or above		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Can't say	4	12%	10	11%	9	11%	35	6%	21	4%	79	6%
Male	28	82%	58	64%	45	56%	229	42%	111	21%	471	37%

Female	2	6%	14	15%	14	17%	121	22%	60	11%	211	17%
I will decide on the basis of their leadership capacities	0	0%	9	10%	13	16%	160	29%	335	64%	517	40%
Total	34	100%	91	100%	81	100%	545	100%	527	100%	1278	100%

Overall, more respondents who want to decide on the basis of the capabilities for prime minister in Nepal are Brahmin/Chettri (47%) followed by Janajati (37%), the both Dalit and Tharu each (13%) and Dalit (11%). Those who choose male as the appropriate gender for the prime minister of Nepal are mostly Tharu (61%) followed by Dalit (45%), Janajati (39%), Muslim (35%) and Brahmin/Chhetri (34%). *(See Annex 9.5 for details)*

### 3.8.5 Characteristics required to be a Good Leader in Nepal (Multiple Choice Question)

Respondents prefer honesty to be the one of the main characteristics of good leader. Of the respondents, the good characteristics portrayed by a leader are honesty (73%) followed by ability to listen to others and respect their views (41%), equal treatment to everyone (39%), ability of persuading other people / good coordination (38%) and strong ethics and values (37%), abilities to bring positive impact on others (30%), ability to deal patiently even during difficult situations (30), and having long term goals (30%) and so on.



Overall, respondents from Morang, Kaski and Banke have better understanding on the characteristics required for a good leader in Nepal. Significant proportion of the respondents in Morang (81%) followed by Kailali (78%), Banke (75%), Kaski (75%), Kathmandu (69%) and Dhanusha (58%) believe that honesty is the major attribute for a good leader. The disaggregated data show that respondent who viewed one of the good characteristics is the ability to listen to others and respect their view are mainly in Kaski (49%)

followed in Banke (46%), Kailali (42%), Kathmandu (40%), Dhanusha (38%) and Morang (36%). **(See Annex XX for details)**

Overall more male better understand the required characteristics for a good leader in Nepal. However, among the male and female respondents, there is no significant difference on the required characteristics for a good leader. (maximum 8% difference)

Table (18): What are the characteristics needed to be a good leader?

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Can't say	17	2%	24	5%	41	3%
Honesty	545	73%	387	73%	932	73%
Strong ethics and values	295	39%	175	33%	470	37%
Able to persuade other people/good coordination	296	40%	192	36%	488	38%
Ability to listen to others & respect their views	307	41%	220	42%	527	41%
Ability to bring about positive impact on others	219	29%	159	30%	378	30%
Equal treatment of everyone	289	39%	208	39%	497	39%
Ability to deal patiently even during difficult situations	223	30%	157	30%	380	30%
Consultation with the relevant stakeholders before taking any decisions	224	30%	128	24%	352	28%
To be able to take decision beyond one's political stand	182	24%	86	16%	268	21%
To be able to analyse the consequences before taking any decisions	163	22%	102	19%	265	21%
Good connection and network	140	19%	96	18%	236	18%
Somebody who has long term goals	237	32%	150	28%	387	30%
Others	57	8%	35	7%	92	7%
	748		530		1278	100%

Overall, more political leaders and government job holders better understand the characteristics required to be a good leader in Nepal. The disaggregated data show that significant proportion of the Government job holders (77%) say that honesty is the required characteristics for leader followed by Others (75%), Students (68%) and Political leaders and Media person each (67%).

Overall, impact of education seems to be positively associated with the understanding on the required characteristics for a good leader. However, the difference on the understanding of honesty (73%) is not big among the differently educated respondents (just 9% different). But, there is significant difference among the respondents who understand the ability to listen to others and respect their views are the

required characteristics for good leader are illiterate (32%), primary educated (42%), secondary educated (52%), SLC/+2 educated (42%) and Bachelor's or above (42%).

Overall, more Brahmin/Chettri and Janajati understand the required characteristics to be a good leader in Nepal. The data shows that significant proportion of Brahmin/Chettri (74%) followed by Tharu and Dalit each (73%), Janajati (72%) and Muslim (50%) say that honesty is the required characteristics for good leaders. **(See Annex 9.6 for details)**

### 3.8.6 Model Leaders in Nepal

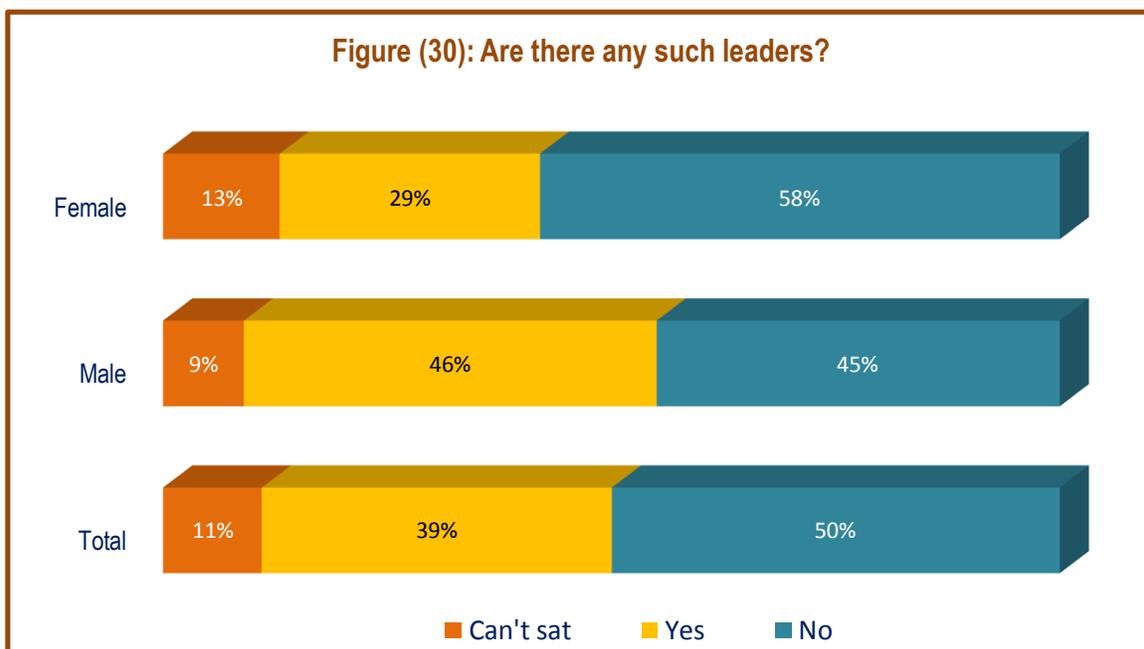
Of those who responded, 50% of them say that there are no such leaders, 39 percent say there are good leaders, whereas 11 percent say they do not know if there are any such leaders.

Overall, of those who responded, more of those who are from Kailali (53%) and Kaski (45%) believe that there are good leaders in Nepal (39%). Significant proportion of the respondents who think there are not good leaders in Nepal (50%) are from Kathmandu (60%), Morang (56%), Dhanusha (55%), Kailali (43%), Kaski (39%) and Banke (38%).

Table (19): Are there any such leaders?

	Morang		Dhanusha		Kathmandu		Kaski		Banke		Kailali		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
I don't know/ Can't say	13	6%	11	6%	24	8%	24	16%	50	30%	11	5%	133	11%
Yes	81	38%	67	39%	92	31%	69	45%	51	31%	124	53%	484	39%
No	121	56%	94	55%	181	61%	60	39%	63	38%	101	43%	620	50%
Total	215	100%	172	100%	297	100%	153	100%	164	100%	236	100%	1237	100%

Of those who replied, more male (46%) in compared to female (29%) believe that there are good leaders whereas more female (58%) in compared to male (45%) believe that there are not model leaders in Nepal.



Overall, more Political leaders (49%) followed by Government job holders (49%), others (39%), Students (35%) and Media person (0%) believe that there are good leaders in Nepal. Whereas significant proportion of media person (88%) followed by students (55%), others (49%), Government job holders (48%) and Political leaders (40%) believe that there are no such model leaders in Nepal.

In overall, more educated respondents believe that there are good leaders in Nepal. Of those who replied that there are good leaders in Nepal are Graduated or above (47%) followed by SLC/+2 (35%), secondary educated (35%), primary educated (27%) and illiterate (7%).

Overall, more Brhamin/Chettri (44%) followed by Dalit and Tharu each (35%) Janajati (30%) and Muslim (12%) believe that there are good leaders in Nepal. **(See Annex 9.7.1 for details)**

### 3.9 PERCEPTION OF LOCAL LEADERS (86)

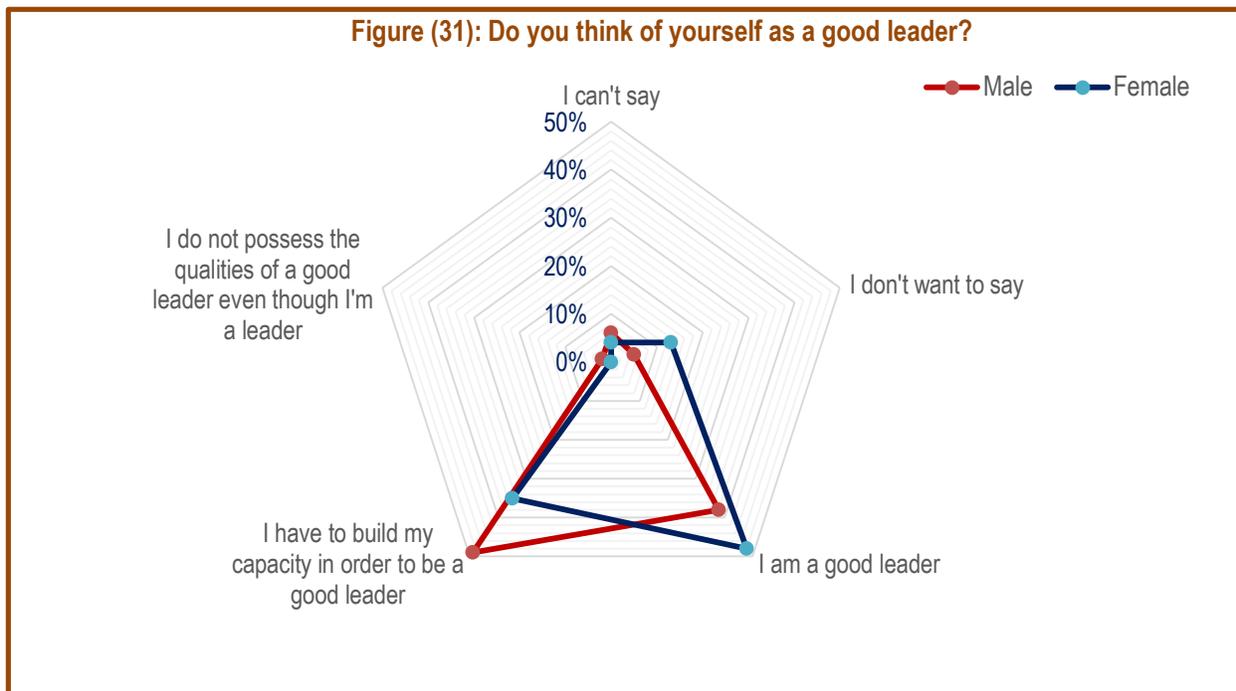
Overall, of those who responded, more female (87%) than the male (76%) think that they have leadership qualities. Respondents who think they don't have such qualities are female (4%) and male (16%).

**Table (20): Do you consider yourself to have leadership qualities?**

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
I don't want to say	5	8%	2	9%	7	8%
Yes	48	76%	20	87%	68	79%

No	10	16%	1	4%	11	13%
Total	63	100%	23	100%	86	100%

Overall, of the response, more female (48%) than the male (38%) think that they are good leaders. Among them, those who think they have to build up their capacity in order to be a good leader are male (49%) and female (35%). 13 percent female and 5 percent male do not want to say anything whether they are leaders or not.



Overall, both male (75%) and female (75%) have a positive view on the aspiration of being a good leader. In terms of future leadership in the society, 25 percent male and 22 percent female do not aspire to be a leader in the future in their community.

**Table (21): If not, do you aspire to be a leader in your community?**

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
I can't say	1	3%	0	0%	1	2%
I don't want to say	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Yes	24	75%	6	75%	30	75%
No	7	22%	2	25%	9	22%
Total	32	100%	8	100%	40	100%

### 3.10. PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE IN THE GIVEN STATEMENTS

- Respondents who replied don't know about the statements asked below are at the range of 4-10 percent for all the values that have been asked for.
- There are 48 percent respondents that agree followed by 41 percent who strongly agree for the importance of following laws. Of the total, 43 percent, strongly disagree followed by 31 percent disagree for the same. 10 percent respondents agree that it is the duty of the government to protect people as governmental or public property is built by the taxes paid by individual citizens.
- There are 58 percent respondents that agree followed by 27 percent who strongly agree that they have no role to play in combating corruption. Of the total, 43 percent respondents disagree followed by 31 percent respondents who remained neutral and 10 percent of those who agree that citizens and government have equal role to play in the creation of a successful democracy.
- There are 62 percent respondents that agree followed by 22 percent of those who strongly agree that it is not relevant or important for them to know about the Singha Durbar or the Central Government.
- There are 57 percent respondents that agree followed by 22 percent of those people who strongly agree that all genders and ethnic groups have an important role to play in a functioning democracy and a socially inclusive society benefits all.
- There are 60 percent respondents that agree followed by 20 percent who strongly agree that it is necessary to first find out what the candidate stands for before casting the votes in the election.
- There are 58 percent respondents that agree followed by 22 percent who strongly agree that effective development can be achieved through cooperation between government agencies and the civil society.
- There are 47 percent respondents that strongly disagree followed by 31 percent who disagree in regards to them feeling like a powerless individual and knowing that their participation will not make any difference.
- There are 47 percent respondents that strongly disagree followed by 31 percent who disagree that corruption is a normal part of the way we do things in Nepal and the same cannot be changed.
- There are 63 percent respondents that agree followed by 18 percent who strongly agree about their sense of responsibility as a citizen being as important as their rights.
- There are 59 percent respondents that agree followed by 22 percent who strongly agree that a sense of civic responsibility is needed to contribute towards the country.
- There are 61 percent respondents that agree followed 22 percent who strongly agree that Government and citizens can work effectively together towards common goals.
- There are 58 percent respondents that agree followed by 23 percent of those who strongly agree that people of all genders and ethnic groups can be good leaders.
- There are 59 percent respondents that agree followed by 24 percent of those who strongly agree that people of all genders and ethnic groups need to be included in public decision making.
- There are 42 percent respondents that strongly disagree followed by 28 percent disagree and realize that there is no use in cooperating and having dialogue with the government, and the use of power and putting pressure on them is the only way to go about.

[0 Don't know, 1: Strongly disagree, 2: Disagree, 3: Neither agree nor disagree, 4: Agree, 5: Strongly agree]

Statements	0	1	2	3	4	5
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11.1 It is important to follow laws.	5%	3%	1%	2%	48%	41%
11.2 Since the governmental or public property is built by the taxes that I pay, it is my duty to protect them.	7%	43%	31%	7%	10%	2%
11.3 I do not have any role to play in combatting corruption.	4%	3%	3%	4%	58%	27%
11.4 citizens and government have equal role to play in making a successful democracy (+)	8%	43%	31%	6%	10%	3%
11.5 The work of the Singha Durbar or the Central Government is not relevant or important for me to know. (-)	6%	2%	3%	5%	62%	22%
11.6 People from all genders, ethnic groups have an important role to play in a functioning democracy and a socially inclusive society benefits all.	6%	3%	4%	7%	57%	22%
11.7 When voting in elections, I first find out what the candidate stands for.	7%	3%	3%	8%	60%	20%
11.8 We can get effective development results with cooperation BETWEEN government agencies and the civil society.	8%	3%	2%	7%	58%	22%
11.9 I am a powerless individual so my participation will not make any difference	10%	47%	31%	4%	7%	2%
11.10 Corruption is a normal part of the way we do things in Nepal and can't be changed.	10%	42%	27%	7%	11%	4%
11.11 My responsibilities as a citizen are as important as my rights.	8%	3%	3%	5%	63%	18%
11.12 I feel a sense of civic responsibility to contribute to my country.	9%	2%	2%	6%	59%	22%
11.13 Government and citizens can work effectively together towards common goals	8%	2%	2%	6%	61%	22%
11.14 People of all genders and ethnic groups can be good leaders	8%	3%	3%	5%	58%	23%
11.15 People of all genders and ethnic groups need to be included in public decision making	6%	2%	3%	6%	59%	24%
11.16 There is no use in cooperating and having dialogue with the government, using power and putting pressure on them is the only way. (-)	10%	42%	28%	5%	8%	6%

## CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSION

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### 4.1. CONCLUSION

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The working of the government at local and national levels seems to be less satisfactory, not fulfilling people's expectations. In the survey, around 50 percent of respondents have some knowledge on local and central government and majority of them are aware about local level planning and development, registration and certification and so on. Though people seem to be accountable towards their rights and duties, government is not as accountable towards its citizens. People's participation in the decision-making process is very low. Though respondents (70%) think that it is important to participate in development efforts, half of them (50%) do not participate in the local community and only 21 percent actually put their views during the decision-making process.

More respondents visit government offices in order to pay taxes and fees, issues related to land and house, certificate, and passports among others. Though respondents have heard about the citizen's charter, only 46 percent have received a lesson and 32 percent have acquired information related to their work from the charter. Similarly, only 50 percent respondents are satisfied with works of government employees and people expect to have better services, easy process, reforms in the service delivery. Only 18 percent respondents are satisfied with the work of local government in regard to the decision-making process and inclusive democracy. Though 70 percent respondents think that it is important to participate in development, 50 percent respondents do not participate in the local community. However, most of the citizens think that they are accountable and majority of the people have performed their duties and responsibilities as good citizens. Mostly (86%) respondent pay tax to the government but only 61 percent of them pay tax at the time of the purchase and as per the rules.

While 50 percent of respondents have some knowledge on local and central government, majority of them are aware about local level planning and development, registration and certification and so on. Majority of respondents think that the government protects the rights of people involved in development, daily operation of the government, rules and regulation etc. Most of the respondents also think that current national issues are unemployment, pending constitution writing and long-transitional phase etc. Nearly 78 percent of the respondents think that election will bring changes in the society and 9 percent do not think so. The roles of locally elected officials as viewed by participants are to enforce ease in development work, to address local requirements, and to prevent corruption and so on.

Majority of respondents (64%) have discussed the importance of capable leadership in terms of leaders' quality and qualification. But people do not have much knowledge on good governance such as the tools, and the values behind it. Honesty, listening to others, equal treatment, ability to persuade and coordinate, strong ethics and values, long-term vision, and ability to bring a positive change are some fascinating points about leadership. According to them, rule of law, corruption control, government's accountability are the components of role virtue.

In regard to the perception of good governance, 42 percent respondents think it about rule of law followed by 40 percent that attribute it to the corruption control. Of total, 34 percent respondents think it is solely about government accountability. As a result, 51 percent respondents think that good governance is for the sake of nation and to establish rule of law, 46 percent think that it is to prevent corruption and 33 percent respondents think that it to increase public participation. Among those who

have some knowledge of governance, 50 percent know about the tools of governance like citizen charter, 45 percent know about social investigation and 26 percent know about citizen report card and so on.

Majority of respondents (64 percent) discussed the importance of efficient leaders and 34 percent did not. Among them, 66 percent think that they are capable and qualified to become efficient leaders. 82 percent respondents also say they will accept a female prime minister in future. 40 percent of the participants think that the prime minister should be judged on the basis of leadership capacity and not merely on gender priority. Of them, 37 percent think that the prime minister should be male.

Among the characteristics of a good leader, honesty is found to be the most preferred virtue (73%), followed by listening to others (41%), equal treatment (39%), ability to persuade and coordinate (38%), strong ethics and values (37%), long-term vision (30%), ability to bring a positive change (30%) etc. 39 percent respondents think that leaders possess those virtues while 50 percent consider they lack. Among the respondents, 79 percent think that they have local leadership qualities and 45 percent of the respondents think that they have to develop leadership qualities in them.

On awareness, 89 percent respondents agreed on laws and orders, followed by 85 percent who believe that combating corruption is necessary. 84 percent respondents agreed on the work of Singhadurbar or the Central Government. 83 percent respondents believe that the people of all gender and ethnic groups should be included in public decision-making while 83 percent believe that government and citizens can work effectively together towards achieving common goals. 81 percent respondents know that their responsibilities as a citizen are as important as their rights, 81 percent have a sense of civic responsibility to contribute towards their country, and 81 percent believe that people can be good leaders irrespective of their gender and ethnic group. 80 percent respondents know when to vote in elections and so they first explore the candidates before casting their votes. 80 percent respondents believe in witnessing effective development results with cooperation between government agencies and civil society. 79 percent respondents know that people from all gender and ethnic groups have an important role to play in a functioning democracy and a socially inclusive society that benefits all.

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# DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND PREPAREDNESS PLAN for Search For Common Ground Nepal

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In keeping of the view that Nepal is a seismically active zone and is considered at high risk of earthquakes, and also recurring events of floods, landslides, droughts, fires and disease outbreaks, SFCG Nepal have recognized the need to incorporate emergency preparedness and response plan in all of its activities. In line with SFCG Security Policy, this document explains in detail the response and respective responsibilities for SFCG Nepal staff in case of natural and manmade disaster.

SFCG has identified Finance and Operation Manager, Kiran Shrestha, as the security focal point. The Focal Point is responsible for providing SMS warnings of security matters such as strikes or natural disasters, and for managing the organizations notice board – the notice board is a phone number that staff can call to hear a daily update in times of high risk.

## 2. NATURAL DISASTER: EARTH QUAKE

### **Actions on Earthquake:**

Earthquakes are caused by tectonic plate movement. Normally any warning, usually by siren, is likely to provide you with only a few seconds to prepare. In most locations there is often no warning before the earthquake occurs.

### **Pre –Earthquake Risk Mitigation**

- If living in an earthquake zone fasten and secure all loose possessions- shelves and pictures – and place large, heavy or breakable objects close to the ground or store in cabinets and ensure there are no pre-existing problems that may contribute to the disaster, e.g. cracked foundations or ceilings defective wiring or unsecured potentially flammable materials.
- Identify safe places to assume cover such as under a study table or desk, against an inside wall or in the open away from trees, buildings or telephone wires.
- Individuals should identify where the gas, electricity and water supplies switched are in case they need to switch them off.

### **Emergency Response Drill**

- During earthquake individuals should be aware that earthquake can consist of sequence of foreshocks and aftershocks, so even if the initial wave movement is restricted to immediate area, there may be secondary shocks.
- If indoors, individuals should drop to the ground and take cover under a sturdy piece of furniture and hold on until the shaking stops.
- If there is no cover nearby cover your face and head with your arms and crouch in an inside corner of the building
- Individuals should position themselves away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls.
- If you cannot get out of bed for some reason, then protect the head with a pillow.
- You should only use a doorway for shelter if it is in close proximity and it is strongly supported.
- If the individuals are outdoors they should stay outside and move away from buildings, streetlights and alongside exterior walls due to falling debris.
- Individuals should remember that the ground movement during an earthquake is seldom the direct cause of death and injury. An earthquake may cause electricity to go out, or the sprinkler and fire alarms to turn on.
- If individuals are in moving vehicle at the time of earthquake they should stop as quickly and safely as possible and stay in the vehicle.
- Avoid stopping near or under buildings, trees, overpasses and utility wires. Once the shaking has stopped individuals should proceed cautiously, avoiding roads, bridges, or ramps that might have been damaged by the earthquake.

### **Post-Earthquake Drills**

- After an earthquake individuals should expect aftershock and be aware of the possibility of tsunamis if near a coastal area.
- Individuals should listen to a battery operated radio or television and contact their security of safety focal points. However, try to minimize telephone calls to emergency calls only in order to help with wireless congestion and prolong phone battery life; SMS texting or email/Skype may be your only communication option.
- If an individual is in crowd he or she should be aware of the reactions of those around them, e.g.; stampedes or looters, and should stay away from damaged areas unless the emergency groups specifically requested assistance.
- Individuals should ensure their team is safe and healthy and provide assistance to anyone in the immediate vicinity in need of help.
- If the individual is indoors he or she should open cabinets cautiously as heavy objects may fall, clean up any spilled medicines, bleaches, gasoline or other flammable liquids immediately.
- If the individual can smell gas or fumes he or she should vacate the area immediately.
- If trapped under debris do not light a match or move about or kick up dust. Instead, cover mouth with a handkerchief or clothing and tap on a pipe to help rescuers find the location or

use a whistle, if available. Only shout as a last resort as shouting can cause the inhalation of dangerous amounts of dust and is likely to exhaust individuals at a quicker speed.

SFCG has distributed a booklet 'Preparing for Earthquakes in Kathmandu' to all the staffs.

SFCG has earthquake kits located in the main parking area of the office including earthquake alarm.

Other preparation SFCG has made includes storage of earthquake kits like dry food, water, first-aid kit, blanket, tent, whistle, etc.

During 2015, SFCG intends to:

- Conduct orientation training on earthquake preparedness for its staff with support from Nepal Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET). The training we will include precautions and prevention from earthquake, safety measures during earthquake and post earthquake measures both at home and at office.

In case of a severe earthquake, staffs have been advised to:

- a) Stay inside the home or office or in an open place.
- b) Store an earthquake kit in a very easily accessible place.
- c) Notify security focal point of their safety as soon as possible.

### 3. NATURAL DISASTER: FLOODS

Flood effects can be local, impacting a neighborhood or community, or very large, affecting entire river basins, some floods develop slowly, sometimes over a period of days, while flash can develop quickly, sometimes in just a few minutes and without any visible signs of rain. Flash floods often have a dangerous wall of roaring water that carries rock, mud, and other debris and can sweep away most things in its path, Overland flooding occurs outside a defined river or stream, such as when a levee is breached, but can still be very destructive, Flooding can also occur when a dam breaks and, along even small streams, gullies, creeks, culverts, dry streambeds, wadis or low-lying ground that appears harmless in dry weather.

### **Pre-Flood Risk Mitigation Drills**

- Before a flood individuals should be aware of what local areas have recently or historically been affected by heavy rain fall.
- Individuals should follow local advice regarding safe and unsafe areas and should avoid dry river beds and low lying ground and valley during storms and should not camp down for the night on the side of a river bank.
- If individuals are indoors and have received a flood warning they should ensure all electric appliances, water and food supplies are above ground levels and construct dams against doors and other gaps or cracks.

### **Emergency Response drills**

- Avoid crossing running water, individuals may not be able identify how deep the water is, nor any underway obstacles or hazards.
- Look for fallen power lines which have electrified the water.
- Be aware that water might be contaminated (to drink and with regards to infecting wounds).
- Hang Sheet out of windows to indicate to rescuers your location.

## 4. NATURAL DISASTER: LANDSLIDES

### **Action on Landslides**

A landslide is a phenomenon which includes a wide range of ground movement, such as rock falls, deep failure of slopes and shallow debris flows. Although gravity's action on an over-steepened slope is the primary reason for a landslide, there are other contributing factors affecting the original slope stability. Landslides may also be following heavy rains or earthquakes.

### **Warning Indicators**

- Changes to the landscape such as changing patterns of storm-water drainage on slopes (especially the places where runoff water converges) and land movement.
- Small slides and flows may occur as a precursor to larger earth movements.
- Doors or windows stick or may also jam for the first time, new cracks may appear in plaster, tile, brick, or slowly developing and widening cracks appear on the ground, or on paved areas such as streets or driveways.

### **Emergency Response Drill**

- Individuals should be advised to avoid steep slopes, especially close to mountain edges, near drainage ways, or natural erosion valleys.
- During a landslide individuals should be advised to stay alert and awake since many debris flow fatalities occur when people are sleeping.
- Additional hazards include flooding, damaged roadways and public utilities, including broken gas pipes.

## 5. MANMADE RISK: FIRE

### **Actions of Fire**

Fires can result from different causes, whether poor wiring, an accident within the facility, a spreading fire from adjoining structures, or from the effects of explosions or deliberate arson attacks.

## Emergency Response Drills

- Actions on hearing a fire bell or discovering smoke: take the room key, roll out of bed and crawl to the door. Don't stand because smoke and toxic gases rise and the air five feet from the floor could be filled with deadly carbon monoxide.
- If you discover a small fire, quickly attempt to douse with the correct extinguisher if available.
- If it is obvious that you will be unable to control the fire, then raise the alarm. Shout "Fire Fire" and press fire buttons, or break glass on fire alarms.
- Feel the door near the top with the back of the hand. If the door or knob is not, don't open it. If it is cold, open it slowly and be prepared to shut it quickly if smoke pours in. check the hall, if it is clear, stand up, close the door and walk to the fire exit.
- If possible evacuate the building and move to a fire Assembly Point, or as far from the fire as possible.
- If in a group or team the heads of department of most senior person should account for all personnel. Personnel should raise the alarm and pass information to others.
- Close all doors behind you, but don't lock them
- Leave by the quickest and safest route, move to one of the assembly points-remain calm at all times.
- If in a hotel don't attempt to go up to the roof as the stairs may not exit at the roof, or the exit may be locked. Roof rescues are also harder and often require specialist equipment.
- Don't return to the building unit given the formal 'all clear' notification from an appropriate security or safety individual.
- If individuals can't leave the room or go through the window, signal for help. First try to telephone, then hang a sheet out of the window to signal firefighters.
- If you have an en-suite bathroom, fill the bathtub with water –it can be used for firefighting. Wet towels and sheets and stuff them around cracks in the doorway and any place smoke can seep into your room. If the door and walls get hot, bail water on them with the ice bucket to reduce the chances of the fire entering the room.
- Get fresh air into the room; flip on the bathroom fan to vent smoke in the room if you have one. Open the top and bottom section of the window about three inches to let fresh air in at the bottom and ventilate smoke at the top – try to avoid breaking the window.
- If smoke and flames are rising outside, keep windows shut. If outside air is clear, make a tent over head with a wet blanket and open the bottom half enough to put head out the window. Wait for help to arrive.

SFCG has installed fire extinguishers in each floor of the office.

## 6. THE INDIVIDUAL SAFETY PLAN

All Staff should create a simple personal Safety plan, including:

1. Internal Points of contact:
  - a) Local managers or those hosting a visit.

- b) The organization's security focal point.
  - c) Home office line managers.
  - d) The organization's crisis hotline (or reception or a specific point of contact).
  - e) The Human Resource department.
  - f) The Travel Administrators.
2. External Support point of contact in the country or province/ district for:
    - a) The embassy or Consulates.
    - b) Police, Fire And Medical (Ambulance)
    - c) Local doctors or Health care Providers.
    - d) Lawyers (if relevant).
    - e) The Travel agent responsible for flight booking (if external supported).
    - f) Medical insurance providers.
  3. Passport details (and scanned copy).
  4. Copies of any letters of invitation.
  5. Other government identification details.
  6. Name, location and number of hospitals.
  7. Medical insurance details such as policy numbers.
  8. Safe locations incase of a local or regional evacuation.

It is recommended to load the contact details into your mobile phone in order to ensure you have the numbers to hand during an emergency.

## 7. DISASTER RESPONSE CHECKLIST

The following Disaster Response Guidelines are provided to support individuals in undertaking "self-help" measures before a disaster occurs, or during the immediate aftermath of a disaster event. In the event of a disaster situation individuals should consider the following key elements:

**Safety:** Am I in a safe place-is it safer to remain where I am or to move to another location

- How much time do I have to make a decision to safely move to another location?
- How do I safely move to another location?
- Whom should I inform of my decision?
- Inform other of the situation.
- How can I use other people or groups to move more safely?

**Security:** What criminal or other risk might result-how do I avoid becoming a victim

- Do I own possessions or materials people might wish to steal?
- Am I naturally a high risk target- will people take advantage of this?
- Can I secure my location- how do I make the location safer?

**Water and Food:** How much food and water do I have

- Fill yours bath tubs or other containers with water to drink and wash with.
- Stockpile food, especially dry or canned- ration yourself and others.

**Power and Fuels:** How long will remain on , how much fuel do I have for generators

- Charge yours mobile phone- limit use.
- Charge computers to supports Skype and emailing.
- Reduce the use of generators power to essential needs only.
- Stockpile generators fuels.

**Vehicles:** How safe is my vehicle, how do I protect it

- Bring vehicles into secured areas.
- Use vehicles for essentials task only.
- Stockpile fuels.
- Load emergency evacuation stores into the vehicles for a rapid departure.

**Supplies: what supplies will run out first- what should I stockpile or buy**

- Buy /secure camping stoves or methods of cooking without the use of electricity.
- Secure medical supplies and materials, especially prescription medicine.
- Buy camping gear (tents, candles sleeping bags, flash light, repellants etc). Also, consider procuring satellite phones.